THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. F. WEISSE & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 00 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 9, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

A. M. Bouligny sells notes, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

E. M. Jacobs sells carpenters' tools, bricks, sashes and doors, etc., this morning, at the Belvidere House, on Bienville street.

GOOD ADVICE.—Judge Theard, acting temporarily Judge of the Criminal Court in the absence of Judge Abell, recommended yesterday to the Grand Jury, in view of the epidemic with which we are threatened, to examine immediately in what state of cleanliness the streets and private of this city are kept. We hope the Grand Jury will act at once as the advice of the Judge is a good one, and the streets are known to be in a very filthy condition.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE AND ART ASSOCIATION SCHEME.—In an advertisement elsewhere are given the details of a grand scheme of art association and prize distribution. It originated in the inability of Mr. U. H. Crosby, of Chicago, to pay for the superb Opera House which he was induced, by his zeal for art and by public encouragement, to have built in that city at a cost of $600,000. It is proposed to sell certificates of shares at $5 each in the Opera House and in the contents of its art gallery, paintings, engravings and statuary, the aggregate of shares amounting to nearly a million of dollars. On the 1st of October the distribution will take place. The Opera House will be the first prize. Three hundred oil paintings, including Bierstadt's masterpiece, "The Yo Semite Valley," valued at $20,000, will follow. In addition, each member of the Association will receive one of 210,000 works of art. We understand that an agent for receiving subscriptions to this scheme in this city will be appointed to day and announced tomorrow.

THE MORGAN LAKE AND TEXAS LINES.—It is a great satisfaction to observe the elegant, efficient and reliable steam facilities for the Lake and Texas waters which are furnished by the energetic and judicious management of the Morgan line of steamers. We have already referred to the renewal, with an excellent class of vessels, of the combined steamer and railroad connection with the Texas coast via Berwick's Bay. It will be seen that one of the same class of steamers, the Wm. G. Hewes, will leave at 8 o'clock this morning, via the mouth of the river, direct for Galveston, Indianola and Lavaca.

Of the line for the watering places and Mobile the noteworthy feature *par excellence* is the new and beautiful craft, the Lady of the Lake, which, according to published schedule, is to leave for Bay St. Louis and other watering places this morning on the arrival of the 9 o'clock train of the Pontchartrain Railroad.

It is truly a pleasure, in this connection, to bear testimony to the rare qualifications and engaging qualities of Mr. I. C. Harris, the agent of the lines here mentioned. The popularity and success of the lines could not be more fully assured than by an agency administered by one who so felicitously combines judgment and energy with personal kindnesses and all the social amenities.

IS IT DEVOTION TO PRINCIPLE OR TO OFFICE?

A mere glance at the history of politics in this State, and in others similarly situated, will suffice to show how slender are the claims of the Convention revolutionists to the credit of disinterested devotion to principle. Gen. Banks who, with other Radical leaders in the North, is endeavoring to make it appear that all engaged in the recent attempt to subvert the existing civil Government of Louisiana were spirit of martyrs, knows full well the eagerness with which the leading spirits in this movement grasped at both local and Federal offices.

The question of motive is always difficult and recondite. It is one that involves interminable discussion, and in general the public conscience and the law must be content to judge the moral quality of actions by their plain tendency and their known results. But when the question of motive is raised in the vindication of actions which have plainly tended to evil, which have produced results notoriously calamitous, which have been on their face lawless and criminal, we have a right to oppose to the assumption that the actors were influenced by unselfish considerations and good intentions circumstances and incidents that concur in pointing to a contrary conclusion.

