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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 19, 1866.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The claims of Theodore Cuba to the Senegambian Throne might not stand the scrutiny of an African Congress; but these he presents to a high position among the equestrians of the day cannot be denied him. We have seen few ride as this little negro does. He is little troubled by traditions of the ring. He does not handle his horses like a machine, but rules them like a conqueror. His throne (if throne he must have) is on bare-backed steeds, guiding and controlling them at will. The music, the rapid movement, the consciousness of power, all tend to excite Theodore, and to give a boldness to the young rider's course, which carries an audience with him. He is, in brief, a trained Equestrian, with something of the dash of freedom of the open road about it. This, or something very near to this—is, we take it, the highest expression of Ring-Horsemanship. The little girl is also an excellent rider, but as befits her sex, she has comparatively little of the spirit which constitutes the chief merit of her brother's riding.

The introduction of Arlequin and Abd-El-Kader, on Friday served to confirm the high opinion that had already been formed of Sig. Chiarini's feat in the education of horses. Chiarini is greater far than the Macedonian. Alexander did but curb the "cruel devil" in his horse. Chiarini goes farther, and develops humanity in his. For our part, we put Bucephalas a point below Abd-El-Kader or Garibaldi.

The trained animals, riders, jumpers and clowns are all in the programme to-night. A laughable after-piece will conclude the performances.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The numerous admirers of the graceful ballerina, Mr. Gustave Bidaux, will no doubt remember that he is to take a complimentary benefit to-night. Mr. Bidaux has a fine baritone, and the ease with which he manages it has rendered him very acceptable to the lovers of the simple and the touching in minstrelsy. An excellent programme has been selected for the occasion.

PERILS OF DELAY.

It is a curious political spectacle to observe the perils of delay pleaded by a mild Radical like Mr. Beecher as a reason why Congress should not adjourn the work of restoration by imposing extra-constitutional conditions, and also by an independent Conservative journal, such as the New York *Sun* professes to be, as a reason why the unadmitted Southern States should hasten to accept conditions of that nature by adopting the constitutional amendment and making substantially all the concessions in respect to the legal rights and the political status of the negro which the Radicals in Congress and in various Radical conventions have shown a purpose to demand. The argument of the *Sun* is not new. The same idea of extracting the charges from the Radical guns by anticipating Radical demands, was commended to Southern acceptance by so bitter an anti-Radical journal as the New York *News* in the earliest stage of the discussion of the subject of reconstruction. It was favored by Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, as far as it involved negro suffrage; and Mr. Reagan, of Texas, ex-Postmaster of the Confederacy, assuming that the negro would be the pivot of the controversy, advocated in an elaborate letter the policy of the States at once assigning the freedmen to a position in respect to political as well as legal rights which would leave to the Northern Radicals on that score no ground of complaint, no pretext for interference. But the reception given to this letter by the people of Texas, to whom it was addressed, showed that Mr. Reagan's fellow citizens were as unwilling to act against their sentiments and convictions under a kind of duress created by the fear of continued panic and mischief in the future. The same feeling pervaded the other Southern States which, as far as at liberty to act in framing constitutions and laws, chose to pursue their own views in relation to the negroes's status, and to leave the Radicals to urge any demand in that respect upon which they might agree, and to enforce it if they should be able. All this occurred in the months following the surrender of the Confederate armies and before the assembling of the present Congress.

Mr. Reagan's proposition was conceived by him when the Southern mind was still under the influence of a sort of political panic. It was explicitly rejected or tacitly laid aside when the Southern mind recovered from this panic, and anticipated, under the President's policy, a speedy readmission to Congress without extra-constitutional conditions. Congress met; an angry and portentous rupture between that body and the President occurred; the anticipation failed. Congress adjourned; the rupture was not healed, but it remains and daily manifests increased gravity of consequence. The first two of the fall elections are adverse to the appeal of the President to the popular voice in the North. They show an increase of Radical strength at the polls, and tend to that extent to confirm Congress in the purpose of territorializing the unrepresented States, reorganizing them anew, and bringing them in, one by one, or in a lump as they may see fit and under whatever conditions they may choose to prescribe. The Southern mind is not panic-stricken at these results. There is reason to fear that it is falling into a condition which borders on the indifference of despair. But it is not to be denied that the results referred to have produced a feeling akin to panic among a certain section of Conservatives in the North, who are now ready to concede the field of contest to Congress, and who think the South can not do better than to improve the hint of the Vermont and Maine elections and destroy without delay all substantive occasion for tests and conditions on the part of Congress. The New York *Sun*, in addition to the New York *Herald*, among the Northern journals of general Conservative tendencies, commends this course to the South in a special editorial, under the head of "Complete Reunion—The Game in the hands of the South," which we append below:

