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

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Rates of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $20; half-yearly, $11; quarterly, $6.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $3 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements by the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 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 if for each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 17, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

S Guinault sells law books, office furniture, chairs, desks, etc., at 10 o'clock, a. m., at his auction room, at the corner of Bienville street and Exchange-Alley.

List of passengers per steamship W. G. Hewes:

F Winters, E J Franklin, Mrs Gould, B Mills and lady, John Cussan, Mrs Colgrove and 2 daughters, Miss Margie A Johns, Miss L Johnson, Mr Dewey, Mr Pearson, Dr Howell, F W Glenn, Mrs Andrews, Mr Montgomery, Henry Warren, H E Woodhouse, Monats Johnson, Dr Cade, Dr J Adams, Dr Grosswood.

DEFINITIVE PEACE A DREAM.

A school of opinion is claiming public attention in France similar to that which has obtained such influence in England as to make the attitude of the latter country in relation to the affairs of Continental Europe one of practical indifference and scrupulous abstinence. It has an illustrious advocate and expositor in M. de Girardin. This veteran and eminent journalist proposes that France shall make the conclusion of the Germanic war the starting point of a new policy which would be a complete reversal of her traditions and maxims, her diplomacy and her military status, as a great Continental Power. According to M. de Girardin, Germany should be no more to France than was Hecuba to the ranting player in Hamlet. He would let things take their course in Germany, in Italy, everywhere, and would have France trust to one basis only—peace and disarmament. Here he sees the high road of a future in which war and rumors of war should be no more; in which there should be no struggles and contests except the friendly and beneficent emulations of commerce, of industry, of the arts, of the multifarious labors and projects of civilization and progress.

M. de Girardin may well call his school the school of the future. Foundations for the policy which he urges exist not in the present and are unknown to history. They exist nowhere, but in an imagination expatiating in millennial visions. These may properly form subjects of eloquent description by the poet and the preacher. But when statesmanship, standing perforce in the present, endeavors to pass a sponge across an ideal future and make that the basis upon which to deal with actual questions, the distance is so immeasurable that the step intended to reach the sublime becomes simply a tumble into the ridiculous.

A policy of disarmament and of unconditional abstention from the affairs of neighboring countries, would be an excellent thing if adopted as an universal rule by nations once, argues M. de Girardin. It would be an excellent thing for France. The fallacy of this logic—marvellous in a writer of M. de Girardin's reputation for ability and tact. A rule may be good for all, but bad for one, because its virtue is essentially conditional and can not be safely accepted by one without being accepted by all. Disarmament and abstention will be a wise, wholesome, practicable policy for an European Power, when every Power of Europe, capable of being dangerous to its neighbors, has adopted it. It is needless to say how far this hypothesis is from the actual situation. In urging the policy in face of facts in glaring contradiction of the hypothesis, M. de Girardin has provoked from M. de la Guéronniere two articles in which the former's views are criticized with a cruel logic which places him in the light of a mandlin visionary and rapid sentimentalist rather than in that of a statesmanlike thinker and publicist.

Certainly no time could seem more inopportune than the present for recommending a country situated as France, territorially and politically sensitive to every motion and every throb of the Continent of Europe, to follow the example of England, a country having no such sympathetic relations, insular in position and interests, and so detached, indeed, in all respects from Europe that Mr. Disraeli has, with the applause of his countrymen, described her as an "Asiatic Empire" rather than an European Power. Prussia, with her needle gun, her elaborate military organization, her audacity, promptness, and impetuosity in seizing opportunities for using her arms successfully against neighbors, has struck a heavy blow to the idea of unarmed peace. By her example she proclaims that no nation without an army ready for campaign at a moment's notice can be safe or accessible to another nation which has armed and prepared to strike at once. Events show that she was in training for years, not solely for purposes of defense, but in reality to assail her neighbors on the first favorable opportunity after she had acquired the proficiency and the resources desired. Denmark was the first to taste, in defeat, humiliation and dismemberment, the bitter lesson which Prussian policy teaches. Austria, which has so often taught the same lesson to others, has proved a poor scholar in learning it from Prussia. Hadshe been brighter she would not have looked with contemptuous indifference on the needle gun arm and manual and the assiduous drilling of her southern neighbor. It is not conceivable that France, proverbially alert as to whatever concerns the national defense, proverbially jealous of her prestige, could ignore the lesson and seize the present occasion as a fitting one, above all others, for reducing her armament and trusting to the spontaneous forbearance and the overpowering love of peace on the part of elaborately armed neighbors like Prussia, as guarantees of her national rights and territorial integrity. It would seem, then, that the contest between Prussia and Austria is calculated to banish the idea of a definitive peace for Europe—that is to say, a peace founded not in a perpetual system of jealous armaments, but in the absence of conditions, temptations and provocations to war—farther than ever in the problematical possibilities of the future.

