THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 6, 1866.

THE MEETING THIS EVENING.—The meeting which was called for this evening at 6 o'clock, at No. 74 St. Charles street, will take place, for the reason assigned elsewhere, at 2 P. M., instead of 6.

REVIVAL OF THE OLD COMMERCIAL BULLETIN.—Old residents and citizens, by whom the *Commercial Bulletin*, so long, and so ably and politicously conducted by the lamented Col. Seymour, is remembered with affection and regret, will be glad to observe, by the announcement elsewhere that, having been re-established under the auspices of the son of the esteemed former proprietor, associated with Mr. Edwin L. Jewell, it will make its reappearance on Monday, the 8th inst. Its office is at 114 Poydras street, to which former friends and patrons are requested to send their advertising favors as soon as possible.

THE POLITICAL LULL AND THE IMPEACHMENT PROJECT.

There is an evident lull in the tempestuous tumult in the North which arose about the time of the assembling of the Philadelphia Conservative Convention, which raved and howled at the heels of the Presidential tour to the West, and which roared and frothed and gnashed and shrieked, in the polychromatic gathering at Philadelphia of Northern and Southern Radicals, like a carnival of wolves and hyenas, ghouls and gorillas. This last scene would seem to have been the climax. Even of its own hideousness this miserable orgie of all manner of political meanness and malignity appears to have sickened and died into scorn and insignificance. The peripatetic speaking committee of "Southern Loyalists," which had its birth in this abortion, has been passing through the diminuendo scale ever since it set out. The Northern heart which these oratorical torches were commissioned to fire had already flamed up to the extent of its present combustible capacity. The Northern mind which these distillers of venom were sent to poison was already so charged with "perilous stuff" in this kind, that it could not swallow the additional decoy which only excited symptoms of disgorgement. The truculent and blasphemous Brownlow, whom the Radical press at first endeavored to inflate into the fame and influence of an oratorical Rupert, Blucher or Sherman, has, with the tact or open disgust of every instinct or pretense of decency remaining in that press, shriveled to such a point of diminution that the jaws of oblivion threaten to close over him before the chisel of the Danaos to whom he is unquestionably mortgaged are retributively fastened on him in full public view.

The fact is, the extravagance of the malignity and frenzy displayed by the chosen representatives of uncompromising Radical altruism, has combined with other causes to produce a certain kind and degree of reaction against the revolutionary doctrines and policy up to which it was hoped to bring the public mind and to keep it. It was a sorry tragedy which was put on the stage at the beach, and the rusting physics have made the mistake common with their class, of reaching the climax of passion and vociferation in the early part of the performance when there was no visibly approaching catastrophe to furnish the one for so much fire and intensity. It is no doubt true that, in different circumstances, the wild and revolutionary appeals and threats, and a corresponding temper in a large part of the population, which marked the past summer, would have once precipitated a violent and bloody catastrophe. But, fortunately, they related, in the nature of things, to contingencies of the future more or less problematical, and upon the occurrence and the precise form and character of which a catastrophe of any sort must depend. There was, then, a considerable interim in which the public mind, however heated and explosive, would have time to cool.

Among those who are becoming concerned as this aspect of the political situation Wendell Phillips stands perhaps most prominent. He feels at the almost subsidence of the agitation of the question of impeaching the President among the Republican party at large. He also chafes at the insufficiency of the Constitutional provisions relative to this proceeding to make the fact of an impeachment, regardless of its result in either acquittal or conviction, cover, beyond paradventure, the substantial purpose for which it is brought. After declaring that the emergency peculiarly demands this method of Congressional assault on the President, Mr. Phillips adds:

> But we hold impeachment of little or no value, indeed useless, unless the House, when it lays its articles of impeachment before the Senate, demands that Mr. Johnson be suspended from the exercise of his functions, and that ——— act as President until Mr. Johnson is acquitted, or, in any other result of the trial, until the next Presidential term commences.

But if Congress should depose the President without a conviction, it might as well hang or behead him without either trial or accusation. It has as much color of right under the Constitution to do the one as the other. For deposition is specified in that document as the result of conviction only. Whether the impeached incumbent shall keep office is the primary and essential question to be tried; and the Senate, two-thirds concurring, is the sole tribunal that can decide it. But Mr. Phillips wishes Congress to decide the question practically, to suit its own immediate purposes, on the threshold of the trial. What those purposes would be, in the view of Mr. Phillips, may be easily conceived. A creature of Congress would occupy the place of the President and would substantially sign whatever hasty, crude, and untenable measures that body would pass. Mr. Phillips's idea of an impeachment is to kill the veto and to suppress the Presidential office just so long as Congress may choose to protract the trial, though conviction by a two-thirds vote of the Senate might be a known impossibility. We do not see evidence that the Republican party is prepared to endorse this licentious and revolutionary project.

