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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 4, 1866.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 4, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13.904.

We are obliged to the courteous attention of Mr. Samuel Small, Southern Express Company, for our latest newspaper dates from the North and West, including Cincinnati papers of the 31st and Nashville papers of the 1st.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.—An extensive route schedule of this Company is given in another column. It embraces the transmission of every species of goods and valuables to Jackson and Canton by the N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.; to Vicksburg and Selma by the Southern R. R.; to all points on the Mobile and Ohio R. R.; and to Savannah, Charleston, Richmond, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all other Northern cities, via Montgomery and Augusta, and railroad connections therewith. The schedule, in short, exhibits a ramified system of transportation in correspondence with the title of the Company. Its office in this city is at No. 143 Gravier street.

THE CABLE AND THE LIVERPOOL BOND MARKET.

However reliable the cable news, as reported in New York for the Associated Press, may be in some respects, its untrustworthiness in regard to matters of a politico-financial character has just been signally demonstrated. This demonstration is the joint effect of the two subjoined dispatches, both edited for publication by the Associated Press agent at New York:

Liverpool, August 31.—The advices here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have materially advanced the price of the Confederate bonds.

New York, September 2.—The general agent of the Associated Press, in carefully revising the London dispatch relative to the increase of Confederate bonds, states it reads as follows: The advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention, have had the effect slightly to advance the price of the rebel bonds.

Prima facie, there was strong reason to believe that the first dispatch was either a fraudulent invention, or the result of a grave mistake on the part of a telegraphic operator, recorder or editor. For it was scarcely credible that the action of the first National Convention held in this country since the beginning of the struggle between the two sections nearly six years ago, and convened for the avowed object of laying down a practicable and permanent basis of restored harmony and Union, should greatly enhance the price of Confederate bonds, when it was a part of this very action to incorporate in this very basis a distinct and explicit declaration against the recognition and payment, at any time or in any form, of those very bonds. It would seem that this glaring improbability recoiled with sufficient force upon the administration of the New York end of the transatlantic news line to induce a revision of the wording of the original dispatch. Yet, it is to be noted that, in stating the result of this revision, the revised dispatch calls back the "London dispatch," whereas it originally appeared under the head of "Liverpool, August 31." It is to be noted that, while it is the purport of the published correction to fix the responsibility of the statement regarding Confederate bonds on an English source, the same correction admits that a change was made in the dispatch as sent from England after it came to New York, by converting the word "slightly" into the word "materially," and by replacing the word "rebel" with the word "Confederate." It is to be noted that the version put forth as the exact copy of the original dispatch, as it read on careful revision, is longer to the extent of five words than the version which was made erroneous in the process of transcribing and editing.

Now, if the original dispatch, as received in the New York telegraphic office, was certainly under revision, would the reviser call it "the London dispatch," when it was plainly dated at Liverpool? And, if not dated at Liverpool, would he not perceive the importance of explaining how it got into print under that date when it plainly had another?

Again, if the reading of the dispatch was confessedly so grossly careless and incorrect in the first instance, what assurance can we have that it was conscientious, faithful, and strictly accurate in the second instance? Or if the word "materially" were intentionally substituted for the word "slightly," what assurance can we have that men who are morally capable of inventing so serious a change in the meaning of a dispatch would be morally incapable of inventing a dispatch in full? There would not be the least moral difference between the one invention and the other. Each would be a fraud and a lie, more or less pernicious, more or less dangerous, according to its particular circumstances or its inducing motive.

Again, is it reasonable to suppose that the original and unedited dispatch, when correctly read, after careful revision in the form in which it came over the Cable, would be found much longer, instead of shorter, than its transcribed, edited and published version? We may safely say that such a condensation has been heretofore unknown in telegraphic literature. As a rule dispatches are never published in the condensed form in which they are transmitted, but on the contrary, are greatly expanded by those who edit them for the press. Moreover, it is well known that in the telegraphy of the Atlantic Cable condensation has been carried to the lowest attainable point consistent with intelligibility to professional experts. The enormous cost of messages and the heavy demand on the line have made this extreme brevity a necessity. How is it, then, that in the case in question the news, as transmitted, was amplified, and, as edited and published, was abbreviated? How is it, besides, that there was room in the original message for five superfluous words, but not room to state the market value of the bonds alleged to have appreciated so notably as to justify telegraphic mention of the same at the rate of a gold guinea a word?