Happily the same difficulties to disarmament do not exist for the United States. Its situation in North America is about what that of France would be if there were no Germany and no Russia. There is no neighboring country which the United States, in any probable contingency could have reason to fear, none which she could not easily overcome and dismember. She can afford, therefore, to dispense with those vast and permanent armaments which in Europe make peace almost as burdensome and painful in respect to finances and taxes, as war itself.

Arming the Negroes.

[From the New York World this.]

A day or two ago we drew attention to the dangerous condition of things which May Gen Terry had, for months past, permitted to exist in Richmond, without any open interference or even apparent disuasion on his part. We alluded to the nightly mustering and drilling of hundreds of organized armed black men in the vicinity of that city, and even attended, it has been asserted, by federal officers. We at the same time published an order recently issued by him, prohibiting the further assemblage of such military organizations. This was all right, so far as it went, and the order has been thus far—judging, at least, by our Richmond exchanges—properly attended to.

But another and very serious question arises in connection with this matter, and that is—Have those negroes been disarmed? It is all very well, after hundreds of discontented and evil-minded negroes, evidently urged on and supported by political gamblers for their own nefarious purposes, have had the benefit and dangerous quasi-sanction of several months of good drilling, to constitutionally send them home and prohibit their further appearance. But this is only scotching, not killing, the snake. Hundreds of black ruffians, with arms in their hands and with the well-aught skill to use them, have thus been turned loose upon the community, ready to take a part in any infamous and bloody revolutionary plot that their Underwoods and Hunnicutts may attempt to carry out, in emulation of the Booths and the Hahns of New Orleans.

We understand that owing to the recent abominable outrages in New Orleans, brought on by a band of lawless incendiaries, the negro population of that city is being generally disarmed. We trust the same rule will be immediately applied to Richmond, and to every other Southern city in which any similar mischievous bons have appeared on the part of the negroes.

With the intense disgust and indignation now absorbing the public mind in view of the late horrible attempt in New Orleans to arm and incite the savage African population against men, women and children of our own blood and race, we would recall Major Gen. Terry, and all like him placed in positions of such trust and power, of the fearful responsibility they will assume if similar outrages occur in their departments. "Blood is thicker than water," and the American people have not yet arrived at the stage of unnatural depravity when they will calmly witness Africans armed and drilled in cold blood for the purpose of wreaking ferocious vengeance on our own kith and kin—we care not what amount of animosity and strife may have previously existed between the latter and ourselves.

THE REMOVAL OF GENERAL BAIRD.—The New York *World's* Washington special of the 10th says:

The statement telegraphed last evening of the removal of General Baird from his command at New Orleans and the assignment of General Stoneman in his place, is contradicted in one of the evening papers of this city. The statement was, however, made on good authority. There is no doubt of the fact being as stated. It is understood, however, that it was not intended that it should be made public for a day or two yet, and consequently inquirers have failed to obtain a confirmation, and hence arises the contradiction.

The Pascale (Miss) *Star* announces the departure of the senior editor "on a tour to the United States."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,886

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

AFFAIRS AT HAVANA—QUARANTINE—THE CAPTAIN GENERAL DISGUSTED—BUSINESS DULL.

Adjournment of the Philadelphia Convention—An Address to be Issued to the People of the United States.

