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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 6, 1866.

IMPORTANT.—Major-General Hancock is expected to arrive here about Wednesday next, having already left Washington under orders directing him, it is supposed, to investigate the late disturbances in this city and the causes producing them.

THE NEW LAKE STEAMER.—We have already mentioned the arrival at Mobile of the new and beautiful steamer of Messrs. Harris & Morgan, the Lady of the Lake. We now learn with pleasure that she will leave Mobile for New Orleans this morning, touching at all the watering place landings on the way. She is superbly fitted up, and is said to be of the first order in respect to speed as well as seaworthiness. It is needless to say that she will prove a most acceptable addition to existing facilities of Lake shore travel.

FOR TEXAS VIA OPELOUSAS RAILROAD AND BERWICK'S BAY.—Merchants and others interested in the means of trade and travel between New Orleans and Texas will be glad to see the notice in another column of the commencement of the Morgan steamship line from Berwick's Bay to Galveston and Indianola, in close connection with the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. The new steamships possess elegant accommodations, being first class iron, low pressure, side-wheel steam vessels.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—It will be seen that the Commercial Insurance Company will commence business on the 20th inst. at No. 11 Commercial Alley. This Company will open under able and trustworthy auspices its President being S. B. Buckner, supported by a strong Directory.

TENDENCY TO INDUSTRIAL CHANGE

It is a curious coincidence that at a time when newspaper correspondents and mercantile agents in the South have prone to send to the North or to Europe romantic estimates of the present year's crop of cotton, and to paint glowing pictures of the future increase of cotton culture in all the States where cotton was formerly produced and in some where it never was before, many of the Southern journals who are most representative and sympathetic in their relations to agricultural interests and rural industries of every kind begin to speak to the probable necessity of the general abandonment of cotton as the chief crop and the absorbing investment.

From the moment that the distruction of slave labor was an accomplished and irrevocable fact, we did not doubt that cotton would be replaced by Coolie or other similar labor, one of the effects of the event would be the more or less speedy or gradual dissolution of the old plantation system. Cotton culture was so intimately associated with that system in the South that it was difficult to conceive how the former, as the grand specialty of Southern industry could survive the latter. The extinction of the culture was not, of course, to be anticipated but the continuance of its annual amounts approximate to its former scale was at least a problem of very uncertain issue. The situation, at all events, was one that could not but suggest to every reflecting mind the prudence of no founding calculations for the future on the assumed continuance of the old plantation system or of the production of cotton, by white, black or any other labor, in the proportions which it formerly held to other products.

But old methods are not readily abandoned even when altered circumstances may have made them utterly inconsistent with the logic of the situation. We see this remark exemplified by planters and by freedmen who were once their slaves. Plantations have gone on, in many instances, though in a somewhat languid and moribund condition, almost solely from force of habit.

The old rute were there, in spite of the ploughshare of war which obliterated so mile else, the old wheels were in them, it was easier to draw the wagon in these ancient grooves than to lift it out and transfer it to new and untried roads. Nothing but a practical and painful demonstration of the emptiness of the wagon or of the unprofitableness of its load could induce the voluntary adoption of the needful change. If we mistake not, this demonstration is beginning to be realized in this and other States, where we see every day see evidence of an increasing disposition to diversify agricultural production, to multiply rural pursuits and to enter into mechanical industries to sufficient extent at least to supply the home demand for leading items of manufacture. For example, we read in one of a series of articles of a similar import in the Jackson, Miss. *Standard*:

The advantages of establishing and properly encouraging all of the mechanical arts, from the highest down to the lowest—from the making of a broom to the building of a steam engine are too obvious to call for extended argument. Suffice it to say, that by making at home a the articles used and consumed by ourselves we get better and cheaper articles, that we thereby would add to our population a number of good, honest citizens, that our towns and cities, under such a system, would improve and expand almost miraculously, and that we would thus keep here, in active circulation, millions of dollars now sent to Yankee land, never to return

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* urges the importance, and undertakes to explain the means, of securing economical independence in matters of manufactures, commerce and agricultural products. We fear that it is a sketch of possibilities in this connection the *Advocate* somewhat overstates the facilities which the State will here after possess for profitable manufacturing enterprises. It should be remembered that the tax of three cents a pound on cotton must be borne in part by the Southern manufacturer along with the cotton grower. It should be remembered tha, while Northern manufacturers have for old and gigantic establishments the protection of a prohibitory tariff against European competition, Southern manufacturers cannot look for their infant establishments any protection whatever against Northern competition. On the protective tariff theory, which assert the inability of Pennsylvania, with superabundance of iron ore and coal, to compete with England in the manufacture of iron, it would be impossible for Louisiana or Mississippi to compete with the North in the manufacture of any kind of cotton fabrics. It remains to be seen whether the advantage enjoyed by the Southern manufacturer in point of transportation will compensate for inequalities to which he may be subjected in other respects. Meantime, such advice and such views as appear in the subjoined extract from the last number journal, are certainly suggestive and worthy of attention:

The South is drained now of the surplus means that was realized upon the cotton yield in spite of the close of the war and the coming in, we feel that will result from its non production of cereal crops will cause a redundancy of grain next season.

