THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, AUG. 20, 1866.

We are obliged to Purser L. L. Young, of the steamer Marrimack, for the latest New York dates by steamship, being to the 11th.

The Purser of the Geo. Washington has our thanks for newspaper favors, including New York dates of the 11th.

NEWSPAPER AGENCY AND BUREAU OF CORRESPONDENCE.—We have received the card of a "General Newspaper Agency and Bureau of Correspondence," established in this city at No. 59 Canal street. The agency is conducted by a firm, composed of Edwin E. Overall, whose veracitility and enterprise have been heretofore attested, Thos. Tardrew and H. C. Thompson, under the style of Overall, Tardrew & Co. The agency includes subscription, advertising and collecting business in New Orleans for newspapers throughout the United States and Europe.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

If these was before the slightest lingering chance of reconciliation between President Johnson and Congress and the party which it represents, that chance is utterly dissipated by the action of the Philadelphia Convention, by the President's distinct and unqualified endorsement of that action, and by the bold and decisive language in which that endorsement is expressed. It argued to Cortez either great confidence or great desperation when he burned his ships before setting out for the capital of the Montezumas. President Johnson, in planting himself on the declarations of the Philadelphia Convention, and in putting himself, virtually, at the head of the movement organized by that assemblage, has not hesitated to burn his ships. There could be no more conclusive attestation of his sincerity and courage, and let us trust that the confidence which he expresses in the final issue will prove to have been well founded. Before the 14th of August he had no party. He was repudiated, denounced, vilified, ferociously menaced by the political organization with which he was associated when elected Vice President and when called by constitutional succession to the Presidency.

There were considerations of expediency, if not of principle, deemed of such force as to make it impossible for him to affiliate with the opposite party. But it was clear that, without organized support, his contest with the Radicals would be doomed to confusion and bitter failure. The Philadelphia Convention has done that which he so vitally needed, it has organized, without respect to pre-existing parties, elements or support wherever they were to be found. This gives him what has often in history proved the most efficient of all parties, a party evoked into existence and inspired with its purpose by the immediate emergency. This purpose, as the President interprets it, is the salvation of the country, the maintenance of Constitutional liberty, the defeat of those whose desperate course tends directly to one of three conditions, the despotism of a faction, the despotism of a single tyrant, or general anarchy. Surely there remains in the country enough of conservatism of enlightenment, of patriotism, to sustain such a purpose to a triumphant conclusion.

The steamship Geo. Washington, E. V. Gager, commanding, from New York the 11th, arrived yesterday with merchandise and passengers to A. Moulton.

The following is a list of her passengers:

E Palca, Miss Meteer, O Durong, Chabner, H Mitchell, L Baron, A de Coppens, W Mendez, Chas Gagne, Mrs Thompson and servant, J Gallagher and child, J L Dostier, J Canby and lady, W H McKean, T P Bruce, F Miller, Mrs J T Heron, 1 children and nurse, Mrs J A Sieffer, infant and servant, Geo Wilkinson, Rev E G Berryman, J Aldebert, Jas Graham, Henry Watkins, M Schneider and nephew.

Slanders on the south.

The following is an extract from a speech of Senator Doolittle, recently delivered at Buffalo. Mr. Doolittle, it must be remembered, is himself a member of the "Republican party:"

Having received a letter from a man of the South, who was once in Congress, and whom I knew very well—I refer to Mr. Curry of Alabama, and who is now the President of one of the colleges in that State—and he having stated in his letter to me that the South was completely caricatured in some of the testimony which was given before the Reconstruction Committee in Washington, and having made that statement on the authority of Mr. Curry in the Senate of the United States, I drew from a gentleman in the State of New York, who has been known to some of you present, and whose name I will not withhold—I refer to Col Taylor—a letter, an extract from which I will now read. Speaking of the condition of the South, he says:

"Allow me to say that I have been in the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi since December last—that I was a Whig and am a Republican, and hence looked close at Southern society. I have no hesitation in denouncing the reports in Northern newspapers of outrages upon the blacks and upon Northern settlers as utter fabrications, or malicious exaggerations. I traveled by rail, by water, on horseback, on foot, in company and alone, by day and by night—totally unarmed except a pocket-knife—purposely, openly and frankly, declaring to every one I was a 'Yankee and a Black Republican.'

