The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 29, 1866.

DUPUY GINNERY AND PICKERY.—Among noteworthy signs of the changes wrought by the events of the war in modes of agriculture and of commerce, is the erection at commercial centres of machinery for ginning cotton shipped from plantations in the seed. The card of Mr. J. H. H. Hedges, proprietor of an establishment of this kind, will be found in our advertising columns. His cotton ginnery and pickery is at 391 Tchoupitoulas street, in brick fire proof buildings. He hauls cotton from any part of the city, furnishes sacks for seed cotton gratis, and pays the highest price in cash for unginned cotton.

A YOUTH'S HISTORY OF THE GREAT CIVIL WAR.—We have received a very neat volume entitled "A Youth's History of the Great Civil War in the United States, from 1861 to 1865, with Illustrations. New York: Van Evie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street." Though designed especially to furnish American youth with a candid history of the war from a Democratic stand point, it is both historically and politically interesting and instructive for all classes. The author devotes the opening chapters to the causes of the war, and traces those to the different theories of Hamilton and Jefferson, the first monarchical and Northern, the last Democratic, Slaver rights and Southern.

DR. CANNON'S CHOLERA SPECTIFIC.—Mr. J. Booth, Apothecary, corner Carondelet and Girod streets, has at wholesale or retail a supply of the late Dr. Cannon's celebrated and popular Specific for cholera. Our old citizens need not be reminded of its virtues.

In the resolutions adopted by a recent Radical Convention at Reading, Pa., President Johnson is described as "the man made President by J. Wilkes Booth."

DISSATISFACTION IN EUROPE.

If peace, to be lasting, must rest on a basis of general satisfaction, then that which is just supervening in Europe to the recent short but trenchant war is obviously unmasured and premature and destined to early confusion and rupture. At present it would appear that the "unsatisfied feeling of a spear" over a cataract's deadly chasm is but mere fruit and perilous than the bridge with which Count Bismark is endeavoring to span great and difficult questions of the past as well as the future. On the side of Prussia, it has but one foundation—military success. But the fortune of war is fickle. If it has so much favored Prussia to-day, other Powers may hope for its favor to-morrow. The audacity of Count Bismark's policy in defying uncertain adverse chances, is seeking to remove all diplomatic and political difficulties to his object with one sudden swoop of the sword, is but too well calculated to convert Europe into a sort of warlike gaming table at which cannon balls and battalions, more or less skillfully or fortunately employed, will take the place of dice and cards. There is one condition which could prevent the playing of this terrible game. It is the absence of motive to play it in the satisfaction of the nations with existing arrangements. And this condition was never more wanting, apparently, than now.

To suppose Austria satisfied would be preposterous. The war so just concluded leaves Austria on her dying bed, and she will not remain there a moment longer than necessity compels her. As a great Empire it was formerly by her maxim to be either German or nothing. She has still a decisive element of force in twelve millions. But this, under the Napoleonic ideas, sedulously improved by Bismark, of the national union of homogeneous peoples, is threatening to slip from her weakening grasp and gravitate towards the centre of a united Germany.

On the other hand, by conjuration with the same ideas, Russia menaces the absorption of the Sclavonian element of Austria, and a Pansclavic movement once begun would necessarily impinge heavily upon Prussia also by reason of the sclies of partitioned Poland which she accepted with so much alacrity, and which she still retains, while zealously vindicating the rights of divided races and nationalities to a common government, with so charming an inconsistency. It is said, indeed, that Russia, in a form almost official and definitive, denies the right of the Germans anywhere to hold Sclavonian territory or rule a Sclavonian population, and that, in pursuance of this denial, she demands Posen from Prussia and Gallicia from Austria.

Thus Austria is not satisfied, because she has lost her position in Germany, and is threatened with additional losses in respect to both her German and Sclavonian elements. If there is no road to her future satisfaction in the West she will be very apt to seek it in the East, and war would almost inevitably be an incident of such a quest. Thus Russia is not satisfied because she sees Prussia already aggrandizing herself by unprecedentedly and vigorously applying the principle of the unification of homogeneous races and peoples, while from her, the great Sclavic Empire, are still shut out important Sclavonian territories and populations.

Even Prussia is not satisfied, for the warning of the French Emperor that she "must not over-step the bound" is construed to strictly limit her aggrandizement, either by annexation or consolidation, to the lines of the river Main. If Bismark may successfully dispute the Emperor's demand for the extension of the French boundary to the Rhine, the price of this process would seem to be the arrest, in deference to French protest, of the project of German unification at the above line. It is suspected that this arrest is only temporary, and that Bismark believes that a war with France would help to consolidate Germany.