The prospective price of cotton will be so low that our planters and farmers will perforce turn their attention to the production of corn, sugar, tobacco, cattle and other necessaries and luxuries.

At the same time all the little unemployed capital there is in the country will be added to the amount that will be withdrawn from commercial pursuits and there is but one avenue open for its employment and that is manufactures.

This will be the inevitable result of one changed condition and our object is to induce our readers to plunge at once into the stream and not wait for the current to sweep you unprepared along.

Few calculate upon making cotton next year and it were better for us if the State will not produce a bale of cotton. Plant corn, cane, sorghum, tobacco and orchards. Lay in stock for future vineyards. Look to your cattle and hogs, sell off the surplus, old and puny stock, procure good breeds and clear out the wild stock by killing, selling and investing in better breeds.

Throw near to market can make more money in a few years for large, well kept orchards and gardens than from cotton. Plant potatoes, Irish and sweet, for a crop. Plant and cultivate so as to ship to the West before their new crops come in. In the pine woods make tar, turpentine and rosin and on our rich lands select your hands, clear out the ilex, and putting every energy to the task realize a crop for home consumption.

The field for those having capital is an open and inviting one—manufacturers of cotton rope, yarn, coarse domestics, shoes, leather, harness, pails, pollars, harrows, agricultural implements and furniture will all make money for here is the natural market and labor.

The future general abandonment of cotton culture in Louisiana, their own improvidence and the scarcity of money will make negro labor cheap and the future will be as above picture for all things compare to that end.

COTTON PROSPECT IN TERREBONNE.—The Houma *Civic Guard* of the 4th says:

The rainy season, so far, has been generally favorable for cotton, the showers being generally very light. Our planters appear to be very hopeful. We have heard that the cotton worm has made its appearance in some parts of the parish, but not in sufficient numbers to do any damage. The cotton is much more advanced than it was in 1861, when the worm came, and it is believed that even if the worm should appear now and the damage would be much less than in 1864.

At a recent lottery in Rome, a young girl was offered as a prize. The tickets were all taken, but the affair was suspended on remonstrance that the prize intended to ship it.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 6, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13 875.

HOPING TO REVIVE CIVIL WAR.

If the first comments of the sectional press in the North on the recent riot in not surprising, it is assuredly maddening. The New York *Tribune* sounds the key note in a chorus for which the singers had been long in some sort rehearsing. The New York *Tribune* sees in the tragedy a revival of the late war in a new form and under new leadership. It is all the work of a "Rebel mob," avers the *Tribune*, wreaking vengeance on a band of loyal men simply because of their loyalty. And at the head of this new phase of the "rebellion," the *Tribune* boldly intimates, is no other person than the President of the United States! The audacity of speech in this instance is something that surpasses even that of Wendell Phillips when he asserted that the rebellion had only changed leaders, and that Andrew Johnson had taken the place of Jeff. Davis; for Phillips's language was figurative, and referred to a theory and a hypothesis, but the *Tribune's* language is literal, and charges upon the President the responsibility of a definite and specific act—no less an act, that is to say, than the "uprising of the Rebel population against loyal citizens of the United States engaged in the performance of loyal duty." After quoting a quotation from Mayor Monroe's proclamation on the morning of the 30th ult., the *Tribune* adds:

In other words, every Rebel in New Orleans is told by a Rebel Mayor that the President of the United States is in sympathy with him; that the members of the Convention are outlaws and not under Executive protection, and that whatever the Rebels might do to vindicate the "Reconstruction Policy," would meet the President's approbation. Still, do nothing scandalous! no, Baird's patriotic determination was promptly overruled by a dispatch from the President, Edwin M. Stanton being Secretary of War. Every Rebel saw that the Mayor was sustained, and that the President was the Rebel's friend.

