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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 6, 1866.

"THE SECOND MRS. TILLITSON—A NOVEL." We are indebted to Mr. E. Ezekiel, Bookseller and Stationer, 40 Camp street, for a new book entitled "The Second Mrs. Tillitson, a Novel, by Percy Fitzgerald, author of 'Never Forgotten,' etc., from 'All the Year Round,' edited by Charles Dickens." The reputation of *All the Year Round* as a sterling literary issue may be deemed as a general guarantee of the merit of the works that are republished from its columns.

THE N. O. MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL.—The September number of the *Journal* has features of great value and interest both for professional and general readers. It concludes an article by Dr. J. C. Nott on "Instincts of Races," treats originally of Cholera and other diseases, and by judicious selections of a variety of important medical topics. It is brought out in admirable style by the publishing office of L. Graham, No. 90 Camp street.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—The number of this excellent and long approved periodical for September is remarkably replete with both solid and entertaining matter, and speaks well for the discriminating care which is given to its commercial, political and literary departments. The contents of the present number comprise two articles from the editor and two from that vigorous, original, somewhat eccentric, but always vivacious and readable writer, Geo. Fitzhugh, of Virginia; also, an article of great interest on "The Vast Resources of Louisiana," by J. H Robinson, of this State.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

The political history of man is based on his natural history. Moral developments presuppose physiological conditions. Hence agriculture, having for its object to supply the material wants of man, is the fundamental industry, antedating, and in some sort comprehending, all others. Hence no country where agriculture languishes, or where there is irremediable deficiency of agricultural resources, can be in a normal situation, can be strong within itself, or assured, whatever its present riches and power, of enduring greatness and prosperity. States founded exclusively on commerce and mechanical industry have been for the most part spasmodic and ephemeral, however brilliant. Such was the destiny of Tyre and Carthage in the ancient world, and of Venice, Genoa, and other free cities or trading and maritime republics in more modern times. At this moment the very table skeleton in the house for England is not as Mr. Gladstone has it, the exhaustion of her available coal supply, but her agricultural incapacity to sustain an increasing population, or to meet the needs of her population as it stands in case of exclusion from the products of foreign agriculture.

It is needless to say more to indicate the importance of learning what classes or races have a natural adaptation and tendency to agriculture, and what classes have a natural adaptation and tendency to other honest means of livelihood and accumulation, or to none at all. It will assist towards knowing the kind of people who instinctively tend to agricultural labor, to note the kind of people who have an instinctive disinclination for it. These last may be divided into two classes, those who are eager to make money rapidly by commercial enterprise and sagacity or by technical skill and ingenuity, and those who are drawn to cities and villages by love of vice and idleness, or who are repelled from agriculture because its demands are incompatible with vicious habits and chronic indolence broken only by perfunctory and pitiding work. The second class comprises the Gypsies and vagabonds of the world, no matter in what country, in what climate, of what race or nationality they may be found.

Is it the natural disposition of the negro, when freed from distinctive restraints, to fall more readily into the last named class than into any others? In the September number of the New Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal*, Dr. J. C. Nott, of Mobile, well known as a searching thinker and able and entertaining writer on questions of ethnology, concludes, under the title of "Instincts of Races," an article of which the first part appeared in the July number of the same periodical. After stating the general purport of the article, in opening the second part, the writer makes the following remark which may strike some persons at first as startling:

The leading object of this essay was to prove that the negro is instinctively opposed to agricultural labor, and the remainder of it will be taken up almost exclusively with extracts from the pamphlet alluded to at the beginning.

To assert that "the negro is instinctively opposed to agricultural labor," might well startle the minds of those who have known little of the race except as its industrial relations in the South, who have only seen it heretofore in a state of servitude, or as still lingering habits and conditions which were owing to a state of servitude. The assertion would certainly seem paradoxical, for it would be difficult at once to reconcile with the notorious fact that the bulk of the negroes in the South have been for generations an agricultural population with the idea of their instinctive opposition to agricultural labor. But when we remember that negro slavery was not the work of any political or humanitarian movement, but was the result of economical contrivance exploiting ethnic peculiarity, we understand that the principal reason for making the negro a slave laborer may have been the fact that, though physically highly capable of agricultural labor, he was instinctively repugnant to it. It may be that the whole office of slavery in its agricultural bearing was to overcome this repugnance. Dr. Nott, in the essay from which we accumulate authorities and examples to show that, slavery removed, no method has yet been devised anywhere to supply its place in utilizing the negro as an agricultural laborer. To this effect he quotes copiously from the economical statistics of the West India Islands, and as to the industrial status of the free negroes in the North he cites along with other testimony, the memorable declaration of Gerrit Smith in 1852, after that eminent negrophilist had tried the experiment of giving homesteads for nothing to negroes who would occupy, live on, and cultivate them. "The most of them preferred to rot, both physically and morally, in cities, rather than become farmers or mechanics in the country," was Mr Smith's indignant summary of his experience in that benevolent enterprise.

