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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 21, 1866.

COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—This company opened at its office, No. 11 Commercial Place, with a very pleasant mercantile and journalistic reunion. It opens with a subscribed capital of $500,000, under the Presidency of Mr. S. B. Beckner, widely and favorably known as a gentleman of the highest administrative talent, and Mr. Geo. O. Sweet, formerly of the firm of M. D. Cooper & Co., has that business experience and accuracy which are sufficient guarantee of the faithful discharge of his duties as Secretary.

A brisk war has been carried on lately by the New York police against the pickpockets, and with unusual success. It resulted in one day, the first in four years, without an instance of picking or robbery. The *Sun* of the 14th says that many of the most expert of the gentry had fled to Philadelphia, leaving their pictures in most cases with the police.

THE QUESTION OF CLEANLINESS AND HEALTH.

The last medical essay of the lamented Dr. Fenner was a candid acknowledgment of the judgment, energy and efficiency displayed in the sanitary measures adopted in this city when its affairs were under the administration of Federal military authorities. He explained the peculiar circumstances which indeed their vigorous policy in respect to the application of purifying agencies and the maintenance of cleanliness. With the dread anticipation before them of yellow fever and other pestilences which are traditionally associated in the Northern mind with residence in the remote South, they looked upon such a policy as an imperious condition of military occupation. Butler, Banks, Hurlbut, Canby, every officer in every branch of military service, felt keenly that their personal safety was vitally concerned in the matter. On the supposition that their motives were mainly or altogether selfish, Dr. Fenner believed that the city owed them a large debt of gratitude for the sanitary lesson which their policy had taught. For selfishness, on their part, he argued, had done what public spirit on the part of the civil authorities had never done: it had, for once, made New Orleans a clean city, and in doing so had demonstrated alike the practicability and the inestimable hygienic value of cleanliness.

Our municipal affairs have, for about two years, been under civil or quasi civil administration, and it must be said that within this period the situation has become one in which proof of the practical improvement of the lesson denoted by Dr. Fenner is lamentably scant and unassuring. If it is a rare treasure which the fortunes of war contributed to municipal experience, let us hope, notwithstanding immediate appearances, that it is not consigned permanently to unthrifty keeping there to remain like dead capital or an infructuous estate. But to shut the eyes to immediate appearances is not the way to hasten the time when it shall be studied and applied with a sincere and wholesome appreciation.

The intelligent and observing editor of a neighboring country paper, after a visit to the city some weeks ago, wrote that he had never seen the city in so uncleanly a condition. He found its gutters both green and turbid with foulness, its air extremely noisome and malodorous. Referring to the reported presence of cholera, he predicted its spread and malignancy by reason of the harvest which filthy stagnant and impure air were maturing for it. Laying the question of health aside, it is plain that the commercial interests of the city must suffer by prolonging a situation which calls forth such remarks.

As to details entering into the vast aggregate of impurity they baffle enumeration and sicken contemplation. The senses reveal enough without the aid of a sanitary census. Where the eyes may see nothing the nose may prove an eloquent informer. If a sanitary census were taken, however, we can easily conceive a few of the items that would have leading places in it, such as certain staples of agriculture and the comparative increase of populations used to occupy in DeBow's Compendium. There would be frightful statistics of barrels and leagues of rubbish and backyard and kitchen refuse, saturated with rain in the night or morning, and of errards fermenting, seething and reeking under a blistering sun. There would be a unlimited elongation of street gutters *ditto*, and of alley way gutters *dittoissim*. For vignette and colophon and other embellishments, there could be nothing more appropriate than pictures of the chickens, blind puppies and kittens, bloated dogs and cats, which, dead and putrefying, ornament the margins or choke the channels of drains and canals, or else monumentally cron from the passenger in mid thoroughfare look up almost as immovable and everlasting as the sphinxes of the Nile with "blank stone faces, marvellously bland."

It surely concerns our population to inquire whether a situation attended by such developments and portents is to be continued through the summer and into the colder season when according to general opinion, the cholera always tends to be most malignant and epidemic. All experience proves the futility of attempting to establish and of relying and acting upon any positive theory as to its introduction, or of accepting any specific as a sovereign remedy in its treatment. For practical purposes, it behooves us to consider predisposing causes as identical with inducing causes. And foremost among predisposing causes is uncleanliness, personal, household, or general. In the language of the advice just issued to the people of this city by the Board of Health: "Cleanliness of body is all important. Cleanliness in your houses is of equal importance. Keep your apartments dry, never damp. Suffer no decayed vegetables or stagnant water to remain in your yards. Any disagreeable smell from privies, cess-pools or sinks is a proof of their unhealthfulness. Remove them, and lime freely lime, chloride of lime, chloride of soda, and white-wash often. Ventilate well your houses and sleeping apartments." But what can interior cleansing avail if the streets are in chronic foulness and stench from stagnating waters and from all manner of decaying vegetable and animal matter? "Ventilate well your houses and sleeping apartments," is doubtless excellent advice in a normal state of things. But how is it to be followed if the condition without is as bad as that within, or perchance much worse? The principles of ventilation consists in expelling vitiated air and introducing pure and healthful air in its place. The process must be a clear impossibility if the whole city be immersed in noisome effluvia, and when every airhole in a dwelling is more likely to serve as a pestilent than as a defence against pestilence.