FROM MEXICO—CONSPIRACY TO ABDUCT MAXIMILIAN IN THE INTEREST OF SANTA ANNA AND ORTEDA.

From Washington—The President Expected to Deliver His Views on the Situation.

Commercial and Other News.

Philadelphia, August 16, 2 p. m.—The Convention has adopted the declaration of principles and adjourned *sine die*. There will be an address issued to the people of the United States.

Philadelphia, August 16.—The Convention address has been adopted. It invokes the people of the United States to remember that the war has ended and that the Nation is again at peace, and to accept with all their legitimate consequence the political results of the war, that it has established beyond all further controversy and by the highest of all human sanction the absolute supremacy of the National Government as defined by the Constitution, that the permanent integrity and indissolubility of the Federal Union are necessary consequences, that it has put an end, finally and forever to the existence of slavery upon the soil within the jurisdiction of the United States, that the Government of the United States has maintained by force of arms supreme authority over all Territories and over all States and people within its jurisdiction, which the Constitution confers upon it, that it has acquired thereby no new power or enlarged jurisdiction, no rights either of territorial possession or of civil authority which it did not possess before the rebellion, that the Constitution to-day is precisely as it was before the war the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding, and to-day, precisely as before the war all powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the general Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the several States or to the people thereof. During the war every executive message and proclamation explicitly declared that the sole purpose of the war was to maintain the authority of the Constitution and preserve the integrity of the Union, and Congress ratified this solemn declaration. Congress has since proclaimed that the Government has the right of conquerers to subject the territory conquered and its inhabitants to such penalties as the legislative department may see fit to impose. Under this claim, that clause of the Constitution declaring that no State, without its consent, shall be denied equal suffrage in the Senate, has been annulled, and ten States are deprived of representation, although the Federal Courts are reopened and taxes imposed. This claim, so enforced, involves as fatal an overthrow of the authority of the Constitution as that sought to be effected by the States in rebellion. The right asserted that Congress, in formal possession of authority, may exclude any of the States from representation until they comply with such conditions as they dictate.

After controverting this Radical doctrine the address says: "We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country when the Constitution and laws of the United States find more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority. In closing, the address alludes to the approaching Congressional elections, and says: "We call upon you in every Congressional district of every State to secure the election of members who, whatever other differences may characterize their political action will unite in the recognition of the right of every State of the Union to representation, and who will admit to seats in either branch of Congress, every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the Government, who may be found by each house to be the exercise of the powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for seats therein. When this shall have been done the Government will have been restored to its integrity, the Constitution will have been established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it, a sovereign nation composed of separate States, each like itself moving in a distinct and independent sphere.

Philadelphia, August 16.—At a Meeting of the National Union Executive Committee resolutions were adopted earnestly recommending to the friends of peace, union, liberty and law, in each country of the States and Territories, to hold mass meetings for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Convention, and provide means to place its proceedings in the hands of every citizen of the Republic.

Philadelphia, August 16.—W. F. Johnson, recently appointed Collector of this port, by the President, called on Col. Thomas, the present incumbent of that office, who coolly informed him that the validity of his appointment was doubtful and he would not vacate without his counsel's advice.

Philadelphia, August 16.—The Committee, with the official proceedings of the National Union Convention, will wait on the President Saturday. It is understood the President will, on this occasion, present his views on the present political situation.

New York, August 16.—Havana dates to the 12th instant are received per steamer Columbia. All ships arriving from American ports are quarantined twenty days, owing to cholera. The Captain General has ordered all criminals or notoriously bad characters, who have been twice or more sent to prison, transported to the Island of Fernando Po. It is reported he is so disgusted with certain affairs as to tender his resignation.

Business was very dull in Havana and no freights were offering.

United States exchange is quoted at 23 to 24 per cent discount.

New York, August 16, evening.—U. S. 5-20's 110¼, 10-40's 102¾, 7-30's 106⅝. Gold closed at 152¾. Cotton closed active at full prices, with sales of 4,000 bales at 35 to 36c. Flour firmer for Southern; sales 4,000 bbls. at $9 90 $10 25. Wheat 3 to 5c better. Corn 1c. lower. Pork heavy, sales 6,250 bbls of Mess at $32 50. Lard unchanged. Whisky dull. Greceries dull. Turpentine 62½ to 63c. Rosin $2 87½ to $8.