We have not previously adverted to the possibility that the news, in whatever shape it may have come, was invented out of whole cloth on the other side of the Atlantic. It might have been so invented, and the fraud might have been aggravated by another invention on this side. In either case, it might have been intended as a stock jobbing or as a political trick, or to serve the purpose of both. How such news may at the moment play into the hands of the Radicals, is easily seen. A State and Congressional election takes place to-day in Vermont, and another is to take place on the 10th in Maine. There was time, after its first publication, for it is to be used throughout those States as an argument against the principles of the Philadelphia Convention upon which the Conservatives are contending, but not time for thoroughly removing the first injurious impression after the news was discovered to be either a gross blunder or a wicked invention.

In the mildest and most charitable view which can be taken of the matter, it affords an ominous commentary on the possibilities of the Cable telegraphy. When discrepancies such as are exhibited in the dispatches quoted above, may occur any day in relation to the most important and delicate topics, financial or political, the fact must either greatly shake the reputation and impair the use of the Cable as a news medium, or it must open a road to untold mischief resulting from the misplaced confidence it is on the part of the general public. Hence it is the undoubted duty of the press, even aside from political considerations of the moment, to animadvert on the unsatisfactory nature of the correction which we have discussed, and to insist on a full explanation or exposure of the origin, manipulation, and intent of the news in question.

DEPARTURE OF THE MISSISSIPPI.—The U. S. Mail steamship Mississippi, Capt. Sumner, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight (consisting in part of over 600 hhds. tobacco) and the following named passengers:

Dr R C Miller, John C Sandstrom, G Gaudens, Mrs Dole, Miss Ada Hollingsworth, J W Roberts, Mrs Crotin, D Mahony, Mrs ch and 2 children, Mrs A Ney, A R Wood, Jas Macduff and child, J Kyle and lady, G W Adams and lady, and 4 in the steerage.

RESULT OF A RADICAL TRIUMPH IN THE FALL ELECTIONS.—The New York Times says:

It cannot be doubted that the triumph of the Congressional policy at the polls in the coming elections will intensify Radical bitterness and stimulate the Radical leaders in Congress to take more offensive steps than have yet been determined upon. Throughout the last session they spoke and acted under a certain restraint. They were alive to the importance of the ordeal to be passed through this Autumn, and the necessity of so governing themselves that the Northern love of the Constitution and the Union should not be outraged. Should they succeed in manipulating the nominations and electing their candidates, the need of restraint would cease, the mask they have worn would be thrown off, and full-blown Radicalism, *a la* Butler and Stevens, would assert its authority as the policy approved by the Republican party. What would follow, the Chicago *Tribune* and Mr. Wendell Phillips have obligingly announced—the impeachment and deposition of the President; to which we may add—another march through the South with the heroic Butler commanding by deputy.

A husband, regretting the loss of his first in the presence of his second wife, was told by her that "no one had more reason to wish his former spouse alive than she had."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From the Rio Grande via Texas.

From Europe by the Cable.

The Roman Question.

Rumored Project of Russian, Prussian and Austrian Alliance.

The Philadelphia Convention of Northern and Southern Radicals.

The President's Tour.

Commercial News—Foreign and Domestic and other News.

Philadelphia, Sept. 1.—The Union League members marched from their rooms to Independence square, where the delegates to the Convention united with them, and all proceeded to National Hall. Gen. Bender, Fred. Douglass and Brownlow were welcomed with cheers as the National Guard's Hall. Before the meeting of the Convention Charles Gibbon received the Southern delegation and Hamilton, of Tennessee, responded, at the conclusion of which some one in the crowd called for three groans for the Dead Dog of the White House, which was followed by pretty general bovine exclamations. On the opening of the Convention, which was very largely attended, four-fifths of the members were from the North. Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, was chosen temporary Chairman and committees were appointed, after which the Convention adjourned until to-morrow.

The City Council, by formal resolution, welcomed the delegates to this city and extended to them the hospitality thereof.

Eleven cases of cholera and six deaths are reported to-day.

Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 3.—The President and party were met to-day by a tremendous crowd. Yesterday, at the visit to Niagara Falls, but few demonstrations were observed, separate parties having been formed according to their preference. The President, in company with Secretaries Seward and Welles, spent some time on the American side of the Falls, and afterwards went as far as the suspension bridge, but did not cross over it.

The President is suffering from hoarseness, owing to frequent and long speaking, but in other respects is in good bodily condition.

The expenses of the Presidential tour, so far as transportation and the hospitalities are concerned, are defrayed by the committees of citizens at the different places voluntarily.

Washington, Sept. 3.—During the past month Lodi applications for widows' pensions were admitted at the Pension Office, and 117 were rejected, making the whole number disposed of 2848. There were 2253 cases awaiting evidence from the Departments and 3433 waiting evidence from the claimants.