I met others who had traveled on horseback from Florida to Mississippi, who, like me, were Republicans, and I do assure you I would sooner travel throughout the South than the North, so far as personal safety is concerned. To go from here to the South is like passing out of the world of the week into the Sabbath—all is quiet—all are trying to work for a living—for all are on a level, and compelled to work with their own hands. Yankee land does not present a more active, industrious scene, than the whole South nor could Yankees display more energy, integrity and recuperative power, in standing on nothing. To say that the South is caricatured in the North does not express it. She is slandered, vilified, wickedly, infamously belied. Were the South to come North she would not recognize herself—if she did, she would disown herself. Were the North to go South, she would be astonished at the misrepresentations and falsehoods, and with the cruelly unjust and erroneous sentiments prevailing here.

"I assure you, sir, that this terrible public opinion that is driving the North to the support of the startling and dangerous centralization of power in Congress, is based upon falsehood, misrepresentation. As I expect to be judged by my Maker on the great day of final judgment, I state to you solemnly that, from extensive travels in these States, from conversation with all classes and colors, and after listening, to hundreds, I believe before high Heaven, that all these newspaper reports of hatred to and outrages upon blacks by whites, and of molestation of Northern settlers, are baseless, wicked fabrications, concocted and reported expressly to crush the fearful public opinion which should sustain the change of the fundamental principles of the Constitution.

J. B. MAGRUDER AND JEFF DAVIS—In a letter to the *Memphis Times*, Gen. Magruder says:

I have been presented by a friend with a copy of Dr. Craven's book, and regret to find on reading it, that Mr. Davis indulges in unfriendly animadversions on those who, at the termination of the war, thought proper to leave the country. I believe that, closely confined as he was, Mr. Davis remained in entire ignorance of the circumstances which made this course on our part not only correct, but patriotic. But I there are any who entertain a different opinion, I think I but represent the feelings of our compatriots abroad when I request a suspension of that opinion until a release of our ex President from confinement and his freedom from persecution shall have enabled us to defend ourselves, and should this be not conceded, I for one would prefer to rest under undeserved censure rather than add the weight of a feather to the cares which already so cruelly oppress our former chief.

RAW MEAT AND SPIRITS TO CURE CONSUMPTION—An English paper prints the following:

M Fuster proposes to cure all cases of consumption by the administration of raw meat and spirits. Although his method of treatment has not been long employed by continental physicians, considerable testimony has been borne to the great success which has attended its employment. The new treatment has now been tried satisfactorily in two thousand cases of phthisis. The raw meat is reduced to a pulp mixed with sugar to conceal its unpleasant flavor, and administered in doses of one hundred to three hundred grammes per day. The alcohol of the strength of twenty degrees Baume, is given in doses of one hundred grammes per day.

The Chicago *Tribune* says that its friends will carry Ohio by forty thousand, Indiana by thirty five thousand, Illinois by forty five thousand, and all the Western States east of the Rocky Mountains by an aggregate majority of over two hundred thousand. These Radical prophets are counting their chickens before they are hatched. They don't seem to know that their old hen is sitting on bad eggs.—*Louisville Journal*.