For the convenience of the proprietors of the House No. 74 St. Charles street, where the public have been requested to assemble, the hour of meeting has been changed from 6 to 2 o'clock P. M. Saturday.

The steamship Monterey, Capt. Whitman, sails at 3 o'clock this morning for New York, with a full freight and the following passengers: Mrs. T. Jefferson, Mrs. P. Schaffer, Geo. Woodland, Mrs. Law and two children, Mrs. R. Lyonh, J. F. Mann, B. S. Curtis, M. Winter, and others.

ARRIVAL OF THE LIBERTY.—The steamship Liberty, Capt. Rollins, from Baltimore via Key West, making the quick run in 7 days and 3 hours to the bar, arrived at her wharf last evening, foot of Second street Fourth District, with a full freight and the following passengers:

J Wooldridge, Mrs Breed and two children, Mr Drew, Mr Johnson, Mr Hyde and wife, Mr Williams, Mr T P Parker, Wm Cannon, W F Stanley, R R Stanley, Mr Masendine and 3 in steerage.

MISC.—Schooner Harkaway, Capt. Sullivan, is expected hourly from Ruatan Island, with the passengers and crew of the steamship Ernest, previously reported lost.

THE PRINCE IMPERIAL IN THE WATER.—The Prince Imperial, we are informed by *Le Pays*, goes out every morning, attended by his tutor, M. Monnier, to take his swim at Port Vieux. He is always received by a crowd of children, with whom he shakes hands and chats for a few minutes. Miss Shaw, his English nurse, however, takes possession of him, and he disappears into his bathing box, whence he emerges in short black flannel drawers and a spotless flannel jacket. His swimming master watches his proceeding from the beach, and gives him directions, which he occasionally obeys. His tutor takes leave with him. The Prince seems very well, but has a decided objection to acquire the art of floating on his back. The Empress usually strolls down to the beach to see her baby, and takes a seat under some trees, while the crowd that have assembled watch the heir apparent a swimming evolutions make way respectfully to allow her Majesty to have a view thereof. As soon as the Prince is dressed he plays for an hour on the sands with any children who happen to be there. His favorite amusement is constructing dykes in the sand.—*Paris, Sept. 11.*

KING OF THE BELGIANS AND PRINCE OF THE RETIRED LIST.—A German journal gives a list of deathroned Princes who now live in different parts of Europe. First there is Don Miguel, dethroned in 1834, who resides in Germany, having married a German Princess; next the Count de Chambord, in exile since 1830, residing generally in Austria. With him may be joined the Orleanist Princes, who reside mostly in England. Leopold and Ferdinand of Tuscany, Francis V. of Modena, and Robert of Parma were driven from their States in 1859. The three first reside in Austria, the last in Switzerland. The following year Francis II. was sent to increase the list of retired Kings. In 1862, King Otho, of Greece, was driven from his throne. King George of Hanover, the Elector Frederick William of Hesse, the Duke Adolph of Nassau, have been just added to the list which may further be augmented by the addition of Prince Carl, who now resides in Paris, and the Prince of Augustenberg, who lives in Bavaria.—*Express.*

☞ WHAT NEXT?—A contemporary has been favored with particulars of M Boutet's proposal for building a large pontoon bridge between Bione Nez, Calais and Shakespeare's Cliff, Dover, of about 1 centre mile long and 214 feet wide, connected with the railway at each end, with openings for a grand footpath for passengers on either side. The account describes what statues are to adorn the bridge, where the docks are to be placed, etc. The cost is estimated at £16,000,000.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

New York Markets of the 5th. Cotton Depressed.

Alleged Intention to Withdraw All the Troops from Mexico at Once This Fall.

Proposition of A. T. Stewart to Donate $1,000,000 for Tenement Houses in New York.

A Tragical Case of Elopement in Albany, New York.

Statement of the Public Debt.

Jefferson Davis Visited by His Counsel.

Liverpool and London Markets of the 5th.

Emigration of English Miners.

The Pope Preparing To Leave Rome.

The Famine in India.

Washington, Oct. 5.—The official statement of the public debt to the 1st of October, shows it to amount to $2,573,336,900, less the cash in the Treasury which is $128,213,000. Of this there is coin amounting to $96,258,000. A comparison of this with the statement of the public debt on the 1st of September, shows that during the month the debt has been decreased to the amount of $22,346, 226.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Rear Admiral Dahlgren has been ordered to the command of the South Pacific squadron.

Several cases of cholera have occurred in the past forty-eight hours.

