THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 8, 1866.

COAL.—Experience has always proved that it is wise economy to purchase during the summer the coal that will be needed in the winter. Mr. D. Stickney, No. 6 Carondelet street, is well be seen, advertises Pittsburg and anthracite coal, egg size, screened for family use, in quantities to suit purchasers, and to be delivered anywhere in the city.

Messrs. Bloomfield & Steel, stationers, &c., 30 Camp street, have furnished us with a valuable tabular reference for counting rooms, in the shape of a statement of stamp duties on sterling exchange, from 20 pounds up to 15,000.

THE CRESCENT STABLES.—Dr. Joseph Elliott, the well known stable keeper, and one of the oldest, most skillful and successful horse managers in the country, has purchased the stables of Col. James Nelligan, Nos. 50 and 52 Baronne street. He announces that he is ready to receive, with assurance of proper attention, all horses and mules, buggies and carriages that may be confided to his care and in his large, airy and well arranged establishment. He expects soon a large addition of fine trotting horses and new buggies.

REBUILDING LEVEES.—A meeting of Levee Commissioners took place on Monday to consider proposals for rebuilding the Grand and Morganza levees in Point Coupee, and the Chien and Robertson levees in West Baton Rouge. The awards are not yet announced. It would be interesting to know how the funds are to be obtained to pay for the contracts in these and similar cases. It is understood that the Board resolved to request the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature to make needful provision regarding the levees. It is not likely that the Governor will be in haste to convene an Assembly whose first act perhaps would be to take measures for his impeachment.

LEGAL AND ILLEGAL.

Experience never ceases to vindicate that ancient maxim of philosophy—"*Nil admirari.*" Now, as of old, it is the part of wisdom and of statesmanship to be fortified against surprise at anything, to be steadily disposed to expect always, so to say, the unexpected. Let us not be, then, betrayed into wonder at the curiosities of politics, of morals, or of logic, which in these days so frequently confront us. Of the last named class of curiosities is one which stands out conspicuously above the rest, and which is not unconnected with a recent development in Louisiana of the Radical trade of revolution. Almost simultaneously a Radical editor in New York and a military officer of high rank in a Southern Department announced substantially the same formula. A certain proceeding, we are told, was either legal or illegal. If legal, it was a matter with which it would not be proper for the authorities to interfere. If illegal, it could be nothing but a "harmless pleasantry." We are further told that all questions as to what constitutes a "harmless pleasantry" must be remitted to the law branch of the Government at some indefinite period of the future to decide.

The logical formula in this case classifies human actions with a beautiful simplicity only equalled by the Caliph Omar's classification of secular literature. The great Mahometan Chief, according to a seventeenth century history, held that the contents of the Alexandrian library either agreed or disagreed with the Koran. If in conflict with the sacred book, they should, of course, be destroyed as heretical; if in accord with it, they might also be destroyed as a useless incumbrance. In the modern instance in question all human actions are referred to two categories, the legal and the illegal. But widely different from the Omarite example is the policy deduced from this modern generalization. The legal, it is argued, must be protected because it is in accordance with law, and the illegal must not be interrupted because, though violating law, it is necessarily, from that fact, inconsequential and innocuous. To ordinary minds it may seem difficult to understand how the law may be sustained in its integrity as represented in actual institutions while no one may interpose against the designs and acts of enemies and violators of the law. We would not pretend, with uninspired facilities, to pierce over this difficulty which so well serves to give uniqueness to the latest specimen which political troubles have contributed to the curiosities of logic. We may be indulged, however, in the remark that, to plain comprehension, a policy based on such logic would seem land the country in chaos or in pandemonium, unless the Millennium should quickly come to its reserve. Under that policy, the secretary, lighting his torch or applying the match, must not be molested, for he is engaged in a "harmless pleasantry;" the assassin, whetting his knife, preparing his poison, lying in wait for his victim, must not be disturbed, for he like wise is enacting a "harmless pleasantry." The burglar, robber, murderer, the plotters and the actors in whatever scheme of great or petty villainy, are all pleasant and entertaining fellows who on no account must be interrupted in their innocent amusements.

