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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1866.

New York papers of the 19th contain some remarkable items relative to the heat and the health of the city. The *Sun* states that from the previous Saturday, four days, the deaths resulting from heat were 300. The mortality among children was very great, 300 under one year of age having died in the same period. Calculating the deaths for the week from the number that occurred in the four days, the aggregate would exceed 1000.

THE MEDINA CHILD-MURDERER AND THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

Mr. Horace Greeley who, in the New York *Tribune*, has long opposed capital punishment under the law and insisted that none but felons have the right to inflict death, inserts in that paper an appropriate apology for Mr. Lindsley, the child-murderer of Medina, N. Y. The evidence in the case puts it beyond doubt that this man caused the death of his own child by excessive flagellation, provoked by the dullness or obstinacy of the boy in failing to memorize and recite a certain form of prayer correctly. Not questioning this fact, the *Tribune* says: "Rational beings need no evidence to prove that this man did not intend to murder his own child; he only meant to do what he mistakenly considered his duty." The *Tribune* then proceeds to argue that, in the worst view, the case was merely the result of "clerical sternness" or the development of a "vicious education."

We repeat that an apology from Mr. Greeley for a clergyman who has whipped the life out of his child because this wretched victim of "clerical sternness" or "vicious education" would not, or could not, say his prayers correctly is appropriate, and eminently so. And we make the assertion in calm and deliberate contemplation of the attitude in which Mr. Greeley himself stands, as a moral torturer and slayer, in the very category to which he sees fit to refer Lindsley. It is not too much to say that, if Lindsley deserves to be hung once, for the killing in this case as the *Tribune* mildly explains it, Mr. Greeley deserves to be hung many thousands of times. Substitute political sternness for "clerical sternness," and bigotry and fanaticism for "vicious education," and behold in Mr. Greeley an embodiment of both qualities, and you have before you the analogue or counterpart, on a vastly enlarged scale, of the Medina clergyman. Lindsley, heinous as his act may seem, possesses over Greeley the enormous advantage of having as yet sacrificed but one victim to his system of teaching religion; whereas a procession of victims, as numerous as the pall bearers which Æneas saw on the hither Stygian shore, await to testify at the Great Day the deadly potency of Mr. Greeley's system of teaching politics.

Lindsley regarded it as a necessity to his comfort of mind and to household peace and discipline, that his children should say their prayers according to the precise pattern which he prescribed. One child would not, or could not, repeat after him the precatory formula. Thereupon the family mansion, large enough before, became too small to hold this clerical martinet and his stupid or obstinate son. Indeed, because the father's breast had shriveled until there was no room in it for one drop of the milk of human or of paternal kindness, the world itself was too narrow to contain both the father and the son who could not, or would not, pray according to set form. Hence the son persisted under the lash of "clerical sternness," and the father triumphantly survives, an object of Mr. Greeley's sympathy as one who went to the logical extremity in doing what he mistakenly considered his duty.

Now, Mr. Greeley holds it to be indispensable to his comfort of mind, and to the proper adjustment of social and governmental affairs, that all his countrymen should learn diligently and recite both promptly and correctly from his political catechism. With those who fail to following his injunction of conformity, whether from intent or from inability, he can not consent to live in the same country. Were it ten times larger, it would not be sufficiently spacious to afford room for himself and living dissentients from his political opinions. He was one of the patriotic errors of the Fathers who framed the Federal Constitution that the territory of the United States would always be large enough to hold men of all opinions so long as their opinions should not assail the Constitution. But when the Lindsley-Greeley order of political agitators and propagandists arose, it was soon evident that no opinions that opposed the dominion of their own were to be tolerated with their consent. Unfortunately the order grew space, and their intolerance became a power that could split the Union asunder, devastate nearly one-half the country, and sacrifice about half a million of lives.

Death or conformity has been the alternative which they have offered to the acceptance of the dissentient. It happened that the latter were for a time confined mainly to that part of the country called the South. It happened that this class would not, or could not, conform as promptly and correctly as required. Whereupon Mr. Greeley and the rest screeched in prose chorus: "If you will not repeat after us our catechism, as it is now worded, and as we shall from time to time choose to revise and add to it, you must surely die, for we can not afford to live under the same government with infidel wretches and reprobates such as you!"

