Wallace & Co.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS

—IN—

BOOTS AND SHOES,

—AND—

HATS AND CAPS,

91, 93 AND 95 COMMON STREET,

Two Doors from Entrance to City Hotel.

NEW ORLEANS.

Are now receiving direct from

Europe and the Manufactories at the North,

A most complete and well selected stock of the above named goods, which will be

Sold at Exceedingly Low Prices!

GENTS' FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS,
GENTS' RIDING AND HUNTING BOOTS,
HEAVY KIP DITCHER'S BOOTS.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' BOOTS.

LADIES' KID CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' LASTING CONGRESS GAITERS,
LADIES' WALKING SHOES,
In every variety.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' SHOES.

Also, Children's Shoes of all Descriptions.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

FRENCH FUR HATS,
AMERICAN FUR HATS.

BOYS' HATS AND CAPS,

ALL OF THE

LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.

THESE GOODS ARE ALL

FRESHLY RECEIVED,

AND WILL BE SOLD LOW.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

THE CRESCENT IS PUBLISHED DAILY (Sundays Excepted) AND WEEKLY, BY J. O. NIXON, No. 94 CAMP STREET. TERMS—DAILY, $16; WEEKLY, $5 PER YEAR.

VOLUME XVI. MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866. NUMBER 17.

Academy of Music,

ST. CHARLES STREET.

The Popular and Fashionable Retreat
OF THE CITY.

SPALDING & RIDWELL,
PROPRIETORS AND MANAGERS

This elegant Theater has been EMBELLISHED and REFITTED for

The Season of 1866-67,

With all the modern improvements known to European and Northern Theaters, and is now LIGHTED, COOLED, WARMED and PROTECTED by the most novel, costly and perfect machinery.

Cotta's Patent Sun Light,

Softly and brilliantly illuminating the auditorium from the dome, saving the eyes from the glare and obstructions of gas burners.

A CONVERTABLE STAGE RING, admitting the Equestrian and Dramatic performances on the same night without any visible interruption.

Demphill's Patent Windmill,

Forcing 10,000 cubic feet of cool and pure air through the auditorium every sixty seconds in hot weather.

Raymond's Hot Water Chambers,

Diffusing a grateful warmth in the coldest weather.

Sewell's Stationary Steam Fire Engine,

Commanding the entire interior and exterior of the Theater and the surrounding buildings.

A POWERFUL STEAM ENGINE, devoting its untiring energies to the move of complex and ingenious machinery, rendering it, perhaps, the most complete and comfortable Theater in America.

KESLER BROS.....Machinists.
WILLIAM ROBERTS.....Engineer.

The entire field of popular amusements will be exhausted, and

THE CIRCUS,
THE THEATER,
THE OPERA, and
THE CONCERT,

put in requisition to provide the Academy's peculiar entertainments during the current season.

Equestrian Performances,
Trick and Comic Pantomimes,
Vaudevilles and Melodramas,
Ethiopian Eccentricities,
Grand Ballets,
English Operas,
Burlesques and Extravaganzas,
Sentimental and Character Ballads,
Sensational Acrobatics
And Gymnastics,

Will mingle and follow each other with bewildering rapidity, involving the services of

Over 200 Artists,

in these specialties, the most beautiful and accomplished Ladies, the most expert and competent Gentlemen that the European and American troupes afford, the entire profession of home and abroad having been called by an especial agent in Europe, and the personal selections of the Managers in the United States.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1866,

Will be introduced

CHIARINI'S ROYAL SPANISH CIRCUS,

—From—

EL CIRCO REAL, MADRID,
LA CIRQUE IMPERIAL, MEXICO,
Y EL GRAN CIRCO, HAVANA.
DIRECTOR.....DON JOSE CHIARINI.

Fostered by royal subsidies and the patronage of the Courts of Madrid, Havana and Mexico, under the auspices of Isabella Segunda, Maximilian and the Captain General, this establishment has assumed a magnitude and splendor that could not be expected of private enterprise in Republics.

The recent destruction by fire of

La Cirque Imperial de Chiarini,

in Mexico, has enabled the Government Director to appropriate to this country, en route to Havana and Madrid, the time heretofore consumed in the Mexican capital.

Señor Chiarini's Circo Real presents an ensemble of

Star Artists and Horses,

of which an American public who have not been on the European Continent can have no just conception.

Equestrians.