Fortress Monroe, Oct. 5.—Charles O'Connor arrived here from Washington this morning, and remained in close consultation all day with Jefferson Davis. The purport of his visit is unknown. He went North to-night.

New York, Oct. 5, evening.—Gold 149¾; Coupons of '81, 112⅝; of '62, 112⅝; Virginia 6's 45¾c, ex-coupons; Carolina 6's 64¼, ex coupons; new Carolina's 64½.

Cotton depressed—sales 1000 bales. Uplands Middling 39 to 40c, Orleans Middling 41 to 42c. Flour steady. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn firm and steady at $33 30. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Naval Stores firm. Turpentine 67 to 68c. Rosin $4 12 to $9 50.

New York, Oct. 5.—A Paris letter asserts all the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico at once during the fall.

The steamer Persia has arrived.

A. T. Stewart, at a private dinner last evening, indicated his purpose to donate $1,000,000 to build tenement houses for the deserving indigent, provided the ground was furnished.

New York, Oct. 5.—The steamer South Carolina, Panaemo, Marigold, Hybiscus, Spirea, Octororo, Tritonia and Sebago were sold by auction at the Navy Yard to day, at prices ranging from $5000 to $71,000, the latter amount for the South Carolina. The Dumbarton and others were withdrawn.

New York, Oct. 5.—Advices per steamer Persia say the British harvest is expected to be less encouraging than has been supposed.

The weekly returns of the Bank of France show a decrease in cash of 5,900,000 francs.

The rate of interest on the Mexican rentes and obligations due October 1st, are deferred in consequence of the want of funds.

The French Consulates in Peru, Chili and Morocco, will be raised to the rank of Legation.

The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £248,000.

The Cornish miners are leaving their homes by thousands. Many are emigrating to Australia and America, while others are seeking employment in the coal fields of South Wales and of the North of England. The advance which has taken place in the price of copper and tin leads to the hope that the worst of the crisis is now over.

The Pope appears to be preparing for his departure from Rome. His Highness has dispatched a special messenger with an autograph letter addressed by himself to Queen Victoria, and during the last few days repeated interviews have taken place between Mr. Odo Russell and the French Ambassador at the Papal Court.

We have East Indian intelligence to August 28th. The famine is still decimating the native population of Bengal. Seventy miles of railway have been flooded in Scinde, and in other districts whole villages have been destroyed.

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 5.—In this vicinity today Judson Palmer eloped with the daughter of Archibald Stevens who pursued him. The men were confronted in the house of a friend and commenced firing on each other. Stevens was killed and Palmer was slightly wounded, but he carried off the woman.

San Francisco, Oct. 5.—The Union State Convention of Nevada have nominated H. G. Blaisdell for Congress.

The Democratic Convention have nominated John D. Winters for Governor, and H. R. Mitchell for Congress.

Louisville, Oct. 5.—The sales of Tobacco today amounted to 108 hhds; common grades are a fraction lower. Flour—superfine $9 25; extra family $11 50. Prime Wheat $2 75. Corn in bulk 95c. Oats 85c. Mess Pork $32 75. Bacon Shoulders 16¾c; Clear Sides 20¾c. Lard in tierces 18½c. Whisky $9 32.

Cincinnati, Oct. 5.—Flour unchanged and quiet at the last quotations. Wheat firm at $2 85. Corn dull at 80c. Oats dull at 40 to 45c. Whisky $9 33 in bond. Mess Pork firm at $32 75. Bulk Meats unchanged and quiet at 16½ to 16¾c. Bacon 18½c for Shoulders, and 20½c for Clear Ribbed Sides. Lard in demand at 17c, but held at 17½c. About 400 tierces were sold at 17c. Groceries firm at full prices. Sugar 12 to 15c. Coffee 26 to 30c. Cotton—sales of Low Middling at 38½c; Middling 39 to 40c. Gold 148.

Nashville, Oct. 5.—Four deaths of cholera are reported in the last 24 hours.

Memphis, Oct. 5.—Only ten cases of cholera are reported to-day and eight deaths. The pressure of the disease excites no fears now.

Vicksburg, Oct. 5.—Passed up: Mississippi at 9, and Armadillo at 12 last night. Passed down: Grey Eagle and Indiana at 6 P. M. River rising.

Mobile, Oct. 5.—Cotton—sales to-day 100 bales; Middling 37c.; sales for the week, 3000 bales; receipts for the week, 3800 bales against 1600 bales last week; exports for the week 3880 bales. Stock in port 29,000 bales.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—The steamship City of Manchester, from New York on September 22d, has arrived off the Mersey and the Edinburgh from New York on September 22d, have arrived out.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—The *Brokers' Circular* reports the sales of cotton for the week at 125,000 bales.