But many remain, after all, who have escaped sacrifice and who are still not indoctrinated or bullied and flogged into conformity. And the hand of mercy, of moderation, of toleration, is outstretched at once in their behalf, and in behalf of the Constitution, the Union, law and order, and the national dignity and tranquility. But the choral screech is again heard of death or conformity. The Lindsley Greeley's of politics, Sumner, Phillips, Wade, Boutwell, Farnsworth, and the like, declare with hideous frankness that they are bent on changing the Government unless it is administered in accordance with their opinions, and on permitting no life to stand in the way of the establishment of their political system, and as to what that is, or would be were they completely ascendant, they have not yet agreed among themselves. We could not, therefore, found a reasonable hope of peace on their definitive triumph and the utter extinction of their present enemies, since the same spirit which they now display against common opponents, they would then display against each other for differences of opinion or policy.

Passengers per steamship Morgan, from Galveston and Indianola.

Messrs Kimbro, Shepherd, Morrill, Grunward and Sutz, Ledesdorfer, W B Ed, Whitehead, Dowd, Dowd, C Francis, Wright, Jno M Fadden, Hermann, Cassard, J F Parlier, W A Nesbit, E Hynes, McKelly, Kelly, Pinkus, E F Lewis, Jno Lewis, Jno Lewis, Montgomery, Adams and lady, Tolmont, Flatow, Hutchinson, Pyle, Pauls, Cohn, Mooney, Mickes M M Scott, Schmidt, Horney and others.

CROPS IN OPELOUSAS AND ATTAKAPAS.—The Natchitoches *Times* says

The corn and cotton crops in Opelousas and Attakapas will be good, according to private letters. From a friend of ours we understand him to say that a planter in the parish of St. Martin had already twenty bales of new cotton which he was to ship to New Orleans by first opportunity.

CATERPILLARS IN OPELOUSAS.—The Opelousas *Southern Sentinel* of the 21st says:

We have just seen an old experienced planter from near Bayou Chicot, who reports that caterpillars have appeared in the cotton on a plantation near Holmesville, and that great fears are entertained that the young cotton will be entirely destroyed in that region by these insects. Unfortunately, owing to an unfavorable spring and bad seed, the greater part of the cotton crop is young for the season.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN CADDO.—We read in the Caddo (Shreveport) *Gazette* of the 20th:

On Tuesday night a party of ten or fifteen negroes, dressed in Federal uniform and armed with U. S. muskets, made an attack upon the premises of Bob Cane, who lives three miles from Shreveport on the Texas road. They began by shooting the dogs, and when the step-son of Mr. Cane came to the window he was killed by a well directed shot. The negroes rushed into the house, broke open the trunks, and carried off some specie and other things they valued. A man sleeping up stairs fired upon the assassins and robbers, and then rushed out of the windows; he was wounded in attempting to make his escape.

Several murders have been committed in this neighborhood by negroes in uniform, and no notice has been taken of them either by the civil or military authorities. We have heard of no search being made and observed no improvement in the discipline of the soldiers.

HORSE FLESH IN PARIS.—The Prefect of Police, in Paris, has issued certain regulations under which the sale of horse flesh is permitted in the city. The animals are to be killed in public slaughter-houses, in the presence of competent Government officials, after a previous examination; the meat is to be stamped before its removal, which is to be effected in close vehicles, and the shops which are allowed for its sale will be indicated by special signs.

A Company has been organized at Cincinnati to establish a mammoth garden for the growth of all kinds of vegetables and fruit, and furnished them to the citizens in vessels on orders. It is promised that marketing by this new method shall cost the consumer a little more than one-half the present prices asked. The company is to have a capital stock of $100,000, and will have a farm of 1000 acres near the city fitted up exclusively for this new enterprise.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,863

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

A National Union Meeting in Mobile---Resolutions Endorsing the Objects of the Philadelphia Convention, &c.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE JOINT RESOLUTION FOR ADMITTING TENNESSEE MEMBERS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT.

TENNESSEE MEMBERS TAKE THEIR SEATS.

Abolition of the U. S. District Court of West Louisiana.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

RUSSIA DISSATISFIED WITH THE PROPOSED ARRANGEMENT.

Ineffectual Projects of Armistice.