Athletes and
Acrobats,
Trick,
Dancing,
Manege and
School Horses,

And REGAL PARAPHERNALIA, developed, matured and collected exclusively abroad, making a new era in the history of the Circle in the United States.

THE TROUPE, ALL FOREIGN, COMPRISE:

From Europe—
DON JOSE CHIARINI, conceded King of Horse Trainers.
SIGNOR SEBASTIAN, the Chief of Bareback Riders.
THE NELSON BROTHERS, unapproachable English Acrobats.
SENORITA JOSEFINA CHIARINI, the Queen of Equestriennes.
MISS KATE HALLOWAY, a seven year old Albion prodigy.
El Niño Remero,
Señor Miguel Lopez,
Mr. William Derosena,
M. Hippolite Latori,
Herr Von Marck,
Señora Sebastian,
Señora Quaglini,
Señorita Lola Lopez,
Mlle Adelaide.

From Africa—
BELEN CUBA,
TEODORE CUBA,
Brother and Sister, eight and nine years old, yet infant slaves in Señor Chiarini's family in Havana, until marvelous equestrian aptitude induced him to introduce them to the public. Always attending Señor Chiarini in his lessons in the arena, they educed a fire there for the horse which their master good naturedly indulged, without foreseeing they would soon become amongst the most expert and promising of his troupe. When Señor Chiarini purchased them they were represented to be a recent importation of Royal Foncambin blood. They have become the favorites of the nobility and gentry in the Spanish Dominions and Mexico, are free to leave whenever they can better themselves, are in a manner proteges of the Spanish Government, and do not require the interposition of the Freedmen's Bureau.

From Cuba—
SENOR ESPINOSO,
SENOR RODRIGUEZ,
Gentlemen amateurs and remarkable gymnasts.

From South America—
DON ANTONIO MARQUEZ,
The concentration of Sensational Horsemanship.
SR. BAPTISTA GUEVAS,
SR. JOAQUIM MENDEZ,
SR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA,
All first class performers, besides auxiliary artists of less note.

The Stud all Imported,

Unequaled only by Renta's in Germany, embraces

From Spain—
CAPITAN and TURCO.

From Italy—
GARIBALDI, ARLEQUIN and BRILLIANTE.

From Arabia—
ABD-EL-KADER, ALI and MOSKA.

From England—
NORMA, FLORA and FAVORITA.

From Cuba—
FIGARO, BONITO NEGRITO and COCO.

From Mexico—
MONTEZUMA, CARLOTTA and CENIRO.

All Manege, Dancing and Trick Horses, besides a full troupe of Pad Horses.

N. B.—The public will understand, of course, that the exigencies of the language require an English Clown and Interlocutor. In all other particulars Señor Chiarini's Circus will be precisely the same as when seen by Americans tourists in Havana, Madrid and Mexico.

Performances Every Night and Saturday Noon.

Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. Doors open at night at 7½. Commence at 8.

SATURDAY NOON—Doors open at 11 A. M. Commence at 12 M.

TREASURER.....J. KITTRIDGE.

OCTOBER—
THE ACADEMY'S COLOSSAL COMBINATION TROUPE.

JANUARY—
THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

FEBRUARY—
A SIMON-PURE AMERICAN CIRCUS.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL
—OF—
THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

The City—What It is Like.

The first day of the business week and of the business year is an appropriate time for taking a general view of our surroundings and of the situation. Let us open our blinds in spite of the sun and heat, and look forth for a moment at the life in the city.

The great question, of course, at the present moment is still how to keep cool. With Boreas from which at almost any given time you could wring a gentle summer shower, the wish of Hamlet that "this too solid flesh would melt," seems in a fair way to be realized. One is so busy in answering the above question that a general dullness overspreads and hangs like a leaden pall over everything else. We missed, yesterday, the flock of pretty pullets who are generally seen of a Sunday morning, wandering forth with prayer book or missal in hand, and there was a sensible diminution, too, in the crowds of young men who by a singular coincidence arrive at the church door just as the congregation is dispersing.

