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THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1866.

Henry Ward Beecher's Letter.—This famous letter, which has arrested attention all over the North, will be found entire in another column. Though irregular and erratic in some respects, as Mr. Beecher's productions always are, the present letter is pregnant with novel and startling arguments, full of fire and genius, and put with startling force and vehemence.

Custom House Matters.—Collector Kellogg, during his recent visit to Washington, accomplished much for the benefit of the customs service at this port, including something decidedly advantageous to the officials serving under him. He has obtained authority for a long needed improvement, the repair and cleaning of the Custom House building, a matter that has been sadly neglected to the great discomfort of the mercantile public as well as their servants, the clerks, etc., employed therein. In many instances the salaries of clerks have been raised; the inspectors are hereafter to receive four dollars instead of three dollars per diem; the aids to the revenue will find their stipend increased to three dollars a day, and night watchmen will have two dollars and a half per nocturn. A new schooner will be purchased for the revenue service on Lake Borgne. Surveyors are to be appointed at Bayous St. John, Pontchartrain, Lakeport and Madisonville. Leave has been given to transfer the revenue station from its present inconvenient location to Pilot Town, provided that suitable accommodations can be secured. A variety of other matters have been accomplished with a view to facilitate the growth of trade and the convenience of our commercial community. The judge has been very earnestly at work to secure desirable reforms in the administration of his duties here, and the success which has attended his efforts shows the value of discretion and energy in public station. The pay of most of the Custom House officers has been, heretofore, altogether too small, no changes having been made to correspond with the depreciation of the currency.

Mr. J. T. Mayberry, purser of the steamer Lucretia has kindly supplied us with a Mobile Times of the 4th.

Master Sam W. Small has laid us under obligations for a Galveston Civilian of the 2d.

Thanks to the officers of the steamship Harlan for late Texas papers.

We are indebted to the officers of the steamship Matagorda for Galveston papers of the 4th, and Houston of the 3d.

One Effect of the Telegraph.—The rapid construction of long telegraph lines is gradually changing the ordinary news channels. Until recently, we usually received intelligence from China and Japan by way of England, but now this news come across the Pacific, instead of the Atlantic, and is first received at San Francisco, being telegraphed overland. England, that formerly sent us this intelligence, now depends upon us for it—the dispatches being forwarded through the table. The telegraph has thus changed the ordinary news channel.

A Virginia paper states that of five hundred cadets who graduated at the Virginia Military Institute, before its destruction by Hunter's forces, four hundred and seventy-five of them were killed and wounded in the army under Gen. Lee.

In the radical convention held in Philadelphia, Brownlow spoke of Thomas J. Durant as "the hero of New Orleans."

In New York recently a wife met her husband after eight years' absence. Her joy at discovering him was somewhat dampened when he produced an Indiana certificate of divorce and offered to introduce her to his second wife.

The survey of a canal across the Isthmus of Darien is about being renewed, in conformity with an act of the Columbian congress, which annuls the contract made by General Mosquera with parties in London, and opens the enterprise to the competition of the world. A party from New York is already in Panama, having the United States steamer Wateree at their disposal for this purpose.

The photographers have been expelled from the Louvre, on the ground that they are "habitually careless," make themselves far too much at home in the public galleries, and throw about corrosive substances, which not only spoil the floors and staircases, but injure the pictures and curiosities.

Dean Richmond has left an estate valued at a million and half dollars. He gave $50,000 to each of his sons and to his daughter, and left the remainder to his wife. Mr. Richmond's purse was always open to charity, and of his abundant income he gave away fifteen or twenty thousand dollars a year.

In Illinois negro labor is said to be rapidly superceding white labor, it is so much cheaper.

The cholera is reported as prevalent and very fatal among the negroes in the freedmen's hospitals at Lauderdale Springs, Miss.

Desmoines, Iowa, now connects by railroad with St. Louis.

It is estimated that the Atlantic cable is making ten dollars a day.

It is stated that a mass of the best cannel coal of the size of a whale contains more oil than there is in that fish.

Mr. E. E. Overall will reopen the Commercial Exchange and News Rooms, corner of Common and St. Charles streets, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, on the 15th inst., at which subscribers are specially invited to attend. New York and cable dispatches will be procured whenever of any importance. Arrangements to that effect have already, as Mr. O. informs us, been made in New York.

A party at Newark, N. J., engaged, last week, in dragging for the body of a young man, recovered both the object of their search and a second body—that of a young woman, whose family supposed her on a visit.

Senator Pomeroy and Representative Clark are "circumnavigating" throughout Kansas.

THE EXPORT OF BONDS.