New York, Sept. 3.—Gold closed at 145¾, 7-30 at 108¼. Cotton closed heavy with sales of 900 bales, at 32c for Middling. Flour heavier, 500 Southern at $8 75 to $14 50. Wheat 3 to 5c lower. Corn 1c lower. Pork dull; sales 300 bbls Mess at $32 75. Lard dull. Whisky quiet. Groceries steady.

New York, Sept. 3.—Maj. Gen. John E. Wool has written a letter to President Johnson fully endorsing his policy of restoration of the Southern States to the Union.

Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 3.—Ottawa was startled today by the telegraphic announcement that Mike Murphy, one of the principal companions, all Fenians, had escaped from jail at Cornwall and made their way across the river to the United States. Extras were immediately issued and the greatest excitement prevails at this moment. It appears the escape was effected last night during a heavy rain storm. Strong efforts are made by the prisoners in the wall of their cell. There was a whole company of soldiers on duty around the prison, which, besides, is considered the most secure in Canada.

New Brunswick, Sept. 3.—The wires of the Western Union Telegraph have been stretched a distance of 75 miles above New Westminster, in British Columbia.

BY THE CABLE.

[To the Associated Press.]

Vienna, Sept. 3, P. M.—The Austrian Government has issued general orders for a reduction of the army to a peace footing and the work has already commenced.

Paris, Sept. 3, P. M.—It is said that Court Bismark is endeavoring to form an alliance between Prussia, Austria and Russia.

Liverpool, Sept. 3, P. M.—The breadstuffs market is unchanged. There is nothing to note in the provision market.

London, Sept. 3, P. M.—The official closing rate of consols was 89¾ for money.

The following are the quotations of American securities at the close of business to day, U. S. 5-20s, 67¾. Erie Railway shares 40¾; Illinois Central shares 73¾.

Liverpool, Monday noon—Sept. 3.—The cotton market opened quiet at 13¼d for Middling Uplands. The estimated sales to day are 8000 bales.

London, Monday noon—Sept. 3.—Consols opened at 89½ for money, and U. S. 5-20s at 67¾.

Liverpool, Sept. 3.—Two steamships of the Canard line sailed for Canada with troops this morning. *The Telegraph* says the only object of sending these troops is to meet the opposition manifested by the Colonists in the late Fenian raid.

Dispatches have been received from the Great Eastern. The cable having been caught is now paying out and will be finished by Saturday. All well.

The steamship Tripoli has arrived.

London, Monday Sept 3.—The *Times* of this morning says the solution of the Roman question will quickly follow the cession of Venitia to Italy.

Gibraltar, Sept 3.—The steamer J. W. Everman, from Brazos, with hides, has sailed here and hails for New York on the 5th.

Captain Jared Wallace has gone to Monterey to find a market for his arrak. A portion has been sent to Tampico.

Cortina is at Camargo and has proclaimed himself Governor of Tamaulipas.

Affairs are unsettled.

The steamer Gen. Sheridan is at Brazos awaiting orders from her owners.

Louisville, Sept. 3.—Sales 31 hhds. leaf tobacco. The market is quiet. Superfine flour $7, extra family $10. Prime red wheat $2 45. Mixed corn 80c. Bulk oats 35c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $33 25. Bacon shoulders 17½c. Packed clear sides 21½c. Lard in tierces 20½c. Whiskey, raw, $2 28.

There were heavy rains last night and this morning. The river is rising, with four feet of water in the canal.

Cincinnati, Sept. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull and 5c lower. Prime Red $2 10. Oats unchanged. Corn 55c. Whisky $2 31 in bond, and $2 29 duty paid. Mess Pork $33. Lard steady at 19¾ for prime. Bacon steady at 14½c for Shoulders, 17c for Sides. Bacon at 17¾ to 19½c. Lard dull at 19¾ to 19½c. Gold 144¾.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $2 10 to $2 20; Choice $2 25 to $2 35. Corn, Oats, Pork and Provisions unchanged. The cholera interments to day are reported to number 48.

Mobile, Sept. 3.—The following numbers drew prizes to-day: No. 7,957 drew $50,000; No. 11,580, $20,000; No. 21,187, $12,500.

Vicksburg, Sept. 3.—Passed up, W. H. Osborn, at 9 last night. Mollie Able at 6 A. M., and Emperor at 9 P. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 3.—Bark St. George and bark Sophia went to sea at 12 M. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and pleasant. Wind S. E.—light. Tide very low.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Ex-Vice President Hamlin Against the President—From the Cable Fleet—Letter from Henry Ward Beecher—Gold and Cotton in New York—From Southwest Pass.