That gayly dressed throng who are wont to promenade on Canal appears, as Artemus Ward would say, to have been "passin' away;" the eating-houses and ice cream saloons are silent and deserted, and the restaurateurs, for want of better occupation, fold their arms and shrug their shoulders in front of their stands; it doesn't pay to wait at corners in expectation of treats, and, in fact, we walked, a night or two since through the business part of Canal street, at a rather early hour of the evening, without meeting a single promenader. You can sometimes ride seated in the cars with no crinoline to order you up or make afraid; and we can say that we have rode right royally from one end of the town to the other with one of these yellow conveyances all to ourself. There is the usual determination of the summer population towards the lake, Carrollton, and the adjoining suburbs, on Sundays, and that delightful walk, Prytania street, is rendered still more so by the Sunday afternoon promenaders, who emerge forth from the shady retreats, by which it is bordered. A trip across the lake on Saturday afternoon is still considered the correct thing, and perhaps will be for a few weeks more.

Nevertheless if the city is dull just now it is obvious that it will not long remain so if high rents are any sign. Coming events cast their shadows before them, and the shadow that is cast by rent figures upon a good many who are yet unprovided with shelter, is unmistakably palpable.

Among the young people, the billing and cooing goes heavily on, and more than one neglectful Lothario whose winter occupation has crowed out of mind his devotion to the fair, has during the dull weather bethought him of his neglect, and commenced botching up his accounts with the other sex. The yield in the way of marriages has not been thus far very large, but all the returns will not come in before winter. Our impression is that some of the girls have lost a chance or two by a too long sojourn at the Capuas across the lake, and that perhaps more profitable philandering has been done at home.

We had the pleasure ourself of helping along the young folks not long since, by acting as *garcon d'honneur*, or "second," at the altar. To show our confidence in the union, we, in the plenitude of our generosity, lent the bridegroom our best suit. As we have not yet laid in our fall supply, we hope he will take it in good part if we request him—that is, if he has done with it—to fetch it back.

But as we started out with saying, the business year is supposed to have commenced, the cotton crop will soon be at our levee, and as the cholera seems about to prove a *fiasco*, another week will probably show some change in the situation. The arteries of the city will soon pulsate with their old life blood, and business become more absorbing and pressing than ever.

Opening of the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Office.

The opening of the office of this new insurance company for business on Saturday last, at No. 33 Carondelet street, was celebrated by a very large number of mercantile gentlemen and other friends of the trustees and officers. For several hours visitors poured in, to partake of the good cheer provided for them, and show the interest they felt in the success of the institution. They were hospitably and pleasantly entertained by the president, Michel Musson, Esq.; the vice president, Harmon Doane, Esq.; Col. E. A. Palfrey, secretary; and Capt. Felix Ducayet, bookkeeper. The reunion was one of the most agreeable it has ever been our fortune to be present at, and was a flattering testimonial of the high appreciation in which the company is held—an appreciation eminently merited from citizens of New Orleans; the trustees presenting a list of names distinguished in commercial circles for enterprise and probity, and the officers, all natives of Louisiana, being gentlemen of a high order of abilities and large business experience.

Coroner's Statistics.

The coroner has compiled the following report for the month of August:

Freedmen dead without medical assistance, comprising:	
91 deaths by cholera.	148
Colored still born.	10
Accidental drowning.	14
Killed by a fall.	3
	175
Killed by a cart.	1
Sun stroke.	1
Murder.	8
Cholera (whites).	29
Various diseases.	26
Total.	287

His report presents the following facts in relation to the cholera cases over which he has held inquests during the month, with a view of showing where the disease has been most malignant.

FIRST AND FOURTH DISTRICTS.—Tchoupitoulas street, 10; St. Thomas street, Corduroy alley, 12; Melpomene, Thalia, Erato, Euterpe, Calliope, 12; Religious Race, 8; Girod, Julia, Commercio, Fowcher, Delord, 8; Magazine, Camp, Prytania, Felicity, 6; Gravier, Common, Circus, 7; Basin, Liberty, Franklin, Palmyra, 8; Phillip, Rousseau, Chippewa, 6.

SECOND AND THIRD DISTRICTS.—Old Levee, 8; St. Anne, Main, St. Philip, Ursulines, 12; Chartres, Burgundy & Bienville, 8; Port, Victory, Love, Craps, 11; Union, 6.

SEX—Males, 89; females, 31.

AGE—From 1 to 10, 19; 10 to 20, 12; 20 to 30, 46; 30 to 40, 16; 40 to 50, 12; 50 to 60, 7; 60 to 70, 5; age unknown, 3. Total 120.