If there is any science the laws of which ought to be well understood, it is the science of political economy. There is scarcely a fact in the every day life of an individual—not an instance of barter and sale, of hiring or lease, of the transfer of property or its purchase, that does not in some way bear on this universal branch of social science. And yet outside of a specially cultivated class, of the few thinkers who are derided as dreaming theorists by the so-called practical men of the world, there is no subject on which so dense an ignorance prevails. It has required a hundred years to convince half the civilized world that they could not grow rich by imposing themselves on their own industry, and it may take another hundred years to persuade the other half to give up those absurd and fantastical notions which have descended from remote ages and which appear to have almost rooted themselves in the public mind. It is really melancholy to see with how much persistency men still adhere to the enervating and dishonest protective system, and how impervious they are to the indisputable truths of free trade. To a reasoning mind this stubborn refusal to accept the deductions of science, and this obstinate resolution to squander the productive forces of a community in the compulsory prosecution of comparatively profitless enterprises is about as grotesque as the serious effort of a madman to lift himself into the air by the straps of his boots.

But there are other branches of political economy in regard to which there seems to be an equally lamentable obliquity of perception. Especially is this true of finance. So many are the crude notions and glaring fallacies daily paraded before the public on this subject that we might almost suspect the world to be barren of bankers and destitute of money changers.

The New York Tribune, for instance, is a journal which, with much power of expression, and frequently elegance of style, seems never to have a clear idea on any subject whatever. Take the following by way of illustration:

Speculate as you may about protection and free trade, or specie and currency, you cannot believe it wholesome and wise for a great nation like ours, in a time of profound peace and general thrift, to be buying goods by the millions' worth from other nations, and paying for them in bills drawn on posterity, bearing heavy gold interest, yet sold for two-thirds of their price.

The Tribune does not appear to perceive that the evil of these "bills drawn on posterity" is, not that they are sold for money abroad, but that they represent an amount of wasted capital, which, although it can never be recovered, takes the form of a debt which must be discharged in a longer or shorter time by the industry of the country. The Tribune, in deprecating the sale of these bills for a real consideration, rather seems to hint that posterity will not consider the object for which they were issued worth the money necessary to pay them.

As the New York Evening Post very justly says, there is little reason for alarm on account of the purchase of United States bonds in Europe. These transactions represent simply the transfer of so much capital as the bonds will bring from Europe to this country towards supplying the waste of capital caused by the war. It is often urged that by retaining the bonds here the interest would be saved, which in case of their sale abroad is paid to foreigners. So would interest be saved by everybody if nobody borrowed any money or bought anything on credit. So would interest be saved to the people if the bonds never had been issued—if there had been no war, and no anticipation of future revenues. Yet it is often necessary to borrow money and to buy on credit; and it is frequently cheaper to do so than to pay cash, especially when the cash is lacking. And it must be remembered that the bonds have actually purchased something—either goods for consumption or capital for use, and their purchasing power depends, to a great extent, on the interest which they bear. As the ordinary rate of interest is lower in Europe then in America, bonds will sell for a rather higher price there than here, reducing currency to gold. They are simply made use of as a means of payment for things which must be purchased, and it is fortunate that they fulfil this purpose. It has already been considered advantageous to the country, says the Post, "to borrow capital in Europe to carry on our great enterprises, public as well as private—the more the better, provided only that it was invested in productive works. Our canals, railroads, public edifices, cities, manufactories, are all built in part with European capital. It would be very foolish in us—a folly of the same class with the restricted system of tariffs—to try to exclude any foreign capital which is inclined to come to us to help in carrying forward our productive industry.

"The circumstance," continues the paper from which we quote, "that these bills of exchange, sold in market to whoever chooses to buy, may afterwards be used in paying for goods imported, is of no more consequence than would be the fact that the identical gold coins which the farmer chose to take for his bonds, and afterwards to pay out for his stock of cattle, had been marked, and traced, and found to be transmitted to Europe in place of exchange by some importing merchant in paying for his goods. The merchant imported the goods because he expected to sell them and get his pay. The people buy them because they want them, and are able to buy them, and mean to pay for them. That the merchant paid for them in gold exported or in cotton, in United States bonds or in bills drawn on the price of bonds sold, makes no difference that is of the least consequence to the country. The only mystery about it is, that people, otherwise intelligent, should have their anxieties aroused either at the extent of our importations or the sale of our bonds abroad.

"There is, however, a still deeper mystery, which is, that a free and enlightened nation, having the most profitable industries in the world, should think it wise to burden the products of that industry with enormous taxation upon the processes through which the value of its products is realized, in exchanging them for the productions of other countries worth a great deal more to us."

Gen. J. B. Hood was in Austin, Texas, on the 30th ult., enjoying excellent health.

The cholera has disappeared entirely from Shreveport.

Murder by an Insane Man.—The Cincinnati Commercial says a horrible murder took place on Sunday night, near Salem, Davies county, Missouri, where an idiot chased his wife and her sister out of doors and brutally beat them with a stick until they were dead. He was arrested, and the populace were with difficulty restrained from injuring him. His name is Benjamin Nickerson.