Passengers per steamship I. C. Harris, Scrimgeour, master, from Indianola and Galveston to New Orleans:

W J Hunter, Mrs Mackelbery, Van Vradt, Austin, A B Lewis, Chas Lewis, Jas Lewis, Thos B Cunningham, A Remy, H A Bozart, W C Fitzhugh, F Petsch, C Hughes, Jno Hughes, Jno Hughes, Capt Alvin and lady, Thos Harnett, Mrs C Lubrich.

Passengers per steamship Matagorda, from Galveston via Brazoos City:

J S Thornhill and lady, Geo Mayo, wife and 2 children, Keyworth lady and child, D Lincoln, wife of children and servant, M Ferguson, Mr Hogg, Mr Mason, Mr Rose and child, Mr Lubrano, Mr Mrs and Miss Lyons, Mr Dupas, Mr Sanson, Mr Gary, Mr Cooper, Mr Frank, Mr M Daniels, Mr Wyly, Mr Collins, Mr Rowan, Mr Newman, Mr Pelham, Mr Cox, Mr Brewer, Mr Carroll, Mr Stewart, Mr Mackenzie, Mr Sherman, Mr Hunt, Capt Jenkins, Lieut Short, Sergt Parrish, Rev Bethel and child, and 12 on deck.

Louisiana Cotton Crop.

A correspondent, writing to the New York *Herald* from Black Hawk Point, La., August 14th, says:

The estimates made in the North regarding the cotton crop are evidently founded upon false premises, or, at least, as the result will prove, very far from being truthful. The crop of the staple for 1866 will not realize one-half the usual product previous to the war. If the season from the present time, should prove favorable, should there be a late and dry fall, if no worms attack us, and if the freedmen are blessed with good health, the cotton crop will probably be about one quarter or three quarters of an average yield. This is not idle speculation for effect, but the result and conclusion of deliberate calculation, based upon a careful personal inspection lately made by your correspondent through the entire parish of Concordia, which has been occupied by the Union forces, and hence well cultivated since 1862. It has been planted with cotton, in fact, every year of the rebellion and since its close.

The plantations from the mouth of the Red River to within nine miles above Vidalia, a distance of sixty-nine miles, are nearly all open to the consumers. Fully one-half the lands are lying idle and grow up to weeds. The remaining half, evidently devoted to cotton, looks anything but a flattering prospect for the planter. On some of the places it would puzzle the shrewdest Yankee or other observer to estimate

[illegible] returned before the war. A few, however, may make for their tillers about three-quarters of an old time crop. Among the best of the latter class is a plantation eight miles below Vidalia, worked by a couple of Israelitish gentlemen. Your correspondent stopped with these planters to feed his horses and partake of their hospitalities. A thorough examination of their cotton fields convinced me that great energy had been shown in cultivating their lands. The cotton was well cleaned of all obnoxious weeds and grass, and their staple growing finely and in excellent condition. The proprietors evidently had "cotton on the brain" to a considerable extent, but were genial, friendly and well informed. I mention this for the benefit of those who think that Israelites are only capable of trafficking in dry goods and ready made clothing. It seems they can raise cotton as well as the rest of mankind.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,906.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Police Commissioners.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Mayor Monroe presiding.

Jas. Bradley, charged with being drunk while in uniform, was dismissed from the police force.

G. Riley, charged with unofficer-like conduct, was suspended for 30 days.

D. Tumblety, charged by Dr. E. A. Rossey with refusing to arrest a party at Dr. R's request, charge dismissed and accused reinstated.

J. Coates, charged with throwing the life of a citizen, was found guilty and dismissed.

Jas. Dorsey, charged with neglect of duty in absenting himself, was ordered to refrain from duty until Oct. 1st.

Chas Parker, charged with intoxication, case continued.

C. Hart, unofficer-like conduct, charge dismissed.

Paying Policemen.—Although the police department did not receive their pay on yesterday as had been previously announced, yet, those the *Picayune* to be in error when they assert, as they did in yesterday's evening edition, that the Finance Committee received the pay rolls from the hands of the parties whose business it is to prepare the rolls on Tuesday. The pay rolls of the entire police department were handed in to the office of the Chief of Police before 12 M. of the 1st instant. They were handed into the Mayor's office before 10 A. M. of the 3d instant, and before 12 M. of the same day they were placed before the Finance Committee. How long they remained at the latter point we are unprepared to say. The police will be paid to day and to-morrow.