THE MATAMOROS REVOLUTION—We read in Fisk's Galveston *Bulletin* of the 17th the following, relative to the deposition and flight of Carnival:

From an editorial published in the Ro Grande *Courier* on the day of the revolution, the 15th, it appeared that Carnival desired to levy a loan of $60,000 on the inhabitants of Matamoros. The editorial in question is evidently written in the interest of the revolution. It asserts that Carnival had represented the undersigned as one of the Liberal cause, and it excuses him of trying to the assassination of merchants, on the ground that Carnival's army. It is difficult to make out the situation of Escobedo's army. In one place he is represented as triumphant, in another the *Courier* says there are well pushed, constant rumors of his defeat. The only thing which is clear is that the Liberal leaders have generated among themselves. They are no longer kept together by the coherent power of that specie traits, which seems to have been spirited away. The American General Lew Wallace, who, with Carnival, had to fly from him to Brownsville.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1866.

The New Orleans Bee.

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LOUISIANA AND THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Amid the warlike complications in Europe and the political troubles and perils in the United States, it is gratifying to observe that the prospect of the grand exposition of the world's industry and art at Paris in 1867 is steadily progressing towards consummation. The fact is a silent though forcible protest against the shocks of war and the menace of armaments. It testifies the unshaken faith of men in the ascendency of the principle of peace in the true condition of the world's growth and civilization, just as sunshine and dew, rather than fire and tempest, are elements of vegetable life and expansion. All civilized nations are preparing to assist appropriately at the approaching triumph and coronation of peace, and each may expect to shine more brightly in the reflected rays of the common stock of glory.

The ordinary commerce of nations is for the most part a selfish and superficial conversation. Their diplomatic intercourse may be but too justly described as audible reticence, articulate concealment, a phraseological masquerade. But in a reunion such as contemplated by the project of the Paris Exposition, the multifarious products there brought together from all parts of the globe will be eloquent symbols by which men of all nationalities may converse in the disingenuous language of industry, of the useful and fine arts, and also of nature in all her mysterious laboratories and strange and beautiful creations.

There was at one time in the United States some absurd and puerile repugnance to the adoption of any provisions for securing adequate facilities for the representation of this country at the Exposition, a feeling that naturally found utterance through Congressmen who are Radical in politics and Japanese in respect to commerce and industry. But Mr. Seward and others connected with the Administration or with Congress did not believe that, while other countries were preparing to put theirights together for an illumination of the world's civilization and progress, the United States should hide here under a bushel because the Prince Imperial was President of the French Commission or because a few French troops remained in Mexico. Thanks to the more liberal views and the exertions and influence of those, measures were at last taken, though somewhat too late to be completely satisfactory, to secure space in the Industrial Palace on the Champs de Mars for products that might be sent from the various parts of this country, and Commissioners have been appointed to superintend their transmission and their proper disposition for display.

The States were invited to appoint Commissioners to co operate with those of the United States, and Louisiana has, fortunately, as her Commissioner Mr. Gottlieb, of whose qualifications we have heretofore had occasion to speak. This gentleman, we understand, has received cheering proof of the interest taken in the matter by agriculturists and others in Louisiana, and of their desire to contribute what they may towards having the production Louisiana fairly exhibited at the Exposition. He receives daily applications for space in the Palace, and he is confident that Louisiana will hold there an important and creditable position. He believes that a State which is at once capable in the highest degree of producing cotton, sugar, rice, tobacco, and most of the tropical fruits, which is rich in pine forests, in ship timber, in coal, and in a variety of mineral resources yet undeveloped, may vie with any district of similar extent in either Europe or America. Mr. Gottlieb is also sanguine that in much abundance this State is destined to win high and peculiar honor. One of his chief reasons for entertaining this expectation is implied in a very favorable description and report which he has made of some curious and magnificent specimens of horology invented and constructed by our fellow townsman, Mr. Stanislas Fournier, of Royal street. We learn that Mr. Fournier's application for space has been granted upon the endorsement by our State Commissioner. Hence the utility and the originality of the invention will seem undeniable at the Paris Exposition, and we doubt not the highest court of science will render a just acknowledgment of the genius of the inventor.