Doctor Delery, in connection with these statistics, makes the following observations:

In order to facilitate the Board of Health in their proposed investigation of the causes and effects of cholera, which still exist in our midst, I have considered it both proper and useful to increase my statistics, giving in a separate and distinct manner the deaths among both the white and black population, with the age, sex and condition of those who fell victims to this fatal malady; at the same time those portions of the city where it first made its appearance and from whence it extended to other quarters of the city.

It is evident that the disease in the first stages of its existence, was merely local, confining itself to the filthiest and most ill-ventilated localities, and to those conditions of life, upon which the hand of poverty and want weighs most heavily. Its appearance among us was sudden, and its decline equally unlooked for, owing in all probability to the recent rains, which have cleaned the gutters of filth and impurity, showing conclusively that energetic means adopted at its very commencement would have had the effect of crushing the disease, even at its birth. In my very humble opinion, this happy and much desired result, would have been obtained, had from the very inception of cholera, the lot of shanties known as Corduroy alley been torn down, their inhabitants scattered and the street and gutters well washed by water from the river. Let us learn to profit by the teachings of experience, and we can with facility avoid the dangers of the future.

Another subject to which it is my desire to call public attention is the frequency of abortions among negro women. It is not the fact, as would be supposed, that these abortions spring from criminal attempts with the view of relieving themselves from the burden of a new social condition; but rather believe them to be produced by so sudden a transition from the condition of bondage to one of freedom. Under their former condition of life, at the first indications of the approach of abortion, the master who had an interest, and not only an interest, but an affection in their welfare, hastened to procure the advice of competent physicians and to supply all the wants incident to so delicate a situation. How different is it at the present time? the whole system is changed; necessity, inexorable necessity, compels them to labor in order to satisfy the wants of daily life. Without the providence to look to health to the requirements of the future, they consequently cannot take care of themselves in sickness.

In fine, the sudden appearance of cholera in our midst, despite the boasted barriers of quarantine, reiterates for a hundredth time the proof of inefficacy of any quarantine measures for the purpose of preventing this fatal disease; measures which can possibly produce no other effect but to restrict commerce uselessly; unless indeed it is that quarantine serves to increase the malignancy of the disease, since it deprives us of many necessary articles, which the rigor of a quarantine prevents from entering our ports.

Funeral of a Member of the Laborer's Benevolent Society.

On Saturday afternoon last, the funeral of Mr. Martin McAndrew, a worthy citizen, and a respected member of the United Laborers' Benevolent Society, took place from his late residence, in the Third District. The members of the society turned out in large force on the occasion, and attracted general attention by the respectability of their appearance.

Undue Pressure.

A fat friend has told us an accident that has happened to him, but had rather we wouldn't mention his name. He was riding upon one of the street cars which has but a single track, and was maintaining a precarious footing upon the outside—not of the railroad, but the car. As every one knows, where there is but one track one car has to stand still while the other passes, at points where, for this purpose, the rails are doubled. To do this properly the car that is stationary should stop at a point that prevents them coming too close together. On the occasion in question the car, perhaps, did not stop in exactly the right position—at least, this was the impression of the stout gentleman in question. He was on the outside of the car—another was coming past. To add to the critical situation there was a fat man, as big as all out-of-doors, upon the car that was in motion, and upon the side next to him. The consequence was obvious. There was not room enough for two of the fattest men in town to pass each other without a collision. Two bodies can't occupy the same space. We have not heard how serious was the injury, or what doctor was called in. But this is a free country, or at least is so called, and a man ought not to be imposed upon on account of his size. The stout gentleman says that he was never for a little while made to feel so small in his life, and talks of his damages.

Stabbing.