Here are the Southern States mistaken—Bavaria, Wurtemberg, Baden, Hesse Darmstadt—where, as Germans, the people desire incorporation in a United Germany, but where, as Catholics, they at the same time abhor the thought of coming under the dominion of Prussia whose people, in their eyes, are infidels, and whose King is a reprobate. Referring to this feeling, a Berlin correspondent writes:

"These States are not only opposed to an annexation with Prussia on account of a difference in main, of faith, but also on account of the race, of the traditions, and of that German particularism, or home spirit and habits, which rose to comparable heat between communities of the same language, and sometimes of the same origin. This particularism, which constitutes, as it were, a second nationality to the Germans, you will find to have deep roots in Southern than in Northern Germany, because the Southerners, as a whole, are more attached to old usage and customs, and not so liable to adopt other peoples ideas and habits. Also, when I hear people say that Bavaria, Baden, Wurtemberg, &c., are inclined to form a confederacy in common with the Northern States and acknowledge Prussian supremacy, I can not help thinking that they are speaking at random, without any knowledge of the peculiar character and genius of Southern Germany, and of the spirit by which they are actuated.

"That French public opinion is not wholly satisfied, is quite evident from the tone of the French press. On the contrary, it plainly shows alarm at the marvellous aggrandizement of Prussia and the apparent implosion of all Germany towards a powerful unity, although the Emperor Napoleon is said to see in the new order of things nothing menacing to the interests of France, and nothing to justify the French people or their Government from resting aside from works of peace. The causes of this alarm are strikingly indicated by M. Forcade, one of the most respected and influential of the opposition writers in France, in the August number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. M. Forcade says:

"But the aggrandizement of Prussia, he thinks, is "neither just nor natural." And he then asks:

"How can it be imagined that the Germans of the south should long resist the solicitation of their peninsular instincts, the sentiment of belonging to one of the great States of Europe; and the force of attraction which, in the political as in the moral world, large masses exercise on the smaller ones around them? Can any one believe that a great Parliament sitting near Berlin, without the States becoming intolerant of exclusion from it, that the new Germany of the North can play a grand role in European affairs without the Germans to the south of the Main desiring to associate themselves with this influence?

M. Forcade next considers the means of preventing the possible consequences of German unity. He says:

"These means are the increase of our military resources, and the development of a liberal spirit in our interior policy. It is necessary to ensure to us the military question in the most complete. Unhappily, if no longer seems possible to hope for those reductions in the military armaments of Europe, in which we can see the realization of such noble economies to the profit of the progress of agriculture and industry.

In addition to the military resources of Prussia, he observes:

"Such a military power may well furnish us matter for considerable uneasiness. We cannot doubt to arise as to the chance of the French army to believe itself—and to be believed by Europe, to be the first army in Europe. It was said by competent men in the Chamber during the last session that with our organization of reserves and our annual contingent of 100,000 men, which is, besides, the limit of our peaceable army, we could not long resist on the same footing a coalition of 300,000 men. Are these figures sufficient to put us on a level with the power of Prussia? It seems much to be doubted. By means of the system of their land wehrs the Prussians can have an effective force in activity inferior to ours, and be at the same time ready to place on foot as need a war force superior to that of France. Since it is not permissible to doubt the zeal of carrying the annual levy of conscripts to more than 100,000 men, there seems good reason to examine whether care for the national security would not counsel us to remodel our military institutions by borrowing intelligently from the Prussian system.

It is curious to see this side and intensely national writer, speaking in behalf of France, the most compact and homogenous nationality in Europe, the only one, in fact, which is not troubled with periodical spasms of indigestion brought on by trying to assimilate exotic and unassimilable elements, and yet seriously protesting against the operation of the principle of national cohesion and consolidation, as he does in these words:

It is not permissible to paralyze and enchain us in the name of nationalities. It would be to garrote France, even to the suffocation of her, not to trust her as a Latin nation, and to condemn her in the name of her nationality to a perpetual *Gath ide* with Italy, with Spain, or even with Mexico. France, thank God, is not Latin enough for that. On the contrary, she owes her best conquests, and the victorious demonstration of the power of assimilation she exercises over other peoples, to her perpetual contact with the Germanic tribes. The great Frederick understood marvellously well that the *arguments sans* (the sabres are mine) of France was natural toward Germany. That this, the only side on which, according to Frederick, we are not suffocated by the obstacle of a natural barrier, should be closed against us by the mass of an enormous State, is a fact so contrary to all national experience and to the natural constitution of France, that it is impossible for French breasts not to be oppressed by it.

Official Correspondence Relative to the New Orleans Riot.