A Rattlesnake in the Dining-room.—A large rattlesnake was found in the dining-room of Daniel H. Tyner, at Mankato, Minnesota, recently. Mrs. Tyner was in the act of closing the door, when the snake rose up, and attempting to escape through the crack was caught and held there until her husband came to the lady's assistance and dispatched him. He was three feet long, and had four rattles.

OPENING OF THE SCHOOLS.

Our columns elsewhere show us that a large number of schools, select, public and private, *pensionats, externats*, etc., are to open during this month and are to do the correct thing in the way of education for the generation that comes after us. We are to have institutions for girls and boys, doctors and lawyers, and of every language and variety of color. Something in the neighborhood of two hundred teachers have been examined and appointed for the coming year, for our public schools alone; the number of private teachers must be almost equally great. We therefore feel somewhat tempted at the commencement of the scholastic year to insist upon the "importance of education" (sacred as it is to young writers) provided it be of the right kind.

We are more especially tempted, as we have before us an article giving the views of M. Michelet, D. Dupin and several of the most earnest thinkers of France upon the condition of society in that country, and who insist that it has deteriorated during the last decade, from the lack of the proper educational training. Theirs is a system which, they contend, makes the youth of that country selfish, cynical and with no fixed principle; which makes the women unfit for anything but dress and coquetry, and both sexes ill-adapted to the duties of life or to living happily together. Young men grow up with little regard or respect for the opposite sex, and "female education is so totally neglected or shamefully misconducted and girls enter society in such shameless ignorance of what they ought to know, that no man with any refined feelings can enjoy their company or make them his friends and companions."

The defects which M. Michelet ascribes to education in France, are common enough now-a-days everywhere, and the above quotation will hardly need any explanation on application. What we want is a system that will imbue our youths with a reverence for the old fashioned models of virtue, and which will lead girls to become Cornelias rather than Camilles. To learn to construe syntax and sentences, tell the names of places upon maps or why one set of angles is equal to another of a different sort, is, undoubtedly, a great point to be gained. But it is not all, although we don't think that our present system contemplates the teaching of much more. The education of cities is too much of a material character, and no carefully nurtured boy or girl was ever suddenly transferred from the country to the city without being greatly astonished at the worldly feeling, the absence of the high sense of honor or devotion to friends, which his companions otherwise far ahead of him in intelligence are apt to manifest. We become hardened from seeing too much of the world, and have to admit that Arcadian simplicity is preferable to Attic salt in the early training of the young. That is one of the defects of life to be more especially guarded against in the atmosphere of cities—that we grow wiser without becoming better. Our teachers, therefore, that can happily remind their pupils now and then of the principles which bind society and keep it together—that it won't do to steal too much or too often—that you must not cut your neighbor's throat unless for just cause, and had better let your neighbor's wife alone altogether—teachers who can enforce some such homely truths as these are what we now need, even if the pupils at the end of the year do not rattle off at the examinations quite so pertly as they might their facts and figures and knowledge of the globes. If they acquire that patience to discipline which is the cause of the success of military educations, and which, indeed, is necessary to successful trainings of any sort, the most important lesson of life will have been learned and parents will have no cause to complain. In denouncing corporal punishment, which may or may not be right or wrong, we are too apt to go to the opposite extreme of removing every difficulty from the path of childhood, forgetting that knowledge without severe effort is not worth the acquiring; and that the success of men of genius is as often due to the severe ordeal through which they were compelled, by poverty or their friends to pass, as to talent of their own.

Musical and Theatrical.

Bogumil Dawison, said to be the greatest living tragedian of Germany, will arrive in this country the last of this month, the war having driven him from Europe. He is a native of Gallacia, Poland, but has acquired the German language, although he still speaks it with an accent. He is familiar with the entire repertoire of Schiller, Goethe and Moliere, and is described as being equally at home with German comedy and the tragedies of Shakspeare.

Madame de Baerndorf, court actress from the Royal Theater of Hanover, is likewise expected to appear during the ensuing season at the Thalia Theater (Wood's), on Broadway. Among her *roles* are those of Phædra, Iphigenia, Marie Stuart, Adrienne, etc. Rumor attributes to Madame de Baerndorf two fascinating qualities—that of being wealthy, and that of costuming faultlessly. In dress and dress she is equally rich.