Lieut. Sheehan, in command of the Fourth District, reports to the chief of police that yesterday morning, between eight and nine o'clock, a man named Peter Seichmittle was stabbed and dangerously wounded on Annunciation street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, by one Martin Killien, and that before the police arrived Killien was so severely beaten by the people who witnessed the affair, that it would have endangered his life to put him in jail, and he was conveyed to his residence, where he is under guard.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 8th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Cholera.	Yellow Fever.	Black Vomit.	Mortal Congestion.	Cholera-Diarrhœa.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Mortal Apoplexy.	Total.	Total since the 1st of August.
July 29 to Aug. 5	29	—	—	29	164	—	—	164		193
Aug. 5 to Aug. 6	16	12	6	1	55	22	13	17	85	
August 6	24	—	—	24	17	—	—	17	41	
August 7	42	15	11	1	21	16	5	—	43	
" 8	52	12	10	—	32	25	8	1	66	
" 9	33	15	16	—	32	20	11	—	63	
" 10	28	11	13	2	34	21	11	2	68	
" 11	26	11	12	—	34	21	12	—	67	
" 12	44	16	22	3	24	19	5	—	48	
" 13	24	12	9	3	29	20	6	—	55	
" 14	21	21	8	—	27	19	8	—	54	
" 15	29	15	9	3	29	17	12	—	57	
" 16	11	8	3	—	8	21	8	2	39	
" 17	22	15	15	1	21	13	7	—	42	
" 18	27	17	10	1	23	17	9	—	50	
" 19	26	24	2	—	23	15	9	—	49	
" 20	16	11	5	—	23	14	8	1	46	
" 21	17	8	8	1	20	11	9	—	40	
" 22	8	4	4	—	16	8	7	1	24	
" 23	15	7	7	1	21	12	6	—	39	
" 24	10	8	4	2	25	9	6	—	40	
" 25	18	6	6	5	20	10	5	6	31	
" 26	9	4	4	1	21	10	8	0	39	
" 27	23	7	7	8	19	11	5	3	41	
September 1	19	12	6	1	—	13	8	5	46	
" 2										

We are under obligations to purser S. F. Greene, of the fine steamer Frances, for late Mobile papers.

Mr. W. E. Finch, route agent on the Opelousas railroad, has our thanks for a late copy of the Planter's Banner.

We are obliged to the officers of the steamer Annie Wagley from Shreveport for favors.

Mr. L. C. Weir, agent, has been kind enough to supply us with very late papers from Cincinnati, Memphis and Atlanta.

Master Small, of the Texas Express Company will please accept our thanks for the latest dates from Texas.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamer Unal for Shreveport papers of the 29th ult., and for other recent papers.

The officers of the steamship Matagorda have put us under renewed obligations for Texas favors.

The New Orleans correspondent of the New York Tribune, in a dispatch dated August 27th, says "Gen. Baird has applied to be relieved. He will probably be mustered out." In view of the general character of this correspondent's dispatches, we fear, however, that our readers will not believe a word of this.

THE ST. CHARLES THEATER OPEN.—A large Sunday evening house was assembled last evening to witness the opening of the St. Charles Theater, for the preliminary season, and if the size of the audience is any criterion of success, we do not see why it should not be the opening of the season itself. Not only was every seat taken, but there was scarcely any room for standing, even near the doors, and we remember seeing no larger house during the whole of last winter. After the usual amount of whistling, cat-calls and exclamations of one sort and another, the Duprez & Benedict's minstrels made their appearance, and favored the impatient audience with a pleasing medley of ballads, dances, burlesque operas, etc. The voice of Mr. Eldan is well worth hearing. It struck us that there was rather too many jokes and conundrums gotten off, but as they were heartily enjoyed by a large part of the audience, particularly those which were a little old, we hardly have a right to complain. The mocking-bird song, with the mocking-bird costume, was an amusing surprise, and sufficient novelties were introduced to attract to-night an equally large house.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM ALBANY

The Demonstrations on the Route.

PREPARATIONS AT UTICA, ROME AND SYRACUSE

MUNICIPAL RECEPTION AT AUBURN

Visit to Mr. Seward's Residence

VISIT TO GOV. THORPE.

RECEPTION BY GENERAL GRANT

GRAND ILLUMINATIONS---FIREWORKS---SERENADES

VAST CONCOURSES OF PEOPLE.

Mr. Seward Enthusiastically Received.

DEPARTURE FROM AUBURN.

Triumphant Ovation to Niagara Falls.

Manufacturing and Agricultural People Take a General Holiday.

ENTHUSIASM AT ROCHESTER, CANANDAIGUA AND LOCKPORT.

Military Processions---Salutes Fired.

RECEPTION BY THE AUTHORITIES AT THE FALLS.

Address—Response—Banquet—Grand Ball.

