

By Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phoenix.] Adjournment of the Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—The Convention adjourned yesterday, after adopting a very able address and resolutions. It has been a complete success, and the friends of the President will carry all the elections in this State, New York and all the North-western States. I regard the Union as restored. The greatest harmony and cordiality prevailed amongst the members.

Cable Despatches.

LONDON, August 16.—Napoleon has received from his demand for the extension of the frontiers of France.

Consols closed at 87 1/2. 5-20's 68. LIVERPOOL, August 16—P. M.—Cotton advanced to-day 1/4d. per pound—middling uplands 1 1/4d. Sales of 20,000 bales. Breadstuffs firm.

The Philadelphia Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, August 17.—Many of the delegates to the Convention left last evening; the balance leave to-day. The proceedings throughout were most harmonious—not a single event to mar the good feeling. The address, but not the resolutions, was written by Henry J. Raymond. It is merely the resolutions elaborated. During its reading, for a time, almost breathless silence was preserved. The President requested the delegates and spectators to manifest no sign of approval, or to make other demonstrations, till the reading was completed. This request secured quiet, until the speaker arrived at the following paragraph:

"And the 10,000,000 of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free commonwealth, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and principles bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of the republic, if they could accept with uncomplaining submission the humiliations thus sought to be imposed upon them."

The entire audience then broke forth in an unrestrained burst of applause, which lasted for several minutes. At the conclusion of this enthusiasm, a demand was made that the paragraph quoted be read over again, which was assented to, and again the applause broke forth with redoubled effect. The press club gave a splendid banquet to the members of the press last night, at which radicals and Southerners fraternized, and high hilarity prevailed.

News Items.

NEW YORK, August 17.—A London special announces the arrival of the little vessel, Red, White and Blue, with its two men, which sailed from New York.

Two men, Howard and Pettingill, have been arrested, charged with the Lord robbery, months ago.

An Omaha special says the Canadians are preparing for another Fenian invasion. They fear that the Irish picnic on Grand Island, to be attended by 15,000 armed Irishmen, means mischief. Rumor puts Gen. Dick Taylor at the head of this movement.

Ten deaths from cholera yesterday. Bernard F. Riery, the murderer of Henry Lazarus, was executed in New York to-day.

Albert Starkweather, the murderer of his mother and sister, was hung in Hartford, Conn., to-day.

CINCINNATI, August 17.—Sixty-seven deaths from cholera yesterday.

Roberts has called the Fenian Congress to meet in Troy, N. Y., September 4. Official reports of the late Canadian fiasco will be submitted. He states that the vessel purchased for privateering by O'Mahony months ago, and now lying at Atlantic Dock, is claimed by Stephens; but if he persists in the claim, an attachment will be procured against him by the Brooklyn Fenians.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—The cholera deaths yesterday were twenty-seven.

Advices from the Rio Grande report a political revolution in Matamoros, resulting in the overthrow and flight of Carvajal, and the installation of the Juarez Government. No loss of life or property.

Rio Janeiro dates to July 10 have been received. The Paraguayans recently bombarded the camp of the allied army, but without doing much damage. Peru and Chili have professed their services as mediators to the Oriental and Argentine Governments, but no importance is attached to the proposal. The allies seem to prosecute the war with but little energy. It is said Brazil would continue the war if the allies withdraw, deeming it necessary to the tranquillity of her empire.

There has been a great storm on the coast of Africa, and a large number of vessels have been lost.

Thad. Stevens has been unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress by the Convention at Lancaster, Pa.

WASHINGTON, August 17.—It is probable that all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Harlan and Stanton, Gen. Grant and Admiral Farragut, will accompany the President on his trip to Chicago.

It is reported on good authority that General Howard, Commissioner of Freedmen's Bureau, intends issuing an order within a few days, suspending the distribution of Government rations to the destitute of the South, thus throwing the burden of supporting the indigent of both races on the local authorities.

The President has appointed Rob't E. Peterson, of Pennsylvania, and Charles B. Norton, of New York, United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition.

MOBILE, August 16.—Cotton stiffer; sales to-day 300 bales—quotations unchanged.

NEW ORLEANS, August 17.—Cotton stiffer—sales 2,200 bales; low middlings 32 3/4. Gold 49.

MOBILE, August 17.—Sales to-day 500 bales. Sales of the week 1,600 bales. Middling 30c. Receipts of the week 734, against 815 last week. Exports 1,627. Stock 31,440.

NEW YORK, August 18—Noon.—Gold 51 1/2. Exchange 107 3/4. Texas wool dull, at 20 3/4. Cotton firm—holders demand one cent advance—middlings 34 3/4.