It is quite significant as to the real character and purpose of the Convention plot which exploded in this city on the 30th ultimo that such logic as above described has been invoked in its behalf. It has been assumed that the law, whenever men may conspire to overthrow it, is in no need of defense by the official conservators of the law, on the ground that the attempt against it, being illegal, can be no more than a "harmless pleasantry." In the time, it has been said, some indefinite judicial authority would decide whether the act, if successful, was to be recognized as lawful or unlawful. But some acts are in their nature irremediable. The man who is murdered can no more revive than the man who dies in a peaceful and natural death. Conspiracy and usurpation, like murder, may destroy in a moment what the future may never be able to restore. The Radical revolutionists in the State aimed to group judicial and all other authority, and nothing but physical force, from within or without, attended by more or less contention and bloodshed, could have wrested it from them. Their "harmless pleasantry" would have had that extent unquestionably, and perhaps somewhat more.

Chinese Ridicule of English Sports.

There is an almost ludicrous account in a recent article in the London Times of the late jubilee—we had almost said the Mecca—with which the Chinese at Shanghai have perceived the introduction of English sports inaugurated. It is said that when a grand ball was given on board the admiral's ship of an English fleet at Alexandria, in honor of a visit from the Pacha of Egypt, that prince, after admiring (we quote the figures of the dance and the graceful bows of the dancers, confessed there was one thing that did astonish him: it was, that distinguished officers and ladies should like to fatigue themselves in that way for nothing. For his part, he was thankful that he had slaves whom he could see dance whenever he chose, without himself going through the labors of the motion.

In China there is the same astonishment felt at the shooting, cricket, boating and racing of the English and Americans. What amusement can be found in getting out boats from England at great expense, and rowing them themselves, and going up rivers, to walk some many miles for the sake of shooting game, to be then some countable, and a proof of outside barbarianism. To throw a ball at three sticks, while another tests it off and a third runs after it, seems a proof of madness. Racing, chasing a pig with a greasy tail, climbing a greasy pole, are regarded as fine fun by the English, but with utter contempt by the Chinese. It is also quite clear that this sort of physical inferiority is the mark, if not the cause, of that general diminution of national power and prestige the Eastern nations fall so easily and so naturally under the sway of the Western, who, through the hardy privations which the great active contests of life generate, and which inspired conquerors have necessitated, have become a superior race in all their powers.

Other things being equal, strength and greatness of mind will be very much in proportion to vigor of body. The power of persistence and long-continued, patient thought by a single mind in a given direction, will be very much in proportion to the power of long-enduring, bodily fatigue. Strength of will and the resolution to overcome all obstacles will, in like manner, be greatly in proportion to physical health and vigor, so that a few hours sleep will often give resolution to the timid and wavering, while great fatigue of body enervates the mind. In like manner, delicacy of body is greatly connected with delicacy of mind. Hence it is that all their instincts, perceptions, emotions and actions, when one is much higher than men, and all of both sexes become coarse in their tastes in proportion as that of their exercises and employments and health.

In every nation there are two things to be considered, and only two—discretion and force. Upon the delicacy of organization depends the perception and accurate regulation of the direction of all our energies; but upon the strength of constitution, the force, energy, perseverance, and final success of all exertions and obstacles seem greatly to depend. This it is which makes the English and American races so superior in carrying their point among all the Eastern nations. And among the great means of keeping up that superiority are habits of physical exercises, kept up by means of athletic exercises which interest and excite the mind in connection with the body. There is no doubt but that mental exercise strengthens the body as much perhaps as bodily exercise the mind, for the effects are mutually reactive. That which determines the body degenerates the mind, and that which injures the mind sooner or later tells upon the physical character.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 8, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,877.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Latest News from Europe.

A New Italian Loan.

Increase of Cholera in England and Belgium.

Colored Convention at Nashville.

Reception of Juares at Chihuahua.

A Quarantine at Charleston.

Commercial and Marine News.

Washington, August 7.—The United States Consul at Antwerp, under date of July 18th, informs the State Department that cholera at that place is gradually on the increase, the daily death list ranging from 50 to 95. The disease first made its appearance at port, in an emigrant ship which was not ordered away in time to prevent the infection from reaching shore. The Consul advises a strict surveillance to be kept over all vessels from that port.

Our Consul in Spain writes that a strict quarantine at Port Mahon or Vigo has been ordered on all American vessels bound for Spanish ports.