The mail brings the official correspondence relative to the late riot at full length. The telegraph had anticipated a large portion of it. We append the most interesting portions not then anticipated:

New Orleans, July 28.—To President Johnson: A Radical mass meeting, composed mainly of large numbers of negroes, was held last night, ending in a riot. The Committee of Arrangements are assembling to-night. Violent speeches were delivered, and the mob called on to arm themselves. You are bitterly denounced. The speakers were Field, Dostie, Hawkins, Henderson, Ward, and others.

Gov. Wells arrived last night, but sides with the Convention to move the whole matter before the Grand Jury. But it is impossible to execute a civil process without the certainty of a riot. It is contemplated to have the members of the Convention arrested under process from the Criminal Court of this district. Is the military to interfere to prevent process of the Court?

ALBERT VOORHIES,
Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana.
ANDREW S. HERON,
Attorney General of Louisiana.

New Orleans, July 28.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, Washington: A Convention has been called with the sanction of Gov. Wells, to meet on Monday. The Lieutenant Governor and the authorities think it unlawful, and have notified the leaders of the resting the delegates. I have given no orders on the subject, but have warned the parties that I would not countenance or permit the meeting without instructions to that effect from the President. Please instruct me at once by telegraph.

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, }
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
Washington, 4:40 P. M., July 30, 1866. }

New Orleans, July 30.—To the President of the United States, Washington: Your telegram in the midst of a terrible riot caused by the assembling of the Convention. Owing to the mixed condition of affairs among the State officers, I see no course for quiet unless you give me a military governor. Cannot Gen. Grenger be sent here?

ANDREW J. HERRON,
Late Major General United States Army.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.—To the Secretary of War: A serious riot has occurred here today. I have been in full consultation with the city authorities, and have kept my troops well in hand for such an emergency. The riot commenced unexpectedly, and before the troops could reach the scene of action a number of persons were killed and wounded. I felt compelled to declare martial law, and have appointed a military governor of the city. All is quiet now. Several prominent gentlemen connected with the Convention are killed or wounded.

(Signed) A. BAIRD, Brevet Maj. Gen.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30, 1866.—E. M. Stanton, Secretary, etc.: I deem it my duty to inform you that a very serious riot has occurred here to-day. I have not been applied to by the Convention for protection, but the Lieutenant Governor and Mayor had freely consulted with me, and I was so fully convinced that it was strongly the intent of the city authorities to preserve the peace, and to prevent military interference, that I did not regard an outbreak as a thing to be apprehended.

The Lieutenant Governor had assured me that even if a writ of habeas was issued by the Court, the Sheriff would not attempt to serve it without my permission, and for to-day they designed to arrest no one. I ordered a manual to at Jackson Barracks, three miles below the city, at an early hour in the morning, and a tug to be ready to take it to the scene of action. Officer of the 1st Infantry stationed at that point.

At 11:30 A. M., Lieutenant Governor Voorhies came to see me, he feeling confident at the time of the delay of the police to preserve order. I proposed to bring in the city four companies an hour in advance of the supposed meeting of the Convention, at 6 o'clock P. M., to be kept in reserve, and the police should be required to keep the streets clear in the vicinity of the Hall in which the Convention was to meet. He agreed with me that it would be very desirable, but left, apprehending no difficulty.

At 12 o'clock M., I drove to see Judge Howell, President of the Convention, to request that arrangements might be made to keep any crowd that might assemble to protect the Convention out of the streets, so as to prevent accidental collision. When I reached his house I learned that the Convention was to meet at 12 o'clock, and that he had gone to it.

Returning to my headquarters, I soon received a letter from the Lieutenant Governor, informing me that large parties of negroes were collecting from all quarters, and coming into the centre of the city, yet he was not sure of his information. However, I at once sent for the troops. Very soon afterwards I learned that a riot had taken place near the Mechanics' Hall. I sent a staff officer to investigate the facts. On his return he reported having met Judge Howell, who said the Convention had adjourned for want of a quorum, but would meet again at 11:30 A. M.

This reassured me. But I again sent to learn on the arrival of the hour. Immediately after the riot assumed a serious character, police, aided by citizens, became the assailants, and, from the evidence, I am forced to believe exercised great brutality in making their arrests. Finally they attacked the Convention Hall, and a protracted struggle ensued. The people inside the hall gave up, some who surrendered were attacked afterwards and brutally treated.

Quite a large number were injured—I cannot now say how many. Gov. Hahn, Dr. Dostie, Mr. Flah, among the number. On the arrival of the troops I soon cleared the streets and quiet was restored. From the evidence of bad feeling on the part of the citizens and of sympathy with them on the part of the police, I felt compelled to declare martial law in the city and appoint a Military Governor, from which I hope good results will ensue.