AUSTRIA TO FIGHT ON.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, July 24.—The President has signed the joint resolution admitting Tennessee, but says the preamble consists of statements, some of which are assumed, while the resolution is merely a declaration of opinion. It comprises no legislation nor does it confer any power which is binding upon the respective Houses, the Executive or the Senate. The former says, the right of each House under the Constitution to judge of the qualifications of its own members is undoubted, and its approval or disapproval of the resolution could not in the slightest degree increase or diminish the authority in this respect conferred on the two branches of Congress, but he is earnestly desirous to remove every cause of further delay, whether real or imaginary on the part of Congress to the admission of the loyal Senators and Representatives from Tennessee. Notwithstanding the anomalous character of the proceedings, he affixes his signature to the resolution, at the some time his approval is not to be construed as an acknowledgment that Congress has the right to pass laws preliminary to the admission of the representatives from any of the States, nor is it to be considered as committing him to all the statements of the preamble, some of which are without foundation. Among them he states there is reason to believe the Tennessee Legislature has not ratified the late amendment passed by Congress. A part of the message was greeted with derision and laughter by the Radicals, and with applause by the Democrats. Subsequently the Committee on Elections reported favorably on the credentials of the Tennessee members, and an invitation was extended to them to come forward and be sworn. Maynard, Taylor and Stokes appeared and took the oath. This was followed by much applause, and new members received the congratulations of the Speaker and others.

The House adopted an amendment to the miscellaneous appropriation bill increasing the salary of the members of Congress to $5000 per year. The Senate did not take up the matter.

The House committee has reported a bill to pay the rewards to the captors of Jefferson Davis, and of the assassins of Lincoln, which have been postponed. Among the amounts given to the captors of Booth and Harrold, were $17,500 each to Detectives L. C. Baker and E. J. Conger, and $10,000 to Maj. Ackman. For the capture of Jefferson Davis, Lieutenant Colonel Pritchard receives $10,000, each Captain $7,500, etc. The rewards to the captors of Payne range from $10,000 to $250.

Washington, July 24.—Gen. Sickles has declined the Mission to the Hague, and Gen. Dix has been nominated for the position.

Washington, July 24.—A bill has passed both Houses of Congress to abolish the United States Court for the Western District of Louisiana.

Ex-Governor Johnson was rejected yesterday by the Senate as Minister to Venezuela.

Congress will adjourn on Monday, it is believed.

The Moscow *Gazette* of July 13th contains the following highly important announcement: Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things in Europe. If Austria and Prussia will render themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore. Venetia, without Rome, would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous but dangerous to the European equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in northern Germany narrows off Russia in the Baltic. The Russian force of peace does not sanction the efforts to attain supreme power. England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria on the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

A dispatch from Florence, Italy, of July 13th, says the Court of Berlin has declared to the Italian Cabinet that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is admissable. The Italian Government in its reply is said to have announced its resolution to continue offensive operations against the Austrian Empire without relaxation in conformity with the engagement mutually entered into by Prussia and Italy until both three powers shall have obtained from Austria satisfactory terms for the conclusion of peace.

The *Nazione*, of Florence, of July 12, publishes a statement of the conditions of an armistice stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former power demanded the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. The *Nazione* adds that this was admitted by France who undertook to obtain the assent of the Vienna Cabinet to the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian province occupied by Prussia during the armistice. On the part of Italy the conditions were the cession of the Italian territories under the Austrian dominion, including the Italian portion of the Tyrol. Austria was to make the cession direct to Italy without compensation and not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace. It appears that the conditions have been found inadmissable at Vienna and that the Austrian Government has resolved to try the fortunes of war.

Vienna dispatches state the Austrian forces in Venetia are being withdrawn from Italian territory, and the fortresses remain strongly garrisoned for defence without support from the army.

La Venezie, of the 12th, says the attack upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile, and it has been abandoned.

The Emperor of Austria is making concessions to Hungary. He announces that conscription is suspended, and calls upon the Hungarians to volunteer.

Louisville, July 24.—The city presents a holiday appearance on account of the commencement of the 14th annual festival of the National Sengerbund Society. Forty-four societies were represented, embracing delegations from nearly every large city in the Union. The city is handsomely decorated. A grand procession moved to the Hall built for the purpose this afternoon, and gave a musical entertainment which was enthusiastically received. The singing societies were welcomed by the Mayor to the hospitalities of the city in an eloquent speech which was warmly responded to by Professor Hallman in behalf of the Sengerbund. The singing societies hold a grand series of instrumental music at Woodland Garden, which is now in progress. Professors Schwiowski, Hast and Loeller, direct the musical festivities. The festival continues through the week and terminates on Saturday with a grand excursion to Mammoth Cave.

No markets are reported.

Savannah, July 24.—There were twenty-nine deaths from cholera, and thirty-four new cases among the troops on Tybee from 9 o'clock on Monday morning up to 6 this morning.

New York, July 24.—Coupons of '81, 109; dittos of '65, 104¾.

The cotton market closed steady, with sales of 1000 bales at this afternoon's prices. The sales for the week were 15,000 bales; the receipts for the week at all ports amounted to 7000, and the exports to 7000 bales.