If it be said that the city is as clean as it can be made with the funds available in that connection, then it may be remarked as especially strange that an exchequer which can afford the expenses of extra Coroners for certifying deaths from cholera, cannot afford an extra cent for measures designed to remove the predisposing or inducing causes of the disease.

Rice as Food in a Cholera Season.

An article is published in the Louisville *Journal*, in which an eminent physician furnishes the following information:

While laying down no direct course of treatment for cholera, but that prescribed by the physician chosen, and forcibly inculcating the avoidance of all indiscretion and imprudence after the disease sets in, the writer begs to call the attention of the reader to the historical fact set forth by some of our acutest observers, both in and out of the medical profession, of rice-eating people being less liable to cholera, and more easily cured of that disease, than those who subsist upon heavier and grosser food.

Along the whole track of the Egyptian Nile, but more especially toward the Delta, and in the cities of Alexandria and Memphis, the people suffered less from cholera than where this article was less the exclusive farinaceous food. The exemption may be from other causes, but is attributed to the use of rice by analytic observers. The same applies to the people of China, where a large quantity of rice is consumed in conjunction with a liberal supply of dog, cat, and the most of the huge rats which they obtain there.

It will also apply to the people of South Carolina; and the writer was informed by L. L. Anderson, one of the most accomplished writers of the South, that the people in Southern Georgia suffered comparatively little from cholera during its last visitation, and for the reason above suggested. The writer can bear testimony to the exemption from this disease of those whose exclusive vegetable food consists of rice, in the rice-growing regions of Louisiana. And the fast and hot essays and we might say, the profound Dr. Cartwright, of New Orleans. These given to the use of the grosser articles of food, such as fat meat, corn bread, cabbage, potatoes, etc., hot coffee, whisky, gin, malt liquors, as in the United States and England, are more liable to cholera, and less easily cured of it than those living upon a less coarse selection of articles. In the subject of cholera, historically and etiologically as well, and its contagious or non-contagious character, the writer has given some of his most earnest inquiries, and in making up his own opinions has secured those of transcendental authors by direct application, while his misinterpreted intercourse with medical men of ability in the South has contributed much to this end.

Fazy thinks that the prognosis must be a spurious summary. He never could pass one.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 21, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,890

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

European News to the 18th.

London and Liverpool Markets.

Annexation Projects of Prussia.

Design of Annexing Belgium to France denied by the Emperor.

Speech of the King of Prussia not Favorably Received in Paris.

From Washington.

Commercial and Marine News.

Washington, August 20.—The Mexican legation has advices that the French evacuated Monterey and Saltillo, which are in possession of the Liberals. Escobedo, with 1000 Mexicans, expects to be before San Luis Potosi within two months.

Washington, Aug 20.—The State Department has been advised that F. E. Blackerell, a citizen of this country, who was imprisoned as a Fenian in Ireland, has been released by the British Government conditionally on leaving the country forthwith for the United States.

The State Department is officially informed that the Governor General of Canada will suspend for two and a half months the effect of the royal order under which the extra charge upon merchandise entered to examination was raised from four per cent, the former rate, to sixteen per cent. The decree is subject to the approval of the supreme Government.

The celebrated man of locks, Hobbs, of New York, has received the award of the contract for furnishing the Treasury Department with locks for use, under the provisions of the 34th section of the Internal Revenue.

The United States Treasurer is engaged in disbursing the rewards for the arrest of the assassination conspirators. Over $70,000 have already been paid out.

The claim agents have been greatly disappointed in not being allowed to have a hand in collecting the various claims upon this fund, as the Treasurer so arranged matters as to preclude the necessity of the claim agents engaging assistants in order to procure the amounts for them.

New York, August 20.—The first bale of new cotton arrived yesterday from New Orleans, a fine specimen, and speaks well for the quality of the crop now picking.

There were only three lives lost by the fire in Jersey City.

Bank Statement—Increase of loans, $3,600,000, decrease in specie, $87,000; legal tenders, $2,000,000.

