Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 16, 1866.

LAST WEEK'S MORTALITY.—The aggregate mortality for the week ending yesterday was 369 according to official report. Of this total nearly one half the deaths, or 181, were from cholera, giving a daily average number of victims to that disease of about 26. Of the whole number who died from cholera during the week 89 were whites and 77 were blacks. Estimating the entire population at 200,000, and it is believed by some to be not less than 250,000, it is not supposed that the black population exceeds 50,000 or 60,000. According to these figures, the mortality in that class from cholera is proportionately much in excess of that of the whites, being at the rate of about two to one. The difference is no doubt mainly due to difference in modes of living, and is therefore very suggestive.

NEW SIGNS OF TROUBLE IN EUROPE.

Dean Swift, in one of his most sardonic strains, after asserting that war is the offspring of lust and avarice, proceeds to illustrate the proposition by observing that in the republic of dogs there is always peace after a feast at which every appetite has been satisfied and every stomach filled. When circumstances did not admit of such a feast, war was inevitable; and if the prize in dispute was in its nature indivisible, it usually fell to the lot of one dog who, by superior strength, skill or courage, overcame, or baffled all other competitors. Yet peace, in this case, would be only enforced and precarious. Snarlings, scowlings, grudgings and heart-burnings on every hand would signify anything but quiet possession in the future. It requires no Swiftian vision to perceive an analogy between the republic of nations and the republic of dogs. If the latter takes no umbrage at the comparison, the former can surely have no reasonable cause to complain of it.

The recent short, sharp, decisive war in Europe was certainly not a banquet which left no unsatisfied appetite and no empty stomachs. Prussia has appropriated the big Germanic bone, by dint of remarkable audacity, dash, luck, and the exclusive use of the deadly needle gun. Fortune has thrown to Italy the little Venitian bone which had become too hard for Austria's decayed teeth. Not to speak of the losses of the last named power in territory and money, and of the petty states that have lost themselves, there is France on one side, and there is Russia on the other side, who have not received the splinter of a bone or the fragment of a crumb from a table at which neither can have looked without indifferent eyes or without an appetitive sensation.

As for France, to judge from recent dispatches, she has plainly made known to Prussia her sense of the unsatisfied condition in which she is left, and also the size and the identity of the morsel which is required to appease her hunger. If the surprise of Prussia at this demand is not affected, it evinces an extraordinary amount of simplicity and obtuseness hardly to be expected in a Government which has Count Bismark for Prime Minister, and ruling spirit. Count Bismark cannot have forgotten the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, spread before the world at the commencement of hostilities in Germany, defining the attitude and policy of France in relation to the war. He can not have forgotten, especially, one passage of the letter, the most note worthy of all, the most interesting to Prussia of all, in which the Emperor clearly signified that, however the war might result, in whatever way the equilibrium of Europe might be disturbed, the interests of France must in no way suffer detriment, and her national stature must have if, need be, new guarantees of its proper proportions in respect to new territorial and political dispositions. Prussia has undoubtedly given a violent and profound shock to the old equilibrium of Europe. She is engaged in a wholesale reconstruction of the map of Central Europe. She has made the contingency contemplated in the Emperor's letter. She endeavors to erect and to embody in herself a great Germanic Empire, the most solid, powerful, and warlike which was ever constituted from German elements, and which would impend on the north of France as no other ever did. This being so, it should certainly have seemed to Count Bismark that it was in strict accord with the logic of events and of antecedent declarations for France to make the demand for rectification of boundary along the Rhine or for some equivalent guarantee and offset.

To what extent the Emperor Napoleon may push this demand, if it be definitely rejected by Prussia, it is premature to predict. But should it be manifestly the purpose of France to draw the sword, if need be, in support of the demand, Prussia, by refusing, would enter a new crisis compared to which the late one would be dwarfed. The hour of victory is proverbially trying and hazardous. Prussia is in that hour. It remains to be seen whether she is drunk with good fortune and unaccustomed power. By moderation she may keep all she has gained, and establish the foundations of growing greatness. If, like a gambler giddy with winning, she claims too much of fortune and insists on staking all on a last throw, she may lose all. When considering the question of war with France, it would be well for Prussia to remember only Waterloo and Sadowa. But it would be wholesome for her to remember Jena and Auerstadt, by which, after a campaign of fifteen days, the first Napoleon completely crushed the military power of Prussia, and became disposer of its territory, which he gave back to the keeping of the father of the present Prussian sovereign.

The Caterpillar and Crop Prospects in East Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 11th says:

We have it from undoubted authority that this ill-omened insect has appeared on the plantations of Dr. S. D. Laycock, Mr. K. H. Burk, Mr. H. B. Haralson and others in this parish. From the rapid manner in which we are told it is developing itself, great fears are entertained that its ravages upon the cotton will prove in the end very serious.