Embezzlement.—Jas. M. Coffey and Jules Fremont were arraigned yesterday morning in the First District Recorder's Court—with embezzling the sum of $2,500, which was in his custody as Clerk of the First District Recorder's Court and belonging to the city, and the latter with being accessory thereto.

Recorder Ahern being the prosecutor in the case, declined to preside at the examination, and at his request, His Honor John T. Monroe, Mayor, took the bench. No witnesses were heard, and the case was postponed until the 15th instant, bail being required for Coffey in the sum of $2800, and $1,500 in the case of Fremont.

Board of School Directors.—The board met in regular session last evening, President W. S. Mount presiding, and 18 members present.

The minutes of the two previous meetings as amended were approved.

The list of teachers ratified at last meeting was referred to the Committee on Teachers for examination as to correctness.

Mr. J. B. Leefe presented the report of the Finance Committee, showing a balance on hand of $1,880 50; pay of teachers, $16,321 95; the monthly appropriation for the month of September, $30,000; pay of portresses, $[illegible]; pay of employes and offices, $650; the balance on hand to the credit of the Public Schools, $3,267 58.

Mr. Kelly, as Chairman of the Committee on Buildings of the First District, for the Committee on Supervision, submitted the following appointment of teachers, which was adopted:

Jackson School—Principal, Mrs S. H. Buford; Female Assistant, 1st Asst, Mrs. E. Perkins; 2d Asst, Miss N. Par.

Peck School—5th Asst, Miss Nelly Watson; 6th Asst, Miss M. Finlay; 7th Asst, Miss A. A. Finch.

For the Second District the following Committee was adopted: Edmund Gaudchaux (Gouverneur), Dominique Bouligny, B. P. Avegno and Joaquin Vinoca, Sr.

The following Committee was appointed for the Third District: John Pasley, Peter M. Peterson, Camille Guillet, Theodore Lanaux and C. C. Hart.

The following Committee was appointed for the Fourth District: W. H. Dameron, Dr. W. B. Wood, Isaac Randolph, W. S. Brown, and Isaac N. Phillips.

Mr. Brewer, Chairman of the Committee on Library, made a verbal report, stating the library to be in a wretched condition, and recommending that the Chairman be authorized to have the library for two months and collect all books outstanding and prepare a catalogue of such as are not contained therein. Mr Brewer, Chairman of the Committee on Library, offered the following:

Resolved, That all persons who are life members of any Public School Library shall, after filling with the Librarian the certificate required from him a certificate of Life Membership of the Library and Lyceum Society of New Orleans, and the Librarian is authorized and requested to issue said certificate.

Resolved, That in cases where parties have become life members of any Library, and lost their certificate of membership, that on making proof thereof, they shall be entitled to all the benefits of the foregoing resolution.

The above resolutions were adopted.

On motion the library was ordered to be closed for sixty days, to allow the Librarian an opportunity to ascertain what books are missing, and to verify through the official journal all persons having books out to return them at once.

Mr Sambola, on behalf of the special committee appointed to determine on the back pay due the teachers, asked for further time, which was, on motion, granted.

Mr Mesmin presented the report of the Committee on Text Books. The use of Quackenbos's History in our Public Schools, containing a history of the late war, was recommended to be discontinued and some other work substituted in its place. The report of the committee was adopted.

Mr Rogers, Superintendent of Public Schools, submitted his report. Some important recommendations were offered, among which was the amendment which allowed teachers for their services. The report was adopted, and such portions as required action were recommended to appropriate committees.

The resignation of Mr James McConnell, member of the Board for the First District, was accepted. On motion, it was decided to fill the vacancy at the next meeting.

The resolution introduced at a previous meeting to create two Assistant Superintendents was called, and an amendment offered, reducing the number of Assistants to one. It was moved and seconded the matter be indefinitely postponed, with the following result:

Yeas—W. S. Mount, T. H. Shields, T. D. Mason, Robert Hare, Tim O'Neal, Louis Prados, J. G. Parham, Dr. M. Dowler, Robert Huggins, J. F. Zehender—11.

Nays—Ed C. Kelly, A. Sambola, Jules Bonin, Paul W. Collens, Edw. Bernadez, T. F. Theunassan, J. B. Leefe, C. W. Culbertson, Thos. McAvoy and Jas. Brewer—10. The motion was lost.

The question upon the adoption of the amendment creating one superintendent, was voted in and lost—yeas 8, nays 11, Mr Prados not voting.