Gen. Steadman and Fullerton had a lengthy interview with the President this morning.

No executive appointments were made today.

The Secretary of the French legation here writes a letter to the Secretary of State, stating that the grave events which are passing in Europe will not delay the Paris Exposition. In a word he says that everything indicates the anticipation that the Exposition will be complete by the 1st of April, 1867.

Washington, August 7.—The President has directed to Gen. Sheridan certain interrogatories concerning the late New Orleans disturbances, with a view of obtaining a brief statement of the features connecting with the occurrences of the twenty-eleventh and ending with the riot on the 30th of July.

Washington, August 7.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has prepared an elaborate system of cotton legislation, which will be issued in a few days.

Boston, August 7.—The following dispatch has been received in this city by the Atlantic Cable:

Isle of Wight, July 29.—Arrived, yacht Alice, 28 tons, Capt. Clark, nineteen days from Nasport, Massachusetts. All well.

Baltimore, August 6.—The Democratic City Convention has met to elect delegates to the State Convention called to elect delegates to the Philadelphia Convention. Among those nominated as delegates from the State at large, were ex-Gov. Pratt and Mr. Benjamin C. Howard, who was Commissioner of Police in 1861. Mr. Pratt was formally elected. The resolutions adopted endorse the President's reconstruction policy, commend Gov. Swann for the impartial course he has manifested in regard to the execution of the registry law, denounce that law as oppressive, unjust and anti-republican, declare the Conservative Convention which met the 28th ultimo were Maryland patriots, and that the good citizens of every shade of politics ought to be represented in the Philadelphia Convention.

Aspy Bay, August 7, 1 A. M.—There are no signs of the steamer Dauntless with cable dispatches. She will probably arrive about six o'clock this morning, Tuesday, with dispatches received through the cable on Sunday and Monday.

New York, August 7, 1 P. M.—Flour drooping. Wheat dull and declining. Pork firmer at $31 75 to $31 81.

Cincinnati, August 7.—The latest accounts from the scene of the steamer Lytle disaster report 15 killed and about 70 wounded. Most of the killed were deck hands. Ten of the wounded died at Madison, Indiana, to-day.

New York, August 7.—Arrived, steamer Georgia, from Charleston.

New York, August 7.—Coupons of '62, 109 ditto of '65, 106 ¼. Treasurer 104¼. Gold closed at 147⅞. Cotton closed heavy with sales of 500 bales. Middling Uplands ⅜ to 36c. Flour dull; Southern drooping. Wheat dull and tending downward. Corn unchanged. Mess pork $31 70. Lard firm at 19½ to 21¾c. Sugar steady at 10¾ to 11¼c. Coffee dull. Naval stores firm.

At a meeting in Boston last night for the purpose of raising funds for the education of the education of the colored race, Senator Henry Wilson was the principal orator. He bitterly denounced President Johnson and his reconstruction policy.

Aspy Bay August 7.—The steamer Dauntless has not arrived. She is hourly expected with London advices by the cable to the 5th and 6th instant.

San Francisco, August 3.—The Mexican Liberal Consul has received dispatches from President Juares, dated Chihuahua, June 22d, which, together with private letters from the same place, are said to teem with descriptions of the enthusiastic reception which the people of Chihuahua gave to Juares and his Ministers.

New York, August 7.—By the cable we have European dates to the evening of the 6th.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

London, August 6.—Consols closed at 87⅞ for money. U. S. 5-20's, 68⅛. Illinois Central Railroad, 75.

Liverpool, August 6.—Cotton—sales to-day 8000 bales. The market closed flat, with a decline of ¼d. per pound.

New York, August 6.—A special dispatch to the *Herald*, by the Cable, dated London, August 5th, says, before the armistice had been extended to Bavaria the Prussian army had progressed rapidly and secured a good footing. They are forcing a paper currency upon the people. By the agreement the Prussians are to occupy Wurtemburg, but the Bavarians are to retain the fortress of Mentz. The Bavarians left it yesterday and the Wurtemburg troops will leave on the 8th instant. The river Rhine is reopened. During the last three days the Austrians have been pouring into the Tyrol via Bavaria to the number of about 40,000.