In the present aspect of political affairs, it is morally certain that the Radicals will have control of the next Congress. The elections in Vermont and Maine dispel every hope of a sufficient gain in Conservative Congressmen to constitute, in connection with the Southern Representatives, a majority of members. Unless some remarkable change shall occur, therefore the Radicals will be enabled to practically keep the Southern States out of the Union for another two years—that is, until the next Presidential election—and by that means make Stevens, Wade, or perhaps Fred. Douglass, the successor of Andrew Johnson. The political ink, at present points in that direction, and the Southern people have ample cause to feel anxious about the future. And yet, great as this danger, manifestly is, we can tell the Southern people how they may avert it, and how, also, they may give a staggering blow to the Radical party in the North. That is, to at once prove that they are the true friends, and not the enemies, of both the Union and the freedmen. Let them ratify the Constitutional amendment bearing upon reconstruction. Let them pass such local laws as will give the freedmen all the legal rights that are accorded to the white population. Let them declare in favor of allowing all negroes to vote who are intelligent enough to read their ballots and understand the nature of the elective franchise. By that means they would effectually silence the Radical guns in the North, for the latter party would then have no ground to fight upon. The chief argument which the Radicals now use in favor of their policy is this: That the Southern people show, by their unwillingness to "elevate" the freedmen that they are still fall of the slavery animus; that they would numerically persecute the poor darkies if they had matters all their own way; and that as the freedmen are truly loyal they ought to have the ballot in order to protect themselves, and also to hold the rebel element in check at the elections. Up to this time the South has refused to make these concessions, but we see no special objection to them, and certainly it would be better to accede to them than to have another Radical Congress and perhaps a Radical President in 1868. This is an important matter, and one that should be seriously considered by the Southern people. We doubt not that the policy we have indicated would create a popular reaction in the North which would sweep over Radicalism like an avalanche, and save the South from the great danger with which it is now threatened. Will the South adopt that course, or will it tacitly consent to its continued exclusion from Congress and to the perpetuation of Radical power?

The plan of rendering the Radical batteries ineffectual in further assaults by leveling everything they aim at, looks like a melancholy resort at best. But when the Radicals themselves have not agreed as to all the things which they will ultimately aim at, it were to be feared that, even if adopted, it would prove as impracticable as melancholy. The New York *Herald* sees a practical basis of restoration, and refuge from reconstructional torture, in the Constitutional amendment; but the New York *Sun*, as above seen, thinks that qualified negro suffrage is also needed to block the game on the Radicals. Yet Stevens, the great Radical leader in Congress, has distinctly repudiated the Constitutional amendment as a basis of restoration, and will not be content with that and negro suffrage, but insists on universal confiscation of "rebel" property.

WEATHER AND CROPS IN PLAQUEMINES.—The *Empire Parish* of the 15th says:

The weather this week has not been favorable for farmers' purposes. Heavy rains falling almost every day from one end of the parish to the other. Much weather is far from being beneficial in the harvest season. All our rice is not yet safe. The crop has much improved since the rain.

The New Orleans Bee.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Great Demonstration in New York in Support of the President's Policy.

Nearly 100,000 Present.

Expected Fenian Raid on Canada Soon.

Alex. G. Cottel, Republican, Elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

Session of Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. at Baltimore—Officers Elected.

U. S. Treasury Receipts.

Loyal Demonstration of Ex-Confederate Soldiers in Memphis in Sympathy With the Cleveland Convention.

Ecclesiastic Visit to Jefferson Davis.

Damage By Rain Freshets in Indiana.

Steamer's Details of European News—Russian Anticipations of War.

The Exeter Hall Radicals Warn President Johnson.

Commercial and Other News.

New York, Sept. 18.—The great public demonstration last evening in Union Square, in support of the President's policy, was attended by nearly one hundred thousand persons. Gen. Dix, R. H. Pruyn, Hoffman, Senator McDougal and others spoke.

It is rumored three hundred Fenians purpose leaving Boston to-morrow for a raid on some Canada bank. President Roberts is taking measures to stop the expedition.