A communication from Mrs. Armstrong, late principal of the Robertson street school, relative to claims against her displacement by the Board at their recent election, was read, accompanied by a petition signed by some 60 parents and guardians of children formerly under the tuitement of Mrs Armstrong. On motion this communication, and all of a similar character that may be introduced in the future, was ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr Parham offered a resolution that the salary of the Superintendent be increased from $3,000 to $4,000 per annum. Mr. Kelly was in favor of retrenchment, and protested against such an increase, but he saw no reason why every other officer serving in the department should not have a proportionate increase in case of the adoption of this measure. Suggested that a committee be appointed to draft a budget for the ensuing year. The salary to $4,000 was adopted.

The Board then adjourned to meet on Wednesday evening, the 19th inst.

Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday:

On the body of Louis Mitchell, colored, employed on board the steamboat Lorena, died of cholera.

The boat on which this man died is from Cincinnati. No attention had been rendered him whatever, and the Captain of the boat refusing to bury him it devolved upon the Deputy Coroner to see to his interment at the city expense.

Sash, a colored man, died at No. 618 Bagatelle street of cholera.

Joseph, a German, aged 26 years, died at the coffee house corner of Jefferson and Old Levee streets of pernicious fever.

Peter Jacob, colored, aged 26 years, died on Gentilly Road of cholera.

Fire.—A fire broke out about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, in a house situated on Wilkinson street, between Erato and Clio streets, occupied by a Mr. Thomas Harrison. The building was entirely consumed and is said to have been the work of an incendiary.

Mortality Report.—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there were 35 deaths reported to the Board of Health, classified as follows: 23 whites, 9 blacks, and 3 mulattos. 16 deaths were reported from cholera, 2 whites, 9 blacks, and 3 not stated. No deaths from yellow fever were reported.

Recorders' Courts.—First District—James M Coffey, as principal, and Jules Fremont, as accessory, were yesterday arraigned on the charge of embezzling the sum of $2,500 of timber belonging to prisoners, from the office of the Recorder, and pleading not guilty, they were remanded for examination on the 15th inst. Recorder Ahern being a witness in the case excused himself, and Mayor Monroe presided in his place. The Mayor fixed the bail of Mr. Coffey at $3000, and that of Mr. Fremont at $1500. Neither of them being able to furnish the security required they were returned to prison.

The affidavit of Mr. Ahern charges them with embezzling "two thousand five hundred dollars, or more, belonging to the city of New Orleans." The exact amount is not specified, because all the papers have not been examined yet. An affidavit is yet to be made, in regard to the embezzlement of property of prisoners. This complaint will be made as soon as an examination has been had, by which the articles abstracted can be specified.

Recorder Ahern had the following cases for him:

James Buck Boyd, negro, was arraigned on charge of stealing a mule worth $250, belonging to Mr A. C. Weaver, from his stable at the corner of St Peter and Girod streets, on Sunday night last. The case is to be examined on the 12th inst.

Stephen Larry and D. Haggerty were brought up, charged with having two bales of stolen cotton in their possession. The men were arrested by officer Blood, of the river police, earlyon Sunday morning last, hauling the cotton off on a dray from the levee, at the head of Race street. The property has been identified by Captain H. B. Otis, of the ship Rebecca Sparrowhawk, as part of his cargo, and was lying on the wharf when it was stolen. The prisoners were remanded to await an examination, which is to be held on the 13th inst.

Margaret Hart, charged not guilty to the charge of stealing the sum of one hundred and fifteen dollars from Mrs. Spencer, corner of Julia and Baronne streets, on Sunday last, and the examination of the complaint was fixed for the 12th instant.

Pat McGinn is to be examined on the 12th, on the complaint of police officer Arthur Boyd, who alleges that on Tuesday evening, while in the discharge of his duty on Richard street, he was assaulted by McGinn with some weapon, knocked down, and while down seized by the throat with the intent of strangling him. The charge preferred is assault with attempt to kill.

John Smith was sent before the First District Court to be tried on a charge of picking from the pocket of John J. Brown, of the steamer Ludgerbeck, the sum of sixty-two dollars, on the steamboat landing, on the 15th ult.

The same Mr. McGinn is to be examined also on the 12th on a charge of entering the room of Alexander Sundick, on Richard street, near Religious, on Sunday night last, and maliciously breaking three or dollars' worth of his furniture.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Daniel Gleason was discharged on the accusation of horse stealing, preferred against him by John Bonman.

Thos. Hughes, charged with being a deserter from the bark Florence, was sent to the Parish Prison.

The case of Ludoscia Marchini, an Italian, charged with attempting to commit murder, was continued.