Gen. Sweeney has issued an address, exhorting the Fenians to avoid forming party political associations not connected with the cause of Irish freedom.

New York, August 20.—Gold closed at 138¾; U. S. 5-20s 110, 7-30s 106⅝. Cotton closed firm with sales of 1500 bales, Middling Uplands 31¾c, Orleans Middling 36½c. Flour quiet and firm—Southern $9 15@$13 50. Wheat 1c. better. Mess Pork firmer at $32 87. Lard firm at 18½ to 21c. Sugar heavy. Coffee firm. Naval stores quiet—Turpentine 68 to 70c., Rosin $2 87 to $8.

London, August 18, evening.—Annexed are the official closing prices of to-day. Consols for money 88¾, U. S. 5-20s 68¾, Erie Railway shares 72¾, Illinois Central shares 75¾.

Liverpool, August 18, P. M.—The cotton market has been quiet to-day, at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 8000 bales. Middling Uplands 14 d.

The breadstuffs market is firm, except for corn, which is a trifle easier, mixed Western 36s 3d.

The provision market is dull. Pork inactive.

Berlin, August 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the King dom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau and the city of Frankfort.

An affidavit made by Mr. Mullins, clerk to Howard, Dollman & Co., solicitors in London to the United States Government, having been presented to the Court of Admiralty, setting forth that seven steamers, blockade runners, lying at Liverpool, and standing in the name of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., were lawfully the property of the United States, having belonged to the Confederate Government at the termination of the war, the Admiralty issued a warrant for twenty thousand pounds against each steamer. It is alleged that three of the vessels are subject to a pending chancery suit, but by the United States against per volum. The others are the bona fide property of Frazier, Trenholm & Co., and one other belongs to the builders, having never been registered.

Paris, August 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexation of the territory of Belgium to France.

Prague, August 18.—The peace congress is in session and the negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

London, August 18.—There is nothing of importance to report in English politics.

New York, August 20.—Per steamer St. David, at Farther Point.

The steamers Allemania and England arrived out on the 9th.

The London *Times* says the speech of the King of Prussia has not made a favorable impression in Paris, even among those who most approved his success. The absence of any allusion to France or other foreign powers of Solomon Hart, an old and prominent merchant of Louisville, died at Crab Orchard Springs, Ky., to-day.

Southwest Pass, August 20.—The bark Brunswick is aground on the bar. The ship South America and bark America are inside bound out. The schooner Mischief is inside at anchor awaiting steam. Tide very low. Wind S. W., light.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Cholera Still Raging in Cincinnati.—The Soldiers' Convention.—Great Fire in Chicago.—Cholera at St. Louis.—Six Hundred Deaths in one Week.—Gold and Cotton in New York.

Cincinnati, August 20.—There were sixty-nine deaths from cholera on Saturday, and fifty-four yesterday.

Quarantine, August 20.—Arrived: Schooner Morris, Pronti, master, from Havana on the 9th, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, to order, and nine passengers.

The schooner Welcome was to sail soon for New Orleans. The brig Sir Robert Peel, from Havana, with a cargo of molasses consigned to E. Trobgros. She has 14 passengers. Also arrived, schooner Village Gem, from Boston.

Went up last evening in tow, schooner Lottie Weems, Fisk, master, from Havana, with a cargo of sugar and cigars, to order; and bark Somo, from Vera Cruz, in ballast, with 11 passengers.

Remaining in quarantine: Steamship Mexico, schooners Village Gem and Morris, and brig Sir Robert Peel.

Southwest Pass, August 20.—The bark Brunswick is still on the bar. Schooner Mischief, ship South America and bark America are at anchor inside. Weather fine; wind west—light.

New York, August 20. Arrived, Britannia, from Glascow; Albermarle and Washington from Richmond.

Washington, August 20.—The Soldier's Convention at Chicago, will be exclusively composed of Union soldiers who indorse the President.

It is proposed, however, at a later date, to have a Convention composed of Northern and Southern soldiers.

New York, August 20.—The loss by the fire at Jersey City yesterday will reach nearly $2,000,000.

Ten or twelve lives were lost. Fourteen vessels, twenty thousand barrels of oil, and a large amount of cotton and tobacco, were consumed by the fire.

Most of the tobacco belonged to the Italian Government. Among the vessels burned were the schooner Barnett, bark Irtiade, Bremen ship G. H. Vitcher, Dutch brig Lambert, and several schooners and lighters.

There were fourteen new cases of cholera in this city yesterday, and a corresponding number in Brooklyn.

Chicago, August 20.—A fire occurred in this city last night, which destroyed Van Horn, Murray & Co.'s tobacco warehouse and the adjoining buildings occupied by G. & W. Church, Cody Tilman and others. Loss $500,000.