By the last steamer, Manager Grau received from Signor Corticelli, the European "administrator" of the Ristori company, a list of the actors already engaged. Signor Corticelli writes as follows:

"I give you herewith the pleasant intelligence of the contracts recently made with a very excellent actress, and also with a first class actor, both of them members of the renowned Billetti-Bon Company. The lady alluded to is Signora Antonietta Zamarina, and the gentleman is Achille Coltin. Moreover, we have made the acquisition of Ludovico Mancini, a distinguished artist, who is as great in comedy as is tragedy; and it was with considerable difficulty that he was induced to abandon his engagement at Naples. By the addition of these three artists we have acquired a nucleus of talent seldom united, although, but for the Italian war, it would have been impossible to have obtained their services.

The Ghioni and Susini opera troupe has just been reorganized for the ensuing season, and will start from New York in a few weeks. The annexed is the organization: Mme. Ghioni and M'lle Canissa, prime donne; Mme Patti Strakosch, contralto; Signor Irire (a new importation) and Signor Erani, tenors; Signor Marra, baritone; Signor Susini and Signor Coletti, basses; Signor Sarti, conductor; Max Strakosch, director; and P. A. Herbert, business managir.

The chorus and orchestra will, we are assured, be complete. The repertoire comprises all the popular operas, including "Crispino é la Comare" and "L'Africaine." Both of these operas will be produced in a fine style, especially "L'Africaine." The troupe, numbering in all, seventy-five, will commence their season at the Concordia Opera House, Baltimore, on the 18th of September. After a short season in Baltimore the troupe will appear in Washington, Richmond and other cities, en route to New Orleans, where they open on the 5th of November, for a season of several weeks. They will then proceed to Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati. *En passant*, we may remark that Mr. Maurice Strakosch is now in Europe, negotiating for artists for this troupe.

A letter in the Paris Temps, dated Berlin, gives a glowing description of the scene which took place at the Opera House on the evening of the 6th, on which occasion the representation was for the benefit of the wounded soldiers. The whole court was present, and not a seat was vacant. When the king entered at half-past seven the entire audience rose and received him most enthusiastically. The performance commenced with the Sieges March (the march to victory) of Taubert. When the curtain rose the whole company sang a royal song, which was composed expressly for the occasion. Each strophe was received with applause, and when the tenor, Herr Woworsky, sang the following strophe:

And when throughout the land shall float
The flag of union, then we'll shout,
Hail! Emperor of Germany.

the whole audience rose and became so excited that the singing was for a long time interrupted. After the last verse the cries and bravos burst forth again, and the national hymn was demanded from all parts of the theater. The orchestra complied with the wishes of the audience, and all present—princes, princesses and citizens—joined in the chorus. The enthusiasm had no limit—never was seen anything like it. The receipts were large.

The American prima donna, Mrs. Jennie Van Zandt, daughter of Signor Blitz, has met with great favor in London, where she has been singing at the musical soirees of Mr. Gladstone, Earl Derby and others. She is at present enjoying a brief repose in France, previous to her departure for St. Petersburg and Warsaw, where she is engaged for six months from the 1st of November.

Miss Mary Howard, Miss Mary Shaw, Miss E. J. Phillips, Miss Mary Preston, Mlle. Francis, Mrs. H. E. Mehen, Miss Fanny Bowen, Miss Davenport, Messrs. L. P. Rays, L. F. Rand, C. P. DeGroat, J. F. Pike, G. Radcliffe, H. S. Murdoch, T. Hampton, H. B. Mehen, J. Radcliffe, J. Rodges, C. Lewis and H. Wood have been engaged by Manager John Allen, of the National Theater, Cincinnati for the ensuing season. The following stars will appear: L. P. Barrett, D. E. Bandmann, G. E. Locke, John Brougham, F. S. Chanfrau, Charlotte Thompson, Miss Lotta, Emily Thorne, Mlle. Zoe, Lucille Western, Mlle. Vestvali, and Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

The examiner of plays in England has the task of reading every dramatic work before it is brought out and considering whether it is fit to be licensed. In the last fourteen years he has read 2816 plays, and was able to recommend the Lord Chamberlain to license all but nineteen of them.

The "Romance of a Poor Young Man," with Mr. Frank Mayo and Miss Agnes Perry in the cast, is the attraction at the Boston theater. At the Continental theater, in the same city, Mr. E. L. Davenport is filling an engagement, and at the Howard Athenæum Miss Emelie Melville.

The Menken has left us. She sailed on the 22d for Paris, and appears at Messrs. Dumaine & Co.'s Theatre Gaieties, where she will produce her specialities of "Mazeppa" and "French Spy." She will return to this country early in the spring.

Carlotta Patti has recovered from her brain fever. She intends remaining for some time at Bolougne to recruit her strength, previous to a tour through the principal towns in France.

A new play, called the "Charlatan," founded on the career of Cagliostro, and written by Mr. Watson, a writer of poetry, is soon to be brought out at the Winter Garden in New York.

El Nino Eddie, after his highly successful engagement at the Royal Alhambra, has been engaged to give his extraordinary performance on the low rope at the Hall-by-the-Sea, Margate.