Arrived, Quaker City, from Charleston, and J. Overman, from Galveston.

Philadelphia, Sept. 18.—Ex-Governor Pollock, director of the U. S. Mint, has resigned, not approving the President's policy. Wm. Milward had previously been appointed by the President to the position.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 18.—Alex. G. Cottell has been elected U. S. Senator, receiving the votes of all the Republicans in each house, the Democrats refusing to vote. They presented a protest declaring the new law for the election of U. S. Senator unconstitutional, and also declared there was no vacancy. They also condemn the U. S. Senate in severe terms for depriving Mr. Stockton of his vote while being permitted to retain his seat. The Legislature will meet in joint convention to-morrow.

Baltimore, Sept. 18.—The Grand Lodge of the United States I. O. O. F. was in session to-day, and elected the following as the officers to serve for the ensuing term of two years: Jesse P. Sanders, New York, M. W. Grand Sire; Edmund D. Bassett, Delaware, R. W. Deputy Grand Sire; James L. Ridgely, Maryland, R. W. Grand Secretary; Joshua Van Sant, Maryland, R. W. Grand Treasurer. The attendance is large, nearly every State in the Union and Canada and the British Provinces being represented.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Commodore Melancton Smith, Executive officer of the Washington Navy Yard, has been detached and made chief of the bureau of Equipments and Repair in place of Commodore Smith, deceased.

Washington, Sept. 18.—During the quarter ending June 30, 1866, the receipts of the Government from the sales of public lands, direct tax, internal revenue and incidental sources were $129,040,762 67 from loans, etc., $192,392,330, making a total receipt of $321,433,092, 67. The expenditures were $322,442,701 42.

New York, Sept. 18.—European dates per steamship Palmyra to the 4th instant contain some very interesting details of our war reports to that day. The Russian journals published in Moscow and St. Petersburg give a simultaneous expression to the opinion that Europe is on the eve of another great war convulsion in consequence of the complications already existing and likely to be evolved in the Southeast. It is intimated that Russia may wish to be compensated for the heavy blows which have been inflicted on her interests in the Baltic during the last few years.

The Exeter Hall Radicals of England made a very excited and serious demonstration in London, in denunciation of ex-Governor Eyre and his rule in Jamaica during the late negro revolt. The abolitionists burned Mr. Eyre in effigy, crying out that they wished they could do the same in the flesh, with all his aristocratic supporters, men who never earned two pence in their lives. The London *News*, an Exeter Hall organ, warns President Johnson of the dangers which may ensue from the conflict between the Executive and Congress of the United States.

Fortress Monroe, Sept. 18.—Bishop Green, of Mississippi, and Rev. J. W. Kelley, of Petersburg, Va., friends of Jefferson Davis, were permitted to have an interview with him to-day. The Bishop is en route South to-day, although, it had been supposed he would accompany Mr. Kelley to Washington to endeavor to secure Mr. Davis's release on bail.

Indianapolis, Sept. 18.—There have been heavy rains in Central Indiana. Many railroads have been damaged by bridges being carried away. The lower part of the city is overflowed. Private property is damaged in the streets and dwellings. Many families had to abandon their homes. The water was a foot deep in Union depot at noon. The rain continues, but the water in the streams is subsiding. Two men and a boy were drowned.

Reading, Pa., Sept. 18.—Through the misplacing of a switch, suppos to have been done maliciously, a coal train was last night run down a grade into the common proving grounds of Seyfert, McManus & Co., plunging into a hill demolishing the engine, tender and twenty cars. The engineer was buried beneath the ruins of the cars and had taken out dead to-day.

A fireman wedged in between the fire-box and tender, and was taken out after several hours horribly burned, during which time he was undergoing torture. His injuries are supposed to be fatal.

Memphis, Sept. 18.—A large meeting of soldiers of the late Confederate army was held here to-night. Gen. John C. Fyffe presided. A dispatch from Gen. Gordon Granger, President of the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, to Gen. Forrest and others, thanking them for the expression of sympathy with that Convention, was read and applauded. Speeches were made by Gens. Forrest, Chalmers and Hinson and others, eminently loyal and expressing their intention to abide honestly by the results of the late war and to sustain the President in his efforts to restore the Union as it was. Resolutions were adopted, sympathizing with the object of the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, expressing a willingness to trust their fate to those who had met them in the field, and denouncing as base falsehoods the reports that Northern men were not safe here. Gen. Chalmers, in referring to this, spoke of Gen. Forrest saving the life of Wood, the would-be assassin of Col. Galloway. The whole affair passed off pleasantly. Loyal airs were played by the band and applauded.