Wiest with the long continued injurious rains in the early part of the season, the precarious nessof labor and other drawbacks, and perplexities attending the present ways and means of culture, and finally the three per cent. tax imposed by Congress upon the cotton, our planting friends will, many of them have reason to thank their stars if they can manage to make enough to pay expenses.

FLEURBONNE AND CHOLERA.—The Houma *Civic Guard* of the 11th says:

We have heard of a case of cholera on bayou Black. The papers reports a number of cases in New Orleans. Heretofore the cholera has always passed over Terrebonne very lightly compared with other localities. The oldest inhabitant, cannot remember any one having died in Houma, from cholera or yellow fever.

[From the Turf, Field and Farm, 11th.]

The Old Metairie Course.

Before the war the Metairie Course at New Orleans, enjoyed a world wide fame, and justly so, because it was the theatre of some of the greatest exploits ever recorded in the annals of the turf. But when the dark cloud had settled down upon the land, and peace became a stranger to the sisterhood of States, the period of course of the Crescent City was deserted by the lovers of the turf, and ere the storm had passed, it had shared in the common wreck and become a mournful ruin. After the close of the struggle, an effort was made to revive racing, but the difficulties to be overcome were too great, and the spring meeting of 1866, at New Orleans, had to be held on a different track, and under the auspices of a different club. The friends of the turf, however, did not yield to despair, and having triumphed over many embarrassments, they are now prepared to announce that the semi-annual meetings over the Metairie Course will be resumed. A programme has been arranged for the 22d of December next, and we are invited to attend a sweepstakes meeting. H. B. Foley, Esq., owner of Lightning, is the superintendent, and his card appears elsewhere. Thousands will hail the announcement with delight, and doubtless old turfmen are now dreaming of the grand reunion to be held on the famous Metairie during the holiday week.

How gladly will many of as turn our backs upon the frozen lakes of the North, to travel beyond the fetters of winter, the icy king, and greet the orange blossoms of the South, and pay a parting tribute to the dying year. We will wend our way to the Metairie Course, and will join with the fair daughters of Louisiana in applauding the jockeys in their bright, gay costumes, and the satin skinned racers, as they sweep past the grand stand, in the struggle for victory. We will greet our old friends, and, with the future darening as auspiciously, will feel the warm blood coursing through our veins with all the vigor of youth. Metairie! The word has a mystic charm, and it falls upon the ear like a charm, awakening thoughts of other days, and emotions that long have been buried in the heart! We recall the glory of the past—the halcyon days—and falling into a musing state, we fondly dream of a radiant future, made bright by the memories. Hail, then, the announcement that racing is to be revived over the Metairie Course, as an event auspicious in itself, and the reunion as a new epoch in the history of the turf! Our march is onward—onto glory and greatness—and we gather strength as we go.

TRADE REGULATIONS AT HAVANA.—The Havana *Diario Marinero* reports that under Spanish decrees hereinafter to be issued, of 600 tons and over, and the lower class of steamers, cannot be placed under the Spanish flag unless owned by Spanish subjects. The rule is now so relaxed in regard to Cuba, as to allow steamers for the coasting trade to be introduced without tariff.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,885.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Philadelphia Convention.

Vallandigham's Letter of Withdrawal.

Dispatch from the President.

News from Mexico via New York.

From Washington.

Latest by the Cable from Europe.

Commercial and Other News.

Philadelphia, August 15.—The Committee on Credentials reported in favor of the admission of Gen. Crosby's Maine delegation.

The letter of Vallandigham met with great applause. After stating that the Ohio delegation had passed resolutions indorsing him as a duly elected delegate, his patriotism and fitness to present his constituents, and declaring their readiness to stand by him in the assertion of his rights as a delegate should he deem it proper to present himself to the Convention, he says: "Yielding my own deliberate conviction of duty and right to the almost unanimous opinion and desire of friends whose wisdom and soundness of judgment and sincerity and purity of motives, I may not question to the end that there shall be no pretext even from any quarter for any controverted questions or disturbing elements in the Convention to mar its harmony, or hinder in any way the results to the cause of the Constitution, the Union, and public liberty which shall follow from its deliberations and its action, I hereby withdraw from the Ohio Democratic delegation and decline taking my seat in the Convention. I am profoundly conscious that the safety and magnitude of the interests involved in the present political canvass in the United States are too immense not to demand a sacrifice of every personal consideration in a struggle upon the issues of which depends, as I solemnly believe, the present peace and ultimately the existence of a free Republican Government on this continent.