A review of the political course within the past three or four years of all concerned in the Convention scheme would show that scarcely one of them had not largely fated or hungrily sought official positions and emoluments. Before the close of the war they were divided into several factions, each struggling, intriguing, and clamoring for power and place. There were the Hahn faction, opposed to negro suffrage, the Flanders faction, in favor of negro suffrage, the Field-Cutler faction, in favor of the Field-Cutlerites. The Wells faction were a slower development, and also, it would appear, deeper and slyer than the rest which, in the transition from provisional and military to constitutional government, they somehow managed to displace from all the offices and to throw entirely into the back ground. But time goes by turns, and the turn of the victorious Wells faction, in spite of the luxuriant clover in which they digported, was to come in due season after the close of the war and the more or less complete disappearance of the abnormal political conditions attending war. In other words, the amnesty proclamation and the amnesty oath introduced into State politics an element which soon proved to be the reverse of a guarantee for the official continuity of the set of men who had recently, by the aid of the military and otherwise, extruded from the State, the city, and the parochial administrations a number of hostile and refractory incumbents, including Dostie, Pain and Shaw. The signs were portentous even for the political and official future of Governor Wells. There is reason to believe that he became convinced not long after the first meeting of the present General Assembly that there was no cordial friendship for him in that body or among its constituents. Neither the General Assembly nor the electors displayed any disposition to favor his well known friends and adherents. When the question of calling a new Convention was raised, it was with the avowed purpose on the part of some members not only to get rid of a Supreme Bench so *inferior* that Gov. Wells felt constrained to apologize for its existence, but to get rid of Gov. Wells along with his remarkable judicial creation. At that time Gov. Wells was naturally opposed to a Convention, although it should be called in regular form by the Legislature in accordance with the method prescribed by the Constitution, and although it should represent the State at large and come fresh from the people. He was then for maintaining the present Constitution precisely as it stood. His counsels and his wishes were, apparently at least, heeded and respected. No Convention was called, the Constitution remained as it was.

But the predominant party in the State, for reasons which are not necessary to this retrospect and explanation, continued to manifest tendencies more and more detrimental to the political interests of Gov. Wells. He was convinced, doubtless, that the Legislature at its last session would call a Convention destined to cut short his term and to reconstitute the Judiciary. Is it a strained inference to see in an apprehension of this nature at least one of the powerful motives with Judge Howell, of the Supreme Bench, and Gov. Wells, to become prime movers in the scheme of reviving the defeated Constitution of 1864, a body from which one had resigned in a sense of supposed disgust, and which the other had declared to have been created by fraud and force under military dictation and with a parade of bogus votes? Is it not reasonable to retort upon Gov. Wells, when he complains of the proscriptive spirit of the party now controlling the politics of the State, that he regards these politics as only a struggle for office, and that having lost all hope of the support of the Conservatives and of those who are uncompromising friends of the President, he went over, and in a clandestine manner, to the Radical camp, resolved to make the most of his political chances under the auspices of Sumner and Sumner, since it was clear there was no more to be made under the auspices of Andrew Johnson? It is not the first example in political history of a man who has fallen out with the "ins," hastening to fall in with the "outs," in order if possible to recover lost footing. Such tactics, to be sure, belong to the lowest grade of politics. The late mysterious and disingenuous course of Gov. Wells and his final avowal of open hostility to the President and adhesion to the Radical enemies of the President, can leave no rational doubt as to his eminent aptitude for operating on this level.

The river Danube flows through two kingdoms and two empires. It begins as a Protestant rivulet, becomes a Roman Catholic river, and finally turns Turk.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 9, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,878

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Later from Europe by Steam.

Prolongation of the Armistice.

Treaty sent to Vienna for Ratification.

The English Ministry and the Reform League.

Americans Impressed into the Prussian and Austrian Services.

Northern Political and other News.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 8.—Senator Cowan, who arrived here from Pennsylvania, yesterday, expresses the utmost confidence that the Conservatives will carry the State at the October election by a very large majority.

The National Union Executive Committee are preparing to remove to Philadelphia on Friday, where they will retain their offices until the adjournment of the Convention.

Washington, August 8.—The President has appointed N. E. Peck, Minister resident and Consul General at Hayti.

New York, August 8.—The *Tribune's* Ottowa special says, Mr. Galt, Minister of Finance, has resigned owing to the differences from his colleagues on the Lower Canada school question.

The Superintendent of Police has received information leading him to believe there is complicity between detectives and counterfeiters. John S. Young, long Chief of Detectives, has been relieved and Inspector Carpenter put in his place. Full developments have not been made public.

The Purser of the steamship Baltic publishes a card announcing that a sailor on the steamer was seized by the Prussian authorities in the port of Bremerhaven and pressed into the service. The sailor was shipped in New York, but it is not known whether he was a naturalized citizen.

Mr. Funk, late Mayor of Muscatine, Iowa, was also seized lately by the Austrian authorities while on a pleasure tour and forced into the ranks.

The *Tribune's* Leavenworth special says the Indians are committing raids on the Kansas border, murdering and outraging. Troops have been sent to resolve the settlers.

Baltimore, August 8.—The registration of voters has commenced. It attracts considerable interest from the efforts which are being made by many heretofore excluded on the ground of disloyalty to obtain registration. The status of the political parties in the city and State will depend very much on the result of registration.

Thomas Swan, Jr., son of Gov. Swan, died yesterday.

Portland, Me., August 8.—The Democratic Convention met to-day. E. F. Pillbury was unanimously nominated for Governor.