I inclose herewith copies of my correspondence with the Mayor, and of a dispatch which the Lieutenant Governor claims to have received from the President. I regret that no reply to my dispatch to you of Saturday has reached me.

Gen. Sheridan is still absent in Texas.

I remain, sir, very respectfully,

A. BAIRD, Brevet Maj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, August 3.
Major General Sheridan, New Orleans:

Continue to enforce martial law as far as may be necessary to preserve the peace, and do not allow any of the civil authorities to act, if you deem any such action dangerous to the public safety. Lose no time in investigating and reporting fully the facts that led to the riot, and the facts which occurred.

U. S. GRANT, General.

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, }
Headq'rs War Dep't.—Cipher. }

The following telegram was received at 10 P. M., August 1, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 1, 1866:

To U. S. Grant, Washington, D. C.:

General—I have the honor to report all quiet in the city, but considerable excitement in the public mind. There is no interference on the part of the military with the civil government, which performs all its duties without hindrance. I have permitted the retention of the military Governor appointed during my absence, as it gives confidence and enables the military to know what is transpiring in the city. He does not interfere with civil matters. Unless good judgment is exercised, there will be an exodus of the negroes to the city and to the whole country. I will remove the military Governor in a day or two. I again strongly advise that the same disposition be made to change the present Mayor, as I believe it would do more to restore confidence than anything that could be done.

If the present Governor could be changed also, it would not be amiss.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

The following other telegram, received 4:40 P. M., August 6, 1866, from New Orleans, La., August 6, 12 M., 1866:

OFFICE U. S. MILITARY TELEGRAPH, }
Headquarters War Dep't. }

To His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

I have the honor to make the following reply to your dispatch of August 4:

A very large number of the colored people attended the procession on Friday night, July 27, and were addressed from the steps of the City Hall by Dr. Dostie, ex-Gov. Hahn and others. The speech of Dostie was intemperate in language and sentiment. The speeches of the others, so far as I could learn, were characterized by moderation. I have not given you the words of Dostie's speech, as the version published was denied. But from what I have learned of the man, I believe they were intemperate.

The crowd assembled at 12 M., on the 30th: She timid members absenting themselves because the time of the general public was ominous of trouble. I think there were but about twenty-six members present. In front of the Mechanics' Institute, where the meeting was held, there was assembled some sixty or seven hundred men, women and children, perhaps eighteen or twenty; and in the Institute a number of colored men, probably 150. Among those outside and inside there might have been a pistol in the possession of every tenth man.

About 1 o'clock P. M. a procession of my from sixty to one hundred and twenty colored men marched up Burgundy street and across Canal street to wards the Convention, carrying an American flag. These men had about one pistol to every tenth man, and canes and clubs in addition. While crossing Canal street a row occurred. There were many spectators on the streets, and their manner and tone towards the procession were unfriendly. A shot was fired, by whom I am unable to state; but believe it to have been by a policeman or some colored man in the procession. This led to other shots and a rush after the procession. On arrival at the front of the Institute, there was some throwing of brickbats by both sides. The police, who had been held well in hand, were vigorously marched to the scene of disorder. The procession entered in the Institute with the flag, about six or eight remaining outside. A row occurred between a policeman and one of these colored men, and a shot was again fired by one of the parties, which led to an indiscriminate fire on the building through the windows by the policemen. This had been going on a short time, when a white flag was displayed from the windows of the Institute, whereupon the firing ceased and the police rushed into the building.

From the testimony of wounded men and others who were inside the building, the police are reported as indiscriminate in firing upon the audience until they had emptied their revolvers, when they retired and those inside barricaded the doors. The doors were broken in and the firing again commenced, when many of the colored and white people either escaped through the door or were passed out by the policemen, who formed the circle nearest the building, fired upon them, and they were again fired upon by the citizens that formed the out circle. Many of those were wounded and taken prisoners, and others who were prisoners and not wounded were fired upon by their captors and by citizens. The wounded were stabbed while lying on the ground and beaten with brick-bats in the yard of the building, whither some of the colored men had escaped and partially secreted themselves. They were fired upon and killed or wounded by policemen. Some men were killed and wounded several squares from the scene, some of them mortally.

P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report—The total number of interments for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, was 37—being an increase of 13 over the previous day's report. They were classified as follows: Whites, 15; blacks, 13; not stated, 8.

Included in the total we find 14 cases recorded under the head of cholera—4 whites, 6 blacks, and 4 not stated. This shows an increase of 6 over the cholera mortality of the previous day's report.