New York, August 16.—A fire occurred this morning in Gilland's drug store, on Broadway. The loss amounts to $15,000. Rogers & Bates, silver platers, and Force, Bett & Co., hat and wool dealers, also suffered to the amount of $15,000.

Eleven cases and six deaths from cholera are reported to day. There were seven deaths in Brooklyn.

A Cincinnati dispatch says there were seventy eight deaths from cholera yesterday in that city.

There were twenty cases of cholera and six deaths in Philadelphia to day.

New York, August, 16—The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says eighteen citizens have been arrested charged with conspiracy to abduct Maximilian and hold him until he consented to abdicate. The Santa Anna-Ortego conspiracy is said to be formidable embracing the Archbishop of Mexico and other prominent persons. The new ministry is said to be very unpopular with the native Mexicans. An insurrection recently took place in the State of Vera Cruz and five hundred Austrians were sent to quell. The Imperial officers were cashiered.

Richmond, Va., August 16.—The Board of Health announce seven cases of cholera. There have also been ten cases among the troops at Camp Jackson.

Boston, August 16—Arrived, bark J. E. Ward, from Savannah.

Baltimore, August 16—The great steamboat opposition on Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past fifteen months between the Old Bay line and the New Bay line, was today terminated by a settlement, which involves the payment to Arthur Leary and C. K. Cornelison, of New York, of a quarter of a million dollars and purchased by the old line of steamers, George Leary, of the old line, is now in possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

Toronto, August 16.—A special says one thousand volunteers were sent to Fort Erie to watch the Fenians. A part became insubordinate and refused to obey the orders. Inadequate pay and bad treatment was the cause. Three gunboats have arrived at Toronto and others were expected.

Atchison, Kansas, August 16.—Holliday's Overland Mail Company has commenced running in connection with the Union Pacific Railroad from Manhattan, 100 miles of here.

Buffalo, August 16.—It is estimated that over ten thousand persons witnessed the race for a purse of $4752 to day, between Dexter, Patchin and Rufus Goldsmith, of Detroit. Best two in three straight heats. Time, 2:27¼—2:23—2:25. Patchin came in second. The day was fine and the track in good order. The second race, for $1000, was won by the New York horse Paver, driven by Dan. Mace. Time, 2:33½—2:30¼—2:31¼. Silas Wright came in second.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 16.—At the National Teachers' Association to day, (the second day's proceedings) Miss Jane H. Jones, of New York, delivered an address in the psychology of St. Paul, being a new interpretation of faith and spirit.

Frankfort, August 15.—In the upper house of the Chambers the Minister of Finance has prepared a bill of indemnity for the Government from 1862 until the present time. He also asked for fifty-four millions of thalers for the current year, and a further credit of sixty millions of thalers. The Government has abandoned the idea of a loan, considering treasury notes most expedient, but that fuller financial powers might be required as peace was not yet concluded.

Flensberg, August 16.—An appeal has been issued by the President of the National party to the people of Schleswig, asking them to willingly acquiesce in Prussian rule. The only party favorable to Denmark has demanded foreign intervention.

St. Louis, August 16.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat buoyant, at $2 20 to $2 40. Corn active and higher, at 58 to 70c. Oats higher, at 35 to 37c. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

One hundred and forty-one cases of cholera are reported for the last twenty-four hours, of which fifty two were fatal.

London, August 16.—The official quotations at the close of business to-day on the London stock exchange were. Consols, for money, 87⅞. U. S. 5-20's 68.

Liverpool, August 16, p. m.—Cotton advanced to-day a quarter of a penny per pound. The sales amounted to 20,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14d. The breadstuffs market is firm.

Paris, August 16, noon.—It is officially stated to-day that the French Government has receded from its demand made upon Prussia for the extension of its frontier to the Rhine. France does this in the interest of peace, which she desires more than territorial aggrandizement. The hope is also expressed by the official journal—the *Moniteur*—that Prussia will not extend her project of annexation to the German States south of the Maine.