New York, August 8th.—The steamer Java, from Liverpool the 28th, via Queenstown the 29th, has arrived.

There has been no further disturbance of the peace in London. The Reform League has called a meeting at Hyde Park for the 20th, with the alleged consent of the Government. The Ministry declared that no such consent had been given, and warned the League against holding the meeting. They admitted the misunderstanding and resolved to abandon the meeting, and hold it instead at the Agricultural Hall at Islington. The Government gave its assent to a meeting at Prince's Hill, or any other appropriate spot, but will not allow the royal parks to be used until that question of right has been determined. The Government gave notice in the House of Commons of the necessity for a renewal of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland.

The truce expired on the 27th, but was prolonged to August 29. A few week's armistice commencing from the latter date was concluded. It was also announced that the peace preliminaries had been signed, and had reached Vienna for ratification by the Emperor of Austria. The union of the German States was not included in the armistice, and hostilities between them and Prussia continue.

The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy commenced on the 22d.

London, July 29, *via Queenstown*.—The French gunboat Danton has been ordered to get ready for sea immediately. Her destination is unknown.

Rumors are current that if Frankfort does not pay the forced contributions immediately the town will be closed and no one allowed to enter or depart.

The Italian Government has determined upon a full inquiry into the causes of the late naval defeat.

New York, August 8—6 o'clock P. M.—No dispatches have been received from the Cable to-day. The steamer from Newfoundland has not yet reached Appy Bay.

The Queen of the Sandwich arrived here to-day in the steamer Sara.

New York, August 8.—A special Leavenworth dispatch reports the crops as the most bountious ever gathered in Kansas.

[BY THE CABLE.]

Liverpool, August 7, 6 P. M.—The sales of cotton to day amounted to 7000 bales, the market closing dull.

London, August 7, 6 P. M.—Consols 87¾. United States 5-20's 68¾.

Savannah, Ga., August 8.—After full representations to the War Department by Major Crofton, commanding this post, he has been authorized not to quarantine vessels from New York, except upon positive evidence of epidemic sickness on board.

Vicksburg, August 8.—Passed up Henry Ames and Lumbary at 2 P. M. River rising.

Columbus, Ohio, August 7.—The Johnson State Convention to-day appointed Thos. Ewing, Lewis, D. Campbell, Jas. R. Stedman, Wm. S. Groesbeck, James A. Graper, M. R. Waite, J. C. Scoville and Thomas Sherlock delegates to the Philadelphia Convention.

Saratoga, N. B., August 7.—The Columbian Hotel was burned last night. Loss $40,000—insured for $30,000.

Boston, August 8.—The Johnson Convention at Faneuil Hall to day was attended by over 170 delegates. Hon. Sam. T. O'Neal was elected President. Among the Vice-Presidents were Judge Curtiss, Judge Abbott, Gen. Couch, Levi Woodbury, Geo. S. Hillard and others.

Southwest Pass, August 8.—The steamship St. Louis, from Boston, arrived at the bar at 4 o'clock this evening. The tide is too low for her to enter. The ships N. Boynton and South America, and brig Marietta arrived down in tow and came to anchor inside. The steamships Kensington, Fire Queen, and ship Theodore Knoop are still on the bar. The bark Florence Chipman is still outside. Nothing else in sight. Wind South, light. Tide very low.

Quarantine, August 8.—Remaining in Quarantine, steamship Alliance, from Vera Cruz; schooner Tarzen, from Tampico; British schr. Mai, U. B. Hardenburgh, master, from Vera Cruz, July 31st. Spoken, at sea, schooner Ben Willis. Left in port, up from New Orleans, schooners Oriental, Island Belle and Paquette de Tampico. Sailed, French bark Somme.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Meeting of Texas Legislature.

Galveston, Texas, August 8.—The Texas Legislature met at Austin yesterday. The House is fully organized. The introduction of Gov. Throckmorton will take place on the 9th inst. No business will be transacted till his message is received.

Southwest Pass, August 8.—The steamship Fire Queen, from Liverpool, arrived at the bar at 6 o'clock this A. M. She ran aground on a lump and will not be able to get in before morning. The steamship Florida went off the bar at 7 A. M., and proceeded to sea. The steamship Kensington and ship Theodore Knoop are still on the bar. The bark F. Chipman is still outside. There was a high tide this A. M. at 6 o'clock. Nothing in sight; weather calm and very warm.