The conclusion of the *Tribune's* comment is only too characteristic and sinister, in these words:

For all the blood shed in New Orleans we hold the Executive power responsible. The President knew the temper of those men. He had but to recall a very few years of his own history to find himself flying before a mob like that which murdered A. P. Dostie and his loyal associates. These rioters were precisely the manner of men that President Johnson claimed to be. They were loyal like him. They opposed Secession as he opposed it. They dared social ostracism and Rebel vengeance, not from the safe distance of Washington—nor as the result of assassination—but as plain citizens devoted to the flag. It was to reward such men as the murdered Dostie that we took the enslaved royalist, Andrew Johnson, from the shade, and boldly put him with a diadem. And in return we have our brothers and friends—our own brothers, indeed by reason of their devotion during the war—butchered by a Rebel mob, in broad noon. With a Rebel Mayor inspiring the undercurrent, Rebel soldiers acting as police," and Union soldiers, under Union officers, compelled to stand silent, by order of Andrew Johnson. The hand of the Rebellion again red with loyal blood. Rebel armies have once more begun the work of massacre, and the President of our choice, who has sworn to defend the laws and protect the people of the United States, is silent. Is it too much to say that his silence is a crime?

We are not permitted to doubt, from what has thus far fallen from the Northern Radical press on the subject of the riot, that the event is hailed by the leading spirits of Radicalism with a hideous joy as an military skirmish of a renewed civil war of so gloomy and deeper a nature that the weaker party to the contest, in fighting for what little of right and of political life was left to them, would be foreconsumed to be vanquished to a worse than Carthaginean extinction. The Radical journalists seem to assume confidently that there is no practical opposition to their schemes of revolution and party dominion to be expected in the North. Should they not miscalculate in this view, their programme, in due development, would confirm the fatal reason of Conservative resistance exclusively to the South, while, for practical purposes, the North would be united in the war of 1861—5. Hence, as we have before taken occasion to signify, it is of vital importance to the Southern people to bear even their present frank loyalty to the Union and the Constitution with discretion. Let them remember that they are too weak and too poor to become gratuitous champions of abstract principle. Their situation is one in which they can not afford to forget that though conviction and candor may constrain them to sympathize with the *right* side, necessity and self-preservation demand that they do not array themselves against the *strong* side in a contest of which they would be the predestinated only victims. There was never a juncture in which a "masterly inactivity," as far as possible to maintain it was more clearly the line of both duty and policy than it is at this time in the case of Southern Conservatives. They have no participation in the affairs of the Government of the Union. The sword and the purse of national power are exclusively controlled by others. Their political fate is not now in their own keeping. Military authority in some form, either pronounce it or latent, is over them; and while so, it devolves upon that authority to do whatever is obviously requisite to the conservation of peace and the vindication of law and order. Existing State and city authorities, as far as they may cannot do otherwise, in duty and consistency, than maintain their own dignity and the public tranquillity and safety against the lawless, the incendiary and revolutionary. In so far as they may be debarred from doing this by the military authority, the latter assumes a responsibility which cannot be disinterested.

The Radical Riot in New Orleans.

[From the New York World, 31st ult.]

Armed and Excited by the Radical emissaries of disorder in New Orleans, a number of misguided negroes in that city yesterday made an attempt to a bloody collision with the people and troops. Those who, with the *Tribune*, treat the Radical policy and proscriptions for a renewed civil war at the North as "Chinese thunder," will find it difficult, we fancy, to solve their uneasiness with such phrases in the presence of the mingled conflict and sickening effects of which the chief city of the South has been, by the machinations of their fellow conspirators here, made the theatre. And the last will trouble New Orleans over to its attempt at avenging, in a new St. Domingo, we do not doubt for a moment. But we should be false to our duty as we believe the interests of the people which is made by this lamentable occurrence to the conscience and the common sense of the American people assumed the mad and selfish policy of leaders throughout the North and West. These men have but one theory of political action. To blow up the flying embers of secessionist fire, to inflame all the passions which humanitarianism and Christianity alike summon us to soothe and to subdue; and to do these by hurling, reckless of all the ruin which the hurling them mischievous upon the nation, has been their persistent effort during every week and day and hour of the Congressional session just closed. For this they have neglected the great local reforms which concern the daily bread, for some comfortable, the personal independence of the working millions of America; for this they have neglected also the great questions of our foreign policy, in which the honor of the American nation and the place of the Union among the great powers of the earth are profoundly involved. From New Orleans to day, we receive, in blood and fire, the first real result of the harvest which these madmen have been sowing. Are the people as mad as they, and have they now begun to see, and, having seen, now begin to understand the inevitable issues of passion and corruption and fanaticism in the conduct of the public affairs of thirty millions of Americans emerging from the most desperate civil war of which history keeps the dismal record?

Thanks to Mr. Greeley from Louisiana Levee Commissioners.