London, August 16, noon.—At the Bank Court to day a reduction was made in the rate of discount of the Bank of England from 10 to 8 per cent. Console 88⅛. 5-20's 68¾.

Liverpool, August 16, noon.—The Cotton market is buoyant under the peaceful news and the reduction of the bank rates.

Louisville, August 16—Sales 147 hhds of leaf tobacco at full prices. Flour active—superfine $8 50; family brands $9 50. Mixed Corn in bulk at 64c. Prime white 75c. Oats 40c. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon Shoulders 17c. Clear Sides 21½c. Lard 21½c. Whisky $2 25.

The second base ball match for the championship of Kentucky and Tennessee between the Louisville Club, of this city, and the Cumberland Club, of Nashville, took place here to day, the former winning score 72 to 11.

Cincinnati, August 16.—Flour advanced 25c. There is a fair local demand for trade brands. Wheat unchanged Corn dull and nominal. Oats dull at 34 to 36c. Whisky $2 26 to $2 30. Bulk meats and Bacon unchanged and firm. Lard dull and no demand. Groceries firm. Sugar 12 to 15c. Coffee 25 to 30c. Gold 151.

Mobile, August 16.—The New Orleans boat Adeona won the yacht race to day at Point Clear. No particulars.

Vicksburg, August 16.—No boats passed today. River falling.

Southwest Pass, August 16.—The steamship Mexico, from Havana, passed up at 4 a. m. She brings the following intelligence: By a recent order of the Captain General of the Island of Cuba a rigid quarantine is imposed on every ship or vessel arriving at any of the ports in the Island, and all vessels arriving at Havana will be compelled to proceed to the port of Mariel. The mail brought by the steamer Mexico contains the order of the Captain General. Most of the letters are marked "to be delivered immediately."

A flag has arrived down with a schooner in tow to lighter the bark F. Chipman, aground on the bar. The ships N. Boynton and Helen Clinton are still on the bar. The ships South America and Georgiana and bark America are inside. The steamship Harlan went to sea at 5 p. m. Wind southwest—light.

Quarantine, August 16.—Arrived, steamer Mexico, from Havana, in ballast. She has no passengers. The steamer Young American, from Baltimore, passed up at 11 p. m.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Latest from Europe—By the Atlantic Cable—Renewal of the War Feared—Philadelphia Convention—Enthusiastic Adoption of the Address and Resolutions—Cotton and Gold Markets.

BY THE CABLE.

London, August 16.—The bank rate will be reduced to eight per cent. this week.

Shipping.—Arrived at Southampton Ship John Patton, from Savannah. She was struck by lightning, and lost her main mizzenmast.

Berlin, August 14—Gen. Peucedit Sletz has been appointed Governor General of Hanover. The Queen of Hanover has been informed that her stay in the interior may be attended with inconvenience, as war may be declared with Bavaria after the expiration of the armistice.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION

Philadelphia, August 16.—The Convention met at 10 o'clock. The wigwam is crowded to its utmost capacity. Half of the audience is composed of ladies.

Senator Cowan, from the Committee on Resolutions and Address, presented the declaration of the principles, which was unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

It declares that the war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution, and has preserved the Union with the equal right, dignity and authority of all the States perfect and unimpaired; that representation in Congress and in the electoral college is a right abided in and a duty imposed upon every State, and that neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority or power to deny this right to any State, that Congress has no power over the elective franchise, but that right belongs exclusively to each State; that no State has the right to withdraw from the Union, that on all constitutional amendments all the States have an equal right to vote, that slavery is abolished for ever; that the national debt is sacred and inviolable, and the Confederate debt is void, recognizes the services of Federal soldiers, and the nation's to them and their widows and orphans, and indorses President Johnson for his steadfast devotion to the constitutional laws and interests of the country.

The address was prepared by Henry J. Raymond, of New York, and was read by that gentleman and unanimously adopted.

The National Committees—Executive and Financial—were then announced.