The sales to-day were 15,000 bales, the market closing easier. Middling Uplands are quoted to day at 14⅝.

Liverpool, Oct. 5.—The Breadstuffs market is dull and declining. Mixed Western Corn 28s.

London, Oct. 5.—The money market is easier. Consols 89¼ for money.

London, Oct. 5.—The following are the closing prices of American Securities: Erie Railway shares 51¼, Illinois Central shares 78½, U. S. 5-20's 70½.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Gold from Europe—A Letter Expected from the President—Secretary Seward Again Ill.—Gen. Dix Goes to France.—The National Express Company.—New York Markets.—Etc., etc.

New York, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.—Flour firm. Pork firmer at $32 25 to 32 37. Lard quiet.

Florence, Oct. 4.—A treaty of peace between Italy and Austria has been finally signed.

New York, Oct. 5.—The Saxonia has arrived with £200,000 sterling, in gold.

Troy, N. Y., Oct. 5.—A grand dinner is to be given here to Gen. Wool, the latter part of the month, when, it is said, a letter from President Johnson, defining his future policy will be read.

Washington, Oct. 5.—Secretary Seward is again quite ill, having a relapse, it is said, of the disease from which it was hoped he had entirely recovered.

Frederick W. Seward has been appointed acting Secretary of State. Maj. Gen. Torbett has resigned.

New York, Oct. 5.—Gen. Dix leaves on the 20th for the mission to France.

The case of Joslys against the National Express Company was before the court yesterday.

A motion was made by the defendant's counsel to dissolve the injunction which had previously been granted in the case. Judge Hoffman has reserved his decision.

New York, Oct. 5, 1 P. M.—Gold 149¾. Exchange nominal at 107⅞, for sixty day bills. Cotton declining and nominal.

Middling Uplands, 30 to 40c; Orleans Middling 41 to 42c.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Another pleasant entertainment in theatrical circles is the opening of the "St. Charles," this evening. The play of *Love's Sacrifice*, will introduce the new Company to the public. There is every prospect of a large audience to witness it. We learn that *Love's Sacrifice* has been cast up to the full strength of the Company. Its representation will be likely, therefore, to give a fair idea of the relative capacity of the members. The amusing farce of the *Bull in a China Shop* will close the performances.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At noon, to day, the doors of the "Academy" will be wide-spread to welcome its little friends to the last *matinée* of the Chiarini Troupe. The Troupe has done its work, and must now give way to the great Variety Organization of Manager Bidwell, which is to appear, for the first time, on Monday night. The certainty that they are to have no other *matinée* of the Circus, is bound to fill the "Academy" with lively children, who will make the most of the tricks of the horses—the somersaults of the Nelsons—the quips of Wolcott—the riding of Catalina, the Senegambians and young Romeo, and the lively pantomime at the end of all. The night performance will be as usual.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The success of the "School for Scandal," on the opening night, was a natural result of its careful *mise-en-scène*, as well as of the evident desire of the Company to please. It places, beyond a doubt, the working capacity of the Company. Throughout last winter, it was our duty to record the impressions produced upon us by those of its members who have returned. Their addition—their special lines of acting—their peculiar powers of humor, are too well known to require any special comments upon their representations on Thursday night. It may be proper for us to say something, however, of the new members, who are to assist in the entertainment of our citizens during the coming winter.

Sir Peter Teagle, in the hands of Mr. Bradley, we feel bound to say, was an evident *effacer* from the discomfort of a "first appearance" before a new and untried audience. The fact is, Mr. Bradley, during the whole evening, did not once enter throughly into the character. His distress wanted spirit—his jollity and good humor wanted heartiness. It was not Mr. Bradley's fault that he should have called to mind the capital acting of Mr. Baker in the same character, nor is he to blame that the recollection should have been to his disadvantage. With all this, however, we recognize in Mr. Bradley the possession of decided merit. He is an actor who will grow upon acquaintance.

Mr. Carden's *Joseph Surface* showed him to be a clever actor and a polished gentleman. This same quality of gentlemanliness, by the way, is one of the rarest, as it is one of the most valuable, requisites for a performer. Mr. Carden had a trying part to play, and played it well.

We have rarely seen *Sir Oliver* in better hands than those of Mr. Pearson. There is a heartiness about this gentleman's acting that impresses one favorably at the first glance. Both in appearance and manners, he belongs to the old school—a school which describes the passions naturally and which has a healthy humor of its own. Mr. Pearson is evidently destined to become a favorite. Mr. Radcliffe, as *Moses*, made a vivey mercenary cent. per cent—and that, we take it, is all that can be made of the character. Mr. Shelly sang the tomt-song with spirit and proper discretion.