The Board of Health reports only two cases of cholera to-day, and three in Brooklyn, of which two were fatal.

Buffalo, Mo., July 24.—A large and enthusiastic Congressional ratification convention held at this place nominated Joseph W. McClurg for re-election. It is estimated 10,000 persons were present.

New York, July 24.—Flour declining; Southern lower, prices ranging from $9 50 to $15 75. Wheat dull. Corn advanced. Lard and whisky dull. Sugar 10¾ to 12¼c. Coffee ¼c. less firm. Turpentine steady at 74c. Rosin steady at $2 75 to $8 50.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 24.—The traverse stake race of a mile and three-quarters was won by R. W. Alexander's horse Morrill. Time, 3:29. Five horses ran.

The second race, two mile heats, was won by Buford's Onward. Time, 3:48¼; 3:49¾.

St. Louis, July 24.—Flour dull and irregular. Wheat slightly better at $1 80 to $2 16. Corn, Oats and Provisions unchanged. Whisky $2 21.

Passengers from Montana brought to St. Joseph yesterday $300,000 worth of gold dust.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Flour dull; extra $8 to $9. Wheat dull at $1 75 to $2 30. Corn and Oats unchanged. Whisky dull and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Mess Pork $32. Bulk meats 14¾ to 17c. Bacon 16¾ to 21c. Lard dull at 20c. Cotton dull at 23c.

Cincinnati, July 24.—J. C. Healy, a lawyer of this city, fatally shot Thos. F. Corrie, clerk at the Spencer House, to-day.

Vicksburg, July 24.—Passed down W. R. Arthur at 11 A. M., Virginia at 12 M., Fashion at 6 P. M., and M. S. Mepham at 7 P. M. River falling.

Mobile, July 24.—A large meeting of citizens was held last night to appoint delegates to the State Convention adopting the following resolutions. The first resolution approves the Philadelphia Convention as the only means by which the Constitution can be preserved, the equality of the States maintained and the South restored to her original proper place in the Union. The second resolution states that, laying aside all past differences, burying all animosities in good faith and sincere devotion, to our country and liberty, we propose to meet with the people of all sections of the United States to restore the Union and Constitution. The third resolution authorizes the chairman of the meeting to appoint twelve delegates to represent the county of Mobile in the Selma State Convention which meets on the second of August, to appoint delegates to the National Union Convention at Philadelphia.

Shreveport, La., July 24.—The steamer Texas, Stanton, master, from Galveston and Indianola passed up at 12 M.

List of passengers per steamer Texas—Mrs Hubbard and 2 children, F. Boyle, Buckley, Stanley, Shaffer, Kavanagh, Burt, Bayley, Trainor, Holloban, Kane Johnson, Thorn, Capt Harry, Whitney, Williams, Thorn, Marks, Campbell, Kerr and 20 on the deck.

Manifest per steamship from Galveston, Texas Express Co., 5 packages sundries, Ben Forster & Co., hundred head of cattle, White & Co, one hundred and nine head of cattle.

From the Galveston *Daily News* of July 22d—Arrived July 21, schooner Empire State, Chesley, St. Marks. Cleared July 21st, schooner Edilow, Babcock, Brazos San Iago. Vessels in port, steamships Virginia, Spencer, New York, E. Read, Sinclair, New Orleans; barks Olivia Davis, Hero, New York, Orlando, Baker, New York, Bremen Jason, Thalon, Liverpool, British Helen, Jones, Liverpool, British The Prince, Cook, Liverpool; brigs Minnie Abbie, Fuller, Boston, Jennie Freyhofer, Baltimore, Jennie Cushman, Churchill, Boston, Bremen Fortuna Freytag, Bremen, Crocus, Johnston, St. Johns, Jessie Raynes, Jones Boston, British Prince of Wales, Liverpool; schooners Empire State, C. Helsey, S. Marks, G. W. Dell, Ellis, Tigerville, Geo. Henry, Brazor St. Iago, Mary Smith, Nancia, H P Russell, New York; Nancy Mills, Krable, Tampa Bay.

Mobile and Montgomery—News Other, Saturday Evening, July 21—Nothing of importance has transpired in the gold market to-day—115 has been the rate paid by the banks and bankers. Mexican silver is at the same, and American 138 to 139. In our article of yesterday, the types made us say Mexican doubloons were taken at sixteen dollars and twenty five cents, whereas, fifteen dollars and twenty five cents is the proper price. Spanish doubloons are worth $15 75, and sovereigns $4 80. Exchange is active with an upward tendency—New York ¾ to 1 per cent premium, and New Orleans ¼ gold drafts 1½ to 2 on New York, 1 per cent on New Orleans. Freight to Liverpool by sail 3d: New York dull—cotton 1c. wool 5c., by steam, cotton 1c., wool 1½c.