New York, Sept. 3.—Henry Ward Beecher's letter, approving the purposes of the Soldiers' Convention at Cleveland, September 17, as also the policy of the President, elicits high praise from the Conservative journals.

The New York *Evening Post* says of Beecher's letter: "It deserves to be written in letters of gold. It ought to be read by every man and woman in the country. It is an appeal to the sober common sense of the American people, which we hope will bear wholesome points and will turn many from the blind and passionate to the thoughtful and reasonable consideration of the greatest questions which has been before the American people.

Boston, Sept. 3.—Hamilton Hamlin has resigned the position of the Collector of the Port. He intends to speak against the President's policy.

St Johns, N. F., Sept. 3.—The steamer Terrible arrived here to day. She left the cable fleet on Wednesday morning short of coal and provisions.

At that time the Great Eastern was starting for a spot one hundred miles east of where the cable was landed last year, all attempts to raise the cable in two thousand fathoms depth having failed.

The following diary of events prior to securing the cable on Sunday are interesting:—

Sunday, Aug 12.—Great Eastern joined the Terrible and Tallourge at the rendezvous. The fleet anchored in the calm.

August 13 and 14.—Drifting.

August 15.—Mr. Canning being satisfied by a strain on the dynometer, the cable was hooked at 1 o'clock. Everything was made ready to let go, a large buoy with spring rope attached.

August 16.—Drifting.

August 17.—At one o'clock, ship time, the cable came to the surface at the bow of the Great Eastern, but while all were congratulating themselves on the great success the cable slipped—the grapples disappointed.

From this date up to Wednesday evening we were grappling with various success. On occasion the Albany brought up two miles of cable.

The weather was unfavorable at the time the Terrible left.

New York, Sept. 3, 1 P. M.—Gold, 145¾. Sterling exchange, 108½ for sixty day and 107½ for sight bills.

U. S. 6's, coupons of 62, 111¾; ditto of '64, 109¾; ditto of '65, 109.

Treasuries, first series, 107½; second series, 106¾.

Cotton rules dull at 33c. for middling uplands and 32c. for middling Orleans.

Wheat dull and 1 to 2c. lower. Pork dull at 18½ to 20½c.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 3.—Steamship Mariposa, Quick, commander, from New York, crossed the bar at 3 A. M. The steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, commander, from New York the 25th, crossed the bar at 5:30 A. M. Barks Susanna and Sophia went to sea in tow at 9 A. M. French bark St. George is inside, bound out. Wind N. E.—fresh. Tide very high.

List of passengers per Gen. Grant: Mrs M Griffith, M W A Mortgie, Miss L A Hawthorne, V E Blackburt, A Wolf, W Wineks, P Parsons, R W Foster, George Anti, P Kenfu, S Algie, L Leopold, H Kehne, D Dupit, H W Kell and wife, Captain Sweeting, J B Babcock, Col John Burk, J F Catherin, E Gill Musgrove, and Henri Briebe.

POSITION OF NORTHERN MEN AND RADICALS IN THE SOUTH.—While Radical mendacity in the press, on the stump and in the pulpit is trying to propagate the belief throughout the North that there is no safety in the South, and especially in New Orleans, for Northern men and sympathizers with the Northern Radicals, a report of Gen. Gordon Granger, made after extensive and intimate observation and intercourse in the South, very appositely makes its appearance. The New York *Tribune* is compelled to concede to Gen. Granger the merit of honesty, and the strength and cultivation of his mind are too well known to admit of the supposition that he has seriously erred in his judgment of the general disposition of the Southern people. Among other remarks Gen. Granger says:

During the whole of my travels I found it to be as safe and as convenient to mingle with the people of the South, freely discussing any and every topic that came up, as in any other section of the United States. I was often among them unknown, and the tenor of their acts and conversation was then the same as when my name and official position were thoroughly understood.

I found the people taking our currency, and glad to get it; anxious for Northern capital and Northern labor to develop the resources of their wasted country, and well disposed toward every Northern man who came among them with that object in view.

Notwithstanding all that has been reported from this city since the riot, officially or unofficially, alleging the existence here of political perscecution and intolerance, the above picture by Gen. Granger applies at this moment as much to New Orleans as to any other community in the South.

Another practical refutation of Radical mendacity in this respect is exhibited in the perfect impunity with which the ex Conventionists, whose consciences did not frighten them away, walk the streets, ride in the cars, and frequent resorts of business or pleasure. There is no class of men who are the objects of less attention and more indifference.