From a circular of Mr. Le Play, of the Imperial Commission, enclosed by him to U. S. Commissioner Beckwith, it appears that photographic pictures of vegetable products will be, as we are asked to a *Bureau* Exposition, form one of the most attractive objects at the Exhibition. How could we better comply with the request than by sending them not only samples of sugar and cotton, but at the same time photographic views of sugar and cotton fields? What could there be more interesting to the millions of spectators, who are daily handling put cotton and wearing it in the most costly fabrics, without having a slight idea of its cultivation? We trust that the suggestion will be pursued by some of our skilled photographers in towns very who having established for themselves an enviable reputation among the artists abroad, by sending photographic views of sugar and cotton fields in different stages of growth, will have an opportunity of exhibiting their pictures before the largest assemblage of spectators on the globe.

Mr. Beckwith writes to Mr. Derby Commissioner at New York:

It is proposed to form a display in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of drawings, and especially photographic pictures of remarkable, curious, useful or interesting vegetations of Alcohol. Living specimens cannot be obtained, also, pictures of the surrounding landscape or scenery where they are produced.

Mr Le Play had written previously to Mr. Beckwith:

I take the honor to inclose you herewith a circular relative to the exhibition of a division which we desire to have at the Universal Exposition of 1867, and which is intended to represent the vegetable products or vegetations on the globe with the scenery by which they may be surrounded.

I hope, Mr Commissioner, that you will, as soon as possible, bring the subject matter of this circular to the notice of your countrymen, who may be able to co operate in the organization of this *Bureau Vegetal*, either by making themselves, or causing to be made, photographic representations of such objects, or by soliciting the forwarding of specimens of this description, as gratuitous contributions, from the different scientific institutions of your country.

Below is the circular referred to:

CIRCULAR

On the occasion of obtaining by the use of photography, the necessary contributions for the formation of an exposition representing the most remarkable scenery and vegetations on the globe.

The Imperial Commission in organizing the Exposition of living vegetable products in the park of the Champ de Mars, desires to represent as far as possible, such plants as cannot be exhibited living, by means of photographs, in most complete and in their natural positions, on account of the great distance from their native country. It is, therefore, hoping, to establish in the garden devoted to international exposition of horticulture, a diorama, showing under its characteristics aspect the vegetation of the principal climates of the globe.

In order to make this exhibition instructive, the Imperial Commission will be obliged to have every possible constancy of the artistic and scientific, and to be indebted to those contributions. Among the visitors, who will come from all parts of the world, each one will desire to see exhibited a representation of the plants of his own country, and such persons will thus be enabled, continually, to a severe examination, which will establish its fidelity. The public will exclaim—Oh great artist! that displayest of the vegetable world, this truthful lesson in botany and geography, all embraced in a single *coup d'oeil*.

To make this more complete, it is desirable to exhibit these specimens of vegetation in their natural conditions, isolated as well as in groups, and to select for the reproduction of the remarkable scenery, the point of view, as well as the optical effects under which the perspective and the details of the objects may be seen with the greatest distinctness.

Photography, which seizes its subject almost instantaneously, alone offers the guaranty of exactness and of fidelity which must be looked for in preparing this new diorama; and these photographs are the materials, precisely, which the Imperial Commission will receive with gratitude from all persons who will kindly aid Brazil in this portion of their labors, and it will make a special mention in its reports of the names of all contributors.

The Two Germanies.

[From the New York World 14th.

It is somewhat premature to undertake to mark out and certify the future of the two great Germanic groups which are sure to arise from the ruins of the Hunt, struck down by the voice of Prussia, June 15, 1866, and by the arms of Prussia less than two months subsequently. But the following table of the population of Germany, north of the river Main, which is set forth as the future boundary line between the Prussian realm, with its dependencies, and the South German Confederacy that is to be, may be found both useful and interesting. It represents the population returns of the German States down to the end of the year 1864:

PRUSSIAN GERMANY.