Hand Centre Stephens has addressed a circular to the Fenian Brotherhood, in which he says the Fenians in this country are of right subordinate to the organization in Ireland, and that they will do mischief instead of good, unless they work solidly together to aid the organization in Ireland.

He reiterates the statement that the fight for freedom on Irish soil will come off this very year. He has been addressed a circular to the brotherhood in New Jersey, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, and New York, to meet him in consultation on the 6th of August.

Gov. Wells to the People of Louisiana.

He Discusses the Late Riot and the Convention of 1864.

To the Loyal People of Louisiana:

The bloody tragedy enacted in the city of New Orleans on the 30th day of July, 1866, in which more than 300 citizens were killed or wounded, has, to the credit of humanity, created a profound sympathy in the breast of every man, throughout the length and breadth of this country. The remote and immediate causes of this outrage demand a thorough investigation and explanation, and, as the Chief Magistrate of the State, I feel a solemn duty resting upon me to give a plain and unvarnished statement of its origin and progress. In doing this, it becomes necessary for me to commence in the year 1864, at the reorganization of civil government in that portion of Louisiana wrested from rebel authority. I regret that in this connection I shall be obliged to speak of myself. It is not gratifying to my feeling of vanity that I do so; for I fully realize that I am but an insignificant atom in the great cause of maintaining and perpetuating the Union of these States. The political history of the country teaches us that, under the policy of the late lamented President, all the loyal citizens in parishes, then within the Union lines, were invited and authorized, in a proclamation issued by the military commander of this Department, to hold an election on the 22d day of February, 1864, for State officers. The election was held; and then being a refugee from my parish in the rebel lines, in consequence of my Union sentiments, I was nominated by the Free State party, as it was called, and also by the extreme Radical party, of which Thomas J. Durant was the acknowledged leader, as their candidate for the office of Lieutenant Governor. The first named ticket, headed by Michael Hahn for Governor, was elected. Gov. Hahn served until the 4th of March, 1865, when, by his resignation, I succeeded to the office of Governor. In the meantime, and by virtue of military authority, an election for delegates to a State Convention to amend and revise the Constitution of 1852, had taken place, the Convention had met, framed a Constitution, declaring slavery to be abolished, which Constitution is now the fundamental law of the State. It is further well known that the Convention did not adjourn "sine die" but subject to the call of the President "for any cause." A Legislature had also been elected and was in session, at the time of the assumption by me of the duties of the office of Governor.

Shortly afterwards, the eclipse of the so-called Confederate Government took place; and, by the surrender of the forces in the trans-Mississippi Department, the entire territory of the State was restored to the lawful authority of the United States. When this event took place, what was my conduct towards the population of the twenty-eight parishes reclaimed? Although I had been persecuted and driven from my home by the rebel authorities, I suppressed all feeling of rancour, sugnatural to the human breast under the circumstances, in the belief that a majority had been seduced from their allegiance to the old flag by the wiles of the artful demagogues who brought on the rebellion. I determined to try the effect of kindness and conciliation in wooing them back to their first love. I addressed them a proclamation, congratulating them on their emancipation to the protection of a government of law and order, and that, as far as I was concerned, I was willing to forget the past. I begged them to submit cheerfully and unreservedly to the new order of things and assured them that, although a State government had been organized, yet I was anxious that a general election for State officers should be held, in which the whole State could participate. I fulfilled every word of my promises. I appointed men recommended by them to fill the offices in the several parishes. I signed their applications to the President of the United States for special pardon; I persisted in my course of reconciliation, notwithstanding the warnings and remonstrances of Union men, who believed that my policy would be unavailing in accomplishing the purpose intended, and who predicted that at the very first election these men, in every parish where they held the power, would proscribe every man from office who had not been in the rebel army and fought for the rebel cause.

These predictions have been realized to the letter at every subsequent election, with the exception of my own case, and it is well known, for it was publicly avowed, that I was put at the head of their ticket, simply because it was thought I could be useful in securing a representation of the State in Congress. It is further well known that the platform reported by the Committee appointed for that purpose to the Democratic Convention held in this city, was a reiteration of the doctrine of the right of secession; and it was only through the exertions of a few of the more cautious and politic of their party that this platform was made to assume the form in which it was adopted. At the same Convention, a well known citizen and lifelong Democrat, was publicly censured by leaders, because in a speech, delivered before that body, he said that "secession was worse than a crime; it was a blunder."

Notwithstanding my nomination by the Democratic party, another candidate was put in the field in opposition to me, who had officiated as Governor under rebel rule, and who, had been in the country, and signified his assent I have no doubt, would have been overwhelmingly elected.