H. Aledor, charged with interfering with a policeman, was fined $10 or 10 days in the Parish Prison.

Geo. Williams, charged with carrying concealed weapons and lying on the neutral ground on Canal street, was fined $25.

Robt. Robertson, charged with abusing the officer of his ship, was fined $10 or 5 days in the Parish Prison.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Octave, Peter Robinson, Andrew Lewis, Joseph, Silas Gherrin, Geo. Hampshire and John Dorman, all (colored) were arraigned, charged with being vagrants, were committed to the Workhouse for ninety days.

Josephine Bienvenue, charged with committing a breach of the peace, gave bonds to answer.

Victoire Bernard, (colored) charged with fighting, and Lacase, charged with assault and battery, gave bonds to answer.

Ferdinand Fonber, charged with assault and battery, was fined $5.

The Crops in Bossier and Claiborne Parishes.

The Shreveport *Gazette* of the 31st ult., says:

We have passed through the parishes of Bossier and Claiborne in Louisiana, and the county of Union in Arkansas, and conversed with many of the best planters. They all concur in the opinion that the attempt to cultivate the soil with freed negroes has proved a failure from many causes. The heavy and continued floods in the spring retarded operations, and caused the grass and weeds to take possession of their fields. This wet season was followed by a two months drought, which utterly destroyed many crops of corn and cotton, and injured those in more favored localities fully to the extent of two thirds.

When the grass sod was removed from the prairie cotton plant it was almost uprooted, and although fresh sod was turned by plows, it rapidly withered away under the scorching sun.

We do not believe that over a fourth of a crop, on an average, will be made, either of corn or cotton, upon the lands planted, and not over one tenth of the crop under the old slave system. The planters almost invariably put in too much to the hand, and did not make a proper deduction for the change in the labor system. The people are discouraged, and anticipate much suffering among the poor whites, especially the negro women and children, whom they are unable to feed another year.

There is a general disposition to abandon the culture of the uplands, except on a very limited scale with picked hands, and the most enterprising contemplate a change of locality. Two years had elapsed since we travelled over this country, and the change from bad to worse was evident. The lands are too poor, the seasons too uncertain, and the freedmen too unreliable to justify business men in giving remunerative prices for able bodied hands, and feeding the worthless women and children.

Scheme to Unite the Pacific and Atlantic by a Canal Across the Isthmus.

[From the New York Herald.]

Panama, August 12, 1866.—The U. S. steamer Wateree has just arrived in this place, and has arrived for the purpose of receiving on board a party of scientific gentlemen who are about to make a survey of the canal route across the Isthmus of Darien. They are to be conveyed to San Miguel, and the vessel is understood to have been placed at their disposal until the survey is completed or abandoned. The party is said to have been organized under the auspices of a prominent Senator from Rhode Island.

On the 25th of last June the Congress of Colombia passed an act in favor of the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien and Panama, and invited capitals the contract made by Count Mosquera in Paris on January so far as to open the enterprise to the capitalists of the world. The leading features of the act are as follows: Mr. Mosquera's contract, which he presented to Congress in a message dated May 21.

The following are the chief points of the act just passed:

A privilege is granted for the term of ninety-nine years, excluding any other similar canal to traverse the territory of Colombia. The work is to be completed in ten years, with the privilege of four additional, should extraordinary obstacles have prevented the canal must be wide and deep enough to allow of the heaviest and largest sail and steam vessel freely navigating through it. All the unutilized land that may be necessary to complete the work, and a strip thirty metres in width on each side of the canal, is conceded to the contractor, including the lands of private parties set apart for the purpose if necessary. The contractors are to have, likewise, the use of the ports situated at both ends, and they shall have permission to build whatever warehouses, etc., they may require, but said ports shall be free and open to the commerce of all nations, and shall be declared neutral, as also the canal itself in all its length and breadth. Transit by the canal shall not be interrupted in case of war between any nations whatever, including even Colombia. Only ships of war shall be refused transit in case that the evident destination be one where they meant to take part in hostilities. Passengers, merchandise, mails, mules and effects of any kind except such as are to remain the property of the public, shall be free from all tax and duty while in transit. Passengers will need no passport except the chief of war vessels, however, must show their clearances and other papers.

The contractors will have the privilege of establishing their rate of toll for the use of their depots, docks, warehouses, etc., provided the same do not exceed seventy five cents for vessels in ballast, $2 for vessels with cargo, $10 per head for passengers, and one half of one per cent on the value of precious metals and bullion. Vessels belonging to the United States of Colombia shall pay no duty or tax whatever. However, such nations as will find themselves by public treaty to guarantee to Colombia the ownership and sovereignty of the Isthmuses of Darien and Panama, with the adjacent coasts, and the complete neutrality of the ports situated therein, may be allowed a deduction in favor of their vessels.