Prussia, 18,497,128. Saxony, 3,105,450. Hanover, 1,959,000. two Hesses, 734,930; Dattish Duchies, 674,520; Brunswick, 394,500; two Mecklenburgs, 708,320; Oldenburg, 305,710; four Saxon Duchies, 786,840; two Schwarzhalts, 191,143. Nassau, 471,701; two Schwarzbourgs, 110,992; two Lippes, 111,276; two Reussens, 132,193; Hamburg, 246,400; Lubeck, 51,926. Bremen, 97,720; Frankfort, 93,612; Waldeck, 59,900; Lichtenstein, 7,150. Total, 26,053,958.

SOUTH GERMANY

Bavaria, 4,980,756; Wurtemburg, 1,830,972; Baden, 1,456,923; Hesse-Darmstadt, 860,720. Total, 9,128,371.

By such a division of Germany it will be seen that Prussia will be put in control of a population not greatly inferior to that of Great Britain and Ireland, and superior to the population of Italy, even after the annexation of Venetia. The population of Austria, after the cession of Venetia, however, would still be greater than that of Prussia, Germany, and not more than two millions less than the population of France.

A man of part—Bismark.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Asserted Intention to Appoint Mr. Stanton Minister to Spain—Gen. Steedman Named as Intended Successor in the War Office.

Proclamation by the President of the End of Insurrection in Texas.

United States War Vessels Ordered to Mazatlan and to the Rio Grande.

Commercial, Marine and Other News.

Washington, August 19—The President has issued a proclamation, declaring that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the State of Texas is at an end, and is to be henceforth so regarded in that State as in the other States in which the said insurrection was declared at an end by the proclamation of the 2d of April, 1866. The President further proclaims that the said insurrection is at an end, and that peace, tranquility and civil authority now exist throughout Texas to the Rio Grande.

The commander of the Pacific has received orders to send two men-of-war to Mazatlan and Guaymas, to protect the United States interests in that quarter.

A war vessel has also been ordered to the Rio Grande.

New York, August 19—A Washington special states that Secretary Stanton will soon be appointed Minister to Spain, and that Gen. Steedman will be Secretary of War.

An Ottowa special says the Canadian authorities continue their preparations to resist the Fenians. The troops at Quebec have been ordered to be in readiness, and ten thousand cartridges are being manufactured.

A letter from Heart's Content, of the 7th, states that the shore end of the cable got fouled with a sunken coal vessel on the 6th, but was released by a diver.

New York, August 19—There were 15 new cases and 8 deaths by cholera in this city, reported for yesterday.

The shipment of specie to Europe since January 1st exceeds $42,000,000.

New York, August 18—Flour dull for common grades, Southern dropping 350 barrels at $10 to $10 25. Wheat easier and in good demand. Corn closed steady. Oats 1c better. Pork closed heavy, with sales of 8500 bbls, at $32 50 @ $32 87 for new mess. Whisky dull. Molasses quiet. Sugar firm; sales 600 hhds Cuba at 10½ to 11½c. Coffee steady. Gold 139½. Cotton less active, but prices unchanged, sales at 31½ to 32c.

New York, August 19—The New Foundland Telegraph Cable is still down and there is no news to night in consequence.

New York, August 19—Arrived steamer Magnolia, from New Orleans. H Livingston, from Savannah; Elicel, from Newbern.

New York, August 19—Arrived, steamers Flambeau, from Charleston, and Gen. Grant, from New Orleans.

Philadelphia, August 19—The Convention of Southern Radical sympathizers will be held in the National Hall, one of the largest buildings in the city.

Jersey City, August 19—A fire broke out in a lighter, at Valentine's oil yard, at 8 o'clock this morning. It spread to the house which was soon filled with destroying all in the house and spread extended to the California Steamship Company's dock, burning about twenty lighters and a boat lying adjacent to Valentine's oil yard. The Line Company sustained comparatively slight loss. Twenty cars were burned, mostly loaded with grain and a small portion of new coal pier. It is supposed three men who were aboard the coal boat, asleep, have perished. The fire originated in an oil soaked lighter from the striking of a match.