New York, Sept. 18.—Gold closed at 145. Coupons of '62, 111½; of '65, 108½; Treasury notes, 106. Cotton 2c to 1½c higher—sales 5000 bales; Uplands Middling 32c; Orleans Middling 32c. Flour less firm. Wheat dull. Pork heavy at $32 50. Lard heavy. Sugar easier at 10¾ to 11½c. Coffee quiet. Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 65 to 66c. Rosin $3 75 to $7.

Louisville, Sept. 18.—The Health officer reports 13 deaths from cholera during the week ending the 17th inst. These were scattered over the city, two deaths rarely occurring in any one locality. The general health of Louisville was never better than during the present season.

Vicksburg, Sept. 18.—Passed up, Mary E. Forsyth, at 9 last night, and down, Navigator, at 10 last night, Magnolia at 12 p. M., W. R. Arthur at 3 P. M., and Fashion at 5 P. M. River rising.

Louisville, Sept. 18.—Sales 171 hhds tobacco at full rates; good Leaf is improving. Flour higher—Superfine $8 50; Extra Family $11 50. Prime Red Wheat $2 50. Corn—Mixed, in bulk, 68c. Prime Oats 43c. Pork $33. For Meat Sides Shoulders 17¼c; Clear Sides 21¼c. Choice Kentucky Bagging 35c. Machine Rope 18c. Prime Lard, in tierces, 20c. Whisky $2 32.

Cincinnati, Sept. 18.—Flour firm and unchanged; superfine $9 to $9 50; trade brands $11 to $12; fancy $13 to $14. Wheat firm at $2 55 to $2 60. Corn 67c. Oats 35c. Whisky $2 30. Pork dull at $32 75. Bulk meats dull at 14¾c for shoulders, and 16¾c for sides. Bacon dull at 16¾ to 20¾c. Lard 18¾c. Gold 144½.

St. Louis, Sept. 18.—Flour buoyant; choice grades have advanced 25c; superfine $7 to $8 25; single extra $10 to $10 25; double extra $10 50 to $11 75. Wheat buoyant, higher, at $1 90 to $2 60. Corn easier at 67c. Oats 44c. Provisions and whisky unchanged.

Southeast Pass, Sept. 18.—The Mexican brig Cosmopolitan, Alcola, master, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, to F. Camerden, and schooner Henry Travers, Richards, master, six days from Utilla, with a cargo of fruit, sailed in this evening, and went in tow at 4 in the evening. The ship Canova also went up in the same tow. The ship Martin C. Day, bound out, is aground on the bar. The bark Adelaide Morris, Read, master, from New York, is outside the bar, bound in, awaiting steam.

The schooner Edith Brown, Merrill, master, 12 days from Havana, consigned to Jeremiah Bradley, arrived in at Pass à Loutre this morning.

Steamship Morgan, from Galveston and Indianola, passed up at 4 P. M. The following are her passengers: Morris J. Grieff, A. Munzenberg, D. Fritwell, Mrs. Dr. Cox, Miss H. Connith, Mrs. Pierce and 2 children, A. J. Oliver, M. Wheeler, M. Danzeiger, A. F. Hensley, Mrs. Jones, A. B. Anthony, Capt. Biggs, W. Osler, Miss E. Cox, Mr. Howard, and 9 on deck. Freight and consignees: J. B. Franz, S. Marx, Francke & Danneel, F. Belling, Wallace & Co., Schmidt & Zeigler, Geo. Elmer, G. Mertz, Kern & Shearer, Taylor & Churchill, Texas Express Co., J. Miller, Converse & Poincy, H. E. Woodhouse, Biscoe & Simms, J. Williams & Son, Kent, Thomas & Carter, 77 beeves and 119 yearlings to McQuoid, Mehle & Co.

The steamship Raleigh went to sea at 6 P. M. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and cool. Tide low.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Washington—Gen. Baird Ordered to Report to Gen. Hooker—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland—2000 to 4000 Delegates Present—From Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold in New York To-day.

Washington Sept. 18.—Gen. Baird has been formally relieved from the command of the Department of the Gulf, and has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Lakes, with orders to report to Gen Hooker.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 18.—The Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention organized yesterday, with General Wool as temporary chairman.