In conclusion, he trusts the proceedings will be harmonious, the action wise, and that the results will be crowned with triumph.

The following dispatch was received from the President:

WASHINGTON, August 14, 1866.

"Hon O H Browning and Hon. A. W. Randall, "Convention, Philadelphia:

"I thank you for your cheering and encouraging dispatch. The finger of Providence is unerring and will guide you safely through. The people must be trusted and the country will be restored. My faith is unshaken as to the ultimate success.

"ANDREW JOHNSON."

The Convention has adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock, when the Committee on Resolutions will report. Secretary Cowan is the chairman.

Washington, August 15.—Very few pardons are applied for, and such only are granted by the President as come under the $20,000 clause, and the following of that class were pardoned yesterday: From Alabama, Alexander Jarvis, William H. Bennett, Henry Moffitt, William J. Johnson, Joseph T. Starlton, Robt. Taylor; from Georgia, Joseph W. Cook.

Major Eldridge, on the staff of Major General O. O. Howard, the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, has made a report to the latter of his personal observations of the workings of that institution in the States of Alabama and Georgia. He reports that many rations are being issued to the people of those States that is at all necessary, and recommends its discontinuance.

Washington, August 15.—Secretary Seward has returned. It is believed that will be followed by an amnesty proclamation by the President who, it is stated, only awaited his return to issue it.

Queen Emma visited the Capitol to-day, and subsequently dined with Secretary Seward.

Philadelphia, August 15.—The Committee on Resolutions and Address were still in session at 9 o'clock to-night. It is generally believed they will agree on the address to-night and that it will report to the Convention to-morrow morning. After its adoption the Convention will adjourn.

Prominent individuals are making speeches to night from the Continental Hotel and neighboring grounds—all commending the objects of the Convention.

New York, August 15.—By the steamer Liberty, from Havana, we have later Mexican advices. The statement that the Emperor had reformed his Ministry is confirmed in a letter to the President of the old Ministry, thanking him for his services. Maximilian explains that the change is made to secure unity and the pacification of the country, and says it is in harmony with the mission of the Empress, and demonstrates that the Government acts in accord with its glorious allies. He then appeals for harmony of action sailing the people to sustain him.

Foreigners have been authorized to arm and protect themselves when the police gives insufficient aid.

Guerrillas overrun the country, committing many depredations.

New York, August 15—Evening.—Gold closed at 145 c. Sterling, 109a, 109½. 5-20's, 105½ @ 106, 101¼. Cotton closed steady with sales of 800 bales at 34 to 36c. for Middlings. Flour firmer for Southern; sales 980 bbls at $9 75 to $15. Wheat 1 to 2c better; sales 158,000 bushels. Oats steady. Beef steady. Pork firmer; sales 8000 bbls at $32 65 for Mess. Lard dull at 18½ to 20. Groceries dull. Turpentine dull at 98 to 70. Rosin unchanged.

New York, August 15—Dr. Crane, a member of the Board of Health, stated at a meeting of the Board, that 250 deaths from cholera occurred in this city last week. For every death there were two cases. It is further stated there were 154 deaths from cholera in Brooklyn in one week last period. He made the statement to correct the false reports of the New York Press in reference to the official reports of the cholera.

Cincinnati, August 15.—There were eighteen deaths from cholera yesterday.

Baltimore, August 15.—The Radical Convention to-day passed resolutions indorsing Congress and denouncing Gov. Swann for his conservative course, and appointed delegates to the Convention of Southern "Loyalists" so called.

Denver, Colorado, August 15.—The returns from all points in the territory render certain the election of A. Chant, the Administration candidate, to Congress over the Radical candidate.

New York, August 15—Arrived, steamer Extra, from Liverpool. Her mails will leave in the morning for the South.

Philadelphia, August 15.—The teachers' association convened to-day, President Wicker, of Pennsylvania, presiding, who delivers the annual address to night.

London, August 15—noon.—It is announced to day that the plan for the confederation of the British Provinces of North America has been definitely announced by the Government. The statement is also made that the time for a loan from the Government for the building of an inter colonial railroad, from Halifax to a point of connection in Canada with the Grand Trunk Railway, has been settled.

Paris, August 15, noon.—It is reported to-day on good authority, that the French Government has abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine.

London, August 15.—The following dispatch has been received:

Berlin, August 15, p. m.—A Council of State is holding sittings in this capital, and is engaged in the consideration of the question of the annexation of the States of Southern Germany to the confederation.

London, August 15, noon.—Consols are quoted at 88⅝ for money. U. S. 5-20's are quoted at 68⅝.

London, August 15, p. m.—The following are the official quotations in the London Stock Exchange at the close of business to-day: Consols for money, 87¾.