The Head of the "Albany Regency" Gone—The Death of Dean Richmond—Who Shall be His Successor?

From the New York Herald, August 27.)

It is not every politician whose illness can affect the chances of elections, nor every railroad president whose death can put stocks up or down by the bulletins as to the state of his health; but Dean Richmond was such a politician and such a manager. His political schemes were so identified with the Democratic party, and his railroad operations with his politics, that it was impossible to separate the one from the other. In his hands a small portion of his power as a politician to the Governorship which he secured control of Democratic Conventions by manipulating the elections of delegates through the numerous employees, attaches and dependants of his railroad. On the other hand, he used the political influence thus obtained to strengthen and develop his road and to gain for it the patronage and protection of State officers and legislators. His political and business relations were so reciprocal and had become so intricately involved, that it was impossible to apprehension of a successful combination against him among the stock gamblers in Wall street, on the eve of an important and exciting political campaign in the State, aggravated his disease and hastened his death.

Now that Dean Richmond is gone, and even before he has been buried in the grave, the question as to his successor is being eagerly discussed. The inquiry is not so much who shall succeed him as who can succeed him. There are very few men who have just the requisites and qualifications necessary to take Dean Richmond's place. He was in many things remarkable. He was able to put other people into office, but never cared to hold office himself. He lived in the midst of all kinds of corruption, but had a well-nigh proverbial dishonesty. In both these particulars he was so far beyond the ordinary run of political leaders that it is very difficult to select anybody to fill his place. There are politicians who refuse office and might wear Dean Richmond's right shoe, and there are other politicians who do not recall, and might feel bitterly if they do, that those who refuse office are generally the most corrupt, and those who are not corrupt are generally ambitious of personal distinction; so that we have to look very far before we can discover a politician without at least one clean foot. Besides this the successor of Dean Richmond must have an equal talent for about prices and for politics, and equal skill in engineering locofocos and locomotives. Most wirepullers would find it rather difficult to settle a dispute about freights or to arrange a time table, and most railroad presidents would shrink with holy horror from the task of packing a primary meeting or making up the slate for a State convention. It was his ability to discharge the varied and diverse duties both of his business and political position that gave Dean Richmond his importance, and in casting about for his successor we must keep this qualification clearly in mind.

The sign board of Dean Richmond in the Albany Regency, Mr Erastus Corning, is also reported at the point of death, so that we need not speculate as to the chances of his regaining the succession to which Richmond took him from Mr. Peter Cagger, the next prominent member of the Regency, is nothing but a secretary, whose province is to record what abler men resolve and accomplish, and he is as much too small for Dean Richmond's place as for Dean Richmond's old clothes. Seymour was long since laid upon the shelf, and the idea of his putting forth a claim to leadership is absurd. Indeed, among the clique of politicians who surrounded Richmond, we seek in vain for any one to succeed him. The Albany Regency lived in him, died with him, and will be buried in his coffin. The green tree has fallen beneath the axe of death, and all the dead and rotten branches that have clung to it for long will come tumbling down in its fall. But all though this Regency has passed away, the conservatives of New York must have a recognized leader, and it is not impossible that Commodore Vanderbilt may aspire to that position. The mantle of Dean Richmond seems to have fallen upon him, and appears to be a very good fit; but whether he will consent to wear it he yet to be decided. The Commodore is something of a politician, does not want office, is rich enough to be beyond temptation, and stands steadfastly for President Johnson. Besides these qualifications he already has charge of the Harlem road and the Hudson River road, and we are informed that he owns a considerable number of shares in the Central. Fond as he is of turning out the fattest rotters (except Bonners) in the Park, we should like to know how he relishes the idea of driving three railroads fatuous during the approaching political race. With three times as many great lines as Dean Richmond possessed the Commodore could be three times as great a man in politics. His participation in the preliminary proceedings of the recent Philadelphia Convention leads us to infer that he is by no means indifferent to the political present and future, and we hope soon to see him handling the ribbons over the team of democrats and conservative republicans in this state.

Origin of "God Save the Queen"—Not English.