In the course of the remarks he said the sooner Congress admitted the Southern Representative, the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of the dangers which menace the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

He said the purposes of the Radicals were to plunge the country again into civil war if negro suffrage was not conceded by the South, and leave the country a howling wilderness for want of more victims to gratify their spirit of revenge; but the war, he said, would not be confined to the South, but extend over the North, and only close with the overthrow of the Government.

He said he was a patriot, and that the brave are always merciful and generous. While the President he, too, said: "We have had war enough, let us have peace."

These sentiments met with particular enthusiasm. The Convention is largely attended. Between 3000 and 4000 being present. The pavilion was crowded to its utmost, and the proceedings were harmonious.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 18.—A bark and brig, names unknown, are outside the bar, bound in. The schooner Henry Travers, six days from Utilla, with a cargo of fruit, is at anchor outside the bar, awaiting wind to sail.

The ship Canova is still inside at anchor, awaiting steam. There is nothing else in sight. The weather is clear and warm; wind southeast, light; tide very good.

Quarantine, Sept. 18.—The French steamer Somons, from Vera Cruz, remains in Quarantine.

New York, Sept. 18, 1 P. M.—Gold 145. Sterling Exchange quiet; sixty day bills, 107 to 107¼.

Cotton quiet and unchanged.

Pork heavy at $33 50. Lard steady at 17 to 19½c.

Coupons of '81, 111¾; '62 Coupons, 111¾; of '65, 101¼; 10-40's, 98¾.

Treasuries, 106 to 107.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association during the Presidential Visit to Chicago—A among Details of the Visit to the Office and Gallery.

We clip the following from the special dispatch of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 7th, giving an account of the visit of the Presidential party to the Art Gallery and offices of the Association:

"THE PARTY AT THE OPERA HOUSE—THEY PURCHASE TICKETS TO THE OPERA HOUSE DRAWING—GRANT AND A MAIMED SOLDIER.

"The great event of the programme of pleasure was the entertainment at the opera house. It was the first real rest the party had had in a day, and they expressed themselves as delighted to be rid of hand-shaking and carriage-riding at last.

"The whole party visited the Art Gallery, Music Hall, and the studios of several artists, after which they proceeded to the office, room No. 26, and a lively scene ensued between the unions of old friends and the purchasing of certificates.

"Much merriment was excited against Fargraut, who was bled by all the ladies present to the amount of a ticket each to pay them, as one remarked, for enduring his attentions so long. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was in lively also. The party were in high good humor, and Mr. Welles remarked that this was a better house than his own house, and he thought the President would be satisfied to exchange. He was a quick and practical suggestion that he take steps towards such an end, resulted in the immediate purchase of some of their surplus cash, and it was regretted that McCulloch was not among that he might invest or exchange a few five-twenties for tickets.

"There was more free and unrestricted mirth among the party at this time than at any other time during the day. Having escaped the crowd and the crush, several Chrisnutsies were present, and a social chat lasted for twenty minutes, during which Gen. Grant recognized in the party a brave Buckeye who lost an arm in Tennessee, and the soldier was greeted with kindly warmth and feeling.

"On the whole the episode of the opera house will live long and pleasantly in the memories of all who took part in it."

The New York *Tribune*, of the same date, says:

"The last notes of the last serenade have died out, and now that it is all over, there is back little left for the Presidential party to look on with pleasure except the entertainment at the Opera House. Seward said to Welles that it had been the most enjoyable thing of the trip; the first time that he had had a real chance to enjoy Washington. Great courtesy was shown the party and the representatives of the Press by the proprietor of the Opera House, and the party generally had a look through it.

"Some pleasant reunions took place in the Art Gallery between Gen. Grant and other officers, a delegation of the boys in blue from the interior towns having hunted him out. The General was truly pleased at the meeting with old soldiers, who had served his orders from Donelson to Vicksburg, and it was an affecting sight to see the meeting between two or three crippled veterans and himself.

"Hogan, of Missouri, and several of the party were engaged in hunting for lucky number tickets, and each hope he has it, as Grant said it would be a big draw. 'Yes, remarked a soldier, 'but nothing like the draw we made on rations once around Vicksburg.'"