Wind S. E. Weather fine.

The bark St. Paul, for Havre, went to sea this forenoon.

Philadelphia, July 23.—Four cases of cholera are reported today by the Board of Health.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Later from Europe—The Great Eastern Paying Out the Cable—135 Miles Laid—The Signals Perfect—The War Continues—More Fighting—English and Russian Opinions—The Italians in Padua—Foreign Markets—Political Meeting at Charleston, S. C.—From Southwest Pass—Gold and Cotton in New York To-Day.

New York, July 24.—The steamer Scotia brings the following news:

Queenstown, July 15.—The Great Eastern is paying out the cable. The reports of Saturday afternoon from her are that one hundred and thirty-five miles have been laid. The signals are perfect throughout.

Liverpool, July 14, P. M.—Of the 7000 bales sold to-day, 1000 were taken on speculation and for export.

The market is dull with but little inquiry. Prices are weak at a decline of ¼d. Middling uplands are quoted at about 13¼.

Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn is easier.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 14th says negotiations were still pending, and the best feeling prevailed between Prussia and France; but the latest advices seem to indicate that the war will continue.

The Prussians occupied Prague and still advancing.

Benedek's army is organizing and is 160,000 strong, exclusive of the cavalry and artillery. They are on the line of Olmutz and Brunn.

The Prussian headquarters, the French Emperor will probably find himself again the real arbiter of Europe. It is a position which lofty ambition would disdain to abuse.

The London *Sun* compares the cession of Venetia to France, as an act of a debtor who makes away with his property when on the eve of bankruptcy. There is a warm and frankness about the Austrian Government that is decidedly exasperate Prussia. If Austria wants the army corps in Italy near Vienna to make better terms, Prussia dare not be expected to aid her in setting them at liberty. There is no doubt that the refusal of French mediation would be a very serious event, but it would not be safe to conclude too abruptly that the powerful word of Napoleon will implacably refuse peace to Europe.

The London *Post* thinks that the least Prussia can ask, with Vienna lying open to her victorious march, is *ut possidetis*. This implies the acknowledgment of her absolute possession of the Elbe Duchies, the free towns of Electoral Hesse, and other small Duchies, the kingdoms of Saxony and Hanover, and the province of Bohemia. They may choose to dictate a peace at Vienna rather than at Paris, but they dare not.

Discontent in Vienna.

At Vienna the reverses suffered by the Austrians previous to the battle of Sadowa, produced a marked discouragement. The journals, however, protest against such a disposition of the public mind. The Vienna *Gazette*, while admitting that there was reason for all patriotic feelings to be painfully affected, declares that the depression was greater than was justified by the circumstances, and adds—In the dispatch sent grave conjunctures, which is nevertheless so full of hope, the government feels more than ever bound to intimately it is united with the people of Austria. From them it, however, demands an absolute confidence. That iron calmness that sentiment of fidelity which now, as at all times, distinguishes every Austrian soldier, should serve us as an example. The lapse of a few hours may bring about a complete change, and a decisive victory. With the valor of the soldier should be shown the courage of the citizen. The noble task of glorifying the victory has fallen to our sons and brothers who have rushed to the battlefield in their august sovereign, and not to us. Our duty consists in rendering ourselves worthy of their deeds. Courage, resolution, strength, self reliance and all those qualities which form the civic virtues should animate our hearts.

The Vienna *Free Press* makes the same appeal to public opinion, and in a manner similar hopes. It, however, blames the system of operations, and shows that in the majority of the engagements, and especially at Skalitz, Nachod and Munchengratz the Austrians were always inferior to their adversaries. It also remarks that the Prussians would have met which much more difficulty in Bohemia if a popular war had been proclaimed, an a levy of the people in a mass organized against the invaders.

Hot Weather in New York and Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia *Ledger's* New York correspondent writes on the 17th:

The heat is really fearful, and, if we do not have rain or a change for the better soon, it will seriously on the business interests of the city, as well as on the public health. Wall street, and most of the commercial thoroughfares down town, were well high deserted after 3 o'clock this afternoon, and with the mercury ranging from 96 to 103 in the shade, the few merchants, bankers and brokers who remained after that time seemed to have only energy enough to go to their homes.