A passenger train on the Michigan Southern Railroad was thrown off the track near Hollisville this morning. Twenty-three persons were seriously injured.

St. Louis, August 20.—There were upwards of 600 deaths from cholera the past week, exclusive of the deaths at quarantine.

New York, August 20.—1 P. M.—Gold 140¼. Sterling exchange quiet at 108⅝. Cotton firm at 31½ to 32c.

ORIGIN OF THE IDEA AND PLAN OF THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A work is just out by Rev. Henry M. Field, brother of Cyrus W. Field, whose name is so conspicuously associated with the project of laying the Atlantic Cable, giving a history of the circumstances which led to the suggestion as well as those which attended its eventual success. In this publication the author, with creditable candor, relinquishes the claim for his brother of originality in regard to the theoretic idea or the general plan of the undertaking, and concedes that he was anticipated in both respects by Professor Morse and Lieut. Maury. This clearly appears from subjoined quotations included in a notice of the book by a New York cotemporary:

Mr. Field's record begins with a history of the construction of the telegraph line to St. Johns, Newfoundland. The project, it seems, originated with Frederic Gisborne, a young Canadian Bishop of Newfoundland, who broached the idea in a St. Johns newspaper, in a communication dated Nov. 9, 1840. Mr. Frederick N. Gisborne, a practical telegraph constructor, at once appreciated the importance of the idea, and in 1851 initiated a movement for building a line from St. Johns to Cape Ray. The enterprise miscarried, and the company which had undertaken it finally failed, involving Mr. Gisborne in all kinds of difficulties and compelling him to sacrifice every penny he possessed. Subsequently, Mr. Gisborne laid claim to having first conceived the idea of running a submarine line across the ocean, but Mr. Field disputes the assertion with some warmth, although he concedes him the highest praise for what he undertook to accomplish in Newfoundland. In 1854 Mr. Gisborne left Halifax and came to this city with the purpose of getting relief from his difficulties from those who were equally involved with himself, but in this he failed. At the same time he did his utmost to revive the old project, and accidentally met at the Astor House Mr. Matthew D. Field, an engineer who had been engaged in building railroads and suspension bridges at the South and West. Mr. Field heard Mr. Gisborne's story with interest, and engaged to speak of it to his brother, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, who had retired from business the year before, and who had just returned from a six months' tour in South America. Mr. Field, the historian of the cable, writes:

"Accordingly Mr. Matthew D. Field introduced the subject, but found his brother disinclined to embark in any new undertaking. Though still a young man, his life had been for many years one of incessant devotion to business. He had accumulated an ample fortune, and was not disposed to renew the cares, the anxiety, and the fatigue of his previous life. But listening to the details of a scheme which had in it much to excite interest, and which by the difficulty stimulated the spirit of enterprise, he at length consented to see Mr. Gisborne, and went to invite him to his house. Accordingly he came, and spent an evening describing the route of his proposed telegraph, and the points it was to connect. After he left, Mr. Field took the globe which was standing in the library, and began to turn it over. It was while thus studying the globe that the idea first occurred to him that the telegraph might be carried further still, and be made to span the Atlantic Ocean. This idea, we will soon appear, was not original with Mr. Field, though he was to be the instrument, in the hands of Providence, to carry it out. It was indeed a new idea to him; but it had long been a matter of speculation with scientific minds, though their theories had never attracted his attention. But once he had grasped the idea, it took strong hold of his imagination, and led him to entertain the Newfoundland scheme, as preliminary to the other. Had the former stood alone, he would never have undertaken it. He cared little about shortening communication with Europe merely by a day or two, by relays of horse and carrier-pigeons. But it was the hope of further and grander results that inspired him, and gave him courage to enter on a work of which no man could foresee the end."

And here was the germ of the Atlantic Telegraph. It was a curious coincidence that when Mr. Field wrote to Lieut. Maury, then at the head of the National observatory at Washington, he received a prompt reply stating that in a letter to Mr. Dobbin, Secretary of the Navy, the Lieutenant had already called attention to the wonderful adaptation for the very purpose of the ocean bottom between Newfoundland and Ireland, as revealed by the soundings of Lieut. Berryman. In this letter of Lieut. Maury, which bears date February 22, 1854, there occurs the following passage which seems almost prophetic in the light of recent events:

"Whether it would be better to lead the wires from Newfoundland or Labrador is not now the question; nor do I pretend to consider the question as to the possibility of finding a time calm enough, the sea smooth enough, a wire long enough, a ship big enough, to lay a coil of wire sixteen hundred miles in length; though I have no fear but that the enterprise and ingenuity of the age, whenever called on with these problems, will be ready with a satisfactory and practical solution of them. I simply desire that at this time to the question in so far as the bottom of the sea is concerned, and as far as that, the greatest practical difficulties will, I apprehend, be found after reaching soundings at either end of the line, and not in the deep sea."