When the members of the Legislature met in extra session in the month of November, 1865, convened by me for the purpose of raising money to redeem the broken levees and to take measures to redeem the credit of the State, I found they were more intent on calling a Convention to change the Constitution of 1864, than to promote the material interests of the people. Their chief objection to that instrument was the character of the men who framed it and the abolition thereby of slavery. Having failed at the extra session to pass a bill calling a Convention, the attempt was renewed at the regular session held in the month of January, and more than half the time of that body was spent in discussing that question. Finally, a committee was sent to Washington to consult with the President, and the Legislature only abandoned the measure through his advice.

I considered a Convention inexpedient, and for that reason opposed it. I have learned enough of the real sentiments of the people to convince me, that if a new Constitution was made, it would be less in harmony with the views of the President and Congress than the Constitution of 1864, the result of which would be to lessen the chances for the admission of our representatives. I urged these views on the members of both Houses of the Legislature, but they had no effect with the majority.

I deprecated the city and parochial elections for the same reason. I feared the result, because of the character of the men that would be elected, because I had seen enough of public sentiment to convince me that none but those who had served in the Confederate army, or who had gone into the Confederate lines would be elected to office. I foresaw that such a result would be justly regarded by the people of the loyal States as showing a defiant spirit, and as still glorifying in a cause that had been crushed by them with such fearful loss of life and expenditure of treasure.

With numerous and repeated evidences of the continuance of an intolerant and rebellious spirit, and the manifestation of the proscription of all who did not adhere to the fortunes of the Confederacy to the last, on the part of a large majority of the citizens; and with a press almost unanimously expressing sentiments of the same tenor, it is a matter of surprise that I should pause and commence to reflect on the consequences, both as regards the future security of the Government and the fate of Union men in the South, if these men who once attempted to break up the Union succeeded in grasping the power of the nation? I had seen that while professing with their lips renewed allegiance to the flag, and oblivion of the past, that emboldened by the pacific policy of the President, they were becoming arrogant, intolerant and dictatorial. They glory in the appellation they bestow on the President and Congress on the policy of reconciling the States lately in rebellion, and rub their hands with delight at the idea of a civil war in the loyal States.

In view of all this array of strong, stubborn facts, I frankly own that my views of the conciliatory policy, in winning back to allegiance those who have been engaged in a war to destroy the Union, have undergone a change. The intolerant spirit engendered by slavery still exists; the loss of property and failure of all their hopes can never be forgiven, and though I regard them as impotent to resist the constituted authorities, enforced by the presence of the military, yet I am convinced they would renew the rebellion to-morrow if they saw a prospect of success.

Impressed with the truth of these views, forseeing the necessity for the future security of the Union, and the safety of the lives of Union men in the South, that the amendment to the Constitution adopted by Congress, and submitted to the several States for ratification, should prevail; and, fully realizing the fact that the amendment would never be ratified by the present Legislature, I was in favor of the reassembling of the Convention of 1864, as the only means of securing ratification as required, and thereby ensure the admission of our representatives in Congress.

The legal right of that Convention to continue its functions, is a question, I suppose, properly pertaining to the courts to decide. Senators and Representatives in Congress, of great learning, and men of high legal attainments in New Orleans, have expressed the opinion that under the resolution of adjournment, the Convention could lawfully assemble. A distinguished Democratic Senator in Congress took the same view. For myself, if I had any doubt on the subject, which I have not, I should have deferred to the opinion of abler men.

The total number of delegates composing the Convention was one hundred and fifty; the number elected ninety three. The quorum was fixed at seventy-six, this number being a majority of the whole. There were twenty-seven parishes represented in the Convention entitled to fifty-one delegates, and, adding thereto, ten vacancies to be filled would make sixty-one delegates to be elected.

Besides, there were some ten or twelve delegates who, disapproving the emancipation clause, refused to sign the Constitution, and who may be ranked with the extreme conservatives. Counting the sixty-one delegates to be elected, to be of the same cast, and the balance of the Convention to be Radical, it will be seen that parties would have been nearly equally divided. I have gone into these details to show the falsity of the charges that have been made, that the Convention would not have represented the whole people and that it was intended to be packed. Every parish would have been represented, about one-half having elected their delegates in 1864, and the other half in 1865, making a just equilibrium between those who opposed and those who sustained the cause of the Confederacy.