Philadelphia, August 16.—Senator Doolittle said in his opening address the Convention was one of the greatest events of our day. It was the first National Convention in six years. In the interim there had been blood, agony and tears. Our brothers had fallen and our mourners had wasted on a thousand battle fields, but thank God the assistances here tell us peace has come at last. If the people of the whole country could see the fraternal feeling here there would be no struggle at the polls this fall, great applause) but as the whole people cannot be here to witness what is transpiring, the greater work rests on us.

Newport, R. I., August 16.—The U. S. Steamship Texas, from Galveston, consigned to Hawes & Bowen, passed up at 8 A. M. There is no change in the position of the vessels on the bar. The ships South America and Georgiana, bark America, and brig Hope are inside the bar. There is very little tide yet this A. M. Weather stormy and raining with wind N. E.

The Texas brings the following passengers: Gen. Scott, Messrs Tyler, Rooney, Price, Jackman, Hutchinson, Smith, H Henry, C M Webb, Jno Mullen, Watson, Dyke, Partinson, H Kempter, Dalton, Baker, Mrs Pearson, Mrs Collins, Mrs Wade and daughter, and 15 on deck. The Texas reports having passed steamship Lodona, for New York, aground on Galveston bar, and was being lightered by the steamship Elizabeth Read. She left the following vessels in the port of Galveston: Steamships Arabine and Tyler for New York. Bremen bark Jason and Italian Bark The Prince, loading for Liverpool, brigs Jennie Morton, Fortunia and Prince of Wales, schooners San Carlos, Lily Break, W Hunter, J Oliver, Mary, Geo. Henry and Nancy Mills.

Vicksburg, August 16.—Passed down, Nicholas Longworth, at 10 A. M. River falling.

New York, August 16, 1 P. M.—Gold 151. Exchange nominal.

Cotton firmer and more active at 34 to 36c for Middling.

FIRING FOR DOGS.—The "Local" of the Mobile *Register* of the 9th has the following:

The latest novelty of the 19th century is the new method adopted for trapping dogs. Quite a number of "dog catchers" are in the field, and the modest implement by which the canine tribe are "gobbled up" is truly funny. A wagon with a cage made of iron bars perambulates the streets, and a man walks along the side with a long pole, to which is attached a scoop net. When dogs are found lying or loafing around doorways, they are suddenly scooped up in the net and transferred to the iron cage in the wagon. This trap is a new thing here, and has excited the boys to such an extent that it is followed by a regiment of juveniles, white and black, who zealously aid in the work of hunting up dogs without muzzles, and point them out to the man who throws the net. It is the "dog-gondola" thing we ever saw, and beats all the traveling menageries extant. Last evening we witnessed the operation, and joined the spectators in a "hearty smile. The "dog catcher" faned up a poodle following in the train of a "scrumptious female," and upon missing him and discovering the cruel did kidnapping, she pitched into the man with the net in regular "West End" style. But he informed her that poodles were not exempted, and away drove the cart with its growling and fighting cargo to the city pound. Dog hunting is still good.

A RUSSIAN STATE TRAVELLER IN THE WEST.—*Springfield, Ill.*, August 9—Count Kapteral, an attache of the private bureau of the Emperor of Russia, and a high public officer of that Court, who is now in this country, under the auspices of his Government, for the purpose of inquiring into our National and State institutions of Government, law and education, is to-day in the capital of Illinois in the prosecution of his mission. He was very cordially received by the Governor and State officers and is received generally with the attention and regard to which his high station and important mission entitle him. He was introduced by the Attorney General of the United States, and proposes making an extended tour in the Western States.

The London *Cosmopolitan* is very severe on Mr. Bright in connection with the late riot in Hyde Park. It says:

Mr. John Bright, like the Italian revolutionist, keeps out of danger. Mr. John Bright does what he can to stir up a riot in London, and skulks at Rochdale on the plea that some member of his family is going to be married. Mr. John Bright, like M Mazzini, is a coward. He never risks a whole skin, or spends his money for the sake of the people. The English Mazzini is, however, not quite so clever or so unselfish as his Italian brother.