Boston, August 19—Passed down, Mississippi, at 9 A M. Receiving bar.

Southern Pines, August 19—Arrived inside the bar this afternoon, schooner Mischief, Capt. Gilpatrick, 4 days from Havana, with 666 boxes of sugar to A Thomson, 80,000 cigars to order, and four passengers, viz: J J Lolla, J Magi and child, Charles Julien and Raimel Guanche. The vessel is consigned to S. Fernandez & Co. The bark Brunswick, 4 days from Havana, with a cargo of sugar, was towed in to the bar at 12 to day. Steamship W G Hewes went to sea at 9 A M. Steamship John N Boynton got off the bar and went to sea at 7 A M. The ship South America and bark America are inside. Steamship Monterey went to sea at 1 A M. Steamship Geo Washington crossed the bar at 9 A M. Steamship Sheridan went to sea at 6 P M. Weather clear—wind west.

The Cholera.—A New Remedy.

The New York *Herald Tribune* this same up in a few words what I remember the surest way of escaping the cholera.

1 Eat just as much food as you ordinarily would in warm weather.

2 Partake of vegetables and fruits without hesitation, only take care that they be ripe and fresh.

3 By no means allow your system to run down, for you will need all the vital energy you can command to withstand the depressive influence of the season, cholera or no cholera.

4 Do not worry yourself about your health any more than usual, nor watch the workings of your system, as it confounds and puzzles and were liable to explode every moment, rather let it take care of itself, and nine times out of ten any irregularities which you might mistake for symptoms of cholera will be rectified by nature without your help.

5 In two words—Be sensible.

Dr Robin, of Naples, is said to have treated 300 cases of Asiatic cholera without the loss of a patient. The remedy used is most simple—camphor Camphor has long been used in cholera, and there are almost every specific advertised for that disease. Dr. Robin's preparation consists of equal parts by weight of camphor and spirits of wine diluted to 60 degrees over proof, and to the strength thus obtained attributes his remarkable success. The spirits of that proof will dissolve and hold in solution its own weight of camphor. Water or ordinary spirits will hold very little camphor in solution, hence the water must be expelled from the spirits by distillation. Robin's treatment consists in giving the patient in blankets and administering every five minutes four drops of this tincture. In very severe cases the dose may be increased to four tincture twenty drops every five minutes. If the case is very severe the dose should be increased to a teaspoonful until the desired reaction takes place. Ordinarily, in four hours abundant perspiration will come out and the cure follows. Dr. Robin advises as a preventive to those in good health exposed to the disease to take three or four tumes a day from a drop of the solution upon a small lump of sugar. Water should never be used with it, as it destroys the curative properties of the camphor. He also states that spices, aromatic herbs, coffee, tea, and spirituous liquors predispose to cholera and should be avoided. The remedy is exceedingly simple, and at all events is worthy of trial.

Instructions Regarding the Settlement and Selection of Freedmen's Homesteads.

HEADQUARTERS, BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS, State of Louisiana, New Orleans, Aug 10, 1866.

CIRCULAR, No 8.

In order to encourage industry and honesty and give the Freedman an opportunity to make a home for his family and support and educate his children, the Government of the United States gives to any colored man who is twenty one years of age, a homestead of eighty acres of land, provided he will reside upon, and cultivate it for five years. That Freedmen may be enabled to avail themselves of the benefits of this act, the following instructions are given to guide them in the course they should pursue to obtain the lands. As far as possible they should settle in companies, that they may assist each other in cultivating their farms and support schools and churches; each company being composed of at least ten families. To be able to make a home the settlers should have the means of cultivating land and obtaining subsistence until they can raise a crop. For this purpose there should be in each company of ten families, at least two wagons and teams; each family having a horse or mule, with such other stock as they can procure, and implements to clear and cultivate the land. That the Freedmen may not have to leave their employment to locate lands for themselves, an Agent has been appointed to select lands for them. All persons wishing homesteads will send to the nearest Agent of the Freedmen Bureau, their name and residences, with the following information: Whether they are working under contract, if so, when their contract expires; how much and what kind of stock or farming implements they have; how much capital they have in money or property. These statements will be forwarded to the Agent for locating homesteads, and as soon as Freedmen can move without violating existing contracts, lands will be procured for them.