And the Chicago *Post* adds:

"It was curious to notice the degree of anxiety exhibited by the strangers in the city yesterday, to see and visit the Opera House. Thousands of them possessed tickets in the Association, and felt an interest in inspecting that which might fortunately pass into their possession. All through the day crowds of people were thronging the building, and those who had neglected to purchase certificates were busy rectifying the omission. The picture gallery attracted its full share of attention, and those beautiful works of art, 'The Yo Semite Valley,' and the 'Storm in the Rocky Mountains,' situated much attention."

SHREVEPORT ITEMS OF CROPS, TRADE, ETC. The Caddo *Gazette*, (Shreveport, La.,) of the 15th, says:

The trade of our city has again been considerably affected by the inclement weather of the past several days, as we have had rain without intermission during that period. For the season of the year, the weather has been unprecedented. The cotton crop has suffered terribly by this visitation of the moist element, and unless the fall proves to be a long and dry one, we shall be still further disappointed in our expectations of the yield of cotton. The season thus far has been but a series of disasters, and the agricultural interests of the country have suffered severely from unfortunate circumstances.

Red river has risen about 5 feet since our last, in consequence of the late rains, and is still reported rising. Good navigation is now afforded boats of a respectable class between this city and New Orleans, and the lakes above here are navigable for all necessary transports. The misfortune is that although steam boats can secure good up-freights, there is but little to transport below. We do not predict a remarkably brisk time for our steamboat friends during the coming season.

BREECH-LOADERS IN SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA.—A correspondent from Berne, (August 27,) writes to a German paper that the Austrian Government had diplomatically inquired of the Swiss Government how far the latter had proceeded with their intention to adopt breech loaders for their army. The Swiss Government is said to have replied that the whole matter is still undecided, and that the public trial to be had on the 3d of September will determine the kind of weapon to be finally adopted, to which trial representatives of the Austrian army were invited. The trial has by this time taken place, but the Bundes Gazette has given us no report of it as yet, though it probably will do so in August 14.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	80	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	89	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	91	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	85	"	"

Meeting of Joint Committee.—The Finance and Streets and Landings Committees of the Common Council met in joint session last night, Alderman Clark presiding.

The Committee on Streets and Landings was authorized to repair the plank road on Thalia street, from Rampart to Franklin.

A communication from the same Committee, relative to the lack of water for cleaning the markets in the Second and Third Districts, and relative to the chains and locks in the public squares, was referred to the City Surveyor, with power to act.

A memorial from Sam Boyd and others, relative to the insufficiency of lights on New Levee street, from Toulouse to St. Mary, was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A memorial from property holders on Rampart street, complaining that Nicholson & Co. had laid the track of the railroad on that street above Canal, according to the level of the old grade instead of the New one, was referred to the City Surveyor, with instructions to require the contractors to have the track laid according to the established grade.

A petition from W. H. Wells, relative to the dispute raised by the occupants of the Red Stores, as to the right of the city to erect stalls between the French, Beef and Vegetable markets, was laid over to the regular meeting of the Council.

A petition from Philip Brun, to have his contract of keeping the ferry in the Fourth district annulled, was also laid over till the regular meeting of the Council.

The proprietors of the New Orleans *Journal* (German) were permitted to erect a steam engine at No. 48 Bienville street.

A communication from Frederick Holzaak, agent for the city, relative to the preservation of what is known as the Chalmette property, located in the parish of St. Bernard, was, after a lengthy discussion, referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the proprietor of the Pelican Press, complaining that the track of the Pelican Press street railroad being close to the banquette, prevented the loading and unloading of cotton, was referred to the City Surveyor.

A communication from the Widow Bartholomew Jourdain, relative to the rights and privileges of the Red Stores, was referred to the City Surveyor.

An ordinance introduced by Mr. Paisley, authorizing the loading and unloading of sea and river craft by the use of horse power, was so amended as to authorize steamboatmen to employ horse power for this purpose until the regular meeting of the Council, and was adopted as amended.

The Surveyor was authorized to construct a bridge at the intersection of Claiborne and Burgundy streets.

On motion of Mr. McCloskey, a resolution was passed requiring the wharf, from the Red Store down, to be built continuous, instead of in sections as heretofore, the City Surveyor to use the resolution was in conformity with recommendations of the City Surveyor.

In the course of the remarks he said the sooner Congress admitted the Southern Representative, the sooner will be allayed the apprehensions of the people of the dangers which menace the country and the perpetuity of the Union.

He said the purposes of the Radicals were to plunge the country again into civil war if negro suffrage was not conceded by the South, and leave the country a howling wilderness for want of more victims to gratify their spirit of revenge; but the war, he said, would not be confined to the South, but extend over the North, and only close with the overthrow of the Government.