A telegraphic dispatch from Nice announces the death on Monday morning of Michael Garibaldi, brother of the General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Evacuation by the Military of the City Hall—Gen. A. V. Kautz and Staff, who have been occupying the Mayor's office, at the City Hall, during the reign of martial law, last evening evacuated that building. Martial law has not yet been revoked, but the withdrawal of most of the troops in Lafayette Square, coupled with the evacuation of the City Hall by the military authorities, is looked upon as the preliminary step towards a restoration of civil government. We have been unable to learn where the military Governor has established his headquarters.

Aid to the Family of a Deceased Police Officer. Among the casualties at the late riot, we announced at the time the death of Corporal T. L. Walgamot, First District, as efficient and reliable an officer as the police force could well boast of. The Board of Aldermen having learned of the esteem in which this officer was held by his superiors, concluded at once to make some acknowledgment to his worth and past services, by appropriating the sum of $500 for the benefit of his bereaved family. The bill remains to be acted on by the Lower Board, who have never met since that occurrence, consequently the purpose of the bill was defeated, at least for the present. His family being in destitute circumstances and requiring immediate relief, we understand that the police force of the entire city have united in an effort to aid them. Headed as this movement is, by the Chief of Police, it is bound to be successful.

A Bold Robbery.—Mr. U. Brown, a gentleman well known to the community, was the victim of one of the most atrocious robberies perpetrated in our city for a number of years. It appears that while in the vicinity of the Louisiana Hotel, near St. Mary's market, a stranger accosted him, and after a few pointed conversation invited him to drink, the invitation was accepted and the drink taken. He soon afterwards found himself under the influence of some strange opiate, his senses deserted him, and he wandered off. Towards night he found himself in the neighborhood of Calliope and Poacher streets, when he was accosted by the same individual who now offered to take him home. He was unsuspectingly led into an alley in the neighborhood, knocked down and robbed of $1000 which he had in his person.

Cholera.—The number of interments for the 24 hours ending 6 A. M., yesterday morning, exhibit an aggregate of 68. Of this number 41 are reported under the head of Cholera, being an excess of 18 over the day previous. This might be considered an alarming increase, were it to continue, but we are of the belief that it is merely one of those spasmodic efforts so peculiar to epidemics and so often accompanying a peculiar character of weather. Of the 14 deaths reported from cholera, 13 were whites, 22 blacks, and 3 not stated.

Attempt at Arson.—A fire was discovered about 12½ o'clock on Wednesday night in the school house corner Jackson and Fulton streets, used for colored children. The fire was discovered in time to extinguish it before any serious damage was done. Upon an examination of the premises a lot of kindling wood and a quantity of petroleum were found, which the incendiarist evidently intended to use in the accomplishment of their infamous purpose.

Recorder Akers's Court—Geo. Gamper was arraigned, charged by John Lavallee with having, on the 9th June last, bought from him 457 gallons more or less of $1 30 per gallon, amounting to $548 40—payment was to have been made on delivery. When witness presented bill he was referred to Mr. Bailey, whom he witness, was unacquainted with, called twice for the amount, when accused finally informed him that "he had nothing to do with witness." Defendant, on the behalf of Jacob Fry, of the Peace for collection without success. Accused was held in $750 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

F. Longhouse was arraigned, charged by A. C. Devazin with knowingly having in his possession two mules stolen from the plantation of Mrs C. Waggaman, of Jefferson, and valued at $300. He was held in $500 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Crane was arraigned, charged by C. J. Breese with having assaulted him at the corner of Notre Dame and New Levee streets. He was sent before the First District Court, bail $300.

Wm Statte, Ed Tobin and John Tinker were all arraigned, charged by P. Randolph, colored, with having knocked him down at the corner of Circle and Girod streets, and robbing him of the sum of $150 75. They were each charged with highway robbery and assault and battery, with intent to kill, and held in $500 bail each to appear before the First District Court.

Recorder Gastinel's Court—The cases of Ann Burke, charged with larceny, R. C. Maurice, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill, Alphonse Mahon, Mary Wilson and Mary King, charged with keeping a disorderly house, were all continued.