A Paris correspondent writes on the 7th inst.:

It seems, after all, that "God save the Queen," the English national anthem is *not* English—or at least notwithstanding so—in either words or music. In a description recently given by the Paris journals of the decorations of the splendid new opera house now being erected by the French Government, mention was made, among the rest, of four statues to be placed in the great vestibule, representing the four chiefs of the different schools of music: Lulli for the Italian, Rameau for the French, Gluck for the German, and Handel for the English. The last named, though born at Halle, in Saxony, was adopted by England, and regarded as an Englishman. He was, in fact, chapel-master at Hanover, to George I, and fixed his residence at London when his royal master became King of Great Britain. It is to Handel that John Bull has hitherto supposed himself indebted for the magnificent hymn called "God Save the Queen," for "King," as the case may be, when the real composer was Lulli, an Italian, though an adopted Frenchman.

The following are the exact historical details which have just been brought to light on this interesting subject. Mme. de Brinon, first superior of the celebrated house of St. Cyr, under the direction of Mme de Maintenon herself, was a poetess of merit, and wrote the following lines in honor of Louis XIV. I transcribe them in the original French:

Grand Dieu, sauve le roi!
Grand Dieu, venge le roi!
Vive le roi!

Que toujours glorieux,
Louis victorieux,
Voit ses ennemis
Toujours soumis!

Grand Dieu, sauve le roi!
Grand Dieu, venge le roi!
Vive le roi!

This anthem, set to music by Lulli, was sung by the young ladies of St. Cyr, at the moment when the King took his place in the chapel, near the choir, and excited the admiration of all who heard its noble strains. It was subsequently frequently repeated, and one day that Lulli was visiting the convent, he heard it, and obtained from Mme. de Brinon permission to copy the words and music. He had afterward the audacity to sell this anthem to George I, as his original composition. In fact, "God Save the King" is the exact translation of "*Grand Dieu, sauve le roi!*" and as for the music, that is taken, note for note, from the MS. of Lulli, still in existence. It is rather strange that the anthem in which the English take such pride should have been stolen bodily from their old enemies, the French.

The London *Railway News*, reports that "Mr. Hawkshaw continues to be fully occupied with his investigations in the Channel, with a view to the selection of the site for the tunnel between England and France. These preliminary examinations will not be completed for some weeks yet. In the meantime he is inundated with all kinds of impracticable suggestions from all kinds of people. The most original idea, perhaps, is that suggested by one writer, of sinking an iron tube for the trains to pass through, the tube itself to be suspended by buoys in the Channel."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Descent on a Gambling Hell.—Yesterday morning, about 12½ o'clock, a descent was made on the gambling house located on the second story of No. 66 St. Charles street, by special officer Howard, assisted by several others. The game was in full blast when the officer entered the room, and the whole party, together with all the appurtenances, were captured and brought to the First District station. The entrance of the officer did not check the ardor or interfere with the spirit of the players. They "coppered the ace" and played the game with their usual nonchalance. When the fraternity discovered they were coppered spoils among them became so numerous that it was necessary to keep a vigilant eye on their movements. Tom Fitzgerald was dealing, while Wm. Drake, T. S. Edger, P. J. Murphy, and several other individuals were seated around the table, betting on the "turn of the card." One faro box, a lay out, a case, a lot of checks, and $288 in currency were seized. They were all arraigned before Recorder Ahern, and held in $1000 bail each for their appearance on September 10, 1866.

Commissioners of the House of Refuge.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Mr. Leefe in the Chair, and Messrs. Brice, Davis, Wring and Deleedauier present.

On motion of Mr. Bruce, the President of the Board, Mr. Leefe, was constituted a Committee of One to confer with the Finance Committee to induce the Council to place the monthly appropriation of $2000 at the disposal of the Board. The motion was adopted.

The report of Superintendent Wm. Bosworth for the month of July, for articles manufactured and sold at the House of Refuge, was read, as follows:

Warrants—Bakery	$1,600 40	
Tin Shop	91 50	$1,691 90
Cash—Shoe Shop	212 50	
Tin Shop	50	213 00
Total amount deposited		$1,904 90

A communication was received from Mrs R. L. Robertson declining the honor of being a member of the Ladies' Committee Girls' House of Refuge. The resignation was accepted and Mrs W. C. Raymond was nominated by Mr. Leefe and unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The pay roll bills of supplies for the Boys' House of Refuge, amounting to $1,866 77, was read and referred to the President with power to act.

Mr. Bruce offered a resolution that the Executive Committee of this Board grant no more releases of boys or girls in the House of Refuge unless approved by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning in the kitchen of a house occupied by Mr. Holmes, situated on Greatmen street, between History and Baptiste streets. The fire was communicated to the house adjoining, and both were completely destroyed. Loss said to be about $3000. The fire is said to be the work of an incendiary.