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The Crosby Opera House Art Association during the Presidential Visit to Chicago—A among Details of the Visit to the Office and Gallery.

We clip the following from the special dispatch of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* of the 7th, giving an account of the visit of the Presidential party to the Art Gallery and offices of the Association:

"THE PARTY AT THE OPERA HOUSE—THEY PURCHASE TICKETS TO THE OPERA HOUSE DRAWING—GRANT AND A MAIMED SOLDIER.

"The great event of the programme of pleasure was the entertainment at the opera house. It was the first real rest the party had had in a day, and they expressed themselves as delighted to be rid of hand-shaking and carriage-riding at last.

"The whole party visited the Art Gallery, Music Hall, and the studios of several artists, after which they proceeded to the office, room No. 26, and a lively scene ensued between the unions of old friends and the purchasing of certificates.

"Much merriment was excited against Fargraut, who was bled by all the ladies present to the amount of a ticket each to pay them, as one remarked, for enduring his attentions so long. Gen. Jeff. C. Davis was in lively also. The party were in high good humor, and Mr. Welles remarked that this was a better house than his own house, and he thought the President would be satisfied to exchange. He was a quick and practical suggestion that he take steps towards such an end, resulted in the immediate purchase of some of their surplus cash, and it was regretted that McCulloch was not among that he might invest or exchange a few five-twenties for tickets.

"There was more free and unrestricted mirth among the party at this time than at any other time during the day. Having escaped the crowd and the crush, several Chrisnutsies were present, and a social chat lasted for twenty minutes, during which Gen. Grant recognized in the party a brave Buckeye who lost an arm in Tennessee, and the soldier was greeted with kindly warmth and feeling.

"On the whole the episode of the opera house will live long and pleasantly in the memories of all who took part in it."

The New York *Tribune*, of the same date, says:

"The last notes of the last serenade have died out, and now that it is all over, there is back little left for the Presidential party to look on with pleasure except the entertainment at the Opera House. Seward said to Welles that it had been the most enjoyable thing of the trip; the first time that he had had a real chance to enjoy Washington. Great courtesy was shown the party and the representatives of the Press by the proprietor of the Opera House, and the party generally had a look through it.

"Some pleasant reunions took place in the Art Gallery between Gen. Grant and other officers, a delegation of the boys in blue from the interior towns having hunted him out. The General was truly pleased at the meeting with old soldiers, who had served his orders from Donelson to Vicksburg, and it was an affecting sight to see the meeting between two or three crippled veterans and himself.

"Hogan, of Missouri, and several of the party were engaged in hunting for lucky number tickets, and each hope he has it, as Grant said it would be a big draw. 'Yes,' remarked a soldier, 'but nothing like the draw we made on rations once around Vicksburg.'"

And the Chicago *Post* adds:

"It was curious to notice the degree of anxiety exhibited by the strangers in the city yesterday, to see and visit the Opera House. Thousands of them possessed tickets in the Association, and felt an interest in inspecting that which might fortunately pass into their possession. All through the day crowds of people were thronging the building, and those who had neglected to purchase certificates were busy rectifying the omission. The picture gallery attracted its full share of attention, and those beautiful works of art, 'The Yo Semite Valley,' and the 'Storm in the Rocky Mountains,' situated much attention."

SHREVEPORT ITEMS OF CROPS, TRADE, ETC. The Caddo *Gazette*, (Shreveport, La.,) of the 15th, says:

The trade of our city has again been considerably affected by the inclement weather of the past several days, as we have had rain without intermission during that period. For the season of the year, the weather has been unprecedented. The cotton crop has suffered terribly by this visitation of the moist element, and unless the fall proves to be a long and dry one, we shall be still further disappointed in our expectations of the yield of cotton. The season thus far has been but a series of disasters, and the agricultural interests of the country have suffered severely from unfortunate circumstances.

Red river has risen about 5 feet since our last, in consequence of the late rains, and is still reported rising. Good navigation is now afforded boats of a respectable class between this city and New Orleans, and the lakes above here are navigable for all necessary transports. The misfortune is that although steam boats can secure good up-freights, there is but little to transport below. We do not predict a remarkably brisk time for our steamboat friends during the coming season.