Freedmen are earnestly recommended to continue at their work, and when their wages, that they may be able to make homes upon lands of their own.

By command of Brevet Major General A. Baird, U. S. Vols., Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana:

A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Asst Adj't General.

Official: A. F. HAYDEN,
Captain and Asst Adj't General.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Funeral of Colonel M. Nolan.—An immense concourse of citizens turned out yesterday evening to pay the last tribute of respect to the honored remains of that much esteemed citizen and gallant soldier, Colonel M. Nolan, who fell at the battle of Gettysburg. The large force of the Clergy present, accoutred in their sacerdotal robes as they moved in devout procession ahead of the remains, added to the grave solemnity of the occasion. Conspicuous among these reverend gentlemen was that devout Christian, Father Sheenan, who had served side by side with the gallant deceased, and who, during the war, never permitted the terrors of battle to interfere with him in executing his mission of mercy to the wounded. Among the pall bearers we noticed Colonel Joseph Hanlon, Major J. Moore Wilson, F. Erwin, Esq., Pierre Sarrée, Esq., Hon. J. Castellanos, Esq., Hon. Wm. Hart, Esq., and several others unknown to us. Since the burial of Colonel Chas. Dreux there has been nothing to exceed in magnitude the funeral of Colonel Nolan, yesterday. His remains were deposited in the Bishop's Cemetery, on Canal street.

Mortuary Report—For the 24 hours ending 6 o'clock yesterday morning, there were 37 deaths, being an increase of 3 over the previous day's report. Of this number there were 33 whites, 21 blacks, and 3 not stated. Included in the total there were 28 cases of cholera, among which we enumerate 16 whites, 9 blacks and 3 not stated. This is an increase of 1 in the cholera mortality over the previous day's report. The daily sick report of U. S. troops stationed at New Orleans, show 86 remaining sick, among which we find 3 cases of cholera or diarrhœa. This exhibits a decline of 3 over the total of the previous day's report.

Coroner's Inquests—The following inquests were held yesterday by Dr. Drew, Deputy Coroner:

John Williams, colored, native of Louisiana, aged 10 months. Died of phthisis, at 291 Girod street.

Mary Ross, colored, native of Louisiana, aged 65 years. Died of dropsy at 168 Dryades street.

18th—Wm. Beatty, native of New York, aged 24 years. Died of cholera, at No 212 Circus street.

Leah Butler, colored, native of Mississippi, aged 20 years. Died of cholera, at No. 4 Constance street.

19th—Still born colored child at No. 83 Terpsichore street.

Betsy Brown, colored, native of Virginia, aged 40 years. Died of cholera, at 172 St. John street.

A Conventionist Dismembered—Emile Collin, claiming to represent the parish of Accusion in the Convention of '64, undertook, yesterday morning, the painful operation of amputation of the leg below the knee. The wounds received by him at the late disturbance at Mechanics Institute were of such a character that the operation was resorted to in order to save his life. He was doing as well as could be expected yesterday evening.

Fire—A fire broke out about 10½ o'clock Saturday night in a house corner of Goodchildren and Cotton Press streets, formerly occupied as a Foundry. The fire originated in a lumber pile, and was extinguished with slight damage. The property is owned by the Lower Cotton Press Company.

Advice of the Board of Health on the subject of Cholera to the People of New Orleans.

OFFICIAL—BOARD OF HEALTH, New Orleans, Aug 18, 1866.