Of the ladies, Mrs. Nellie Taylor gave a good representation of *Lady Teazle*. The style of this actress is easy and graceful; but it was unfortunate that her exceedingly correct rendition of *Candor* should, by the lowness of her tones, have failed to impress itself upon the audience at a distance from the stage. A greater familiarity with the house will soon remedy this, however. Miss Lena Prentice, as *Maria*, went creditably through a very uninteresting character. The fact is, Sheridan seems to be utterly incapable of making virtue respectable. He gives all the dash and brilliancy he has to bestow to his vices. As to his virtues, it is not his fault that they are not made contemptible. *Maria*, for instance—the only woman in the play who deserves our esteem—is, through this perversity of the author, made to produce upon an audience something marvelously like weariness.

On the whole, the new members have proved themselves valuable additions to Mr. Hyde's Company. In their hands, we have no fear that the master-pieces of the stage will fail in being rendered naturally and without exaggeration.

The "Lady of Lyons" is up for to-night, to be followed by the "Fool of the Family." The friends of Mrs. Leighton will be glad to learn that her first appearance is included among the attractions of the bill.

Valuation of New York City—Its Expenses, Taxes, &c.

The subjoined interesting remarks occur in the special New York special correspondent of the Mobile *Advertiser*, under date of the 28th ultimo:

The real and personal property valuation of New York at the present time is nearly three quarters of a billion. One year ago it was $668,974,455, and this year it is $736,967,858. The increase in the value of real estate is somewhat over fifty millions. This is not surprising, in view of the fact that land in the upper part of the city is rapidly appreciating. One ward alone, (the 19th), where a large number of very fine houses have been put up within the year, shows an increase of over fourteen and a half millions, and the three lower wards (where the necessities of business are steadily forcing the occupants of dwellings into warehouse quarters) have increased respectively $4,828,300, $1,209,300 and $2,837,300. So far as the increase in the value of real estate is concerned, we do not find it difficult of explanation, but it is otherwise with personal estate. Figures to explain that are not easily got at. But there is no doubt that the personal estate owned in this city has increased nearly forty per cent. during the past year. In 1865 its value was one hundred and eighty-one millions; this year it is about two hundred and fifty-eight millions. Should the ratio of the aggregate increase of real and personal estate (in all over $125,000,000) be maintained for three years, the value of New York city in 1869 will be over one thousand millions—or fully equal to one third of the national debt—the nation's debt, by the bye, that Thad. Stevens says will never be paid if the country does not elect Radical Congressmen this year.

Figures are about the driest kind of reading, and it is very difficult, if not impossible, to moisten them; but as they are to the fore just now, I hope your readers will bear with me while I give you a few more of them, taken from the tax levy. The entire amount which the property owners of New York will have to pay this year for the privilege of being governed in some sort of way, will be about twenty millions. Of this sum a large share must go for the support of institutions added upon us by Albany, against the will of three fourths of the people. The police establishment, a very good one in its way, but not much better than the one we had three years ago, will require over two millions for its support. The Board of Health calls for two hundred and fifty thousand, and may want a great deal more next summer, if the cholera should take a notion to meet our expectations by breaking out again. For the new court house, that several contractors have made fortunes out of already, we must pay five hundred thousand. The single item of public instruction—that is, the support of the Ward schools—will cost us close on two and a half millions. The cost of supporting the new fire department, which is confessedly less efficient than the old one, which cost us next to nothing, will cost about nine hundred thousand. This institution was forced upon us. It has been almost impotent thus far, but may improve. The department of charities and corrections, another Albany concern, comes in for nine hundred thousand more. As to items for salaries, they are too numerous to be counted, but the aggregate would be very high for the millions. Adding the city with gas will cost a little over three quarters of a million. The cost of cleaning the streets will be over half a million. The maintenance and good government of the Central Park will take two hundred and sixty-five thousand out of our pockets. Interest on soldiers' bounty bonds will call for over four hundred thousand. These, under second State purposes, we will have to pay very nearly three millions, all to be expended out of the city. To enumerate all the large items in the tax list, I would have to use at least a column of the *Advertiser*, and you would not be likely to thank me if I did. But I have enumerated enough to give you an idea of what a delicious thing it is to be a property owner in New York, and support institutions that you don't want, but which you must take and pay for, whether you like them or not.