Shooting Affair.—A shooting affair occurred yesterday evening, about 7½ o'clock, at a descent was made on the gambling house located on the second story of No. 66 St. Charles street, by special officer Howard, assisted by several others. The game was in full blast when the officer entered the room, and the whole party, together with all the appurtenances, were captured and brought to the First District station. The entrance of the officer did not check the ardor or interfere with the spirit of the players. They "coppered the ace" and played the game with their usual nonchalance. When the fraternity discovered they were coppered spoils among them became so numerous that it was necessary to keep a vigilant eye on their movements. Tom Fitzgerald was dealing, while Wm. Drake, T. S. Edger, P. J. Murphy, and several other individuals were seated around the table, betting on the "turn of the card." One faro box, a lay out, a case, a lot of checks, and $288 in currency were seized. They were all arraigned before Recorder Ahern, and held in $1000 bail each for their appearance on September 10, 1866.

Commissioners of the House of Refuge.—A meeting of the Board was held last evening, Mr. Leefe in the Chair, and Messrs. Brice, Davis, Wring and Deleedauier present.

On motion of Mr. Bruce, the President of the Board, Mr. Leefe, was constituted a Committee of One to confer with the Finance Committee to induce the Council to place the monthly appropriation of $2000 at the disposal of the Board. The motion was adopted.

The report of Superintendent Wm. Bosworth for the month of July, for articles manufactured and sold at the House of Refuge, was read, as follows:

Warrants—Bakery	$1,600 40	
Tin Shop	91 50	$1,691 90
Cash—Shoe Shop	212 50	
Tin Shop	50	213 00
Total amount deposited		$1,904 90

A communication was received from Mrs R. L. Robertson declining the honor of being a member of the Ladies' Committee Girls' House of Refuge. The resignation was accepted and Mrs W. C. Raymond was nominated by Mr. Leefe and unanimously elected to fill the vacancy.

The pay roll bills of supplies for the Boys' House of Refuge, amounting to $1,866 77, was read and referred to the President with power to act.

Mr. Bruce offered a resolution that the Executive Committee of this Board grant no more releases of boys or girls in the House of Refuge unless approved by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board. Adopted.

The meeting then adjourned.

GEN. BAIRD AND THE RADICALS.—The New York *Tribune* of the 29th ult says:

Gen. Baird, we are informed, has been relieved at his own request, and has thus honorably anticipated the prejudicial consequences of vindicating himself from a wrong perpetrated by the President. Gen. Sheridan is still at work on the investigation of the Riots, some features of which are elsewhere shadowed forth.

The Washington *Republican* of a recent date says:

It is well known that if not in conviction and sympathy a Radical of the most ultra school, he was at least under the influences of the most intense and unmitigated Radicalism. Having married a daughter of Gerritt Smith, one of the original Abolitionists of the extreme class, he has undoubtedly imbibed from his surroundings the dangerous virus of his relatives and associates. Nothing is more clearly revealed from the dispatches sent by him than that he has been all the while in accord and sympathy with the revolutionists of that city.

The Montreal *Gazette* thus speculates upon the probable result of the conflict now going on in this country:

It is probable that Mr. Johnson's course will receive the approval of a very large portion of the inhabitants of the Northern States. It is further not improbable that the new party may succeed in carrying a sufficient number of members to insure the success of the National Republican one, for the reason of having run its course and made the constitutional government very difficult. The success of the new party would imply increase of liberality in the trading relations of the United States with other countries.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 3, 1866.

The general market has presented no material change to-day, with the exception of Flour and our leading staple, the former of which has been attended with a further advance, while the latter, in consequence of still more discouraging accounts from Liverpool, has suffered a decline of from 1 to 2c. per lb., the sales to day comprising only 500 bales, which are of too little extent to increase the supply of exchange.

The Gold market continued inanimate throughout the day, opening nominally at 144 to 144¼, against 144 to 144¼ last evening, and after very little irregularity closing at 143¾ to 144. There was only one sale at the Board, at 144 (1134). In the open market $12,000 sold at 143, $35,000 (five lots of 1000, 3000, two lots of 5000, 7000 and 20,000) at 144, $10,000 at 144⅛, $27,000 (two lots of 6000, and 15,000) at 144⅛, and $10,000 in two equal lots of 5000, at 144⅛ (nothing transpired in American Silver; in Mexican dollars we noticed the sale of 6000 at 115.