Liverpool, August 15, p. m.—The cotton market is firm and prices are rather higher. The sales to-day were 13,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13¾d. The Breadstuffs market is firm.

Louisville, August 15.—Sales 151 hogsheads Tobacco at full rates. Superfine Flour $6 50. Mixed Corn 68; Prime White 70c. Oats 60c. Prime Wheat $2 25. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon—Shoulders 17c.; Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 21½c. Whisky $2 25. Jute Bagging 26½c. Bale Rope 18½c.

Cincinnati, August 15.—Flour firm, but not higher. Wheat firmer, and advanced 5c.; new Red $2 20. Corn and Oats dull, but not lower. Whisky $2 29 in bond. Pork active; sales 12 bbls at $33, closing with no sellers at that price. Bulk Meats and Bacon firm and unchanged. Lard at 21c. Groceries unchanged and firm. Gold 151.

Memphis, August 15.—The steamer Mississippi, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, struck a snag yesterday in Plum Point Bend and sank. The cargo is a total loss, but the boat will be saved. She is owned by Capt. Jesse Dean, of Pittsburg, and worth $25,000. No lives were lost.

No new cases of cholera are reported to-day. The river has fallen one foot in the past 24 hours.

Southwest Pass, August 15.—The steamship Hudson, Pannington, master, bound from New York to Galveston, put in here for water, and will proceed on her voyage to-morrow.

There is no change in the position of the vessels inside or on the bar. A tug has gone up light. One tug has gone off to the eastward and another is inside the bar at anchor. Weather stormy, with wind from the westward, and very warm. The tide was not very high to-day. The ship that capsized down the shipping was the Georgiana.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The Philadelphia Convention—The Wigwam Crowded—A National Soldier's Convention to Take Place—Additional by the Ocean Cable—Germanic Treaty of Alliance—Relations of France and Prussia—Cholera Increasing—From New York.

Philadelphia, August 15, 12 M.—The Convention was called to order at noon. The wigwam is crowded with delegates and spectators.

A large number of ladies are present. Gen. Dix is in the chair. Mr. Blair, from the Committee on Organization, announced Senator Doolittle for President, which was received with great applause.

A National Convention of Soldiers of the North and South is arranged to take place in September, at Cincinnati.

Leading officers of the Union and Confederate armies are active in this work. It will be a movement co-operative with that of the Union Convention.

New York, August 15.—The Bavarian has just arrived from Southampton. Five deaths from cholera occurred on the passage. She is detained at quarantine, having four cases on board.

Berlin, August 13.—A treaty of alliance between Prussia and the German Governments with which she is on terms of friendship, has been signed by several and will be by others in a few days.

Paris, August says while France has the right of compensation from Prussia, her true interest is not in insignificant territorial aggrandizement, but to aid the reorganization of Germany for the interests of Germany and Europe.

It is stated the Government of the United States has preferred claims against certain persons in France who have disposed of public property belonging to the Southern Confederacy.

London, August 13—W. Bates, iron master of Tunstall, has failed. His liabilities amount to £500,000 sterling.

The cholera is rapidly decreasing.

New York, August 14, 1 P. M.—Cotton rules dull.

The sales thus far are small—middlings are quoted at 34 to 36c., and barely supported.

Gold 150¾. Sterling exchange nominal at 108.

Southwest Pass, August 15.—The steamer St. Louis went to sea at 6 A. M., and the English steamer Pisano at 7 A. M. The ship America arrived down with one ship in tow. There is no change in the position of the vessels on the bar.

The ship South America and Bremen bark America are inside, bound up. The schooner Oriental sailed up this morning. Very little tide this morning. Light breeze from the westward.

The President and the Threats of the Radicals.

Commenting on the bloody threats of the Radicals in connection with the President, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* appropriately remarks that the President can not take too great care of his life, or look too closely to his personal safety. But one frail being stands in the path of the most unscrupulous, most revengeful and desperate faction of modern times in the exercise of their unbridled lust and ambition. That life is in as great peril as the two young Princes in English history, who were committed to the tender care of their heir to the throne, the bloody tyrant, Gloucester.

It seems to be the aim of the Radical leaders to put in the annals of American history, hitherto—before they obtained the reins—white and pure, the darkest and most terrible page that disfigures the decline and fall of the Roman Empire. Like tyrants and usurpers in all ages, they have waded through blood and slaughter to the seat of supreme power, and, obtaining it in that way, it can only be continued by the same means.