There are no disenfranchising clauses in the Constitution of 1864. The much abused members of that body had it in their power to have made a Constitution as stringent against those engaged in the rebellion, as Tennessee and Missouri have done. They framed an entirely opposite course, believing and trusting, as I did, that these men would be actuated by a spirit of clemency and forbearance, in return for the liberality shown towards them. How the members of that Convention have been treated individually, by the very men in whose honor and good faith they trusted, to say nothing of the scorn and vilification fulminated against them as a collective body, and the Constitution they made, let the record of the bloody outrage at the Mechanics' Institute on Monday, 30th instant, answer.

In keeping with their unrelenting policy to maintain the power of the State in their own hands exclusively, they opposed the meeting of the Convention of 1864. They needed no better monitor than their own conscience to tell them that by their proscriptive conduct they had forfeited all claim to further liberty from the original members of that Convention. They resolved it must be put down, crushed out, at all risk, and the terrible scenes of the 30th July, confidently predicted in case the Convention met, was the result.

The letter of Mayor Monroe to Gen. Baird, accompanying this communication, is convincing proof that it was the determination, if every other means failed, to resort to force. Everything was arranged on Sunday preparatory to that purpose. The police received their orders, and on Monday morning they were in large numbers at the corner of Canal and Dryades streets, each having one or more revolvers on his person. Why were they there, except to commit violence? Admitting all that has been charged against the speakers at the Friday night meeting, they counselled nothing more than the blacks should come armed to defend the Convention in case the members were attacked; admitting they had assembled there for that purpose, what occasion was there for alarm, unless it was meditated to assault the Convention? The inference is irresistible from the massing of the police alone, that it was designed to break up the Convention by force. For this purpose a beginning was necessary and opportunity sought for. This soon occurred by the arrival of a procession of blacks, with music, on their way to the place of meeting of the Convention, which procession had to enter the street, through the crowd of policemen and citizens at the corner of Canal, and were met with insults and jeers, which both brought on a collision; a shot was fired, but ended in nothing serious. The next act of violence was the arrest of a colored man by a policeman, in front of the Institute, but for what offense, I am unable to say. The crowd of colored persons assembled naturally became excited at this occurrence, the same as a body of white men would do under the same circumstances; some took the side of the policemen, others the side of the prisoner; brick bats were thrown and a shot fired, the testimony going to show it was done by one of the colored crowd. It was answered immediately by several shots from the crowd of policemen at the corner, and followed up by rapid firing on the crowd of blacks, who returned the fire as best they could, but being overpowered and driven from the street, they took shelter in the Mechanics' Institute.

If the object of the police was simply to preserve the public peace, why did they not, after they had taken refuge in the Institute, retire to their original positions at the corners of the streets, which effectually cut off egress from the front; and placing a guard to watch the rear of the building, await the arrival of the military, who were known to be on their way. The only reason for their course is: it did not suit their purposes. They accordingly advanced in front of the building and besieged it on all sides. Every negro who attempted to escape was murdered.

The crowning climax of these bloody acts is well known. When the white flag was hung out, as a token of surrender, the police entered, arrested the members of the Convention and other white citizens, brought them into the streets, where the most prominent for their Union sentiments were shot, stabbed and beaten in the custody and presence of the entire police force of the city. Why did not the Mayor or his Chief station a guard at the door even then, forbid any person from entering, and await the arrival of the military?

By this means the last, most deliberate and horrible phase of this bloody tragedy would have been avoided. It is also notorious that the police failed to arrest, or to attempt to arrest even one of the riotous citizens, who, according to the oft repeated statements, were continually attacking, wounding and killing prisoners, who had surrendered to them and were in their custody.

I think I have fully shown it was the design of those opposed to the Convention to break it up by force. The inference to be drawn from the letter of the Mayor is that such a course was resolved on, and the massing of the police, and their willingness to rush into the fight, I think fully establishes the fact.

The causes of this exhibition of violence and mob law must be traced further back. The embers of the fires of the rebellion feeling which plunged the country into a desolating civil war, and which flame is not yet extinguished in the breasts of the former slaveholding aristocracy. Foiled in their first attempt to destroy the Government, they seek to regain political power by the same spirit of violence by which the leaders and chiefs have maintained their supremacy over the people before the war.

My deliberate conviction is, that if the military forces be withdrawn, the lives of Union men who proved themselves conspicuous in maintaining their allegiance, will not be safe.

The ultimate security, both of the Government and the Union men of the South, depends, in my opinion, on the ratification of the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress, and the enfranchisement of the loyal black man as he may become educated and qualified to exercise that important privilege.