To Prof. Morse, also, the credit of equal, if not of even greater foresight is due. In a letter written as early as August 10, 1843, to John C. Spencer, then Secretary of the Treasury, Professor Morse had detailed the results of certain experiments made in the harbor of New York to show the power of electricity to communicate at great distances, at the close of which he says:

"The practical inference from this law is, that a telegraphic communication on the electro-magnetic plan may with certainty be established across the Atlantic Ocean." Startling as this may now seem, I am confident the time will come when this project will be realized."

Terrible Storm—Loss of Life—Great Destruction of Property.

(Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

St. Clairsville, O., August 13.—This neighborhood was visited last night by the most destructive thunder and rain storm that ever was witnessed here. From about 9 o'clock P. M. until 2 o'clock A. M., the heavens were almost constantly illuminated by lightning, and the rain descended in torrents, over ten inches of water falling in that time.

Many casualties occurred, the most distressing of which is the drowning of an entire family, by the name of Robinson, on Wheeling creek, near Kinsey's Mills, composed of the father and mother and five children. The bodies of three of the children have been since recovered.

The Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad bridge, over the mouth of Wheeling creek, and almost everything movable along the creek bottoms, has been swept away.

A number of houses and barns were struck and consumed by lightning; among them the house of John Downing, near Uniontown, and the barn of Bushrod Hogue, St. Clairsville.

(Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

Chicago, August 13.—The big storm of Saturday which lasted twenty-four hours, and extended all over Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and the north and central part of Illinois, resulted in serious damage to bridges, railway tracks, and considerable loss of life. The *Tribune* to-day has received dispatches from almost every point in the States named. In Wisconsin the damage to wheat has been serious. I should say, likewise, a loss of 25 to 50 per cent; on rye and oats considerably less. Corn suffers nothing. In Iowa the loss in wheat is severe, but not as heavy as in Wisconsin. We have but few dispatches from Minnesota, but the storm has been very severe in that State, and the damage to wheat must be severe. In Northern Illinois, all classes of grain were much injured by the hail storm about a week since. This injury was considerably increased by the storm on Saturday. The aggregate loss will probably reach 15 to 20 per cent. In Central and Southern Illinois, little or no damage has been done to the crop.

Future Prices of Cotton—An English View.

[From the Times of India, June 11.]

It is very encouraging to see that "Surats" are not scarcely discarded as soon as other cotton is within reach. This used to be the case in former years; now, "fair Dholleras" and Berar cotton not only keep their relative ground in the English market, but a steady demand may be counted upon for them, and at a figure much higher in proportion than was obtained in former years as compared with long stapled Egyptian and American. The strenuous exertions that have been made in Western India, by collectors, cotton inspectors, and merchants themselves, in promoting the improved preparation and honest packing of cotton, have told well in raising the character of the Bombay export. In Lancashire it is regarded as quite a different article compared with the dirty and mixed cotton that used to be sent from hence seven or eight years ago. The gratifying result is that our staple export can never again be neglected in the English market. These considerations are, we think, quite sufficient to show that more of our better varieties of cotton are at all likely to fall again to the prices actually obtained before the war. It will, indeed, be needful to push to the utmost every kind of effort that has been made to improve the staple and condition of our cotton. Pardoxical as it may seem, it is true, that the high prices obtained have checked the improvement of cotton. While, so sure of a market, why should the class most to blame for adulteration—those who buy direct of the cultivators—trouble themselves about the distinctions in quality, or take excessive care as to the condition and honest packing of an article for which they can have customers at will? Now, this lawless disparation must be laid aside, and it is reasonable to expect for more care in these respects, seeing that price will depend upon quality as much more than during the last four years. Counting, then, upon the quality of our cotton being improved year by year, there is good reason to hope that a remunerative price will be obtained for it. We shall, indeed, be reminded of the vastly increased production of cotton in other countries, but it must be remembered that the consumption has also increased, in spite of high prices, and with lower rates may be expected ever to expand over fresh regions of the earth.