FAVORABLE SIGNS AMONG THE FREEDMEN IN NATCHITOCHES.—The Natchitoches *Times* of the 29th ult. says:

It is gratifying to know that the freedmen of this town and vicinity are taking the proper step to improve their condition in the race. They have already purchased a lot on which they are about to build a commodious church. Mr. Heywood, their clergymen, in connexion with the Methodist Church, is, we learn, doing good service in his ministrations. They have also formed an association, already having more than a hundred members to relieve the sick and indigent, each member paying one dollar on admission, and a monthly contribution of a quarter of a dollar. They are generally sending their children to school, and we are somewhat surprised at the *progress* many of the pupils are making in acquiring the elements of knowledge.

MARINE LINENS.—The monthly statement published by the Bureau Veritas of Paris shows that during the month of August, the number of ships totally lost was 168, of which 77 were British, 26 American, 14 French, 7 Dutch, 3 Prussian, and 41 of various flags. Five vessels are supposed to be lost with their crews, as no intelligence concerning them has been received. The total number of vessels lost since the beginning of the year up to August 31 is 1267.

A PUBLIC MEETING TO CONSIDER GOVERNOR WELLS'S LETTER.

J. Madison Wells, Governor of Louisiana, having written an official letter, addressed to "Thomas H. Jones, Esq., Arcadia, parish of Bienville, La." placing the residents of this State in a false position, such as, if not refuted, will be likely not only to continue military rule, but to extend the oppression—the subscribers, therefore, request the citizens of Louisiana to assemble at No. 74 ST. CHARLES STREET, opposite Union street.

ON SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., to express their opinion on the subject of the said objectionable Letter. Those from the Northern States, and particularly from Massachusetts, who have lately become residents, and embarked in business, are particularly requested to attend; and if any of them have been interrupted in their business or social relations, they are requested to come forward and give testimony in favor of the Governor's statement—the object of the meeting being to elicit the truth, that Congress may act on the facts as they exist.

W. HENDERSON.	C. ROSELIUS,
GEO. W. HYNSON	SAMUEL BELL,
J. S. LEE.	JOHN FINNEY,
H. V. OGDEN,	CHAS. BARNES,
GEO. W. LEONARD,	A. MAXWELL,
W. B. LEONARD,	M. B. BRONAUGH,
H. CLARK,	E. MOULTON-WORTSWORTH,
GEO. RULEFF,	WILLIAMSON SMITH,
HU. LUCAS,	JACOB BARKER,
GEO. A. FRERET,	THOS. J. BECK,
CAMILLUS M. CONNELL,	JAMES MANN,
G. M. LEVY,	S. H. LEVY,
J. KOHLMAN,	BOWER & GARNER.

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DEMOCRACY AND DESPOTISM "ARM-IN-ARM."—From the Moscow *Gazette* the *Temps* translates a very long account of the American visit to Moscow. The burden of the whole business seems to have been, "Let us swear eternal friendship!" The speech-making was interminable, and every speech overflowed with compliments. "Hail Columbia!" was inscribed in letters of fire on a temple of glory, and the band at the Moscow station played *God save America*—probably some new national air. At a magnificent banquet, given at the hotel of the Prince Dolgorouckoff, the feast of sentiment was only to be equalled by the flow of champagne. Mr. Fox, returning thanks for a toast, declared that, if the hearts of the Americans could open, there would be seen within them what he there saw, the union of the Russian and American flag. "May that union of the banners be sealed by the blood of our hearts!" Capt. Murray was still more eloquent and figurative. "In the extracts we have given," says the *Temps*, (in five close columns of rather fulsome reading,) "will be found a series of manifestations which resemble the transports of a violent passion during the happy days of the honey moon." And the writer marvels, as well he may, at this strange coupling of the most free and active people in the world with a nation having but a varnish of civilization, with despotism for its political *régime* and communism for its social state.

THE STATE ELECTIONS.—The elections in the several States are as follows:

New Hampshire—First Tuesday in March.
Connecticut—First Monday in March.
Rhode Island—First Wednesday in April.
Virginia—Fourth Thursday in May.
Oregon—First Monday in August.
Alabama—First Monday in August.
Arkansas—First Monday in August.
Kentucky—First Monday in August.
Texas—First Monday in August.
North Carolina—Second Thursday in August.
Vermont—First Tuesday in September.
Maine—Second Monday in September.
Florida—First Monday in August.
Mississippi—First Monday in August.
Georgia—First Wednesday in October.
Indiana—First Tuesday in October.
Iowa—First Tuesday in October.
Ohio—First Tuesday in October.
Pennsylvania—First Tuesday in October.
West Virginia—Fourth Thursday in October.
Louisiana—First Monday in November.
Delaware—First Tuesday in November.
Illinois—First Tuesday in November.
Kansas—First Tuesday in November.
Maryland—First Tuesday in November.
Massachusetts—First Tuesday in November.
Michigan—First Tuesday in November.
Minnesota—First Tuesday in November.
Missouri—First Tuesday in November.
Nevada—First Tuesday in November.
New Jersey—First Tuesday in November.
New York—First Tuesday in November.
Wisconsin—First Tuesday in November.
Colorado—Second Tuesday in November.
South Carolina—Fourth Monday in November.