A Paris correspondent writes: Yesterday an enormous pile of luggage blocked up the entrance to the Grand Hotel. Naturally the inquiry was made whether a royal personage had suddenly fled from one of the kingdoms Bismarck has lately annexed, and had arrived with his crown, regalia, etc., in Paris. The porter sneered at the idea of a mere German potentate possessing such an extensive suite, and proudly replied that La diva Patti had honored the Grand Hotel with her presence. Her rival, La Lucca, is at the Hotel Bristol. Auber called on her yesterday, as did likewise the great Rossini, who does not bow down before La Patti. La Lucca is a Viennese; her husband is a Prussian officer. She wishes to visit her family at Vienna, but naturally her husband cannot go there. She, therefore, has decided on spending the rest of the summer at Baden.

The Metropolitan Hotel, New York, is just now the scene of much bargaining between managers and star and stock actors making engagements for the next season. A facetious reporter says: "At the close of the second board, 'walking gents' were scarce on call; 'old men' closed at sixty to seventy; 'juveniles' sold easily at twenty-five to thirty-six; considerable life was manifested in 'singing chambermaids' and some of the operations in this fancy stock were heavy; 'first villains' were at a premium, the Broadway operators crowding the Bowery folks hard, and the supply being only tolerable; there was a brisk movement in ballet at fancy prices; clowns were dull; tragedies were quite a drug; low comedians are plenty, without demand; English burlesque importations had no sale."

Miss Annette Ince, a talented young actress, recently from the Pacific slope, will shortly commence a starring tour. She is under the management of Mr. W. G. Peterson.

Master Coker having been engaged for an extensive series of concerts in the West, will return to this country from England early in October.

Miss Dora Shaw, poet and actress, has an autobiography and a volume of verse in press, and proposes to appear on the Boston and New York stage next winter.

The Italian journals announce that with the opera to be written for Palermo by Signor Pacini, (his one hundredth work,) that veteran announces he will close his musical career.

Miss Amy Sedgwick, a leading actress in London, and the companion of Charles Dickens in his amateur theatrical representations, is coming to this country.

Letter from Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, having been invited to act as chaplain to the convention of soldiers and sailors at Cleveland, returned the following answer:

Peekskill, Aug. 30, 1866.

Charles G. Halpine, Brevet Brigadier General; H. W. Slocum, Major General; Gordon Granger, Major General, Committee:

Gentlemen—I am obliged to you for the invitation which you have made to me to act as chaplain to the convention of sailors and soldiers about to convene at Cleveland. I cannot attend it, but I heartily wish it, and all other conventions, of what party soever, success, whose object is the restoration of all the States late in rebellion to their federal relations.

Our theory of government has no place for a State except in the Union. It is justly taken for granted that the duties and responsibilities of a State in federal relations tend to its political health, and to that of the whole nation. Even territories are hastily brought in, often before the prescribed conditions are fulfilled, as if it were dangerous to leave a community outside of the great body politic.

Had the loyal Senators and Representatives of Tennessee been admitted at once on the assembling of Congress, and, in moderate succession, Arkansas, Georgia, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia, the public mind of the South would have been far more healthy than it is, and those States which lingered on probation to the last would have been under a more salutary influence to good conduct than if a dozen armies watched over them.

Every month that we delay this healthful step complicates the case. The excluded population, enough unsettled before, grow more irritable; the army becomes indispensable to local government, and supercedes it; the government at Washington is called to interfere in one and another difficulty, and this will be done hastily, and sometimes with great injustice—for our government, wisely adapted to its own proper functions, is utterly devoid of those habits, and unequipped with the instrument which fit a centralized government to exercise authority in remote States over local affairs. Every attempt to perform such duties has resulted in mistakes which have excited the nation. But whatever imprudence there may be in the method, the real criticism should be against the requisition of such duties of the general government.

The federal government is unfit to exercise minor police and local government, and will inevitably blunder when it attempts it. To keep half a score of States under federal authority, but without national ties and responsibilities; to oblige the central authority to govern half the territory of the Union by federal civil officers and by the army, is a policy not only uncongenial to our ideas and principles, but preeminently dangerous to the spirit of our government. However humane the ends sought and the motives, it is, in fact, a course of instruction, preparing our government to be despotic, and familiarizing the people to a stretch of authority which can never be other than dangerous to liberty.

I am aware that good men are withheld from advocating the prompt and successive admission of the exilted States by the fear chiefly of its effects upon parties and upon freedmen.

It is said that if admitted to Congress the Southern Senators and Representatives will coalesce with Northern Democrats and rule the country. Is this nation, then, to remain dismembered to serve the ends of parties? Have we learned no wisdom by the history of the last ten years, in which just this course of sacrificing the nation to the exigencies of parties plunged us into rebellion and war?