[From the N. Y. Tribune, July 31.]

To the Editor of the New York Tribune:

SIR—The undersigned Levee Commissioners from the States of Louisiana and Mississippi take the earliest occasion to thank you for the generous support you gave, through the *Tribune*, to the memorials of these States seeking National aid to reconstruct the levees on the Mississippi River. We regard the reclamation of the alluvial lands of Louisiana and Mississippi as a question of far greater importance than any that has claimed the attention of Congress for many years.

The land proposed to be reclaimed from overflow by the construction of levees is capable of producing several millions of bales of cotton, 1,000,000 hogsheads of sugar, 1,500,000 barrels of molasses, and of giving employment to millions of freedmen and operatives.

You, Sir, had the sagacity to view the questions in all its launch and breadth, and, regardless of the prejudices of others growing out of their ignorance of the immense interest involved, supported it from first to last.

In our own names, and in the names of those we represent, we offer our thanks, and beg to remain, with high respect, your obedient servants,

J. V. DURALDE, } of Louisiana,
W. R. CURBORE, }
C. G. FIELD, } of Mississippi.
J. A. STROTHER, }

Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y., July 30, 1866.

The following is a list of passengers per steamer Gen'l Grant:

Mrs M Sommers, John Watson, T Franklin, Chas Browne, wife and 2 children, Richard Richter, wife and child, L McGrath, Maj M Isaac, A Mrs Kate Duffee, Miss Kate Duffee, M M Isaac, Geo E Pepper, S A Rhodes, W G Webb, Jas L Sabin, Philander Mills, Emily Jackson, Alex McNeil, Edward Reid, Mrs Tripp and child, Mrs J L Bee and son, Mrs Fowlie, O G Gardner, Major J M Dorset, S M Thomas and wife, W F Pelz, W J Gaston, Mrs Sanchez, Miss D Pepper, F Hays U S Navy, Mrs S Mosher and child, Mrs E C Hyde and Miss.

CROPS IN OCACHITA.—The Ouachita Telegraph says:

The cotton crop is now growing finely, but it is at least one month later than it ought to be. No one expects a full crop, should it grow ever so rapidly, as there is not now time for a crop of maize, and but little has already matured. Corn in warm lands is "in tolerable."

An Austrian regiment of infantry consisting wear battalions of twelve hundred men each, and the regiment is strong as an American brigade.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Prospects of Peace in Europe.

Death of Gen. Mazzini.

The Cholera in New York.

A Wall Street Defaulter.

From Southwest Pass.

Passengers per Steamer Gen. Grant

Commercial and Marine News.

&c., &c., &c.

New York, August 5.—There were twenty-five cases of cholera and ten deaths in the city yesterday. The mortality of the week from cholera in the city and adjacent islands were nearly 200. In Brooklyn the epidemic is also severe. Thirty-eight new cases occurred in the Penitentiary there on Friday. Measures are being taken to get the epidemic under control.

The Wall street salesman of the steam sugar refinery is made to be defaulter to the amount of from $80,000 to $120,000. It is reported that he fled to California on Wednesday with $50,000.

Boston, August 5.—Arrived ship Johnson, N. Cushing, from Mobile.

New York, August 5—Arrived, steamer Leo, from Savannah.

Fortress Point, August 4.—The steamship Mexavian, from Liverpool the 26th, via Londonderry the 27th, has arrived.

London, July 27.—The armistice between Prussia and Austria expires to-day and will probably be renewed, but there is no intimation as yet of this having been done. The Government has announced its intention of prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus act in Ireland. The *Times* says the armistice did not come a moment too soon to save the Austrians from a final catastrophy. The combatants are now resting, irrespective of their position There are well grounded hopes that the truce will be prolonged into a definite peace. On the 25th a suspension of hostilities was agreed upon between the Italians and Austrians.

Liverpool, July 28.—A notice has been issued that Government has agreed with the council of the reform league to facilitate in every way their obtaining a speedy decision either in Parliament or in the Courts of Law as to their rights to hold public meetings in Hyde Park. Until the question has been decided no further meetings will be held, except one on the afternoon of the 30th of July, by arrangements with the Government. This statement, however, is contradicted in a letter from Mr. Walpole, who states that no promise had been given to hold meetings but that the Government merely promised to withdraw the police and military, under the express stipulation that no attempt would be made to insist upon the part of the Opposition to hold meetings until the legal question had been decided.

A Hungarian legion formed of prisoners had been sent to Southern Silesia to invade Hungary on the expiration of the armistice. It consisted of 5000 men, with cavalry and artillery of its own.