There are no State elections held in the months of January, February, July and December.

ENGLISH CROPS.—The London *Cosmopolitan* of the 15th Sept., says:

A cloudy August and a wet September have played havoc with the English harvest. In the Northern counties the wheat is unripe. In the midland counties it is so saturated that it could not be dried without the loss of all the gluten. In the Southern counties it is sprouting, and wheat in that condition is only fit for starch. The market is very feverish, and it is hard to effect sales even at the advanced quotations. Extensive orders have been sent out to America—especially to San Francisco—through the Atlantic Telegraph. Thus the good cable is already conferring an enormous obligation upon all classes, by facilitating the purchase and export of grain from the New World to compensate for the deficient harvest in England. At best, however, we must expect a year of rather dear bread. In Ireland the crops are not so much affected and the potato crop is very heavy and free from disease.

The French Minister of War receives, as Minister, 40,000 francs; as senator, $6000; as French marshal, $6000, as Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, $6000. Total, $24,000. He sides he is lodged, lighted and warmed, and his horses are fed at Government expense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—The interments in the various cemeteries of the city for the twenty four hours ending at 6 o'clock, A. M., as reported to the Board of Health, were as follows:

Cholera	2	Congestive Fever	1
Apoplexy	1	Pernicious Fever	2
Congestion of Brain	1	Typhoid Fever	1
Consumption	1	Measmus Infantile	2
Diarrhoea Infantile	2	Premature Birth	1
Delirium tremens	1	Stillborn	1
Total			18

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Walcott, the improvised but really clever clown of the Chiarini Circus troupe, though not favored with so large an audience last night for his benefit as he deserved, was quite spirited and interesting. Statistically, embracing the *jeux de mots*, whether entirely novel or not, were more than ordinarily refreshing. His proposed speculation of buying Niagara Falls to cut up into small waterfalls to sell to the ladies; his proving that the express business was the oldest business in the world, because Eve was made for Adam's express company, and hence the origin of "Adams' Express Company," and how, relating the jokes he made and the noise that was made, he was born the last minute of the year, and if he had not been very sharp would not have been born at all, were some of his capital hits. Chiarini's is, in all its appointments, a wonderful Circus, and as the like of it may not be seen here again soon, the matinée to-day, noon, and the closing performances of the troupe to-night and to-morrow night, should not be forgotten.

The Olympic Theatre.—This entertainment has been temporarily closed, it is stated, on account of the sickness of Mr. Watkins.

Children and Nurses.—Many parents seem to imagine that when they have procured nurses to attend to their babies they have done everything necessary to have their little darlings properly cared for, and that they need give themselves no further concern about them. But in numerous, if not most instances, they have done the worst thing possible for them in their worldly wisdom. Nurses is spoken of as the nurses, and they run about over the city with the tenderlings in their arms, exposing them, it may be, to a small pox atmosphere or some other pestilence contagious, and endangering their lives by exposures of which the parents possibly never dream. We saw a nurse with a very young child in her arms, standing in the damp, night air with it, as late as eight o'clock last night, at the corner of Chartres and Customhouse streets. The little creature was coughing violently, and for aught we knew, was contracting a death cold. Poor little delicate waif—at best upon the rough sea of existence, and unable to make known its complaints in any other way than by crying in its suffering, we could not help entering our protest and begging the cruel or thoughtless nurse to take it home. This many a precious little life has been "rounded with a span."

Furniture Stealing.—We reported in our paper yesterday the recovery of a considerable lot of furniture which had been stolen, and was identified by the owner, Mary Smith. This thing of stealing furniture may be explained by the fact that the houses of parties in summer, and is illustrated by another case of which we hear. Mr. N. Roach left the city early in the season, leaving his keys with a friend. A colored man, Frank, applied for the under some pretexts, and was refused, but finally obtained them on the voucher of a gentleman. Mr. Roach returns to find nearly all of his furniture gone, while the negro protests that he has no knowledge whatever of its disappearance. On the other hand, Mr. N. writes to his friend that the negro had no authority to enter the house under any pretext, and thus the matter stands.