Julia Johnson, charged with violating city ordinance No. 403, was fined $10.

Recorder Letten's Court—James Williams, a negro desperado, who was detected robbing the house of Mr. Lawrence a few nights ago, and was only captured after being shot in his desperate effort to escape, was examined and subsequently sent to the Marine Hospital. Mr. Lawrence, strange to say, was remanded to the parish prison to await the result of the wounds inflicted on the prisoner.

Joseph Wise, charged with being drunk and using obscene language in the railroad depot, was released on paying a fine of $10.

Recorder Leonard's Court—John Conners, charged with assault and battery on Michael Cullen, was sent before the First District Court on $500 bail.

Generale Steadmen and Fullerton on the Freedmen's Bureau in Louisiana.

The *National Intelligencer* of the 10th has the text of Gens. Steadman and Fullerton's report on the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau throughout the South. We quote the following in regard to Louisiana:

The Bureau in this Department is more in need of retrenchment and reform than in any other State we have visited. More money has been collected, and more money has been expended in Louisiana than in any other three Southern States. The expenses of the Bureau, as accounted for the fiscal year ending the 1st of June, 1866, were over twice those of any other State. To meet this expenditure there were collected in taxes and rents the following amounts:

For school purposes	$26,387 36
From rents	92,131 20
From poll tax	10,956 11
From forfeited Allegiance tax	22,000 41
From fines	673 10
Total	$152,148 42

Leaving a deficit of $60,957 34 to be paid out of the National treasury. These expenses are in addition to the transportation, rations and quartermaster's supplies furnished by the Government. It is difficult to determine to what use the vast amount of property held by the Bureau has been applied. At the very lowest estimate the property taken possession of as confiscated has contributed materially in value to the millions of dollars, and the rents returned as above mentioned are less than one per cent. on the entire value.

The expenditure of the Bureau under the present administration for agents, civilian clerks and employes about its headquarters alone, amounts to not less than $40,250 a year, exclusive of the pay of staff officers and orderlies in the military service.

A large proportion of the money expended on the freedmen school is under the administration of the Rev T. W. Conway, the late Assistant Commissioner, we are satisfied was squandered. Mr. Matthew Whilden, formerly chief clerk in school department, in evidence before us—which is hereto appended, marked "B"—stated that in September, 1865, Captain Pease, the School Superintendent, reported officially that there were forty schools in operation and in flourishing condition, when, in fact, there were but two. It was also sworn to before us that the books and records which would have shown this report to be inaccurate, were destroyed in Captain Pease's office and others subsidiary. We can see no object for the fabrication of this false report, unless it was to account for payments made to persons who were not engaged in teaching. On examining the payroll, No. 2, for the month of August, 1865, we found that after it had been certified and approved, names had been added, and the totals erased and changed on every page. We found also a discrepancy of several hundred dollars between the pay-rolls for this month and the labor roll, No. 10.

From the sworn testimony, also hereto appended, it appears that Captain Morse, appointed provost marshal of the Bureau by Mr. Conway, made the provost marshal's office a slave-pen, arresting freedmen and selling them to planters at five dollars a head, and sharing the proceeds with his special policeman who made the arrests. This officer further collected a large pecuniary fee from freedmen and white persons arrested by him for various offences, and his books only show receipts from this source amounting to $675 10.

The Bureau is cultivating a large plantation in this State, for which it pays ten or fifteen thousand dollars a year as rent. We can scarcely imagine the excuse for renting land on account of the United States, when the Government, through each Congress, is giving away millions of acres of public lands to corporations.

Major Gen. Absolom Baird is the Assistant Commissioner for Louisiana, and was also military commander of the department when we visited it. He has undoubtedly improved upon the administration of Mr. Conway.

THE SECRET OF THE NEEDLE GUN DISCOVERED.—The peculiarity of the gun is a secret preparation for igniting the powder near the ball, instead of at the rear of the powder, by which the powder is all consumed and the greatest possible force is given to the charge. It is said, also, that only one person is in possession of the secret, and he is constantly guarded by a force of twelve men from the fatherland, who, if they see any