On the 23d the Italians had a fight with the Austrians near Borgo, and carried a town by assault. They also carried Lavica by assault

The Prussian Chambers would probably be opened by the Minister of Finance, the King and Bismarck being detained at the army headquarters.

LATEST, VIA LONDONDERRY.

Liverpool, July 27.—Cotton.—Sales for the week 102,500 bales, including 13,500 bales to speculators and 28,500 to exporters. The market opened buoyant and advanced 1d., which was partially lost, closing quietly at an advance of ¼d on the week for American, ½d to 1¼d for Egyptian, and ⅛ to 1d. for other descriptions.

The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.	Middling.
Orleans	16d.	14½.
Mobile	16d.	14½.
Uplands	15½d.	14d.

The stock in port amounts to 883,000 bales, of which 380,000 are American.

The sales to-day were 8,000 bales, closing quiet and unchanged.

New York, August 5.—From Europe, per Cable.—Special to the Herald:

London, August 3.—Martial law has been proclaimed in Lower Austria, and also in Venice, Prussia and Wurtemberg. A Peace Conference is to be held at Prague, and the preliminaries thereto as agreed upon are the following: Austria is to withdraw from the Germanic Confederation, is to lose Venice and her part of Schleswig-Holstein, and is also to pay ten million dollars to her adversaries as the expenses of the war; the German States north of the Main are to form a Union under the guidance of Prussia; the German States south of the Main are to form an independent Union.

The Italian General Mazzini is dead.

To the Associated Press:

Liverpool, August 2.—The cotton market has been dull to-day. Sales were 8000 bales without alteration in price.

London, August 2—Consols closed at 88 for money. U. S. 5-20's at the close of business were at 69½.

New York, August 5.—Arrived steamers Eliot, from Newburn, Hartlet from Mobile, and U. S. Sonder from Charleston.

London, August 4.—There is nothing of political interest to-day. Consols 87⅞. 5-20's 68¾.

Liverpool, August 4—Cotton flat Sales 8000 bales Middling Uplands 14d.

London, August 4.—The bill for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland was read a second time in the House of Commons last night. Mr. Gladstone in a speech supported the Government, warmly praised the treatment accorded to the Fenians by the American Government. Mr. McGrath's resolution against the bill was negatived by a vote of 105 against 61.

The French Ambassador to England left for Vichy last night, by command, to see the Emperor.

The Press are indebted to Mr. Cyrus W. Field for the foreign dispatches.

Galveston, Texas, August 5.—Kyle and Terry, proprietors of the Oakland plantation on Oyster Creek, have sent the first bale of new cotton to Galveston. It classes as strict Middling, was sold for 40 cents per pound in specie and received a premium of a silver pitcher from A. Sessums & Co.

Louisville, August 5.—The Hobson and Duval parties respectively held large meetings last night. The former was addressed by Governor Bramlette, Col. Bristow and Gen. Whitaker; the latter by Vallandigham, Pugh and Dennis. The mentions of the names of Lee and Johnson at the Duval meeting elicited great applause, while those of Grant and Sherman were received with hisses by prominent men. Each party is making active preparations for the election to-morrow.

Southwest Pass, August 5—6 P. M.—Prussian bark Nystadt was towed over bar and proceeded to sea at 2 o'clock this A. M. Ship Theo Knoop, steamships Florida, Kensington and Geo. Cromwell, all bound out, are aground on the bar. Steamship Liberty went to sea at 6 A. M., steamship Texas at 8 A. M. Steamship Gen. Grant, from New York, arrived at bar at 10 A. M., and steamship Mariposa at 11 A. M. Both of them have come to anchor outside. Tide very low, not more than 13 feet water on the bar. Steamship Harlan went to sea at 4.30 P. M. Steamship Matagorda, passed out at 6 P. M. Steamship Austin crossed the bar at 5.30 P. M. Schooner S. B. Stebbins, C. Smith, master, 13 days from Brazos, leaking badly, was towed in this P. M.: also, British schooner Tayeos, from Tampico, 10 days, with three passengers, one box hardware, 100 bunches bananas and pineaples, 8 bible limes, 9 parrots, two thousand dollars in silver and one thousand in gold.

DELINQUENT POSTMASTERS IN THE SOUTH. The Postmasters in the Southern States who, at the commencement of the war, stood indebted to the Government, and who have as yet failed to balance accounts, are being prosecuted by the Post Office Department. Quite a large number in the several States have already been arrested and held to bail in sums ranging from one to five thousand dollars.—*National Intelligencer.*

COTTON WORMS, &c.—The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 4th says:

All around and about us we hear of army worms, caterpillars, and other cotton destroyers, but no well authenticated one of these vermin, in our parish, has come to our knowledge.