BREECH-LOADERS IN SWITZERLAND AND AUSTRIA.—A correspondent from Berne, (August 27,) writes to a German paper that the Austrian Government had diplomatically inquired of the Swiss Government how far the latter had proceeded with their intention to adopt breech loaders for their army. The Swiss Government is said to have replied that the whole matter is still undecided, and that the public trial to be had on the 3d of September will determine the kind of weapon to be finally adopted, to which trial representatives of the Austrian army were invited. The trial has by this time taken place, but the Bundes Gazette has given us no report of it as yet, though it probably will do so in August 14.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, Sept. 18, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened under the same influence that prevailed yesterday, and was attended with a fair degree of animation throughout the day. The favorable tenor of the advices from Liverpool had the effect to stiffen the pretensions of holders, notwithstanding which buyers came forward pretty freely, and 1900 bales changed hands at prices indicating a tendency to stiffer rates. Seven brokers participated in the business. With the remark that it was difficult to obtain Good Ordinary at our inside figures, we repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary 25 to 27c, Good Ordinary 29 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 34, and Middling 36 to 37. The receipts proper since Friday evening, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) embrace 6,788 bales, against 912 during the corresponding period last week, showing a decrease of 75 bales. The exports embrace 2999 bales, nearly all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 10,023
Received to-day	347
Received previously	6,787
	17,057
Cleared to-day	2,999
Cleared previously	17,158
	20,157
Stock on hand	3,093

There were not any clearances to day.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts since yesterday comprise 9 bbls Molasses from the coast, and 7 hhds Sugar from Texas, via Galveston. There are 350 or 300 hhds Louisiana Sugar stored away in the city, but there is none on sale, nor is there any Louisiana Molasses in the market. The stock on hand of the production of Cuba is light, and consists, as we stated yesterday, of only about 1000 hhds Molasses and 400 boxes Sugar. There is very little demand in a large or round way, but quite a brisk business is doing in a small or jobbing way, and the market is steady and very firm at full prices. The demand for Sugar is fair for low grades, which are taken for refining, and for the better descriptions which are in request for the city trade and for Mobile and the interior of Alabama. The demand for Molasses is for the city trade and for distillery. We continue to quote 12¼ to 12½c per lb for Fair to Prime Cuba in hhds, 15¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 15½c for Prime Porto Rico. Cuba Sugar is retailing in boxes at 12½ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, 13¼ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15¼ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses commanding 56 to 60c per gallon, according to quality and quantity. Several cargoes of Molasses now on the way from Cuba are being expected.

TOBACCO—We again notice a very good enquiry on foreign account and for the local trade with buyers and sellers differing only as to prices. There were sales to day of 50 and 51 hhds Good Leaf taken for France at prices fully up to our quotations before given. Offers have been made and negotiations are pending for several larger lots. The stock on hand has been very much reduced and is now small. The assortment however is very good, and selections could be made readily for any market or trade would suit buyers meet the views of factors as to prices. We continue to quote Good Leaf 10 to 12c and heavy 3½ to 4c currency, Good do 8 to 9c, Common Leaf 5 to 7½c, Fair 8 to 10, Good 11 to 12c, Fine 13 to 15c, Selector Sections and cutters 16 to 22c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—In Flour we have noticed a good demand throughout the day, and business has been more than usually several, having comprised sales in all the various brands, at prices which show a still further preference in favor of selections. One of the main features of the steady advance in prices, is attributed to the accounts from the West which mention an increased upward tendency there, and parties here have received advices ordering the purchase of ship stuff to New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Portland. There has been but a fair number of holders, which were still more stringent than they were this morning. The advance to day is fully 50c on our last quotations. The transactions to-day will sum up about 1500 barrels, divided as follows: 300 and 350 bbls on Broadway at $9 25, 200 Superfine at $10, 50 Double Extra at $11 50, 200 do at $12, and 100 do to role without, or in spite of him, and, on the other hand, he knew no time is making free with the power of the Executive to fill all the principal military commands with adherents of his views. The differences of opinion which both parties appear to consider irreconcilable will not be taken to the country with a clearness which had hitherto been wanting. Congress adopts a scheme of reconstruction framed by a Committee appointed for the purpose, according to which the Southern States shall be recognized to the Union on condition of granting the suffrage to the emancipated negroes, on condition of repudiating their war debt, and adopting that of the Northern States, and lastly, on condition of sacrificing a large relative portion of the representation to which they are entitled under the old federal constitution. The counter manifesto is the declaration of principles adop