The *Ledger* of the 18th says:

Every one is complaining of the excessive heat, and its effects are seen all around us in the general lassitude of the people. The present week, as far as it has gone, has been almost unrivalled in the history of Philadelphia for its great and steady sultriness. Yesterday the thermometer at the *Ledger* office, in the shade, on the Chestnut street front, stood at 101 degrees at 12 o'clock, and 104 degrees at 3 o'clock.

Lord Brougham, now 88 years old, has inscribed over the door of his villa at Cannes the well-known lines:

"Invenal quietem: spes et fortuna valete!
Sat me lusistis: ludite nunc alios!

(I have reached a safe harbor; hope and fortune, I bid you farewell! You have often enough disappointed me; now go and disappoint others!")

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock, A. M.		Fahrenheit,	82	deg.
12	" M.	"	88	"
3	" P. M.	"	90	"
6	" M.	"	89	"

MASS MEETING:—In response to a call for a Mass Convention of the *friends of President Johnson*—a considerable portion of our citizens assembled in Lafayette square last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of delegates to the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 14th of August next. The stand erected for the speakers was brilliantly illuminated with red, white and blue transparencies. Music enlivened the intervals during the speaking. The meeting was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.—Resolutions were unanimously adopted in conformity with the object and spirit of the Convention; and also a special resolution against the project for reviving the Convention of 1864. The list of Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention designated by the Democratic Central Executive Committee, heretofore announced, was ratified with unanimity.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last evening—President Bosworth presiding.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to enter into a contract with John I. Walsh for repairs on St. Mary's Market at $2200, on Claiborne Market at $1125, on the Vegetable Market at $2800, on the Fruit Market at $873, on Port Market at $1550, and on Ninth Street Market at $1900, was adopted.

Also a resolution to enter into a contract with D. J. Wasson for repairs on the Moal Market at $2900, and on the Magazine Market at $2250, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Also a resolution to enter into a contract with John Bisbey for repairs on Lafayette Market for $1500, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution that the Street Commissioner be authorized to have Dauphin and Romper streets repaired at the expense of the City Rail road Company, if said Company should fail to make the necessary repairs within two weeks after the passage of this resolution, was adopted.

A resolution that the City Surveyor be authorized to confer with the Commercial Water Works Company for laying pipes on Locust street, between Compte and Canal, was adopted.

A resolution authorizing Frank Kock to erect a small forge at No. 56 Camp street, near Felicity road, was adopted.

A remonstrance against the laying of a railroad track along Royal street from the property holders of that street was read and referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to remove certain property recently sold by the city, was adopted.

A resolution to enter into a contract with H. S. Armstrong, for the delivery of 150,000 barrels of Lake shells on the Levee at 31¾ cents per barrel was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Landings was then presented.

A resolution directing the Street Commissioner to repair the road between the Bayou St John and Milneburg lake side was adopted.

A resolution granting permission to John Clement to erect a stable was adopted.

The ordinance for building a railroad on Claiborne and other streets, was, after considerable debate, laid over the next meeting.

The resolution authorizing payment of $100, to F. Borge, for ballast taken out of the lake city, which had been defeated at previous meeting, was, on motion, reconsidered and passed.

The adjudication of contracts for building and repairing all the wharves were approved and ratified.

The Board then adjourned to meet on next Thursday evening, at 7 o'clock.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Mr. McCulloch in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, and after some slight amendment were adopted.

A report from the City Treasurer was received for the week ending 21st instant. Receipts during the week amounted to $53,321 02. Expenditures, $77,181 06. Balance on hand $35,533 37. The report was adopted.

The Comptroller's weekly report was read showing that checks had been drawn during the week to the amount of $55,134 23, and returned. A further report was received concerning the sale of contracts made by him on the 21st, as follows:

No bid was made for the contract for running the Canal Street Ferry.

Contracts for building and repairing the wharves were made as follows:

1st and 3d Districts to Wm. Kirsch.

2d District to Jerome Hanly. Philip Drumin security.

4th District to Henry Ellerman.

The contract for filling the batture with sand was awarded as follows:

1st contract—from Canal street to College sold at 36c. per cubic yard, to Jas. H. Rice.

2d contract—from Calliope to Race street at 29c. per yard to Nick Connell.

3d contract—from Race street to Felicity road at 38½c. per yard to Richard Relf.

4th contract—from Canal to Esplanade street at 23c. per yard to M. Jeff Thompson & M. Kenna.

5th contract—from Esplanade street to lower limits at 35c. per yard to M. Jeff Thompson & M. Kenna.

6th contract—from Felicity road to upper limits at 35c. per yard to H. Ellerman.