AUBURN, N. Y., August 31.—The President and the party accompanying him left Albany about eight o'clock this morning, escorted by an immense concourse of people. As everywhere else hitherto, the most intense enthusiasm was manifested along the whole route they traveled. At Utica, Rome and Syracuse, the most complimentary and attentive preparations had been made for the arrival of the party, and earnest efforts were made to induce the President to stop at each place. This, however, was impracticable, and after brief acknowledgments of the kindness manifested and the courtesies extended, the party proceeded on to Auburn, at which place they arrived about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The municipal authorities met them with a formal reception, which being over they were driven to Mr. Seward's residence in open carriages.

The streets through which they passed were thronged not merely with citizens of the place, but with people from every part of the surrounding country, to a distance of fifty miles.

In front of Mr. Seward's residence President Johnson was introduced to the assembled throng, to whom in the course of his address he spoke in very complimentary terms of his host, Mr. Seward. Secretary Seward afterwards introduced to the assemblage Gen. Grant, Admiral Farragut, Gen. Rousseau, and Gen. Steedman. From Mr. Seward's park, the party drove four miles to the shores of Lake Owasco, where a splendid collation was spread under the trees, and was heartily enjoyed. At dessert Gen. Grant proposed the health of Gen. Romero, the Mexican minister, who acknowledged the compliment in a very felicitous manner. Admiral Farragut and Gen. Rousseau subsequently made entertaining speeches.

After the entertainment the President and party proceeded to pay a visit to Governor Thorpe, and then returned to Mr. Seward's, where an enthusiastic multitude had assembled again to greet them. The town was illuminated at night, a grand display of fireworks was given, and a band serenaded the President.

Gen. Grant held a reception at Mr. Seward's, which lasted from eight o'clock to eleven.

General admiration is expressed for President Johnson's bearing.

Auburn has never before witnessed such a scene as that of to-day.

Mr. Seward is particularly delighted with the enthusiasm of the reception. ELA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 1.—The President and party left Auburn at 8 o'clock this morning, en route for this place. The people in vast numbers accompanied the cortege to the station, and proved that they knew as well how to "speed the parting guest" as to welcome his coming. Their demonstrations were enthusiastic to the highest degree.

As the party progressed along the line of railroad on which they traveled, they found every station decorated with streaming flags and emblems of joy and hope and confidence, of welcome and of appreciation, and crowded with people eagerly expectant of an opportunity to extend their personal greetings to the President and his party.

Wherever the train stopped, the people had assembled from the surrounding regions in still greater numbers, and were still more demonstrative in their enthusiasm. In fact, they had made the occasion a general holiday, and as in New Jersey the working people of the factories left their labors to welcome the President, so here the agricultural population left the fields and farmyards to manifest their enthusiastic sympathies. At Rochester, Canandaigua and Lockport, grand preparations were made to do honor to the President; there were grand military displays, firing of salutes and other manifestations of gratification.

The President and party arrived here at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and were formally received by the authorities. They were driven to the International Hotel in open carriages, and accompanied by a band. On their arrival there an address of welcome was delivered to the President, who responded with his usual happy effect. At 6 o'clock the party sat down to a sumptuous banquet which had been prepared for them.

Niagara is crowded with guests, and presents a most animated and charming aspect. A slight shower which fell in the morning has greatly added to the beauty of the scenery and to the freshness and serenity of the atmosphere. The place has, perhaps, never appeared more delightfully attractive.

A grand complimentary ball was given at the International this evening. ELA.

NIAGARA FALLS, Sept. 2.—The President indulged in rest this forenoon after the fatigues of his journey hither. He subsequently took a drive around the American side of the falls, enjoying the scenery about Goat Island.

In the afternoon he appeared in the parlor, and in the evening he gave a reception.

The weather still continues delightful.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

NAPOLEON CONGRATULATES ON THE RETURN OF PEACE.

He Accepted Venetia to Enable the People to Choose their own Destiny.

THE AUSTRIANS TO LEAVE ON THE 5TH

RUSSIA ON TERRITORIAL CHANGES AND THE NEUTRAL POWERS.

PEACE BETWEEN AUSTRIA AND ITALY EXPECTED TO BE CONSUMMATED IN TEN DAYS.

The London Times on the Relations Between England and this Country.

Bavaria and Darmstadt Against Union With Prussia.