Board of Health.—The weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held last evening. Dr. Smythe in the chair and three members present. The minutes of the last meeting were read.

The President submitted a communication from Dr. P. B. McKelvey, Quarantine officer, in relation to detaining the steamer Sonora at Quarantine.

The Committee on Health report a continued improvement in the general health of the city, the deaths from cholera the past week being but one-half the number reported the weak previous. There is no yellow fever at present in the city. The health of the city of New Orleans will compare favorably with that of any city in the Union. Considerable improvement has been made in cleaning the city and preventing the sale of unhealthy food. There is, however, still prevalent, a large amount of bread, made out of very bad flour and not well baked, is still sold. It is recommended that the Health officers visit the various bakeries. The report eulogized the energy of the Health officers, Street Commissioner and the Common Council, the laborers and others who have so zealously aided. Councils have adopted stringent measures to make contracts, or comply with the contracts.

Too much praise cannot be accorded. The Fire Department also have rendered valuable service to pump up water from the river to cleanse the streets and gutters.

A communication, signed by a number of citizens, asking that the distillery corner of Spain and Morean streets be closed, was read but not acted on.

A letter from A. C. Dennison, M. D., St. Louis, was communicated to the Board through Mayor Monroe, in which the Doctor offers several receipts for the cure of cholera—the communication was referred to the Health Committee.

A communication stating that the steamer St. Mary, plying between Mobile and this city, had stopped at Bay St. Louis and buried the body of a man who had died on the passage. It is a matter of complaint that the fact was not reported by the officers of the boat as the law directs. *Referred.*

The report of Dr. Tebault, Health officer of the Second District, was read. The report states that the Commissioner of Health of that city is incompetent to properly attend to his duties, and that a large quantity of stale, rotten and unwholesome food was daily offered for sale without any objection. He has requested the city police to aid him in the enforcement of the Health ordinance—a great quantity of unhealthy food had been seized in order to be removed from the markets of the Second District, and several parties have been arrested and punished for injuring their unhealthy viands upon the public. The aid rendered by the police generally in executing the Health ordinance was highly alluded to. The brewery on Canal, near Bourbon street, has promised to resume operations by complying with certain provisions. One case of yellow fever, resulting fatally, had come under his observation in the Second District—two other cases were reported, but upon no definite authority.

The report of Dr. Lewis, Health officer of Third District, shows the healthy of the health of that district and the condition of the various markets. He has inspected the food offered for sale and had found nothing to complain of. Lieut. Jacobs and the police under him have been of great service in carrying out all the laws laid down in the Health ordinance. There is at present no case of either cholera or yellow fever to report in this district.

The report from the Health officer of the Fourth District was read—the bad condition of a number of slaughter houses and the general health of the district was alluded to.

The report of Dr. Burns, the Health officer of the First District, was read, accompanied by a communication from Dr. E. J. Harris, surgeon in charge of Marine Hospital, complaining of the filth accumulated in the drains in front of the Hospital. The matter has been laid before Mr. L. H. Pilcy, City Surveyor, for his action.

A resolution was offered by Dr. Austin, that the Recorders of the city be requested to act promptly in all cases brought before them by parties charged with a violation of the Health ordinance, instead of protracting the same as has been frequently the case—adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Relative.—Officer Davis, of the First District police, arrested Monday evening, as a suspicious character, a man named Albert G. Christy, whom he found in the act of breaking open trunks containing articles of value at a very reduced price. It subsequently transpired that the articles offered for sale by Christy were a portion of the property abstracted from the trunk of a Mr. Pugh, stolen from the boarding-house No. 14 Baronne street, where Mr. Pugh had but a short time previous engaged quarters. When arrested, a suit of clothing on the person of the accused was identified as belonging to Mr. Pugh. Officer Insard, did to the chief, who "worked up" the case after the apprehension of the accused, deserves credit for the masterly manner in which he handled it.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday:

On the body of Minerva Mason, colored, aged 50 years, died at No. 248 Elysian field street, of cholera.

On the body of Jackson, colored, aged 24 years, died at the corner of Claiborne and St. Ann gairet, of apoplexy.

On the body of Mary Jones, colored, one week old, died at No. 111 Julia street, of Irismus nifcurtis.

Allen Taylor, colored, aged 57 years, died at No. 124 Terpsichore street, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

On the body of a colored still born child, found dead at No. 53 Natchez street.

On the body of a still born colored child, found dead at No. 109 Dryades street.

Francis Harding, aged 3 years, died at No. 66 Girod street, of cholera infantum.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 9½ P. M. last night in the engine room on board of the steamship Marmion, lying at the foot of Jefferson street above Jackson square. The ship was loaded with cotton, and the fire was extinguished by the crew, aided by the police, without serious damage.