Foreign Exchange has undergone no material change. The offerings to-day were rather light, while the demand was very restricted. The transactions included £2500 At Sterling at 154¾, £1000 for remittance at 154, and £1000 Bank, for remittance at 154. In Francs we noticed sales of 30,000 private bankers at 5.73, and 25,000 Bank at 5.70. Sterling may be quoted at 149 for bill of lading bills, 150 bid for good clear, 151 to 152 for All to first class, and 154 to 155 for bank, and francs at 5.75 for Commercial, and 5.65 for Bank.

We have nothing special to report on Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at par. The demand for remittance purposes was quite moderate, while the offerings of commercial were incondiderable. The sales of the latter included $14,000, 14,000 and 30,000, New York sight at ¼ discount, and $10,000 Boston sight at ⅛.

The Stock market showed some vitality. There were no sales at the Board, but in the open market 25 shares Merchants' Bank sold at $26 50, 50 City Railroad at $198, 35 Mechanics' Bank at $103, and 125 Crescent City Bank at $42 50.

In City Bonds we noticed the sale of 4 Consolidated, with May and November coupons, at 91¾. The Consolidated are quoted at 93 to 94¾ and the Railroad issues at 82½ to 84, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Sixes at 58 to 78¾. Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 75 to 77½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Current Money we noticed at the Board the sale of $1000 State Treasury Notes at 95, and $1000 in City Notes at ¼ per cent discount. In the open market a round amount of City Treasury Notes sold at ¼ to ⅜ discount, $[illegible] State Treasury Notes at ¼, and an additional amount of City Notes, say $600, at ⅜ per cent discount. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at to to 6¾ per cent discount, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 50 to 75 per cent. Dealers buy the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 10 to 15 per cent discount. Many retail dealers refuse them in trade at par. City Treasury notes ruling at ¼ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, Sept 3, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning under still more discouraging accounts from Liverpool, and continued very dull and drooping throughout the day. Factors showed little disposition to give way to the extent demanded by buyers—the latter being unwilling to operate unless at a material reduction in rates, and the day's sales were consequently restricted to barely 300 bales, taken by four brokers. It is almost useless to repeat the quotations given which during the past three days have been steadily ruling in favor of buyers, and at the close of day, according to some parties, had receeded fully ⅜c per lb, which would leave Good Ordinary at 28 to 28c and Low Middling at 31 to 32c, while others contend it is entitled to respect, contended that Good Ordinary is worth from 28 to 30c, and Low Middling 31 to 33c. For our own part we omit our regular quotations, believing, however, that the majority of those with whom we conversed, entertained the former opinion.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st 1866		Sales 13,226
Received today	326	
Received previously	[illegible]	
Additional sales, &c	3d 270	70,407
Total		171,738
Cleared today	726	
Cleared previously	170,874	172,972
Stock on hand		98,766

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been any receipts for several days. The demand continues limited and only local. 20 and 40 hogsheads and 140 barrels Cuba Sugar were sold on the basis of 12½ to 13c per lb for Fair. A slow and small retail business is doing at 10¼ to 12c per lb. Fair Refining Cuba Sugar, 12¼ to 12½c for Clarified Cuba Sugar, 12¾ to 13c for White do, 13¼ to 13½c for Refined, 12¾c for Good Fair Cuba, 11¾c for Prime Fair, 12¼ to 12½c for Nos. 13 and 15, in boxes, 15½ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20. Only a retail business is doing in Molasses, at 56c per gallon. Round lots are held at 52½c per gallon.

TOBACCO.—The market is steady and firm, and buyers on foreign account and for the trade are still in the market. The stock on sale has been very much reduced and is now small, and the assortment is poor. Yesterday, not properly speaking, a lot of 18 hhds. light Leaf was sold, taken for France. We quote: Low Red, fined, light and heavy, 3½ to 4½c per pound, Good do 5 to 6½c, Common Leaf 6½ to 10½c, Fair do 11 to 15½c, Good do 13 to 16c, Fine do 16 to 18c, Choice and selection 19 to 24c.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—Flour continues in good demand and commanded full prices, but in a round way or sales from the landing, very little is doing. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR—Continues in light supply and in very good demand. There were sales to-day of about 1500 barrels, of which 100 and 105 bbls Superfine at $9 50; 100 and 150 do at $9 75; 200 do Merits at $10 25, 75 Double Extra at $11 75; 70 and 150 do at $12 25; 115 Treble Extra at $13; 100 do at $13 25, 25 and 85 Family Extra at $14 50 per bbl. Superfine is retailing at $9 75 to $10 per bbl.

CORN—The market continues dull and depressed. The sales to-day were confined to 4000 sacks, of which 400 Yellow Mixed at 77c, 1500 White Mixed and 1000 White at 82c, 300 and 400 White at 83c per bushel.

OATS