The Italian navy is to be reorganized. The court martial of Admiral Persiano, who recent ly commanded the Italian fleet, is progressing. A new Italian loan of three hundred and fifty million livres has been ordered since the signing of the truce.

A part of the Swiss troops, which were guarding the Italian border, have been disbanded.

The cholera is increasing in England.

Aspy Bay, August 7—7:10 P. M.—The steamer bringing the above messages from the Cable arrived here from Port au Basque at 8 o'clock this evening, and her mail will be due at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

St. Louis, August 7.—Flour and wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 62 to 64c for mixed and yellow, and 72 to 73c for white. Oats, provisions and whisky unchanged.

Milwaukie, August 7.—The Democrats of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated C. A. Eldridge for Congress.

Nashville, August 7.—A State colored Convention is in session, having for its object the improvement of the industrial condition of the colored people. Fifteen counties were represented. Nothing has yet been accomplished. The debates of to-day were of a stormy character.

Louisville, August 7.—There is no further election news.

Charleston, August 7.—The Medical Director of the Department of Carolina has issued an order establishing quarantine for all vessels arriving here from New York—said quarantine to last fifteen days from their clearance from New York, when they will be permitted to pass if there be no sickness on board.

Southwest Pass, August 7.—The steamships Florida and Kensington and ship Theo. Knopp are sold on the bar. The steamship Kensington has lost her rudder. The bark Florence Chipman is still outside the bar. A tug has been assisting the steamship Florida all day. The steamship I. C. Harris, from Galveston and Indianola, passed up at 5 P. M. There is nothing in sight. Wind Southwest.—Lock.

Quarantine, August 7.—Remaining in Quarantine British schooner Mist, Hardenburgh, master, from Vera Cruz, 34 passengers; schooner Theresa, from Tampico; steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz. The schooner Talisman, from Havana, left in tow at 1 P. M.

Vicksburg, August 7.—Passed up Continental at 6 P. M., and down: Fashion at 5 and Belle Abie at 5 P. M. River mighty.

The Johnson Convention held at Louisville, Kentucky, on Thursday elected seven delegates to the National Union Convention. The Kansas Democrats will also send a delegation.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Louisville—The County Election—The Liberal Ticket Victorious—Gold and Cotton in New York.

New York, August 7, 1 P. M.—Cotton dull and declining.

Middling uplands 35½c., Orleans middling 37½c.

Gold 147⅞. Sterling exchange dull.

Louisville, August 7.—The *Courier* gives the following as the city vote yesterday: For Judge of the Court of Appeals, Marshal 3040; Harding, 4412. For Clerk of the Court of Appeals, Duvall, 4608; Hobson, 3105. For Judge of the City Court; Craig, 4417; Harbeson, 3150.

Louisville, August 8.—Duvall beats Hobson sixteen hundred in town, and about eight hundred in the county.

Reports from the country indicate Duvall's majority in the State at ten to twenty thousand. Johnson, ex-secretary to Jefferson Davis, candidate for county clerk, was beaten in the city by seven hundred majority. The other city offices are of no political significance.

Sandusky, August 7.—The steamers Kensington and Florida, and the ship Theodore Knoop, are still aground on the bar. There is nothing in sight. Weather very warm. Wind west—light. There was a light tide at 5 o'clock in the morning.

Report of the Late Riot.

BY LIEUT. GOV. YOORHIES, ATTORNEY-GENERAL HERRON AND MAYOR MORROW.

NEW ORLEANS, August 3, 1866.

His Excellency President Andrew Johnson:

SIR—Your Excellency is already in possession of the main facts as regards the conspiracy, which by reviving the Convention of 1864, purposed to subvert the civil government of Louisiana.

An informal meeting of twenty-nine members—one hundred and fifty being the whole number, and seventy-six a quorum—proceeded to depose the President of the Convention, who considered the Convention itself extinct and himself *functus officio*, and to elect R. K. Howell as President pro tem. They adjourned to meet again, and a proclamation was issued by the President pro tem., convening the Convention to meet on the 30th July last, and directing his Excellency the Governor of the State to issue writs of election to fill vacancies.

So far, the whole matter was looked upon as a harmless experiment, although mischievously intended, the people being confident that the Governor would not condescend to notice this proclamation, and that, in case the Convention would commit any act of interference, he would at once have it dispersed.