Even admit that the power would pass into the hands of a party made up of Southern men, and the hitherto dishonored and misled Democracy of the North, that power could not be used just as they pleased. The war has changed not alone institutions, but ideas. The whole country has advanced. Public sentiment is exalted far beyond what it has been at any former period. A new party would, like a river, be obliged to seek its channels in the already existing slopes and forms of the continent.

We have entered a new era of liberty. The style of thought is freer and more noble. The young men of our times are regenerated. The great army has been a school, and hundreds of thousands of men are gone home to preach a truer and nobler view of human rights. All the industrial interests of society are moving with increased wisdom toward intelligence and liberty. Everywhere, in churches, in literature, in natural sciences, in physical industries, in social questions, as well as in politics, the nation feels that the winter is over and a new spring hangs in the horizon and works through all the elements. In this happily changed and advanced condition of things no party of the retrograde can maintain itself. Everything marches, and parties must march.

I hear with wonder, and shame, and scorn, the fear of a few that the South once more in adjustment with the federal government will rule this nation! The North is rich—never so rich; the South is poor—never before so poor. The population of the North is nearly double that of the South. The industry of the North, in diversity, in forwardness and productiveness, in all the machinery and education required for manufacturing, is half a century in advance of the South. Churches in the North crown every hill, and schools swarm in every neighborhood; while the South has but scattered lights, at long distances, like light-houses twinkling along the edge of a continent of darkness. In the presence of such a contrast, how men and craven is the fear that the South will rule the policy of the land!

That it will have an influence, that it will contribute, in time, most important influences or restraints, we are glad to believe. But if it rises at once to the control of the government, it will be because the North, demoralized by prosperity and besotted by grovelling interests, refuses to discharge its share of political duty. In such a case the South not only will control the government, but it ought to do it.

I hope, I believe, with more reason, that the restoration of the South to her full independence will be detrimental to the freedmen. The sooner we dismiss from our minds the idea that the freedmen can be classified, and separated from the white population, and nursed and defended by themselves, the better it will be for them and us. The negro is part and parcel of Southern society. He cannot be prosperous while it is unprospered. Its evils will rebound upon him. Its happiness and reinvigoration cannot be kept from his participation.

The restoration of the South to amicable relations with the North, the reorganization of its industry, the reinspiration of its enterprise and thrift, will all redound to the freedmen's benefit. Nothing is so dangerous to the freedmen as an unsettled state of society in the South. On him comes all the spite and anger and caprice and revenge. He will be made the scapegoat of lawless and heartless men. Unless we turn the government into a vast military machine there cannot be armies enough to protect the freedmen while Southern society remains insurrectionary. If Southern society is calmed, settled, and occupied, and soothed, with new hopes and prosperous industries, no armies will be needed. Riots will subside, lawless hangers on will be driven out or better governed, and a way will be gradually opened up to the freedman, through education and industry, to full citizenship, with all its honors and duties.

Civilization is a growth. None can escape that forty years in the wilderness who travel from the Egypt of ignorance to the promised land of civilization. The freedmen must take their march. I have full faith in the results. If they have the stamina to undergo the hardships which every uncivilized people has undergone in their upward progress, they will in due time take their place among us. That place cannot be bought, nor bequeathed, nor gained by slight of hand. It will come to sobriety, virtue, industry and frugality. As the nation cannot be sound until the South is prosperous, so, on the other extreme, a healthy condition of civil society in the South is indispensable to the welfare of the freedmen.

Refusing to admit loyal Senators and Representatives from the South to Congress will not help the freedmen. It will not secure for them the vote. It will not protect them. It will not secure any amendment of our Constitution, however just and wise. It will only increase the dangers and complicate the difficulties. Whether we regard the whole nation or any section of it, or class in it, the first demand of our time is entire reunion!

Once united, we can, by schools, churches, a free press and increasing free speech, attack each evil and secure every good.

Meanwhile, the great chasm which rebellion made is not filled up. it grows deeper and stretches wider! Out of it rise dread specters and threatening sounds. Let that gulf be closed, and bury in it slavery, sectional animosity and all strifes and hatreds!

It is it that the brave men, who, on sea and land, faced death to save the nation, should now, by their voice and vote, consummate what their swords rendered possible.

For the sake of the freedmen, for the sake of the South and its millions of our fellow-countrymen, for our own sake, and for the great cause of freedom and civilization, I urge the immediate reunion of all parts which rebellion and war have shattered.

I am truly yours,

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The diamond mines in Georgia are to be worked this year, by Dr. Stevenson, who, in 1861, put up machinery near Gainesville, to work exclusively for these precious gems. He had got his works completed, and washed about two weeks and found five small ones of inferior quality, when his hands were taken away for the army. It is proposed during the year, to attach a few skilled hands to the gold-washing machines, and so settle the question as to whether diamonds can be found in sufficient quantities to pay for working.

Fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed toward building an opera house at Mobile.

Eighteen hundred dogs are annually licensed in Boston. The license costs $2.

MARRIED:

In this city, on Wednesday, September 5th, by Rev. Father Moynihan, Miss BRIDGET M. E. KENNEDY to Mr. JOHN C. MURRAY, both of New Orleans.

The field and staff, rank and file of the Crescent quaffed bumpers of a sparkling and exhilerating beverage which accompanied the above notice. The bridegroom is one of the Crescent, and although a few of that ilk who are vain enough to think themselves invulnerable to the darts of the blind boy god, grum bled somewhat at his becoming a Benedick, all joined in a heartfelt wish for the life-long happiness for himself and his bride. We bespeak for him, at her hands, all that a good fellow deserves. He is of the Crescent, and that speaks well for him. He has been a true soldier, and that speaks for itself.

Tulane Building,

SEPTEMBER 6th, 1866

The undersigned are still offering at the Reduced Prices their Fine and Fashionable assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHING,

FURNISHING GOODS: and

SHIRTS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The attention of TRAVELERS is particularly called to our assortment of Sole Leather and Sausage TRUNKS, VALISES, CARPET BAGS and SATCHELS, all from the best manufactories.

GARTHWAITE, LEWIS & STUART,
31 and 33 Camp street.

The Great Southern Remedy.

BILLING'S CARMINATIVE AND ASTRINGENT SYRUP.

FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHRONIC DIARRHEA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHEA, DYSENTERY,

And all Diseases of the Bowels.

This preparation is so well known throughout the Southern country, that it is unnecessary to give a detailed account of its merits. It is an old and well tried article, and the testimonials continually coming in are sufficient evidence of its being a sure and speedy cure for all diseases of the bowels. At this particular time, when we may expect at any day that great scourge, Asiatic Cholera, upon us, every person and family should be provided with a remedy at hand which can be taken at once, and thereby check the disease in its first stages. Billing's Syrup is a safe and certain remedy. Beware of imitations. Call for BILLING'S SYRUP, and get no other.

Sold by all Druggists.

A Sure Cure for Cholera.

No family should be without a bottle of ANTI-CHOLERA SYRUP, as one or two doses taken on the first appearance of Diarrhœa will check its progress. In the epidemic of forty-nine, it saved thousands of lives, and has one advantage over most other remedies—it is purely vegetable. Retail price, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared and sold by

DR. A. A. JONES,
At No. 13 Front street, between Common and Gravier.

The Reasons Why

EVERYBODY USES

RED JACKET BITTERS.

BECAUSE:

They are compounded of RARE HERBS with the purest OLD BOURBON WHISKY

They STRENGTHEN and INVIGORATE the SYSTEM.

They GIVE A GOOD and HEALTHY APPETITE.

They ASSIST DIGESTION.

They are a PREVENTATIVE of FEVER and AGUE.

They CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

They are the BEST STIMULANT IN EXISTENCE.

They are perfectly PURE and PALATABLE.

They keep off the BLUES.

They are INVALUABLE to the LADIES.

They are of great BENEFIT to CHILDREN.

They are INDISPENSABLE in every HOUSEHOLD.

They are always UP TO STANDARD.

They are INDORSED by PHYSICIANS and DRUGGISTS.

They are kept by all GROCERS, DRUGGISTS and DEALERS,

And by

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
52 Canal street, Wholesale Agents for the South.

To Shippers of Cotton.

Owing to the great inconvenience and delay, brought about by shippers of cotton employing draymen over whom we have no control, we the undersigned COTTON PRESS PROPRIETORS hereby agree to charge (on and after this date) TEN CENTS PER BALE LABOR, on all cotton shipped from our respective Presses, by draymen not employed by us:

R. M. PANTEUR & CO., Fire Proof Cotton Press.
SAM. HOYD & CO., Shippers and Union Cotton Presses and Independent Yard.
THOS. M. SIMMONS, Crescent City and Alabama Cotton Presses.
E. K. BRYANT, Louisiana Cotton Press.
J. T. CHARNY, Levee Steam
IRVINE, KOPMAN & CO., Merchants' Cotton Press.
CAPITER, ALLAIN & CO., Point's
C. N. PASTEUR, Cooper's
S. HAYWARD, Orleans
W. M. ARRAFF, Farmers'
H. FASSMAN, Freeman's
LANE & BEMIS, Virginia
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Folsom
HILLMAN & BONZANO, Vicksburg
STANLEY & CO., Commercial
IG. SZYMANSKI, Szymanski's New
KAUSLER & CO., Front street
WILLIAMS, Mississippi
J. C. VAN WICKLE, Woods
R. GANCHET, DE LISLE & CO., Southern
AYMAR WATERS AND, factors'
RICHARD TERRELL, Front's
E. J. HERSON, Star
A. B. READING, Reading

New Orleans, September 1st, 1866.