We can have no political or social repose, no national quiet, while these despotic Jacobins, who now fill Congress and the Northern State Governments, are in power and position. All its objects are those that look to strife, turbulence and fierce contention. The passions—hate and revenge—which it has aroused, are as ancient as the human heart, and have existed and continued to exist for centuries. Look at the immediate object and purpose—the impeachment and deposition of the President. Does any one suppose that can be effected by a Congress constituted as this is, with one third of the States excluded by force, and by a vote which falls far short of the number required by the Constitution to legalize a so important a proceeding? Will the President, the Commander-in-chief of the army and navy, whose policy has the indorsement of a large majority of the American people, North and South, permit himself to be deposed and disgraced by his factious enemies, who in so doing disregard the Constitution and every principle of justice? Can any one fail to see where such an attempt would lead, and the public consequences that would result from it? Will the people sanction and sustain the men who are in favor of this desperate move?

RADICAL BOASTS CONCERNING THE FALL ELECTIONS.—Leading Radical orators and journals profess to be very sanguine of carrying the coming fall elections by something like the Union war majorities of 1864. Thus, the Chicago *Tribune* prophesies that they will carry Ohio by 50 thousand, Indiana by thirty five thousand, Illinois by forty fifty thousand, and all the Western States east of the Rocky Mountains by an aggregate majority of over two hundred thousand. But these Radical prophets are counting their chickens before they are hatched. The elements of a great political revolution are at work.

The war is ended and slavery is abolished, and the war and the abolition of slavery were the two great issues of 1864, and they still controlled the elections of 1865, in the absence of a new organization of parties upon new issues. Now such an organization is in progress, and the parties and issues of 1866 will be very apt to result in a general political revolution in these approaching fall elections. The breaking up of the republican party of the war has actively commenced, because the mission of that party is fulfilled, and the new work of peace and reunion must go on, for it is the beginning of a political revolution.—N. Y. *Herald*, 9th.

Senator Wilson Opening the Radical Campaign in Massachusetts.

SENATOR WILSON ON THE STUMP.—Senator Wilson has commenced a stumping campaign in Massachusetts, in a speech in Boston before the National Association for the Education of Teachers Among the Freedmen. He rejoices over the death of slavery; but, he says, "We have not subdued the heart of the slave masters." He says that Andrew Johnson "is to day the inspiration of wrong and outrage upon loyal white men, and loyal black men of the South;" that "Andrew Johnson has put the rebel States back into the hands of rebels, and he has put the black men of the South, and the loyal white men of the South, under the hoofs of those rebels;" that the radical party had triumphed, and would triumph for years to come; that it would succeed in the elections for the next Congress, and "when the hour comes we shall elect a President who will not betray us."

Then, after glorifying Congress in the radical fashion, he says, "there is to be a convention on the 14th of this month at Philadelphia, a congeneration of paroled and unpardoned rebels, copperheads and the flunkies of the whig party; that he is "glad this convention is to assemble;" that it will not help Andrew Johnson, for that "ninety out of every hundred who voted for him are against him to-day and will be against him in the September, October and November elections." These quotations will give the reader a pretty clear conception of this opening stump speech for the fall elections of 1866 from Senator Wilson. The treachery of Andrew Johnson, the triumphs of Congress, the glory of the republican party, and the rights and the wrongs of the negro, are the burden of his song. He evades or does not comprehend the great questions which are stirring up the depths of public opinion throughout the country. He is one of those blind leaders of the blind who will not be convinced that they are on the wrong road till they are tumbled into the ditch. This will probably be the fate of Senator Wilson and Company at or before the close of those approaching fall elections.

The Prussians at Frankfort—Exactions of Gen. Falkenstein.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Temps*, says that Gen. de Falkenstein has been named Governor of Bohemia, and so he has lost his command here. The first act of his successor has been to visit the city with another war contribution. Gen. de Falkenstein had taken 6,000,000 of florins, and his successor demands, in his turn, 25,000,000, ($10,000,000.) That forms a total of nearly 75,000,000 for a city which has not 70,000 inhabitants. What a joyful prospect for the future! "There is not such a sum in the city," said the two Senators who have accepted the functions of Civil Commissioners. "Oh!" replied the General, "I do not hold absolutely to being paid in hard cash. There are good signatures in Frankfort; I will take bills." "Your Excellency, it is impossible!" "Do not pronounce that word, for you will draw on your city the horrors of pillage." This short but memorable conversation took place on the 28th of July, in the year of grace 1866. The Commissioners set to work. They had a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce of the principal bankers, and submitted to them the new demand of the Prussian occupation. A deputation composed of MM. de Rothschild, Grunelius and de Neville was sent to Gen. de Manteuffel. It obtained the same reply as before—"It must be paid, or woe be to you!" said the General in dismissing them. "What matters is if they call me a second Duke of Alva?" A person having demanded of Gen. de Manteuffel if, in case the city should pay the demand, it would be safe from any further requisition. "On my part, yes," he replied, "but I make no engagement for my successor." When this communication leaves, no resolution has been come to.