Drouyn de L'Huys Resigns---Succeeded by Montholon.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—(By the Cable.)—The Emperor Napoleon, in a letter written to King Victor Emmanuel, on the 11th of August, rejoices that the era of peace has returned. He says he accepted the cession of Venetia from Austria in order that the people of the country might be enabled to choose their own destiny. The Emperor adds that he has exerted his influence in favor of humanity and the best interests of the people of Venetia and Italy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 1.—The Russian government, prior to the negotiation of peace, professed to the French Emperor and the other powers that the neutrals should participate in the territorial changes occasioned by the results of the war. The proposition was not supported by France or England, and the Czar has refrained from officially moving in the matter, reserving, however, liberty of action to himself in the future.

PRAGUE, Sept. 1.—The terms of peace between Austria and Italy are in rapid progress towards settlement, and it is generally believed that peace will be fully consummated between these powers in ten days.

LONDON, Sept. 1—Evening.—The London Times of to-day, in view of the question arising between England and America, growing out of the recent war in the United States, and of the more recent raid by the Fenians into Canada, urges the British government to take into serious consideration the feasibility, if not the necessity, of extending the provisions of the neutrality laws as to holding the different governments to a strict accountability for all acts in violation of that law committed by the subjects of each.

LONDON, September 2.—M. Drouyn de l'Huys, the French foreign minister, has resigned. Marquis Montholon, the embassador to the United States, succeeds him.

The Prussian Diet is discussing the indemnity bill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The following telegrams were published to-day:

BERLIN, August 31.—The Grand Duke of Darmstadt refuses the Russian treaty.

Upper Hesse is likely to be annexed to Prussia.

MUNICH, August 31.—The motion to close the union of Bavaria with Prussia was lost. The Chambers then adjourned.

VIENNA, August 31.—The formalities of the cession of Venetia have been ended. The Austrians are to leave Venice and the Quadrilatteral on the 5th of September.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1, P. M.—The cotton market has been dull with sales to-day of 7000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13¼.

Breadstuffs are generally unchanged.

Corn steady; mixed western 26s. 2d. ⅌ quarter.

Provisions are generally firmer with a slight upward tendency.

LONDON, Sept. 1, P. M.—*Financial.*—The closing price of consols this evening was 89½ for money.

The prices of American securities are steady. U. S. 5-20's closed at 73¼.

THE RADICAL CONVENTION IN PHILADELPHIA.

BROWNLOW STRICKEN WITH PALSY

DELIVERS A CHARACTERISTIC ADDRESS.

Fire and Explosion in Watertown, Mass.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—A special meeting of the city council is called for to-morrow to tender the hospitalities of the city to the Southern delegates to the convention. A meeting of the Southern delegates was held at the National Union Club-house last evening. Governor Fletcher, of Missouri, acted as chairman, and Mr. Hawkins, of Tennessee, as secretary. A committee was appointed to designate the speaker to make an address in reply to the welcome speech of Charles Gibbons, Esq., on behalf the Union men of the North. Governor Hamilton, of Texas, was chosen for the purpose. Governor Fletcher, will probably act as temporary chairman of the convention, and ex-Attorney-General Speed will be chosen permanent president.

The Southern delegates will meet at half-past 9 o'clock to-morrow morning at the club rooms of the National Club, hence escorted to Independence Hall, and thence to the Union League Club where they will be formally received. The members will then proceed to the National Hall, where the Southern loyalists will convene. Among the distinguished persons who have arrived are Govs. Fairchild, of Wisconsin, and Fletcher, of Missouri, John Minor Botts and Senators Wade, Chandler, Harris and Lane.

At the Union Methodist Church this morning Parson Brownlow delivered a characteristic address. He is laboring under an attack of palsy.

He said he would not have come, and nothing could have induced him to attend the convention in his present physical condition, but the deep, binding interest he felt in the cause of his country and the dreed and terrible conflict now going on between the executive and legislative departments of the federal government. If the President succeeds, all the Southern unionists and colored loyalists will have to leave and seek some other abode. "So far as I am concerned," he said, "I have fled from the South for the last time, and sought the shelter of the mountain gorges of Tennessee for the last time. I will sooner expire on a lamp post under the shadow of the capitol of Tennessee."

A number of delegates are arriving to-night.

Recovery of the Old Cable.

SPLICED AND BEING RELAID.

Great Eastern Expected to Finish Laying it by Saturday.

REVISED DISPATCH ABOUT "REBEL" BONDS!

INTERESTING GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

HEART'S CONTENT, Sept. 2.—The cable of last year was picked up this (Sunday) morning at forty minutes past 4, in latitude 51 minutes 52 seconds, longitude 34 minutes 3 seconds. The splice was made and the cable lowered at 7 A. M.