The citizens of Claiborne parish held a meeting at Homer on the 17th inst, and ratified the nominations of delegates to the Philadelphia Convention made by the Democratic State Central Committee. Among the resolutions adopted was one recommending the name of Gen. Henry Gray be added to the list.

Correspondence of the Bee.

SOUTHERN HOTEL, ST. LOUIS, July 31st, 1866.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

I wrote you last on board the fine steamer Mollie Able, mailing my letter at Memphis. Continuing up the river to this place, we passed, at night, Fort Pillow, New Madrid, Island 10, Hickman and Columbus, Ky., all places of historic interest, to which I would like to refer but for the fact that it would crowd your valuable columns with matter yet fresh in the minds of your readers.

Apart from the historic connection of New Madrid with the war, there is something interesting in the origin of the name, perhaps not so well remembered by the public. New Madrid, Mo., took its name from the fact that, like old Madrid, in Spain, it was a place rather noted for earthquakes, one of which was very remarkable. The date it occurred has escaped my memory; but the traces of it are I remember to have noticed in passing New Madrid before and during the war, are unmistakable, especially on the opposite side of the River. You can see one tier of trees marking the outer line of the depression caused by the quake, sunken at least half a tree's length, say 60 feet, lower than those standing beyond, whose original position was not changed, and were you to go but a short distance from the river you would discover an immense lake, known as Reelfoot Lake, which, in the memory of man, did not exist before this great earthquake—which it is said as a matter of history produced it—occurred.

In some places it is reputed to be fathomless, while scattered over its surface are, or not a great many years ago, were to be seen the tops of trees, carried down by the sinking of the earth which formed it, and barely peering above the surface. It abounds with the finest fish, and in winter with swan, geese, ducks and other aquatic fowls, with bear, deer, etc., subsisting in the dense canebrakes surrounding it, making it a popular resort for hundreds of parties of adventurous sportsmen, who camp upon its banks fishing and hunting for weeks, and returning home with wagons loaded with cured fish and game. One cannot but feel impressed, I am told, with the evidences presented of the manner of its formation, and that it is no small venture for fear of another earthquake to remain any where in the neighborhood of its locality.

After a day's glance through this great city of the West, I conclude that it is somewhat larger in area than New Orleans, the houses as a general thing, somewhat more massive, being more scattered. The population, however, has just been assessed at 201,000 souls, a number which I imagine would fall considerably short of that of our city at this time. The two places are over 1200 miles apart by way of the river. The leading news papers about in the order named, are the *Republican*, *Democrat*, *Westlake Post*, *Dispatch*, *Press* and *News*, all dailies. For the 12 months ending June, 1865, their respective receipts for advertising were, $173,116—$59,782—$26,248—$18,155—$20,3.7—and $21,995.

The hotel and the Lindell are larger than your St. Charles, but do not compare with it in architectural effect, while in point of combined elegance and comfiness there is not a building here of anything like its size, public or private, that can compete with Mr. Gaucho's magnificent concern on Lafayette Square. The city cars are cumbersome and topically in comparison with ours, and are dragged rather lubriously over the rolling surface of the streets, which, however, I must admit, are much better paved than ours, generally with square blocks and flagstones, but many of them are laid with wood, and a few of the principal ones with iron rails, which, I think, would somewhat in fused plane rising from the river, on which the houses are rather dotted, with abundant yard room, than regularly placed, as in New Orleans, affords a fine panoramic view from the river of the whole city. From my present royal elevation, the lifelikatory of this hotel, which I have circuited by simply taking passage gratuitously afforded the genuine every time I came upon the steam elevator attached to the hotel. The view is splendid, overlooking the great majority of the surrounding buildings.

This elevator, by the way, is a snug little establishment of itself, about ten feet square, protected by cushioned seats, contains windows, lights and everything for the comfort of the passengers, who are saved a vast deal of fatiguing and perplexing personal motion through and up the hotel, by being discharged at any desired story, either ascending or descending. It is certainly a great desideratum, especially for ladies and men and women, nurses with children and old invalids, which another one, provided for baggage, affords great relief to porters. Until adopted in New Orleans, I should regard your city as backward in there as far behind the enterprise of the day.

I notice that the *Democrat* of this place accuses the riot in New Orleans to the policy of President Johnson, in as it encouraged the rebels to hold office. The steamer David White, from New Orleans, was quarantined below the city this morning on suspicion of having cholera aboard, some six or eight persons having died on the trip. You will hear more if the suspicion is founded through the telegraph.