National Express

—AND—

TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

Having completed the necessary arrangements, is now prepared to forward

Express Matter, Valuables and Freight,

Of every description, on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, to

JACKSON, CANTON,

—And—

ALL WAY STATIONS.

Also to VICKSBURG, and all points on the Mississippi, Southern and Selma and Meridian Railroads. Will forward, as heretofore, to all points on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad,

—And to—

SAVANNAH, CHARLESTON,
RICHMOND, WASHINGTON,
BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA,
AND NEW YORK,

Via Montgomery, Atlanta and Augusta, Ga.

Office of the Company removed to 143 GRAVIER STREET, a few doors above St. Charles street.

J. G. CAMPBELL, Agent.

PHIL. STOCKTON, Assistant Superintendent, etc.

H. M. Thompson,

AGENT OF THE

NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT

—AND—

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING AGENT

NO. 14 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

F. G. Barriere & Co.,

135 ..... CANAL STREET 135

Are now opening their

New Stock of Fall and Winter goods,

Consisting of BAREGES, MOZAMBIQUES, POPLINS, TOILE ARGENTIE, and a great variety of Fancy Goods French, English and American GALICOES. French and English DELAINES. CLOTHS and CASIMERES. Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached COTTON HOSE. Misses' " " " All sizes. Misses' Brown and Colored COTTON HALF HOSE. Boys' " " " All sizes.

—ALSO—

LINEN SHEETINGS and Pillow Case LINENS. Damask and Snow-drop NAPKINS and CLOTHS. Colored Wine CLOTHS and DOYLIES.

And a large assortment of WORSTED DAMASK and MUSLINS for CURTAINS, all of which they will offer to their friends and the public at the very LOWEST PRICE.

F. G. BARRIERE & CO.

Office of

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY,

51 Camp Street.

The rates of Premium for Insurance are reduced by the undersigned, to conform to the New Tariff established by the Board of Underwriters, to take effect from the 1st inst. Discount in lieu of Scrip to be the current rate.

P. R. FELL, Agent,
Phœnix, Security, Atlantic and Harmony Insurance Companies.

A Sure Cure for the Cholera.

GREY JACKET BITTERS

Have proved a complete success in all cases of ASIATIC CHOLERA, where it has been tried.

For sale by all the principal Druggists and Wholesale Grocers, and at wholesale by the manufacturers,

BARNETT & LION,
81 and 83 Gravier street.

Gray's Petroleum Stove,

—FOR SALE AT—

No. 106 CAMP STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

The most useful invention of the age. Will cook anything that any other Stove will, in the most perfect manner. Throws off hardly any outward heat. Makes no smoke, dust, or ashes. The cooking qualities will be exhibited daily, between 1 and 2 P. M. at 106 CAMP STREET, UP STAIRS.

Cash Advances

—MADE ON—

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON AND MERCHANDISE

—TO—

GUION & CO., Liverpool;
WILLIAMS & GUION, New York; or to Ourselves.

SIBLEY, GUION & CO.,
34 and 36 Carondelet street.

Wine—Wine—Wine.

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA,

From the celebrated Manufactory of

ZIMMERMAN & CO., Successors to LONGWORTH & ZIMMERMAN, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

—THESE WINES ARE—

Equal to Any and Are Surpassed by None.

The Trade, Hotels and Private Families supplied in quantities to suit.

JNO. W. NORRIS & CO.,
No. 52 Canal street, New Orleans,
Sole Agents for the South.

James B. Thompson,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

No. 147 Fulton Street,

NEW YORK.

Invitation

—TO—

Photographers and Horticulturists of Louisiana

—FOR—

CONTRIBUTIONS

—TO THE—

PARIS UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION.

The Imperial Commission of the Paris Universal Exhibition propose to form a

DIORAMA VÉGÉTAL,

in the Palace Garden for the exhibition of Drawings, and especially Photographic Pictures, of remarkable, curious, useful and interesting vegetation, of which living specimens cannot be obtained. Also, pictures of the situation, landscape or scenery, and where they are produced.

I call the attention of Photographers and Horticulturists, and those who take an interest in the Botany of the State of Louisiana, to prepare such PLANTS and SAMPLES OF VEGETATION as are native of this State in the manner set forth in the Circular of Monsieur LE PLAY, Imperial Commissioner of the Paris Universal Exhibition.

Professors of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, Professors of Drawing, and heads of institutions of learning where Drawing is taught, are likewise respectfully invited to co-operate in furtherance of the enterprise.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL,
State Commissioner Paris Universal Exhibition, 1867.