The public debt of Colombia is to receive from the contractors during the first twenty five years after the construction of the canal six per cent, either in money or in bonds, and during the ensuing seventy five years seven per cent. In the computation of toll not returns no reductions to be made for interest on capital invested nor on mortgages either claim. It is also agreed that the sum to be paid to Colombia under this article shall never be less than six hundred thousand dollars in any year. At the expiration of the term of the grant the canal, with all its workshops, buildings and other appendages, is to be delivered to the republic upon the basis of a somewhat inventory and appraisement of its value. A deposit of one hundred and fifty thousand American dollars is to be made either in Bogota, London or New York as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The contract shall not be given to any nation or foreign government, and all disagreements that may arise concerning said contract shall be decided by judges of the Republic of Colombia. In case the line of survey of the canal should run through any of the territory conceded to and now occupied by the Panama Railroad Company, the consent of the latter shall be obtained before making any excavation across said territory.

The privileges granted shall be forfeited on a failure to deposit the stipulated security or to complete the surveys in eighteen months, or to commence work in two years, or complete the canal in the stipulated time; also, for rebellion or suspension of work during more than six consecutive months. This forfeiture involves all the lands, material, building and improvements made, as well as the security deposited, and does away with any claim for indemnification.

Besides these general conditions the contractors shall bind themselves to execute the Buenaventura Mosquera contract, which he presented to Congress in a message dated May 21.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Atlantic Cable News to the 5th.

London and Liverpool Markets.

The Radical Conventionists at Philadelphia Wrangling Over Negro Suffrage.

The National Debt to Sept. 4th.

Gross Insult to the Presidential Party in Ohio.

Remarkable Speech of the President at Detroit.

Important from Mexico.

Message of the Governor of South Carolina.

Commercial and Other News.

From Southwest Pass.

Jackson, Mich., Sept. 5.—The President and party passed here to day. On Tuesday morning a reception was tendered him at Hillsdale, Ohio, but it was marred by several insults. A black flag was displayed, and the hands drawn up to receive the party played a dirge instead of a national air.

At Oberlin no reception was tendered.

At Tremont a very enthusiastic reception took place.

At Toledo the Radicals marred the proceedings by meeting interruptions, but with these exceptions the affair passed off well.

A great crowd assembled at Detroit where General Grant received the party in person. The crowd was so overpowering that the arrangements for a procession could not be effectually carried out. The President's speech at Detroit is one of the most remarkable delivered by him. A person in the crowd insultingly alluded to the salary paid the President, who then interrupted him. The President addressed the intruder as one of the Radical friends who had been barking at him for eight months past, and taking the allusion to his salary as the text, he poured a broadside of invective, ridicules on the Radical Congress, which he called the Congress which had doubled its own pay and given the insulted soldiers of the war a meagre pittance of $50 bounty for their services.

General Grant laughed at the jokes.

Secretary Seward is to be specially called to the others being made to every Radical and the President, characterizing the act of the Radicals.

Washington, Sept. 5.—The following exhibits the public debt on September 1, 1866: Total debt bearing coin interest, $2,292,932,00 90; Debt on which interest has ceased, $6,587,101 00; total debt bearing interest, $2,299,519,034 90; total debt bearing no interest, $19,653,488; debt on which interest has ceased, $411,562 81; total, $2,319,584,085 71; coin in available, $[illegible]; currency available, $26,292,713 50; total, $142,604,799 14; total debt, $2,297,098,922.

Philadelphia, Sept. 5.—The Conventionists have been wrangling over the negro suffrage question and adjourned until to-morrow with out the presentation of resolutions or an address. The minority report favor negro suffrage. A resolution was offered by Moss, of Virginia, to instruct Congress to provide for the enfranchisement of the blacks, which led to much confusion and great excitement during the debate. It was finally referred. The Northern and Southern Conventions fuse to-night and hold a mass meeting.

Speeches were made in the former by Butler, Schenck and Senator Wilson, bitterly denouncing the President.

Savannah, Sept. 5.—The Railroad Convention adjourned this afternoon. The Macon delegation declined to recommend city subscription to the stock, as it might embarrass in meeting subscriptions already made. The other work is highly approved, and aid is promised when practicable.