Unfortunately, however, after the lapse of nearly a month, the Governor issued writs of election to fill up fifty-one vacancies in that body. This document, to which the Secretary of State refused to give his attestation under the seal of State, was issued under the attestation of the Private Secretary of the Governor.

The people of the State became alarmed when no doubt could be entertained as to the fact that their Chief Magistrate had given willing aid and assistance to subvert the Government, the preservation of which was especially entrusted to his keeping. On Friday, the 27th of July, a large meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Representatives, professedly for the advocacy of universal suffrage, but in reality to organize for the meeting of the Convention on the Monday following. The object of the meeting was to arouse the passions and prejudices of the colored population, so as to make them the victims of a riot by urging them heading into a conflict with the State and municipal authorities. On the other hand, we were determined to prevent riot and bloodshed by pursuing such a course as would baffle the nefarious calculations of those agitators. Our remedy—and the only remedy must be by recourse to the usual process of law—and even then to proceed in such a way as to fasten upon them the responsibility of all collision whatever.

The case was submitted to the Grand Jury by the Attorney General; and, in the meantime, the Lieutenant Governor and the Mayor called upon Gen. Baird to ascertain whether, if a warrant issued upon a regular indictment were placed in the hands of the Sheriff for the arrest of the members of the Convention, the military would interfere. The answer was that the Sheriff himself would be arrested; and that the Convention, meeting peaceably, could not be interfered with by the officers of the law.

It is proper here to state that the Mayor had previously addressed a note to Gen. Baird, inquiring whether he would be interfered with by the military in case he would proceed to disperse the Convention as an unlawful assemblage. The answer to this communication was that the meeting of the Convention being peaceable, could not be suppressed by the Mayor; and that the military authorities would prevent the interference of the civil authorities.

It was suggested by the Lieutenant Governor that the city authorities, under those circumstances, did not intend to interfere to prevent the meeting of the Convention, but he proposed, that in case a warrant of arrest were placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the latter, before attempting to execute it, would call upon the General, who thereupon, would indorse his objections, and the matter would at once be submitted to the President. This arrangement was satisfactory to both parties. On the same day the Attorney General and the Lieutenant Governor telegraphed to the President to ascertain whether the process of Court in behalf of the members of the Convention could be thwarted by the military. The answer was expected to obstruct the Courts.

On Sunday, the 29th, the State and municipal authorities called upon the press to advise the people as to the proper conduct to be held the next day, so as to avoid all collision and riot, and the Mayor issued his proclamation to the same effect. The press of the city, with the exception of the Radical organs, gave wise and salutary counsels to the public, inviting all good citizens to avoid congregating about the capitol, and to demean themselves with prudence and discretion.

On the morning of the 30th the Lieutenant Governor called upon Gen. Baird to communicate to him the President's dispatch; and also inquired how many troops would be needed to some troops in the vicinity of the Hall to preserve peace and good order. Gen. Baird answered that application had been made by members of the Convention. The suggestion was then made that to have too large a police force on the spot might be construed as meant to overawe the members; and that, inasmuch as the civil authorities did not intend interfering with the Convention until instructions were received from the President, as above agreed on, it was proper to have troops to co-operate with a small police force to preserve peace and prevent all possible attempt to bring about a collision. This suggestion was approved by the General, who then stated that he would give immediate orders to have the troops in readiness.

Before the end of this interview it was again agreed upon between General Baird and the Lieutenant Governor that whatever warrant of arrest might be placed in the hands of the Sheriff would be submitted to him before any attempt to have it executed; and that, upon the indorsement of the General's objections, the matter would be referred to the President.

The Mayor being informed of this arrangement, sent but a small police force to the vicinity of the Hall, and the troops that were to act in conjunction with the police were eagerly expected.

At noon, information having reached the Lieutenant Governor that in the Third District there was a commencement of effervescence, and that large numbers of negroes were coming towards Laurel street, from above and below, he immediately sent a dispatch to the General, conveying this intelligence, and urging that the troops be sent without delay. About one hour after—at half-past one—the firing in the direction of the Convention, the capture of the rioters, including several members of this body.

It is not our purpose to argue the question of fact as to the actual commencement of the collision, and