GEN. MANTEUFFEL'S MISSION TO ST. PETERSBURG.—*Berlin*, August 8.—Gen. Manteuffel having attended a military council, and had a favorable audience with the King, left yesterday on a special mission to St. Petersburg. Referring to it, the semi-official journal, the Provincial Correspondencia, of this evening, says: "Russia, by her position as a great power, and on account of her numerous family ties with the German Courts, takes a lively interest in the German question. The relations subsisting between Russia and Prussia ought to suggest to Russia the expediency of making a confidential communication to the Cabinet in Berlin, in relation to the views entertained by the Czar's Government upon the recent steps adopted by Prussia. Any apprehensions respecting the attitude attributed to Prussia by certain German journals, will, in all probability, speedily prove to be groundless." The same journal hopes that the Prussian Legislative Chambers, by passing a bill of indemnity, will end the conflict with the Government.

THE GERMAN PRINCES.—*Berlin*, July 27.—The future position of those princes who have been compelled, by recent events, to quit their dominions, are reserved for special arrangement between them and the King of Prussia, subject to the approval of a German parliament. As the country occupied by the Prussians cannot all be treated alike, the sedatory effects of the Grand Duke of Baden, in relation to Southern Germany, will probably meet with a speedy and favorable result.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Cholera.—In reviewing the records at the office of the Board of Health we find that for the week ending August 6th there were 193 deaths reported. Of this number 29 were from cholera. This is the first official and reliable report that we have in forming us of the location of cholera in our community.

The introduction of the disease appears only to have been announced to us through this source after a considerable number of cases had resulted fatally. It generally occurs that when scourges visit us their advent is discovered in individual cases which, as time advances, gradually swell into alarming numbers. In this instance, however, we have an exception—the disease appears to have passed the confines of our city, stole into our domicils and was discovered in such numbers as to leave no doubt on the mind of the most skeptical as to its existence among us.

We subjoin for the information of our readers an exhibit of the deaths from cholera during the past week and in which will be found other interesting information in relation to the disease. It will be seen from this table that there is but little, if any, increase during the past seven days; and it will also be observed that the fatality among the blacks is almost equal to that of the whites although the latter exceed the former in population more than two to one:

	Cholera.	Other Dis.	Total.	White.	Black.
August 9	18	55	73	41	6
" 10	24	57	81		
" 11	27	31	48	15	12
" 12	21	32	38	11	16
" 13	31	34	63	16	15
" 14	28	34	62	12	16
" 15	22	17	41	14	12
Total	181	189	369	99	77

3 cases of Cholera and 11 of Choleraic Diarrhea are reported in the daily morning report of troops stationed in New Orleans; there is also reported 1 death from Cholera—remaining sick 87, while one case of Cholera was thoroughly cured.

Board of School Directors.—Meeting of the Board last evening, President Mount presiding.

The Committee on Teachers presented their report. The report stated that numerous applications had already been received for teachers positions, and it is necessary to exercise the greatest care in making selections for such important a duty. The Committee define the qualifications of a good teacher to be, first, one of unblemished moral character; no one should fill the position against whom there is the slightest shade of suspicion that all is not right in this respect. Second, the necessary literary qualification, to be ascertained by examination or any other evidence that may be satisfactory. The teacher must be patient, forbearing, kind, genuine in manner, but firm. He must dispense equal justice to all—possess discrimination. He must have tact to govern and capacity to impart what he undertakes to teach.

The teachers of girls especially must be refined in manner and normally in deportment. "We want no masculine woman to teach our girls" no advocate of woman's rights. We wish our daughters taught to be gentle, delicate and refined,—not bold, forward and masculine. All these elements your committee believe are to be found in a pre-eminent degree in our own beloved lady, and among those who have been raised and educated among us—no matter of what religious creed, or of what nationality or clime.

The late unhappy struggle produced the almost entire destruction of our noble public school system. The very dregs of society floated to the surface and men obtained the direction of our schools recommended more for violent partisanship than by merit or zeal in the cause of education. Under such management the schools became worthless. It behooves us to recover our former prestige.

Committee on School Houses recommended the repairing of certain school houses throughout the city. It was moved and seconded that the repairs be undertaken at once under the joint supervision of the Chairman of the Committee on School Houses and Finance, was adopted.

A communication from Mr. Robt. M. Lusher, State Superintendent of Public Education, stating that there were some 960 copies of Spencer's English Grammar, which he recommended to be used in the public schools of the city, was referred to the Committee on Text Books to be appointed.