Drowned.—Capt. Francis Englaria, of the schooner Roberts, reports that on the night of the 22d inst., a man off Marsin Island in Lake Pontchartrain one of his crew, named Egnava, accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. Every effort was made to save him but without success.

Arson.—The case of C. Maraus, indicted for arson in setting fire to a building on Royal street in May last, occupied conjointly by accused and Miss Fitzpatrick, was called up in the First District Court yesterday. At a previous hearing in July last, the accused was remanded to prison, and bail fixed in regard to which Unable to furnish that amount Judge Abell, who sat in certain mitigating circumstances in the accused's behalf, reduced the bail to $6000, which was entered and accused discharged from prison.

Recorder Akers's Court.—Philip Aster, charged with cutting a boy named Abraham Rosenburg with a bowie knife, was committed to jail, was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Cotton Stealing.—The cases of John Mugnire, Fred. James and Frank Murphy, arrested on the 13th inst., charged with stealing five bales of cotton from the Mississippi Press, were examined yesterday before Recorder Ahern. The accused were held in $1000 bail, each, for their appearance before the First District Court.

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Mississippi, from New York:

E. Whitney, wife and child, Dr. W. E. Brown, M. S. A. Gee, Maj. A. A. Gay, F. Lafaun, H. Davis, W. C. Bisston, B. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Schmidt, Dr. Lee, Mr. Nettle, Miss Anna Bisston, Mrs. H. Parker, T. Odell, T. W. Ryan, Miss M. Bisston, Mrs. Dr. Lee, Mrs. Dr. Nettle, M. J. Bower, R. H. Smith, Jacobert Nelson, Mrs. Savage, Gen. Hamilton, Mrs. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton, Miss Nelson, Mrs. E. Irwing, John Hall, Joseph Gallit, Franc isco Gallit, T. Bonnet, Mrs. Morris, Jr. Smith, F. H. Roman, Jacob Jakoph, Mr. Gifford, John Smith, the Misses Gifford, and others.

The corn crop of the United States for the present year, is estimated at the enormous amount of 1,020,000,000 bushels. It is stated that in the last twenty-five years the annual increase of the corn crop has averaged four per cent, and if the three coming years the same ratio of increase be maintained, the crop of 1869 will be 1,250,000,000 bushels. Half the crop is grown in the Mississippi Valley, north of Tennessee.

"The dandy is a clothes wearing man, a man whose trade, office and existence, consists in wearing of clothes. Every locality of his social nurse and person, is laboriously concentrated to this one object—the wearing of clothes wisely and well, so that as others dress to live he lives to dress.

Why must the persons appointed to wind up joint stock companies invariably be teetotallers? Because they are liquid-laters.—[*Punch.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From California and Northwestern Mexico.

From Washington and the North.

Death of Dean Richmond of New York, and of Rev. Jno. Pierpont, the Poet, in Boston.

Departure of the President and Party from Washington.—Enthusiastic Receptions at Baltimore, Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Later from Europe by the Cable.

From Southwest Pass.

Commercial and other News.

Washington, August 28.—Official information has been received from Madrid of the confirmation of the Royal order granting to Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, President of the International Ocean Company, the right to establish lines of submarine telegraph between the United States and the West India Islands, by way of Cuba.

Washington, August 28.—Cornelius Mendell has been appointed Superintendent of Public Printing, vice John D. DeFries, removed.

Richard W. King has been appointed Collector at Newbern.

Baltimore, August 28.—The President and party left Washington at 7:30 this morning. At each station persons were congregated to pay their respects, and everywhere here the President was received with manifestations of delight. At Annapolis junction Gov. Swann, of Maryland, welcomed him to the State and accompanied the party to Baltimore. On arriving in Baltimore the excursionists were met by a committee of forty citizens, with the Mayor as their chairman, and escorted in open carriages to the President street depot for Philadelphia. Large crowds were gathered, both at the railroad stations in Baltimore and on the line of the procession, to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, with deafening cheers. At other places on the line of the railroad the President has been greeted with hearty good feeling and was formally received.

After his brief remarks by request, the President appeared on the platform in front of the car, when the surging crowd pressed forward and many shook his hand. The car and work shops, windows and balconies, were crowded with spectators, representing a dense mass. Meanwhile a band of music was playing amidst the extraordinary excitement.

Philadelphia, August 28.—President Johnson arrived here this morning and was welcomed by Col. Jos. Page in behalf of the merchants and mechanics irrespective of party as the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the chosen protector of their rights and liberties, that through him the union of all the States would be restored and peace reign in fact as well as in name. The President said he knew how to appreciate a reception from the people of Philadelphia. He trusted peace had come, permanent peace, and that the war had closed forever. We had had enough, and like others, he desired to restore peace and the permanent reorganization of the Government.