Early in 1861 the total annual manufacture of cotton was estimated, by a very competent authority, to be represented by the work of six millions of spindles—three for Great Britain, one for Europe and two for America. The writer added: "To furnish this large increase of manufacturing power with the requisite supply of raw material would require an annual increase of 200,000 bales of cotton." That increase was needed, over and above the average exports of several previous years, including, no doubt, one or more of the heaviest years of the slave-grown American production. No one will suppose that anything like that increase has yet accrued from all sources, although the Indian crop of last year was so large; and not merely is it improbable that it will be smaller this year than last, but the supplies from China and Bengal, besides from many of the experimental cotton grounds—stimulated only by high prices—will be almost wholly withheld from the English market. Then we must consider how low are the cotton cloths in all parts of the world, and how, too, is the prospect of a steadily increasing demand. Five years ago Mr. Bailey, M. P., said that the production of cotton manufactures was increasing yearly at the rate of ten per cent, and the exports of cotton goods at two and a half per cent, per annum. There is good reason to believe that this rate of consumption will in the present year be enormously increased, as fabrics must be ready to purchase extensively as soon as the balance of trade will permit, and, the working classes of England being prosperous, there will be a large home demand. In fact, the only check just now to the very rapid increase of English manufacturing industry, and especially in her consumption of raw cotton, is the deficiency of laborers—not the deficiency or dearness of the raw material. As it seems to us, it is the probability of the supply falling short, and the rate of wages rising, that threatens England's manufacturing supremacy much more directly than does the remote prospect of a falling off in the supply of coal.

Although we think there is no probability of cotton falling to the rate of prices before the war, until it is seen what free America can produce, we have always urged that the Indian cultivator must ultimately be prepared for competition with his old rivals in the Southern States. As the price of commodities always tend to accommodate themselves to the cost of production, so the cost of raising cotton under the new system in America will for long determine the price which the Indian cultivator will be likely to obtain. The decision that the negroes when freed will not work industriously is one that is supported only by ignorance or prejudice. There have already been proofs afforded in America of their willingness to work, and their power to produce more than under slavery. If their late masters do not, like the planters in Jamaica, endeavor to thwart the proper exercise of free labor, it is fairly to be expected that the American crop of 1867 will exceed the largest under slavery. It does not follow, even then, that the price of Indian cotton must be depressed to the rates ruling in 1856. The great difference to be looked for as regards the staples in question will expect and must get a higher rate of remuneration. They will probably do more work than under slavery, and they will do it better, but they will require to have spent on them a far larger amount of capital than before. Had it been otherwise their masters would not have fought so determinedly in defense of the great institution, but the planters of cotton will have to pay part of the additional cost which their labor will cause to enter into the price of American cotton.

Indian cotton can be raised at a less cost to the producer than any other in the world, the climate and soil are such as much below the real value of the soil, and the labor in more cotton production can generally be supplied wholly by the family of the ryot. In 1856 cotton was sold at Naples at 14d per pound, and over 10,000 bales were exported from Bombay. This low price was, we believe, remunerative to the ryots, but the year afterwards they obtained 7½d on the spot, and nearly a third more cotton was exported from the central provinces in 1858 the price at Naples had risen to 31½d. In 1859 the exported quantity was exceeded in 1860, simply because much of the land required its usual rotation of crops, the necessity of which the ignorant ryot understands so well. These prices, even yet, would be remunerative to the ryots in the best cotton districts, and if we compare them with the probable and nearly a third more cotton was exported from the central provinces in 1858 the price at Naples had risen to 31½d. but that were a much greater quantity was exported than in 1856, simply because much of the land required its usual rotation of crops, the necessity of which the ignorant ryot understands so well. These prices, even yet, would be remunerative to the ryots in the best cotton districts, and if we compare them with the probable prices in the Liverpool market, it is evident there is likely to be, for another season at least, a fair commercial profit on the chief export trade of Bombay. But the period for extraordinary prices and wild speculation in cotton has passed away, and when existing obligations are disposed of in some way, the man who may step forward to take the place of ruined merchants will probably have a more sober estimate of things than their immediate predecessors have done.

Scenes in the Philadelphia Convention—Scene Yesterday.

Philadelphia, August 15.—Very forbidding was the weather to day, until an hour or so before the hour for the Convention's meeting. Nevertheless the Wigwam was filled by 12 o'clock, and half an hour later not a seat was to be had. Spectators in the galleries narrowly watched the main entrance for the appearance of notabilities.

The first who arrived was Heister Clymer, Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and he was greeted with loud huzzas during the assembling of the Convention. Knots of persons gathered around Beverly Johnson, old Mr. Blair, Hendricks, of Indiana, Dean Richmond, Gov. Orr, Gens. Steedman, Couch, Custer and Cryer, and as soon as a prominent gentleman was descried on the floor of the throngs in the galleries, the fact was made known by their cheers. When Gen. Dix entered the welcome was tumultuous.