The vote at last meeting, regarding the creation of two Assistant Superintendents was reconsidered, and on motion, laid over until next meeting.

A resolution, that the Superintendent furnish the boys and girls House of Refuge with such school books as are not in use in the public schools—Adopted.

The President appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee on Text Books, Messrs. T. L. Bonneval, Sambola, H. Backer and Dr. Dowler. Also, the following gentlemen on the Committee on Library. James Brewer, Tim. O Neal, M. A. Baker and C. W. Culbertson.

On motion the salary of the Sergeant at Arms was raised to $1000 per annum.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Sambola that a committee of four be appointed to ascertain the names of teachers, officers and employés, and the amount due them for services rendered during the military occupation, whereby they were deprived of their salaries. The resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Sambola, Shields, Hermann and Riedner were appointed on the committee.

The Board then adjourned.

Inquests—Cholera.—Ed. Martin, 45 years old, died at No. 201 Crape street, from cholera. Elizabeth Stanet, colored, 45 years old, died at No. 118 Felicity street, of cholera.

August Davis, colored, 5 years old, died corner Love and Poete streets, of cholera.

Inquests—Murder.—Lallahan, colored, 3 years old, died at No 21 Englesia street, of dysentery.

Julia Corbin, 49 years old, died at No. 148 Franklin street, of general debility.

Police Items.—E. Crevon, aid, reported to the Chief of Police that at midnight yesterday, a squad of four negro soldiers armed with muskets, threatened to kill Mr. Pelegan, proprietor of the grocery store corner of Derbigny and Conti streets, while standing at his door. They also threatened the life of office Cook and several citizens. They escaped without being arrested.

A police officer on Julia street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets, was also threatened by a number of negroes who had assembled there armed with various weapons. They attracted the watchman on the beat by wrapping on the banquette—he remonstrated with them, but was compelled to submit to their insults and threats without effecting their arrest.

James Williams, a negro desperado, was captured and brought to the Third District lockup yesterday morning at an early hour. He was discovered with an accomplice in the house of Mr. Thos. Lawrence, No. 30 Laharpe street, in the act of committing a robbery, and was only caught after a sharp chase, and not until two pistol shots had been discharged with good effect, rendering further attempts at escapedin impossible. He was brought to the station in a bleeding condition, one ball having penetrated the knee, and another having entered the chest. The latter was once conveyed from the station to the hospital; his accomplice is still at large.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—James Brady, charged with entering the premises of Mrs. Murphy, on Dumaine street, under suspicious circumstances, was sent to the Workhouse for 90 days.

Mary Mago, charged with being drunk and disorderly, was sent to the Workhouse for 3 months.

Andrew Jackson, Henry Brown and Morril Arthur, all colored, charged with sleeping outdoors, were sent to the Workhouse for 60 days.

Amanda Pittman and Pauline Bernard, charged with violating City Ordinance No. 403, were fined $25 each.

Recorder Aiken's Court.—James Heffner was arraigned, charged with murder. L. Burke, Deputy Coroner, stated that from the testimony adduced before the Coroner's jury the deceased, Thomas Moore, aged about 35 years, came to his death at the hands of the accused, James Heffner, who did assault, strike and wound deceased, on the frontal bone, causing contusion of the brain, effusion of blood and death. The case was fixed for August 19th, and the accused returned to prison to await a hearing on that day. No bail.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Hugh Royal was charged with violating the banquette—sent to the Parish Prison for five days.

M. M. F. O. C. Miller, a colored man, was sent to the Insane Asylum.

Michel Lagarde and Jas Crow, charged with beating their wives—cases continued.

Geo. Droll, Mr. and Mrs. Murphy, all charged with violating city ordinance No. 503—cases continued.

Recorder Vernard's Court.—Peter Cazaher, charged with assault and battery, was fined $15, or 15 days in the Workhouse.

Peter Igel, charged with assault and battery, was fined $5.

John Smith, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 10.—Brown Sheetings—Indian head 24½c. Laconia 8, 22c.; do. E, 20c; Lauark, 19c; Pepperell E, fine, 22c.; do. R, 21½c.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings—James, 28½c. Lonsdale, 13c.; Manville Company, 24c. Masonville, 33c.; Wamsutta, 23½c.

Prints—Allens, 18c.; American, 18½c.; Amoskeag, 17c.; Cocheco, 20c; Empire, 12½c. Freemans, 16½c.; Garner & Co., 20½c.

Corset Jeans—Bates, 15½c.; Laconia, 21c.; Pepperell, 23c.; Washington Sateen, 26½c.

A Threatened German Combination Against France.

[From a Nuremberg Correspondent.]