The contracts for cleaning all and repairing the improvements were sold, as follows: 1st Ward, at $6,800 per annum, to J. J. Winter; 2d do, at $10,800 per annum, to do; 3d do, at $19,000 per annum, to J. B. Rust; 5th do, at $6,000 per annum, to T. J. White; 6th do, at $7,550 per annum, to do; 7th do, at $6,750 per annum, to do; 7th do, at $6,150 per annum, to do; 10th do, at $5,000 per annum, to J. L. Winter; 11th do, at $1,450 per annum, to B. S. McDonough.

Contracts for repairing the streets and levees were awarded as follows: 1st Ward, at $3,000 per annum, to T. J. White; 2d do, at $3,800 per annum, to do; 3d do, at $2,800 per annum, to do; 4th do, at $2,400 per annum, to Patrick Lane; 5th do, at $2,000 per annum, to Jas. Buckley; 10th do, at $500 per annum, to J. L. Winter; 11th do, at $850 per annum, to Jas. Mahoney.

The adjudications marked (thus ') have not yet complied with the requirements of the law, and the Controller awaits further instructions as to the offering of a resale of the same.

On motion of Mr. Prague, that portion of the Controller's report relative to repairing the wharves was recommitted, and a resolution adopted in accordance with the adjudications made by the Controller—and sent to the Upper Board for concurrence. The Board then adjourned to meet to-night at 6 o'clock.

New Appointment.—Lucien Adams, ex Recorder Fourth District, was yesterday appointed Sergeant of the First District Police, vice Aleck White, resigned. Sergeant Adams has been assigned to duty at Precinct 3.

The Recent Fatal Affray on Canal Street.—Chas. Stokes was arraigned yesterday before Asst. Recorder Cunningham, charged with the murder of Jas. Bradley. Attorney General Herron appeared for the prosecution, and A. P. Fields, Esq., for the defence. Chas. Conklin being duly sworn testified, that the deceased came to witnesses house about 10½ o'clock, P. M. on the 20th inst., and asked witness to take a walk out Canal street—went into coffee house corner Tremé and Canal streets—deceased told bar keeper "he could whip any d—d son of a bitch in the house." The remark was repeated—accused replied "there is nobody here who wants to fight"—heard accused repeat the remark to bar keeper "let us go"—saw deceased strike accused in the face and then grapple him—in the scuffle heard three shots—accused exclaimed "you will strike me will you"—deceased reeled and fell, exclaiming "I'm a dead man."

A number of other witnesses were heard, but the testimony is substantially the same as that elicited at the *post mortem* examination. The accused was held in $3000 bail for his appearance before the First District Court.

Assault and Attempt to Rape.—Wm Zelinskie, a respectable looking German, was yesterday arraigned before Recorder Moore, charged with assault and battery with an attempt to commit a rape on one Elizabeth Dale, whose reputation, as appeared in the evidence, was not altogether of the purest. The attempt was alleged to have been committed near the vicinity of Calliope and Magazine streets, about the hour of 7 P. M. From the evidence adduced and the marks visible on the neck of plaintiff, the charge of assault and battery was clearly established to the satisfaction of the Court, who held the accused in $500 bail for his appearance before the First District Court to answer the charge.

Violent Assault.—Jas. Gorman, Co. G, 1st U. S. Infantry, was violently assaulted on Barracks street yesterday evening. The injuries received by the assailed were of a serious character. He was at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital in an ambulance. Jas. Riley, John Kennedy, Richard Lusk and Sarah Smith were all arrested, on information received, as being the assailants of Gorman.

Suicide.—The body of a white man supposed to be John Butler, employed a short time ago at the Charity Hospital, and about 45 years old, was found yesterday morning in a house in rear of Milneburg, by officer Garcia, of the Third District police. The body was found suspended from a wood pile, while in the vicinity lay a carpet bag containing two pairs of pants and some gentlemen's wearing apparel. From the appearance of the body it is judged the suicide was committed several days ago.

Recorder Cunningham's Court.—Assistant Recorder Cunningham presiding.—Ellen Murphy, charged with drunkenness, was committed to the Workhouse for 60 days. Sam Wilson, charged with vagrancy, was committed for 90 days.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Thos Cooney, J. H. Modlin, J. Sinclair, Fanny King, and John Keane, all charged with being drunk, were fined $5 each and to Mondays 25 to 36.

Georgia Richard, colored, charged with being tawdy and abandoned, was fined $10 or 30 days in the Workhouse.