After a few appropriate airs by the band, including "Should auld acquaintance be forgot," the Convention was called to order shortly after 12. On the platform were Chief Justice Woodward of Pennsylvania, ex-Gov. Bigler, Postmaster General Randall, Senator Doolittle, several prominent Democrats, originators of the call, and other distinguished gentlemen. The scene, when the vast multitude had become quite still, was grand and imposing. The ladies, whose attendance was numerous yesterday, turned out to day in great numbers, and were attentive spectators of the proceedings.

When Gen. Dix introduce Mr. Doolittle, and the latter stepped forward, thunders of applause burst out from the benches, swelled by a vociferous chorus of shouts from the galleries. He spoke with great deliberation, and in a deep, sonorous voice that reached every ear. We have possessed the Democratic Convention, and fellow citizens of the United States," the emphasis and pause upon the word "United" produced another round of loud and general applause. So with his reference to the Convention as the crowning triumph of peace, which has her victories "no less renowned than war." The allusion to the incident of yesterday, wherein Massachusetts and South Carolina intermingled, produced a similar effect, and when he declared that if the people of Massachusetts could be present here and witness the spirit prevailing, not a man of her present delegation in Congress would be returned, thousands of voices joined in the shout.

Perhaps the crowning feature of the day was President Johnson's dispatch in response to a telegram from Messrs. Browning and Randall. The President's dispatch produced a scene of the wildest and intensest excitement throughout the Wigwam. The public mention of Andrew Jackson's name in a body of the character of the present Convention would of course be sufficient to waken enthusiasm, but in this instance his words of encouragement so flattering to the hopes of his political friends instantly created the greatest delight, which was exhibited in any conceivable manner by shouts and yells, waving and throwing up hats, stamping feet, clapping hands, etc. The climax was reached by the members of the Convention getting upon the benches and giving three tiny cheers, participated in by the crowds of men in the galleries, and seconded by the ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs. Not long afterwards, O. H. Browning, of Illinois, who succeeded Douglass in the Senate, and who is a couple of weeks will take Secretary Harlan's place in the Cabinet, arose to supply an omission in the resolutions, which failed to do the address committee, and he was loudly cheered as his broad countenance and shining scalp appeared above the heads of the seated delegates in his vicinity. The session lasted a couple of hours.

TEXAS COTTON.—The Galveston *Bulletin* of the 18th says:

The accounts from Wharton County are not encouraging. Numerous letters received during the past week all state that the worm is destroying the cotton to an extent that must reduce the yield fully one-half. Advices from Colorado, Fort Bend, Washington and Lavaca Counties are similar.

M. Gay, editor of the Brenham *Banner*, has been arrested and lodged in jail by the President's Bureau for articles published therein. He has refused to pay the fine and been committed to prison. A report of the case has been forwarded to the President through Gov. Throckmorton—*Galveston Bulletin*.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* thinks that the attempt of the Queen has occasioned a deep feeling of discontent in France.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Obtaining Money by False Representations.—The case of Peter Cook, charged with obtaining from Mr. G. L. Laughland an advance of $1200 on some 25 bales of cotton which he represented to have at Bayou Sara, was called yesterday evening in Recorder Ahern's Court.

Mr. Laughland testified his place of business is at No. 64 Magazine street. The accused was introduced to witness at his office; letters of introduction and recommendation were presented, signed R. H. and R. T. Maddox, also R. S. Morse. Mr. Wm. Meyers also recommended the accused as a perfectly reliable man. Witness advanced $1200 to accused on the 25 bales of cotton, and took the following acknowledgment:

NEW ORLEANS, July 11, 1866.

G. H. Laughland, Esq. 64 Magazine street.

Dear Sir—I hereby acknowledge receipt from you of $1200, as an advance on P. C. 25 bales of cotton, now owned by me, and which I hereby obligate myself to ship from Bayon Sara to your address within 10 to 14 days from this date, you to sell the same according to your best judgment, and deduct the usual charges and commissions, and credit my account or remit the proceeds to me as I may afterwards direct. Your obedient servant,

(Signed) PETER COOK.

Robert Brace, witness.

After allowing ample time for shipment of the 25 bales, witness wrote accused on the 1st August, 1865, stating that he hoped to receive in a few days the bill of lading for the cotton, for which he had advanced $1200, no response being received a second and a third letter were forwarded to accused, the latter by hand, but no reply was ever returned. Witness seeing no prospect of obtaining any answer, caused his arrest, which was effected at Baton Rouge within a very recent period. In the office of the Chief of Police he acknowledged having received all the three letters sent to him, he further stated that he did not wish to be criminally prosecuted, that he was well able to settle the claim and would do it, provided witness would not prosecute, witness declined a settlement, stating that the matter was then out of his hands and could only be taken cognizance of by the lawful authorities.