Columbia, S. C., Sept. 5.—The Legislature met in extra session. The Governor's message was a modification of the negro code so as to extend the jurisdiction of the civil courts over all classes of citizens; recommends the addition of negro evidence in all cases in the courts of justice and policy, declares the proposed stay law of last session unconstitutional, but advises the abolishment of imprisonment for debt and the extension of bankruptcy, urges provision for the impoverished people of the State, recommends the adoption of the 13th amendment, expects the sale of State bonds to be made for that purpose. The message closes with a hopeful view for the reorganization of the State and the restoration of the Union.

It seems that the surrender of the maternal function by native New England women still continues. In the official returns of the births in Boston during the last year published in the *Advertiser* of that city, we find the following paragraph:

"The table of births shows that the number of children born whose parents were both natives of the United States, was 1,389, making 24.75 per cent of all the births. This ratio of children of native parentage is less than it was in 1864, when it was 25.28 per cent. of the whole increase of that year. The births of children of Irish parents in 1864 made 40 per cent. of the whole number, while in 1865 this class had increased to 43.35 per cent. The number of births, where both parents were foreign born, was 3,255, or 51.70 per cent. of the whole number."

That is to say, of the 6,561 children born, 3253 were parented by foreigners, and this in the capital of Yankeedom—the Hub of the Universe. Of the foreigners, the Irish are by far the most prolific. The consequences of this state of things in a generation or two are appalling to contemplate. By the time the Fourth of July State will see the Everetts, Adamses, Sumners, Winthrops, and Lawrences supplanted by the Hooleghans, O'Shaughnessys, McGinnis, Molloneys, McFadds, Brannigans, and O'Callaghans, while the Blarney Stone will be reverenced instead of Plymouth Rock.

A short time since the *Commercial Advertiser* of this city called attention to the change which the war had produced in New England. It pointed out the significant fact that the farms were passing into the hands of foreigners, generally Germans, while the native population, such as did not emigrate West, were crowding into the towns, and becoming traders and manufacturers. This is certainly the fact; and surely life is wasteful of population, there is much reason to believe that, given time enough, the old Yankee stock will die out in New England, a consummation which the native women are helping along by their unwillingness or inability to bear children.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 5, 1866.

The general market exhibited no material change to day, there having been about the usual movement in Western produce, with very little done in sugar and molasses, while operations in our leading staple were to a more full and extent than yesterday, the sales amounting to 1100 bales, at prices showing no change in the higher descriptions, but increased inquiry at the full rates for the lower grades. The amount of rather too limited extent to make any material addition to the supply of Exchange.

Under the favorable influence of an improved market in New York, Gold opened this morning at 144¾ @ 145, against 144 last evening, and, after having touched 145 declined, and closed at about the opening rate. There were no sales at the Board. In the open market the transactions included $14,000 (two lots of 2000, and two lots of 5000) at 144¾, $20,000 (2000, 2000 and three lots of 5000) at 145, $45,000 (5000, 15,000 and 25,000) at 145¼, $20,000 (two lots of 10,000) at 145¾, and $1000 at 146. Sterling sold, on Castlenohne valuation, at 144¾. The subject of interest included about $1000 in American balves, at 135, and 4000 Mexican dollars at 145.

The Foreign Exchange market disclosed increased weakness. The offering to-day were quite liberal and the negotiations to a fair extent. The sales of Sterling included $2900 ($1000 and two parcels of 49), at 13,000 (3000, 5000) at 149¼, 25000 at 149¾, £6000 (1000 and 5000) At private at 150, £2000 at 150¼, £3000 bank at 149¾, £2000 at 153, and £3500 at 153¾. In France we noticed sales of 60,000 Al commercial at 3 82½, 30,000 at 3 80, 33,000 private banking at 3.72½, and a small amount of bank at 3.70. Sterling may be quoted at 146 for bill of lading bills, 147 to 148 for good to fair, 149 to 150¾ for Al to first class, and 153 to 154 for Al commercial, and 3.75 to 3.70 for bank.

We have nothing of moment to report in Domestic Exchange. The Banks checked on New York at par, at which they met with a fair demand. The sales out doors included $20,000 in two equal lots New York sight at ¼ per cent, discount, $85,000 (10,000, 15,000, and 60,000) at ¼, and one small amount, fifteen days sight on Boston at ¼.

We have nothing special to notice in the Stock market. The Pontchartrain Railroad sold at the Board at $6 37½; and 50 Union Bank, in the open market at $54 50.