I leave on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad in the morning and will reach Cincinnati about 6 o'clock in the evening. I select this road as presenting to my mind the most expeditious route to the East. More anon

MIMOSA.

The Proposed German Parliament.

The semi-official *Nordduetsche Allgemeine Zeitung* of Berlin, publishes the following statement relative to the proposed German Parliament:

"Among the first bills the government (Prussia) intends to lay before the Diet will be, as we are informed, the electoral law for the German Parliament, as it is the decided intention of the Cabinet to hasten the convocation of that assembly as much as possible. The Parliament will probably meet immediately after the close of the Prussian Diet, either by the end of August, or at any rate in September. The elections to the Parliament are expected to take place about the middle of August. In any case it may be assumed that the imperial electoral law for 1849 will form the basis of the bill, and we therefore reprint that measure for the information of our readers.

The principal causes are as follows:

1. Every German of unblemished character who has attained his twenty-fifth year is qualified for an elector.

2. The following are excluded from voting: Persons under guardianship, persons in a state of bankruptcy, persons having the legal presumption connected therewith, persons receiving assistance from public or communal revenues, or who have received such during the year preceding the election.

4. Whoever buys votes, sells his own votes, vote more than once at the same election, or gratuitously employs illegal means to influence the election, shall be deprived of his right to vote for a period varying from four to twelve years.

5. Every German voter fully twenty five years old, who has lived in a German State for at least three years, is eligible as a candidate to the Parliament. Public offenders, the judicially incapacitated, persons suffered or remitted, do not exclude from election.

6. Persons holding a public office do not require leave of absence to enter upon their present employment.

7. In every State electoral districts shall be formed of 100,000 persons upon the basis of the last census.

8. Smaller States with a population of at least 50,000 shall form an electoral district. States whose population does not amount to 50,000 shall be grouped to form a district.

10. The electoral districts shall be subdivided for the reception of votes.

11. A voter must have his fixed residence in the district where he votes. No person can vote in more than one district. The quarters of soldiers and military men are to be considered as fixed and entitle to vote, if not changed for three months previous to the election.

12. Electoral lists, containing name, age, occupation and residence of voters, shall be published in every district at least four weeks before the election, and be open to general inspection. Objections must be made within a week after the lists have been issued, and will be decided within a fortnight after which the lists will be closed.

13. The election is to be public. It shall be superintended by a committee of the Commune not holding any State or communal office. Voting is to be exercised in person, by voting papers, without signature.

14. If an election does not give an absolute majority, a second election must take place. If an absolute majority be not then gained, upon the third occasion only the voters of those two candidates who had most votes at the second election. In case of equality of votes, drawing by lot shall decide.

15. No substitutes for members shall be elected.

16. The elections are to take place throughout the country upon one and the same day, to be fixed by the government. Supplementary elections that may be subsequently required will be ordered by the government of the State in which they occur.

17. The governments of individual States shall make all further arrangements as to electoral districts, superintendence, and procedings that may be requisite, in so far as not herein provided for, or not in future settled by the central authority.

Punishment of Spanish Insurgents.

[Madrid (July 3) correspondence of Paris Temps.]

I could have wished to write this letter in a cheerful strain, but find it impossible.

At noon, two days back, twenty one young fellows, who had participated in the late insurrection, almost all of handsome appearance, were taken out of the prisons, and, after being tied together two by two, were placed in curtains with the windows open, and escorted by a numerous body of troops to the place of execution, a spot selected in the vacant ground between the Salamanca Station and the Champs Elysees. One of my friends in the adjoining house built not a hundred paces from the spot; the masonry and scaffolding are in course of erection, and afforded excellent positions for viewing the scene. There was a preliminary ceremony of military degradation; a promenade under the flag, then a dis-course which I could not hear, but which lasted two hours, during which time these unfortunate men must have already suffered a thousand deaths. An enormous crowd which had followed the procession was at the spot by the troops.

At last the twenty-one victims were ranged in line, at about a yard's distance from a low dry wall, with their backs to the soldiers, and then the discharge took place. Nearly all of them fell. At that moment the Hermanos de la Caridad, or Brothers of Charity, rushed forward to save at least a few, but were repulsed by the troops, and the firing recommenced and continued. The firing went on, and more than two hours elapsed before it ceased, at night! I saw one man raise himself three times, and fall again on his knees with his arms extended in a direction from which a piercing voice was heard to shriek in the midst of the massacre—"! Frederico! Frederico!" The soldiers then approached their corpses, turned some of them over with their feet, and still perceiving some signs of life here and there discharged a last shot point blank. All was then over.