Counsel for accused stated that important witnesses for his client were absent and waived a further preliminary examination.

The accused was to be held in $2000 bail for his appearance before the First District Court, in default of which he was committed to prison to await trial.

Military Occupation of Lafayette Square.—The denizens of our fair city were highly elated yesterday morning on discovering that the military occupation of Lafayette square showed unmistakeable signs of coming to an early termination, the tents were struck, baggage packed off before noon the square appeared deserted, but our sugar anticipations were suddenly to be blasted before nightfall another body of troops re-occupied the ground, erected tents and the square presented the same appearance as if nothing unusual had occurred.

Mortuary Report.—The number of interments for the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, as reported to the Board of Health, was 45, of which 27 were whites, 18 blacks, and 2 not stated. Included in the total, we find but 14 cases of cholera, being a *decrease* of 14 compared with the previous day's report. Of the number 6 were whites and 8 blacks.

Shooting Affair.—J. M. Butler was arrested last evening, about 7½ o'clock, on Robin street charged with shooting and severely wounding a man named Peter Coffee. The shooting took place corner of Robin and New Levee streets. The wounded man was conveyed to the hospital.

Drowned.—A colored man, named Henry, fell into the river at the foot of Dumaine street and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him.

Coroner's Inquests.—The following inquests were held yesterday:

Anne Valet, colored, 54 years old, died at No. 161 Union street of cholera.

Andrew Jackson, colored, 36 years old, died corner of Burgundy and Esplanade streets of cholera.

Julia, a negro from Ouachita parish, died at No. 359 Villere street of cholera.

Geo. Meyer, 28 years old, died at No. 363 Magazine street of general debility. U. S. A.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—William Meek and Mike Coffee, and a number of others, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace, were fined $2.50 each.

John Taylor and Ben. Brown, colored, charged with disturbing the peace, was fined $5 or twenty days in the Parish Prison.

John A. Kernon, charged with disturbing the peace, was fined $5 and $250 bonds to keep the peace, in default of which to undergo thirty days imprisonment.

John Campbell, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace, was fined $5 or five days in the Parish Prison.

Thomas Wallace, charged with assault and battery on Officer Tate, was fined $5 or 10 days in the Parish Prison.

Mary Hinahan and M Board, charged with being drunk, was fined $5 or 10 days in the Parish Prison.

Jas. M Lambert, charged by Bernard Kelly with being drunk and riding in his cab and refusing to pay. He was fined $10 or 20 days in the Parish Prison.

Geo. Abreck, charged with a similar offense, was fined $25 or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

Margaret Hopkins, charged with ill treating a little girl 14 years old, was fined $20 or 30 days in the Parish Prison.

Wm. Anise Brown, charged with kidnapping the daughter of Hugh Smith, whom he permitted to spend a week's vacation in company with the accused, believes his child has been decoyed from her protectors and secreted in the house corner of Clio and Tchoupitoulas streets, or at her residence, near Soraparu and Jackson, on Magazine. Search warrant was issued to search the premises of Nicholas and Ann Finnegan for Mary Ellen Smith, and to bring her with the accused before the Court.

Recorder Leonard's Court.—John Stewart, colored, charged with stealing cross ties, the property of the N. J. and G. N. Railroad Company, was required to furnish $250 bonds for his appearance before the First District Court.

John Regan, charged by John Walker with having committed a murderous assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill, was discharged.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Patrick Haynes, charged with being drunk and disturbing the peace and resisting the officer, also charged with assaulting Lieut. Jacobs while in his custody, was fined $20.

Francis Blackmath, charged with being a vagrant, was sent to the Workhouse for sixty days.

John Williams, colored, charged with the larceny of $75, had his case continued.

J. Douglas, colored, charged with committing an assault and battery on another colored man, had his case continued.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 20, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, the movement in which has been quite limited, with the exception of flour, which is active and improved demand, while operations in our leading stable have been restricted to the sale of 600 bales at unchanged prices—which is of too little extent to make considerable addition to the supply of exchange.

Gold opened week at 140, against 146 to 146¼, the latter the closing rate, and continued dull and drooping till toward the close, when under the influence of favorable telegrams from New York, it rallied, and closed firm at 145¾ to 146. The sales at the Board embraced $2000 500 and 1500) at 145¾, and $570 at 145¾. In the open market the transactions included $7000 at 145⅝, $1100 at 145¾, $10,000 at 145⅞, $1000 at 146, and $10,000 at 145¾ and 146. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American halves at 137 to 137½; a small amount of Mexican dollars at 147½, and 800, for gold, at 1¼ per cent premium.

Foreign Ex