If the adjoucary of these measures identifies me with the radical party, as it is called, and in opposition to the policy of the President, I must accept the situation, because I cannot change my conviction in respect to principles and measures I deem necessary to preserve and perpetuate the Union.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

State of Louisiana, Executive Department, New Orleans, August 7, 1866.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	84	degrees.	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	93	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	96½	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	92	"	"

MILITARY ORDER REVOKED.—By direction of the military Governor the order closing all establishments where arms and ammunition are sold and prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition is revoked. The Chief of Police instructs his subordinates to notify all concerned that the restriction is removed.

Arrest.—Peter Cook was brought to this city from Baton Rouge, yesterday, by officer Pecora, charged by J. H. Laughlin with obtaining the sum of $1200 under false pretences. He will be heard before Recorder Ahern to-day.

John A. Wegahan was arrested, charged by Peter Kuss with embezzlement.

Fire.—A fire broke out on Tuesday night, about 11½ o'clock, in a cotton pickery on City power street, between Melpomene and Terpsichore streets, five bales of cotton were destroyed before the fire was extinguished. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

Another fire broke out about the same time in a blacksmith shop, on Thalia street, between New Levee and Tchoupitoulas streets, but was extinguished by some police officers in the vicinity before any serious damage was done. This is also supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Inquests.—An inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man, about 35 years old, found in a dying condition on the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets. Died of sunstroke at Second District Station.

Chas. Smith, native of Germany, 34 years old, late of Co. F, 1st U. S Infantry, found dead in a barber shop on Gretmen street. Died of brain fever.

Josephine Miller, aged 6 months, found dead at No. 312 Magazine street. Died of marasmus.

Wm. Wallace, aged 2 months, found dead at No. 83 Tarpachore street. Died of trismus nascentium.

Deaths from Cholera and Inquests.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the bodies of the following named persons, who died from cholera:

Chas. Walter, native of Germany, aged 49 years, found dead on Delord street, near Baronne—Died of cholera.

A white man, name unknown, about 40 years of age, brought in a cab from the Charity Hospital and found dead at the arsenal on St. Peter street—Died of cholera.

Joshua Lewis, colored, died at 191 Tchoupitoulas street, of cholera.

Louis Bowling, colored, aged 60 years, died at 96 Girod street, of cholera.

Susan, colored, 25 years old, died at No. 83 St. Thomas street, of cholera.

Henry Washington, colored, 35 years old, on Bienville street—Died of cholera.

Sam, a colored man, 70 years of age, at 193 Poydras street. Verdict—Cholera.

Josephine, a colored girl, 13 years old, at 96 Burgundy street. Verdict—Cholera.

Dennis Hamilton, colored, 33 years old, a native of Baltimore, at 48 Race street. Verdict—Cholera.

Gen. Banks on the New Orleans Riot.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1866.

To the Editor of the National Republican.

Sir—A communication published in your journal, signed "Wm. H. C. King," gives an incorrect representation of the condition of affairs and the causes of the recent massacre in New Orleans. Its intemperate tone discloses and defeats its purpose. Nevertheless, knowing the history to which it refers, I deem it my duty to say that in my opinion it is unjust to the loyal men of Louisiana and unworthy of credit. The Convention was the ostensible, and not the latent cause of the outbreak. It was a peaceful and lawful assembly. One word from the recognized authorities of the United States in New Orleans would have secured its adjournment.

There were other causes of offense than the convocation of this assembly. The members were and had been firm supporters of the Government and decided opponents of its enemies. Twelve were murdered, and the wounds inflicted upon the body of Dr. Dostie will show by their number and result the intent and assurance of his murderers. I knew him well. No country ever gave birth to a more unselfish man, a truer patriot, or a more devoted friend of liberty. He and his associates were dangerous men to the enemies of this country. The sinners hate that smoke him was that which applied the torch to the City of New York, and by which Lincoln fell. His death will be avenged; and in this, as in all trials of good men, the blood of his martyrs will be the nutriment of the church. I am, sir, very truly yours, &c. N. P. BANKS.

A STOP PUT TO THE DRILLING OF NEGROES IN RICHMOND.—*Richmond, Va., July 31.*—General Terry has issued a general order forbidding, in the military departments, during the extension of martial law, all military organizations or associations for the purpose of drill or military instruction, other than the militia, organized by the Governor of Virginia. The order will put a stop to the nightly drills of parties of negroes which have recently caused much excitement in this community.

It has been decided by one U. S. Commissioner Parker, residing at Buffalo, that a man cannot sell tickets, leaves into the form of a cigar, and smoke them himself, without taking out a Government license as a cigar maker.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 8, 1866.