The Medd Cowhiding Affair.—Dan. Sheahan and Ed. McLane were examined before Recorder Ahern yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill James Medd, of No. 101 Poydras street, and were sent before the First District Court. The account attached and heard Mr. Medd with cowhides, just as he got out of one of the city cars, on the morning of the 18th of September, at the corner of Poydras and Magazine streets. The counsel stated that the cause of the affair was an insult offered by Medd to a lady, the wife of one and sister of the other assailant.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The new grand jury met yesterday for the first time but made no report. No business transacted by the Court.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Julia McDonald, for a drunken disturbance on Claiborne street and using obscene language, was yesterday sent to the Workhouse for sixty days. Also Rose Dixon, for like behavior on Basin street, and Sarah Pagot, placed under thirty days, for following "watch" when not wanted.

Eugene Jober was fined $10 for being drunk in the Cathedral.

Recorder Leitner's Court.—E. Butler, for insulting the officer in the discharge of his duty, was yesterday fined $10. The other cases consisted in alleged violations of city and health ordinances.

[illegible] Court.—Jas. Alexander and Philip Vilmont, both colored, charged by John Kahn with stealing from his store one piece of flannel valued at $19, were sent to the First District Court.

GROSS TETE RAILROAD.—From what we learn in regard to the rapid progress being made in the work on this road, we are inclined to believe that horse cars will be running to Hoodale by the first week in November.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 3d inst.*

PLANTERS' MEETING ON THE SUBJECT OF LEAGUE.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 3d inst. says:

The Clinton papers give the proceedings of a meeting held in Jackson with the object of procuring more labor. We refer our readers to a full account of the proceedings in another column. As the object is one in which we are all interested it were well that the several parishes adjacent should also be represented. If the President of the Jackson meeting would give notice to the effect than an adjourned meeting would be held a few weeks hence, there is little doubt but that many other parishes would be represented. A general emmigration of white labor, except of the lowest classes, will never be induced by invitations to work on plantations. Cheap homesteads are what the emigrant desires, and the lands of this section that are for sale should be put upon the market, and agents employed to sell them in New York.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 5, 1866.

The commercial week closed to day with a quiet market in most departments of trade. The movement in Sugar and Molasses was on a restricted scale and Western Produce exhibited little activity, with the exception of Flour, which was in fair request, while the movement in our leading staple was to a limited extent—the sales at the close summing up only 850 bales at irregular prices, but on the whole, disclosing a decline of ¼c per lb on Tuesday's rates. The sales for the week comprise 9115 bales, against 12,660 last week, which being mostly for the North, will make a material addition to the supplies of Domestic Exchange.

The Coin market was attended with considerable animation throughout the day. Gold opened this morning at 146¼ to 146¾, against 146 to 146¼, the closing rates last evening, and owing to an advance at New York went up to 147⅛, closing firm at 147 to 147⅛. The sales at the Board embraced $2,000 (1000, 1000), $400 and $500) at 146⅞, $1000 (1000 and 500), at 146⅞, and $13,500 (3500, 5000 and 5000) at 147. In the open market the transactions included $6000 (3000 and 3000) at 146⅞, $20,000 at 146⅞, $25,000 (5000 and 20,000), at 146⅞, $7000 (1000, 3000 and 3000) at 146⅞, $15,000 (5000 and 10,000) 147, $18,700 (8700, 5000, 5000), 70 (40, 30), 7800, 10,000 and 15,000) at 147⅛, $8000 (5000 and 3000) at 147⅛, and $71,000 (1000, 10,000, 15,000, 20,000 and 25,000) at 147⅛. $900 Custom House Gold sold at 146¾. In Silver we noticed the sale of $1000 in American halves at 138. Mexican dollars ruled at 147¾ to 148.

The Foreign Exchange market evinced but moderate activity. The offerings to day were rather light, and the demand limited. The negotiations, owing to the advance in Gold, were at improved rates and included £2,500, bill of lading Sterling, at 152, £3000 good clear at 156, £1000 At at 157¼, and £3000 Bank at 160. In France we noticed a sale of 10,000 Bank at 5.35. Sterling may be quoted at 151 to 153 for bill of lading bills, 155 to 157 for At 1 to first class, and 160 for Bank; and France at 5.60 to 5.75 for At 1 commercial, and 5.35 to 5.50 for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no change worthy of special notice. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount, at which they drew to a fair extent. The offerings of commercial, in consequence of the limit of movement in Cotton, were rather light, and the sales included $10,000, New York sight, at ⅜ per cent. discount, $50,000 at 7-16, $40,000 at ⅜, $39,000 at ⅜, and $20,000, fifteen days sight at ⅜ per cent. discount. Interior drafts on the rates outdoors for sight were ⅜ to 7-16, ⅜ for one day a sight, 1 to 1⅛ for ten to twenty days, 1¼ for thirty, and