City Bonds continued quiet. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated Bonds quoted at 94¼ to 95c, and the Railroad issues at 81¼ to 84, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State at 78¼ to 78¾; Jackson Railroad, First Mortgage Bonds, at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, with eight months' coupons, at 90c.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed the sales of $5000 Bank of Louisiana, at the Board, at 68c per dollar, and $1000 State Treasury Notes, outdoors, at par to the current, which should at 5. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 66c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 @ 13 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at a fair premium, which should at 5. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 66c. per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 @ 13 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at a fair premium, which should at 5.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 5.—The steamship St. Marys, Capt S. P. Farwell, from Brazos Santiago September 2d, crossed the bar at 12:30 p. m. She brings the following passengers: Mrs. Rowlandi, Mr. Deffrese and daughter, Mrs Jean Nuelon, Miss Wagner, Mr. Mosser, 3 daughters and servant, Mrs A. C. Glover, Mrs. J. Zerger, Mr. J. M. Burrell, M. Vilase and lady, Mr. M. J. Arnandiburu, Mr. Pussie, Mr. Wadman, Mr. Kalkeiath, Mr. B. Bard, M. Hernandez, lady and daughter, Mr. Cromer, A. E. Valentine, Joel Mann, Daniel Heyman, J. W. Jugman, E. Dewitt, A. Velen and lady, E. Depy, N. Depy, Mr. Ashenburger, F. Dafe, Mrs. Norman, Mr. Livingston, Mr LeBaron, B. Alvensleben, L. H. McFlemingle—3 on deck.

Consignees—Jno. Marks & Co., 10 boxes of specie; S. Hernshtein 7 packages do.; F. T. Jaques, 1 do. do. and 8 bundles copper; Hoffman & M. Leig, 2 cases merchandise; Schneider & Zuberbier, 2 coils rope; E. Pillsbury, 2 bales cotton; Jno. Williams & Co., 3 do. do.; Texas Express Co., 3 packages.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

By the Cable—London and Liverpool Market—Vermont Election—Large Robbery at Louisville—Cotton and Gold Markets—From the Southwest Pass.

Louisville, Sept. 5.—The office of L. S. Reed, attorney at law, was robbed on Monday last of $12,000 in bonds, stocks and cash.

The President and escort arrived at Toledo yesterday, and then resuming their journey arrived at Detroit last evening.

Immense masses of people were gathered along the road, and drew from the President lengthy speeches. At Cleveland the President made a speech, during the delivery of which a remarkable scene took place, the Radicals frequently interrupting him by hooting and shouting at him.

In one instance calling a traitor the friends of the President repaid the numerous hisses with cheers and applause.

Liverpool, Tuesday Evening, Sept 4—Cotton closed dull at a decline of ¼d. Middling Uplands, 13d. The sales comprised 5500 bales.

Breadstuffs are generally firmer.

Provisions are unchanged. Tallow is firm.

London, Tuesday Evening, Sept. 4—Consols closed at 89¾; U. S. 5-20's 72¾.

Berlin, Sept. 4.—A treaty of peace was concluded between Prussia and Hesse Darmstadt, on the 3d.

It is said the King of Prussia will visit Holstein.

Vienna, Sept. 3.—Affairs in Saxony have assumed a warlike aspect. The Saxon troops have been withdrawn from the Hungarian frontiers. The army has been provisioned.

The treaty of peace between Austria and Russia binds Austria not to interfere.

The South German journals charge Austria with a breach of the treaty with Bavaria in making peace without the consent of the latter.

New York, Sept. 4.—The Vermont State election has resulted in the election of Mr. Dillingham as Governor by an increased majority. In the Third Congressional District there was no choice, there being two Republican candidates. The other two districts elect Republicans.

Southwest Pass, Sept 4—Nothing has arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi since yesterday. Wind north east. Nothing in sight. The tide is very good. One tug is alongside the wreck of the Lone Star.

New York, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.—Gold rules at 144¾.

Sterling Exchange dull at 149¼ for sight.

Cotton dull and nominal.

ECONOMY.—A slight knowledge of human nature will show that when a man gets on a little in the world he is destined to getting on a little further. Such is the growth of provident habits that it has been said that if a journeyman lays by the first dollar he is on the high road to fortune. It has been remarked by one who has paid great attention to the state of the laboring poor, that he never knew an instance of a man who had saved money having afterwards to depend on public bounty. We may add to those individuals who save money, are in the long run the most reliable workmen, if they do not perform the work better, they do it better and are more respectable. I would repeat, says a man of experience on this subject, "have in my trade a hundred men who save money than two hundred who would spend every shilling they earn. In proportion to the dissolute habits are a little money their minds are much better; they husband that little, and there is a superior tone given to their motives and they behave better for knowing that they have a little stake in society. It is scarcely worth while to remark that habits of thoughtfulness and frugality are at all times of immense importance.

A VIGOROUS TIME COMING FOR GERMANY AND NEW ORLEANS.—The Sunderland *Times* initiates an editorial on the proposed reconstruction of Germany in the following