The President's remarks were greeted with great applause. Grant was also cheered. The President was then escorted by the military under Gen. Meade, to the Girard House, Independence, &c., to the Continental Hotel, where he subsequently addressed the vast crowd. He will be serenaded at 11 o'clock.

Philadelphia, Aug 28.—The President with Secretary Seward, Postmaster General Welles, Gen. Meade and others, appeared on the balcony of the Continental Hotel to witness the grand military and civic procession. An immense crowd was out to see the distinguished guests. The Siberian *Nees* says the insurgents have organized five squadrons.

St. Petersburg, August 26.—Martial law has been established in all the governments in the southwest, except Kiew.

New York, August 28.—The returns indicate a decrease in cholera for the past week, and also in the city. Two hundred and seventy-one deaths occurred in Brooklyn last week.

Mr. Stephens and the escaped Dublin prisoners, are sketching out their proposed battlegrounds. Considerable contributions are making.

It is rumored that President Roberts has sent special messengers to Poland to report upon the situation.

An order of arrest against Sr. Dorez Maure was issued by Judge Barnard at the suit of Senata Anna, charging him with fraud, in the purchase of the steamship Georgia.

New York, August 28.—The *Herald's* Cape Haytien correspondent says a fire, destroying $700,000 worth of property, occurred there on the 21st.

The insurgents had advanced upon Cape Haytien, but were repulsed with severe loss by the Government troops under Gen. Monticz de Las Casas. Quiet was now in full return for San Domingo.

Cincinnati, August 28.—There were twenty five deaths from cholera yesterday.

Those citizens of Louisiana who would be willing to serve as chief jurors, at the Paris Exposition of 1867, will find useful information in the following circular of the United States Commissioner General:

The Paris Exposition.

PARIS, July 21, 1866.

J. C. Derby, United States Agent, New York:

DEAR SIR—1. There will be nearly four juries of classes. Their work will commence on the 1st of April, and their reports will be made on the 14th April. After that they may be consulted by the Executive Committee, but their work will terminate on the 15th of May. The whole period of jury service is, therefore, concentrated within six weeks. I omit the juries on class 52 and 95, and the new class, which are exceptional. The names of jurors must all be sent in by the 1st of September, that the juries may be formed and organized.

2. I beg you to send me the names of the members of the Scientific Commission who will be with you in April and May, and who will be here on the 1st of April to begin work; state which class each would prefer, which class would be his second preference, and so on, if he is qualified for different classes; and mention whether or not he is acquainted with any but the English language. Also please give me the names of the additional Commissioners appointed by the President, who will be willing to serve, and will be here in time, with the same particulars as before mentioned. Also the names of such other than those now in office to participate in the conduct of the Government, and are they to have the power over and attempt to exercise it unrestrainedly as regards themselves? He said "Therefore come up to the work, and the tyrant's rod can be bent and broken." He repeated, the Government was in their hands and he was willing, as he always had been, to trust them when it would be safe.

3. Let me know, if you please, in which classes of products it is most important, in your opinion, and that of your Committee, that our jurors should be chosen.

4. There will be many classes into which several nations will desire to crowd their jurors, and many classes of less importance. Each party will not be able to place jurors where they wish, and as many as they wish. All will be limited to the numbers fixed for each by Table B, but in filling up the different classes the Imperial Commission will endeavor to divide and distribute jurors fairly, and to accommodate the preferences and interests of each nationality as possible.

My reasons for asking for so many more names of jurors than we are entitled to place are as follows:

I may not be able to place the whole number to which we are entitled in the classes of most importance to us, and for which that number has been allotted. In the case I cannot place the remainder in the classes of next importance to us, and so on.

But to do this, as all who will be qualified for a class of most importance to us may not be placed in that class, and may not be qualified for the class of next importance, the number to choose from should exceed the whole number which can be placed, or we cannot place them in the order of most importance.

Another reason is that I have some reason to believe I may be able to place more jurors than by the schedule we are entitled to.

As the matter of juries is of some importance to each exhibitor, and as the part to which the commissioner are apt to think their interests are merits neglected, and as the placing of jurors is of a delicate nature of the case, attended with some difficulties, I must beg you to begin this business at once, and give me the information as early as possible, because I must have it before the 1st of December, or it will be useless.

Therefore, if the appointments have not been made, you might think it expedient to send a copy of this letter to the Secretary of State, to facilitate you in completing the information you will have to collect from the parties themselves after their nomination.