The general market has shown increased dullness to-day, there having been but little animation in any department of trade, excepting in our leading staples, the movement in which was rather more liberal, and resulted in sales to the amount of 1325 bales at easier prices. As the greater part of the business was for the North, it may somewhat increase the offerings of Exchange.

Gold opened at 144⅛ to 145, against 144⅛ last evening, and, after selling as high as 145¼ closed firm at 145. The only coin transaction at the Board was $4000 at 144⅞. In the open market the sales included $1000, (two lots of 2000,) and a small lot at 144⅞, $25,500 (500, 3000, two lots of 5000, and 10,000,) and a small amount at 145, $3000 (two lots of 1000) at 145⅛, $11,000 at 145⅜, $17,000 (3000, 5000 and 9000) at 146, and $7000 at 146¼. A small lot of mixed doubloons sold, on Customhouse standard, at 144. Yesterday $10,000 sold at 144⅞, to be delivered to-day, and $3000 at 144⅞, on the same terms. The transactions in Silver included $1000 in American half-dollars at 135⅞. Mexican dollars continued quiet.

Foreign Exchange was quite inanimate throughout the day. The offerings were moderate, and the demand limited. £3000 bill of lading sold at 150; £4000 A 1 at 152⅝, and £2000 first class at 153½. In Francs we noticed sales of a small amount of A 1 commercial at 3.67½, 40,000 at 3.65, and 125,000 (50,000 and 75,000) private banker's at 3.60. We now quote Sterling at 150 for bill of lading bills, 152 for good clear, 153 to 154 for A 1 to first class, and 158 to 159 nominally for Bank; and France at 3.70 to 3.65 for A 1 commercial, and 3.55 for Bank.

Domestic Exchange exhibited but little activity at any time of the day. The Banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ discount, generally at the latter rate. The sales outdoors included $102,000 (50000, and two lots of 50,000) New York sight at ⅛ discount, and $60,000 (20,000 and 40,000) at ¾. The rates in the open market were generally ⅛ to ¾ discount for sight.

The Stock market exhibited considerable animation to-day. The sales at the Board embraced 30 shares Jackson Railroad at $6 25; 25 Crescent City Bank at $40; 7 Opelousas Railroad at $6 50; 7 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $58 50; and 200 Union Bank at $61. In the open market the sales included 200 shares Opelousas Railroad at $6 75, and 300 at $6 87½; 120 Canal Bank on private terms; 50 Crescent City Bank at $40 50; 13 City Railroad at $195 50, 25 at $196, and 30 at $196 25; 10 Mechanics and Traders' Bank at $58 50; 101 Bank of America at $129.50, 50 Citizens' Bank at $152 50, and 200 Union Bank at $51.

We have nothing of moment to report in City Bonds. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issue at 84 to 85, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 78 to 78½; Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 80.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $1600 Louisiana State Bank notes, in two lots, at 98¾ and 99; per hundred. Some State Treasury notes at 11 per cent. discount. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 68; per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 55 to 60. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 12 to 15 per cent. discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ⅛ to ¾ per cent. discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, August 8, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with only a limited enquiry, but at an early hour, favorable reports exhibiting increased desire to realize, and greater liberality being offered to buyers, the movement assumed more animation, and 1325 bales changed hands at prices even easier than yesterday, as brokers participating in the business. Under these circumstances we modify and now quote as follows: Ordinary 25 to 26c., (Good Ordinary 28 to 30, Low Middling 32 to 34, and Middling 36 to 38—but with the remark that there was very little Strict Low Middling that would command over 33c. Strict Good Ordinary sold at 30c, and a very good style of Low Middling at 32c. It was even claimed that sales had been made at still lower figures.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 8, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 131 Texas Beeves, and 325 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold: 70 Texas Beeves, 70 Calves and Yearlings, 92 Hogs, 126 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows.

Left: 61 Texas Beeves, 70 Calves and Yearlings, 394 Hogs, 273 Sheep, and 20 Milch Cows.

Western Beef, Choice, ⅌ lb net	—	00 @ — 00
Western Beef, 2d quality, ⅌ head	—	00 @ — 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	—	00 @ — 00
Texas Beeves Choice per lb. head	35	— @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	—	00 @ — 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	50	00 @ 55 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	12	00 @ 20 00
Inferior Texas Beeves, ⅌ head	—	00 @ 00 00
Calves, Yearlings, ⅌ head	12	00 @ 20 00
Cows and Hogs, ⅌ head