In compliance with a resolution passed by the Board of Health at their last meeting, the Committee on Health offer such advice and make such suggestions as are based upon practical knowledge and experience in the medical profession through previous epidemics of cholera. In former epidemics many lives were sacrificed through want of attention, next through the use of quack nostrums and specifics which flood the country, are generally injurious, and not to be relied on; lastly, through the want of proper information upon the people as to the recognition of, and some uniform system of management for the curable stages of cholera. Your committee would say, in time of cholera, every diarrhœa, no matter how slight it may be, must be attended to. It is well known that diarrhœa, with or without vomiting, is the beginning of cholera. Although this fact is now attested by all respectable medical writers in this disease, yet the people cannot be made to believe it.

The reports we hear of death taking place in a few hours after the first symptoms appear cannot be relied on. Close investigation, if the facts could be ascertained, would prove the patient sick longer than the time admitted. This is the experience of our best physicians. The danger is in proportion to the frequency and copious flows of the discharge from the bowels, and vomiting and cramps, though often easily checked by the early attention of a skillful physician, are always to be considered as warnings of great danger.

Cholera, then, becomes formidable through neglect and delay in sending for your physician. Wait so long and it will be too late to save life. How truly distressing to the physician to arrive and find that hope has fled, that, had he been called sooner, before the disease had reached its fatal stage, his patient would, in all probability, have been well, and his efforts be crowned with success. Your committee urge upon you to notify your family physician, remembering that diarrhœa is the most curable stage of cholera, as often of short duration, and in this stage the disease is easily checked in a large majority of cases.

In offering medical directions and recommending remedies, your committee have a difficult task to perform, for there is no specific, however, that a judicious combination of a few nostrums, all of which have been long used in various proportions, and about which there is no mystery, would not be found to be adapted to the stage of diarrhœa and far more safe than the advertised specifics and nostrums of the day, and as being all that can be done until the physician arrives, we would say, delay the application of mustard plasters applied to the stomach and bowels.

It would be highly improper in your committee to give a specific treatment, as the circumstances, in consequence of the various habits and constitutions of men, require a well educated physician to modify and properly vary the treatment. We think that the many remedies that are kept ready made, all of which contain a number of ingredients, and are of such a nature as to direct intervention of the Empress is an act of the highest magnanimity, and manifests the zeal and virtue of a patriot, and nothing exhibits greater moral courage and resolution than the decision of our sovereign to the Court of France, wholly for the benefit of her people. Various causes must necessarily be settled previous to the sailing of the French army, in order that the Emperor may be able to finish his work of regenerating his country and affirming her destinies. Here we know that we have the opportunity of establishing a firm and stable government, notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in the efforts to make a nation of a people so long distracted by wars and revolutions. France and Mexico have to examine many delicate points upon international grounds, to make provision for the fulfillment of the obligations which concern the interests of both nations. To the questions touched upon, especially that of Mexican sovereignty upon which depends the administration of public affairs and the firm support of the nation, is the main object of the mission.

The mission is the more important, as the Empress is aware of the scandalous rumors which terminate the French expedition. Mexico, in order to develop her resources and establish her system of state, encountered obligations for the benefit of the nation, which meet them must make compromises of her convenience. She must complete her national army in order to confide public affairs, and sustain her forces with energy and activity during the period of transition. To the policy and discretion of the Empress are intrusted more delicate questions, and it is in such an than that Providence has inspired her to undertake this expedition.

Her Majesty accepted the mission out of pure patriotism, facing every obstacle and omitting no precaution which the case required. The Emperor could not confer the power upon a plenipotentiary, as questions already exist regarding the promises of a sovereign and in the guarantee exigencies might arise which could be settled only by their Majesties, without sacrificing time which may be of all things indispensable.

That the great question her Majesty is to settle is the continuance of Maximilian in Mexico to the boys double, and is fully shadowed forth in the article above quoted. Her Majesty goes to treat personally with France upon various important questions which have arisen as well as others which may present themselves in future. Various points must necessarily be settled previous to the sailing of the French army, although