Your obedient servant,

N. M. BECKWITH,
U. S. Commissioner General.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 28, 1866.

The general market has been attended with no material change during the past three days. Sugar and Molasses have been quiet also, with a very limited inquiry. An improved demand for Flour, Western Produce has also undergone but little variation, while the movement in our leading staple was on a more moderate scale than for several days past, the sales being confined to 700 bales at previous prices, making an aggregate for the past three days of 2800 bales.

Gold opened this morning quiet at 144¾ against 144¾ at evening, subsequently, in consequence of favorable news from New York, it advanced, selling as high as 146, and closed at 145 to 145¾, the latter having exhibited much animation during the day. The sales at the Board embraced $3000 at 1000 and $2000 at 145¾, and $8000 (1200, 5000 and 2000) at 145¾. The sales at Banks per market included $7500 (1000, 1500 and 5000) at 144¾; $4000 in two parcels at 145, $12,500 (4000 and 8000) at 145¼, $2500 at 145¾, $12,500 (4000 and 8500) at 145¾, $20,000 (10,000 and 10,000) at 145¾, and $9000 (3000 and 6000) at 146. The sales of Silver included $2000 in American halves at 135, and $600 at the Board at 135½; also, in Mexican dollars, 1000 at 140, and a small amount for Gold at 1¾ per cent. premium.

Foreign Exchange has manifested no material change. The offerings continue liberal, though the demand was little better than nom inal. The transactions to day included £2100 at Sterling at 109¾. £1000 *brd* clean at 109, £1000 (700 and 300) at 109¾, and a small amount of bank at 156. Nothing was reported in France. Sterling may be quoted at 118 for bill of lading bills, 150 for good clear, 151¾ to 152¼ for A1 to first class, and 154 to 156 for bank; and France at 5.75 to 5.70 for A1 commercial, and 5.65 to 5.60 for bank. These quotations must be regarded as entirely nominal.

The movement in Domestic Exchange has evidenced improvement. Most of the banks reduced their rates to par, two, however, drawing at ¼ discount, and one at ¼. The demand for remittance purposes was moderate. The sales outdoors included $110,000 ($20,000 $60,000 and $30,000) New York sight at ¼ discount, and $10,000 Boston sight at ¼.

Operations in the Stock market were on a liberal scale. The transactions at the Board comprised 22 shares Union Bank at $97, 110 Merchants' Bank at $58, and 115 Jackson Railroad at 98. In the open market 75 shares Union Bank sold at $52, and 10 City Railroad at terms which have not transpired $1000 Merchants' Scrip sold at the Board at 65½.

City Bonds continued extremely dull. There were no sales this day, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 91½ to 95, and the Railroad at 84 to 86. Louisiana State Bonds are nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet and unchanged.

New York, August 28, 1 P. M.—Gold closed at 146. Sterling Exchange 109¾. Texas wool better. Money nominally unchanged. Cotton quiet and unchanged.

San Francisco, August 27.—A letter from Mariposa claims a portion of the expedition under John Harney landed safely in Sinaloa, with four thousand muskets and six pieces of artillery, and is now supposed to be with Corona.

The town of Mariposa, California, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. Only five or six buildings were saved. The estimated loss is $100,000.

New York, August 28.—Dean Richmond died yesterday in this city.

Rev. Jno. Pierpont died suddenly in Boston last night, aged 83.

New York, August 28, 6 P. M.—Gold closed at 146¾. U. S. 5.20's 113¾, 10 40's 106¾. Flour firmer at $10 to $10.75 for Southern. Wheat firm, sales 150,000 bushels. Corn firmer, sales 107,000 bushels. Oats dull. Pork quiet, sales 3700 bbls Mess at $32 87. Lard firm. Whisky quiet. Cotton closed steady with sales of 1000 bales at 33½ to 36c for Middlings. Coffee firm. Spirits Turpentine quiet at 67 to 68c. Rosin firm. Molasses quiet, sales 200 barrels of New Orleans at 65c.

New York, August 28.—Only two cases of cholera were reported in the city to day. The official report shows there were 114 deaths from cholera in the city last week. In Brooklyn six cases were reported to-day, three of which were fatal.

Vicksburg, August 27.—Passed down W. H. Osborne at 2 A. M., Olive Branch at 6 A. M., and David White at 10 A. M. Passed up Money Answ at 4 P. M. River rising.

Nineteen new cases of cholera are reported for the twenty four hours ending at 6 P. M., several four were whites and fifteen colored. No deaths.

Southwest Pass, August 28.—Ship Bavaria and bark Montana bound out are at anchor outside the bar. The we