The bodies were thrown upon tumbrils, and the regiments filed off, some to the east of the Normal, some to one of the Seminaries. Thirty more are to be shot in a day or two—soldiers also; the rest will come after. Let us hope that the Queen will show some compunction.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	81	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	93	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	98	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	91	"	"

Death of Dr. Dostie and Rev. Mr. Horton—Dr. A. P. Dostie expired yesterday morning at 5½ o'clock at the "Hotel Dieu," from the effects of wounds received at the late riot. He maintained a firm belief up to the last moment of his recovery, and was in cheerful spirits. He was unattend d up to the moment of his death, except by the Sisters of Charity attached to the Institution. We also learned that the Rev. Mr. Horton who opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer, on the day of the riot, died yesterday afternoon of wounds received on that day.

Mr. John Henderson, Jr., was considered in a dying condition.

Murder—A man whose name we were unable to learn, was killed yesterday evening, about 7 o'clock, at the coffehouse corner Dryades and Perdido, kept by Dick Atwell. The deceased was dressed in a red shirt and dark pants, and was about 40 years old. It appears a difficulty occurred between deceased and a man named James Heffner, which resulted in the latter striking a blow upon the forehead of deceased, fracturing his skull and causing almost instant death. Heffner is said to be mate on a steam boat and had not been arrested up to a late hour last evening. The bar tender and a woman who were in the house and witnessed the occurrence, have been arrested and held as witnesses. We have since learned the name of deceased to be Thomas Moore, a steamboat hand.

Arrests.—Mrs. Roper was arrested on Dauphin street, charged by Chas. Bennett with disturbing the peace and insulting and abusing him.

Miss Cashere was arrested, charged by Commissary C. Ramos with assault and battery.

—Nevens and John Hamilton, both colored, were arrested on Hospital street, charged with carrying a loaded gun in the street.

Jos. St. Ange, colored, was arrested on Canal street, near Tonti, charged with attempting to take a revolver from the hands of Mr. John Buckley with the intent of murdering him.

Released—E. F. Downey, after remaining in the First District Police Station from 7 P. M. Saturday to 10 A. M. Monday, was released, on $600 bail being entered for his appearance Monday morning before Recorder Ahern.

[From the Natchez Intelligencer, 31st ult.]

Riots and Bloodshed at New Orleans.

The dispatch published here on Sunday morning, filled with apprehensions that the arrogant pretensions of a handful of desperate revolutionists in New Orleans, in the teeth of existing authority, and in hostility to the general public feeling, would precipitate that riot and bloodshed which is unquestionably desired by the Radical cabal here, and have doubtless been instigated for the purpose of making political capital at the North, at no matter what cost of life of either whites or blacks. We quote the dispatch from the *Crescent*:

New Orleans, July 28.—Mayor Monroe has addressed a letter to General Baird, informing him that he intended to disperse the members of the Convention, which is to meet on the 30th inst., and arrest the members if unless they shall be protected by military authority. General Baird has replied that no protection has been asked, and ridicules the Mayor's proposition, saying that it is a local Convention and has a right to meet, if illegal, it would be a harmless pleasantry. He concludes by saying, "I shall prevent all violence and will preserve order."

All the State officers have formally protested against the Governor's proclamation calling the Convention, and the Secretary of State has refused to attach his seal.

After the adjournment of a meeting last night the negroes formed in procession, and, with clubs, bankets, etc., went howling through the streets, threatening violence. The result of the violent language used at the meeting was two or three serious disturbances and the killing of three negroes. Three police officers were badly bruised by the negroes last night. All now quiet. Five negroes have been arrested and committed to jail. It is understood that the Chief of Police is making efforts to have the speakers who used the violent and incendiary language arrested, and that a committee of citizens will wait on General Sheridan for that purpose.

With this initiatory step in popular tumult, riot, and bloodshed, it would seem that all the authorities, military and civil, should have been forwarded to prevent what may be of outbreak which naturally results might be expected to follow as the light the day. We cannot see the use of troops in the South for the avowed purpose of preventing this very thing of collisions in the city, this very thing of bloodshed, and the power to prevent the bloody commotions that the narrowest foresight should anticipate, from the effect to initiate in the State a new form of authority recognizing the complete political equality of the negro with whites. To undertake such a thing in Northern cities would be public suicide, danger to peace, law and order. Some of the military commanders seem willing enough to interfere in very small matters affecting the negro, but here is one of the most stupendous proportion, regardless of the fact that here is one of the most stupendous proportion, regardless of the fact that here is one of the most stupendous proportion, regardless of the fact that