Whoever will not forfeit the name of German must now forget all domestic animosities existing between the tribes of Fatherland. The only aim of our endeavors must be to keep off that well-known impartial mediator on the Spree. The German Government which is the most willing and the most able to cope with the French has a legitimate claim on the support of the entire nation. What France wants is to break up Germany into a number of independent States, and consume them one after the other. But we must make it unmistakably apparent to Louis Napoleon that, whatever our mutual grievances, against him, at least, we are united. We must make him understand that we shall cordially help and stand by any German Government, whichever it may be, so long as it proves itself a deaf ear to his insidious offers and enticements. We had better agree to the Prussian demand of military supremacy on seas. As to Austria, we were freed from all obligations toward her the moment she ceded Venice to France.

It is seldom we have as favorable seasons for cotton as the present. We are, however, afraid to say too much on the subject yet—we are not out of the woods—the weather may change in a few days or hours and destroy all our bright prospects. Every one seems to be pleased at the prospect, and some are already beginning to count their greenbacks.—*Boston Cotton Circular*, 11th inst.

Tennessee Freedmen's Convention.

Nashville, August 10.—The morning session of the Colored Convention was occupied in receiving county reports on the condition of the freedmen, and in business connected with the formation of a State Equal Rights League. Before final adjournment in the afternoon, Gen. Fisk made an address, urging the freedmen to habits of industry, frugality and sobriety. He wanted to see one hundred and fifty school houses built, and when lots were paid for and houses started, he would donate $100 to complete them. He offered the delegates $200 for evidence to convict the burners of the school house at Athens a fortnight ago. He said such cases would always be ferreted out and offenders brought to justice. There were 12,000 children in colored schools in the State, taught by 225 teachers without pay. Contributions from the North would gradually fall off, and hereafter colored schools must be more self sustaining. During the past year sixteen schoolhouses were burned. He advised forbearance, to cultivate amiable relations with whites, and especially their old masters. The political rights secured to the blacks by the Legislature were not sham. Five men had been sent to the penitentiary since June on negro evidence. He read largely from his pamphlets "plain counsels to freedmen," without comments. He urged providing homes under the late homestead law. In a few weeks an agent would be sent through each county to find how many families would find homes in that way.

THE PROPOSED ELEVATED RAILWAY IN NEW YORK.—The following is a brief description of the mode in which it is intended to operate the cars of the elevated railway in Green wich street, New York.

The motive power is an endless wire rope attached to drums, driven by engines placed beneath the streets. One engine of about thirty horse power is to be stationed at intervals of about one half mile between two lengths of rope of about a quarter of a mile in length on either side, and propelled by the same engine. Drawbridges are to be placed at convenient cross streets and are to be worked by the same engine, so as to open and shut by steam power. The cars, by an ingenious patented device, pass from one length of rope to another without change of speed, and yet the conductor inside the car can, by the use of hand levers, stop or start the cars at pleasure anywhere on the road. Stations are proposed to be placed once in five blocks, and station rooms are to be hired in the second story of contiguous buildings, and passengers ascend and descend by stairways inside of the block where this cannot be done, outside staircases are to be permitted.

An Official French Statement on Peace.

Paris, July 25.—The *Moniteur du Soir* contains the following political explanations:

The conciliatory efforts of the French Cabinet have produced a first result—the belligerent powers consent to the conclusion of an armistice and the opening of negotiations for peace. The conditions on which His Majesty's Government offered its good offices are now perfectly well known. Austria had decided to abandon Venetia, and thus the subject matter of the contest for which Italy took up arms was removed. On the other hand, Prussia had obtained such important and rapid advantages, both in the north and in the south, that the moment came for appealing to the pacific sentiments of the Courts of Vienna, Berlin and Florence. The French Government relied upon the influence of its own councils, and the spirit of moderation of the three cabinets to attain the object it had in view, and its expectation has not been disappointed.

France will continue the part of a friendly mediator in the deliberations now about to be opened, and she will continue to employ her influence to reconcile the rights of nationalities to which she has convoked the belligerents. It was only after painful hesitation that Austria accepted basis of peace involving her expulsion from the Germanic Confederation; the solve-rire connecting this power with Germany are indeed the oldest in her history. However, if we may judge from her language of the Austrian press, the feeling of regret caused by the sacrifice has not been equally strong in all the provinces of the empire. For many years past there has been much difference of opinion as to the proper share of the German element in the Austrian Government.

That element, hitherto preponderated in the constitutional organization of Austria, but it is not predominant if we consider the extent of its territory and the composition of its population. The Austrian Government has manifested that, in order to strengthen its internal authority, and establish a real cohesion between so many people of various nationalities, it was necessary to adopt the idea of a joint equilibrium, and the work of conciliation in Hungary and Croatia, by the