HEAT IN NORTHERN CITIES.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of the 20th says:

The great sultriness now prevalent in all parts of the United States, seems without a parallel outside of this country. Our exchanges are all commenting upon this fact. A Boston paper mentions that a newspaper of Savannah, now in that city, says they have no weather there like the terrible heat of this summer, yet Savannah is one of the warm ports of the West Indies, says nothing there can equal it, while a Brazilian, from Para, says such torrid heat as has prevailed this week was never known at his sequatorial home. Similar accounting come to us from all quarters, but with all the remark about the heat, we nowhere see any one advancing any theory to account for it. Meteorologists during the cold year last winter used to talk of icebergs in the Gulf stream. Where are those icebergs now? No reason is given for the intense heat, such as was then advanced as the cause of the intense cold. It is probably too hot to theorize about it or say anything else now.

The Press on the Late Caucus Proceedings of Republican Members.

There is little doubt that the violent denunciations and revolutionary threats made against the President in the recent caucuses of Republican members of Congress, have tended to injure the party. Every Northern and Western paper, except extreme Radical ones, has severely condemned the language and the spirit that marked those occasions. The New York *Sun*, for example, an independent conservative, and usually anti-Southern in sentiment, says:

Such proceedings are disgraceful to those who participated in them, discreditable to the country, humiliating to every citizen whose national pride carries him above the strife and clamor of party politics, and they never ought to have existed publicly. The tirade of abuse against the President, in which nearly every member indulged, was more befitting bar-room loafers than Senators and Representatives of the United States. Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, said the President was a traitor to the party and the country, and that he was ready for any measure, however desperate, which would put the Government into the hands of the rebels." Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, said "he believed Andrew Johnson to be just as thoroughly a traitor as Jeff. Davis." Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois, denounced the President as "a traitor—a madman—in league with rebels and Copperheads." Senator Lane, of Indiana, branded all supporters of the President as "the bread and butter brigade," and declared "that a million of soldiers would flock to the capital to sustain Congress against the tyranny of the President." But it is not necessary to make further extracts. Such language as that above quoted was uttered by nearly every member of the caucus, and he who reviled and abused the President the most shamefully received the loudest applause. Now there is neither justification nor excuse for this undignified and disreputable conduct of Congressmen. They know that there is no truth in the repeated declaration that the President is a traitor to his country. Let them call him a traitor to his party, if they will, for he certainly has abandoned it; let them accuse him of political inconsistency, if they like, for he has unquestionably shown it; but let them remember that in the great struggle for the Union through which we have just passed, no man stood by the Union more firmly than Andrew Johnson. It comes with an ill grace for Congressmen who remained in their comfortable Northern homes during the war to impeach the patriotism of the President. It is to be expected that the majority party in Congress will use every possible means to obstruct the political plans of the President. There is no reason to find fault with them on this ground, for the President has deserted them and joined over to the Democratic party; but they should act in a manner worthy of representatives of the United States, and not in the excessively warm weather had given them the rabies.

Montgomery Blair's Speech at Reading, Pa.

Mr. Blair was received enthusiastically. He felt happy in being in old Berks to catch the inspiration of Democracy. He was proud to here relieve his Democratic alliance, upon the platform of the Constitution and the Union (Cheers.) The platform now means something. For after Lincoln died and war it was proper to ask whether mere factionists should keep the country divided for the sake of party. That is the only issue. Though often differing with the Democracy, yet he could not impeach them. They loved the Union and the Constitution, and free government, and would defend them at whatever cost. He knew it was a most cheering spectacle to him to witness Democratic devotion to the Government, for the last Administration, of which he was a member, had treated its opponents often harshly and unjustifiably, and yet Democrats poured out freely their blood and treasure to save the Union. He said the Radicals wished to govern the country by force, for if they carried the elections this fall, Andrew Johnson would be impeached and turned out a man of their own choice made President. [Indignation.] They meant to govern thirty six States by just as many as they thought proper to admit to representation. The result would be two Presidents and two Congresses, because the Democracy, faithful to the Constitution, will recognize the Southern members. He told the audience that leading Republicans in Washington, when one turned to him and said:

"Yes, and we will have you put where we have Jeff Davis now, hanged dishonorably and he replied, his spirit, said Mr. Blair is burrying the country into a new rebellion, in which the battle fields will be among you. Let it come. Mr. Blair and me, he did not want to see it, but counsel your Radical friends, and let them see what the loss of dominion in their party is leading to." He returned the doctrine of secession, claiming that, while not expressed in words, yet the sense and meaning of the Constitution were every one of it. The new tangled Constitution the Radicals were putting upon the country was a contrivance by which Southern negroes were to be populated with the whites, so that a negro in South Carolina would balance a white man's vote in Pennsylv