The Great Eastern is now seven hundred miles from here, paying out.

Everything is going well, and they expect to reach here on Saturday next.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The general agent of the Associated Press, after carefully revising the London dispatch relative to the increase of Confederate bonds, states it reads as follows: The advices received here of the action of the Philadelphia convention have had the effect slightly to advance the price of the rebel bonds.

BOSTON, Sept. 2.—A fire broke out this morning in a lumber yard connected with the United States arsenal, in Watertown, which communicated to a large brick building used for the storage of saltpetre, sulphur and other gunpowder material. A tremendous explosion followed, which was felt sensibly eight or ten miles distant. The building was nearly demolished, as were some wooden buildings adjoining, and many dwellings were shaken, and a large quantity of window glass was broken in the vicinity. The fire in the lumber yard was got under control this evening.

Three or four persons were injured by the explosion but none fatally. The loss is estimated at $150,000. The explosion which was heard distinctly in Boston, led to the exaggerated rumors of the loss of life and property, and caused much excitement until the facts were known.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 2.—The regulations recently adopted by the Board of Health at Norfolk, requiring vessels from New York to have the certificate of a medical inspecting officer, has been rescinded.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—Arrived, steamer N. P. Banks, from Pensacola the 26th, Livingston and Leo from Savannah, Flambeau from Charleston, Merrimack and Geo. Washington from New Orleans, and Margaret from Mobile.

VICKSBURG, Sept. 2.—Passed up, Olive Branch at 9 o'clock last night. River falling.

SOUTHWEST PASS, Sept. 2.—Steamships Marmion and Concordia went to sea at 6 A. M.

The steamer Liberty, Rollins, master, from Baltimore the 24th ult., consigned to Witherspoon & Halsey, passed up at 8 A. M.

The steamship Geo. Cromwell went to sea at 5 P. M., and the steamship Austin at 5:30 P. M.

The vessels that have been at anchor outside for the last three days went to sea this morning.

Nothing else in sight. Weather clear and warm. Tide very good. Wind southeast—light.

Passengers per steamship Liberty—Dr. Inge and lady, Mr. A. M. Pittman, Dr. Archer, Mr. Murray, J. F. Smith, John Bullock, Juan Montenay, and four in steerage.

[From Yesterday's Papers.]

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The threatened raid by the Fenians into Canada, has received serious notice on the part of the British government, who are taking active precautionary measures. Three batteries of artillery have lately been sent to Quebec.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 1.—The steamship China sailed to-day for Halifax and Boston with $153,000 in gold.

BREST, Sept. 1.—The steamship Perriere sailed to-day for New York. Among her passengers are Mme. Ristori, the great tragedienne, and a theatrical company of forty-five persons.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Noon, Sept. 1.—The cotton market is dull and prices have declined ⅛d. per pound. The sales are estimated at 7000 bales. Middling Uplands 13⅛d.

LONDON, Aug. 31.—The 13th Huzzars and 53d and 81st Infantry are ordered to Canada. Possibly more troops will follow.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1. Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans, and Parson Brownlow spoke at a mass meeting in Philadelphia last night. The former said Governor Wells, under directions from Washington, filled every office with men who have given aid and comfort to the rebellion, either in the field or in the cabinet; and so well did he succeed, that in the following year no one was elected to the legislature who would not have considered it an unpardonable insult to have been called a Union man.

Immediately were seen the consequences. Odious distinctions were made in every direction; emancipated slaves were oppressed; and justice or right, in the case of a citizen of African descent or of Union principles, in most quarters could not be obtained; and this was one reason why loyal men turned their attention to the thought of reconvening the convention of '64. He declared that the President's interference in affairs at New Orleans produced the terrible results of July 30th, and that loyal men were fleeing to the North for protection and free speech. He asked for the enfranchisement of the negro, without whose aid he says the loyal white men of Louisiana cannot recreate a loyal government.

Hon. W. M. Kelly said he wished to introduce the great and valiant Gov. Brownlow. In the course of his remarks he said the present Congress was the most patriotic body in the world, and had never been excelled by any but the present legislature of Tennessee. He further said: "If another war comes I want you to divide your army into three portions. Let the first and largest come armed with harpoons and do the killing; let the second come with live torches and do the burning; let the third come with sur-

☞Continued on eighth page.☜