7 P. M.—Cotton advanced 1/2c. Sales 2,800 bales—middling 34 3/4 @ 36 1/2. Gold 50 1/2. Flour firmer for Southern—sales 5,000 barrels, at \$10 @ \$15.25. Wheat 3 @ 5c. better. Corn firmer—sales 175,000 bushels, at 1c. higher.

The New York Tribune.

The following excellent article on the New York Tribune is from a Catholic paper, the Philadelphia University:

The Tribune has two great talents—one for exciting fanatics to spill blood, and one for collecting the blood and fastening all the crime attached to it on innocent parties. It is from rabid negrohphily it has conceived this duplicitous diabolical character. An instance has just occurred. We mean the late riot in New Orleans. The Tribune is the gospel of the miserable wretches who provoked that shocking tumult; and all the gore shed in it, Mr. Greeley has cupped up and dashed into the face of the President of the United States himself. Can wicked journalism go to a greater excess in public atrocity?

But it is in strict accordance with the spirit which taught, and even still insinuates, that the Constitution is a league with hell; and which had much more than half to do in causing the late rebellion. Nothing can be more remote from the truth than that the President is culpable in any degree whatever for the blood spilled in New Orleans. The contrary is entirely the case. At the moment when riot was apprehended, he was notified by telegraph of the danger. He responded at once, directing Gen. Sheridan to be brought in to preserve the peace. But it was too late. The negro and the radical tempers were up, and the riot broke out. The only thing agreeable in the matter is, that the rioters have been the chief sufferers. This is the whole subject in a nutshell.

The President was never a rioter. He never employed unfair means to effect political ends. He never delivered inflammatory harangues. He must be supposed to have a higher regard for the splendid dignity of his office than to provoke bloody, political tumult in any place. He is too humane as a man to have any part whatever in sanguinary outbreaks. And, certainly, his plan of reconstruction, as elevated in wisdom as his adherence to it is heroic against the radical opposition pitted against him, needs no support from riot. The Tribune is not ignorant of this. But, fanaticism for the negro, partizan malice, and recklessness in provoking riot, to charge the blood spilled on a political enemy, weigh more with it than knowledge, truth and justice.

A great political campaign is at hand. To win it, the Tribune incites tumult, and, gathering up the blood shed in the tumult, charges all, with fiendish glee, on the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The Robespierres of the French Revolution did nothing worse against the King than this. Perhaps the Tribune is aiming at the assassination of the President. It is not a blacker crime to plot such a murder than to provoke negroes and white fanatics to riot, and then to sponge up the blood shed in the riot, and squeeze it down on the President's head, making him guilty for all. And certainly there can be no difficulty for the Tribune in making the negroes and white fanatics whom it has both goaded into riot, and convinced that the blood shed on the occasion is entirely chargeable to Andrew Johnson, look upon the death of the same Andrew Johnson as a thing of great private and public justice and expediency. Negroes and white fanatics are rapid in bloody conclusions, and writers like those in the Tribune office do not hesitate much to insinuate them. But for all these riots and nefarious resolves among negroes and fanatics, a condition of things nationally good exists. The radical Congress has adjourned, utterly defeated in its bad purposes; the wise reconstruction plan of the President cannot be baffled; and a true National Convention, the design of the President, is at hand, which will re-knit the North and the South.

From every quarter of tobacco-growing portions of the State, come the most flattering accounts, both of the amount planted and the condition of the crop.

Three lady tourists have already lost their lives in Switzerland this year.

North Carolina.—The latest advices on the constitutional election, place the majority, so far as heard from, for rejection at 2,871.

From Washington.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes:

Sundry radical presses are presenting their several campaign phases. It will be seen that they contemplate a struggle which, as they say, will produce "civil war in all the Northern and Western States." If they do not win, this war, they say, is inevitable. They claim that they have every loyal free State of 1860, and West Virginia and Missouri besides. They do not claim Maryland nor Delaware. When, by virtue of their scheme for removing the President, they can command the military power of the country, they will assert their claims to Tennessee and Louisiana and other Southern States.

It will soon be seen more distinctly than ever that we have on hand a war between the Executive and the Legislative branches of the Government. It is a war which will admit of no mediation, no truce and no negotiation. A radical member of Congress disclosed, in a published letter, at the late session, that "Congress must crush the President, or the President will crush Congress."

The Southern Radical Convention is to be held in Philadelphia on the 3d of September. It is stated that Delaware, Maryland and Kentucky will send delegates. It is also rumored that a national convention of rebel and loyal soldiers, who served in the late war, will be held in Philadelphia this fall.

Commander Sartori, who has investigated the report of abduction of freedmen along the coast of Florida, has reported that there are no evidences of the alleged illegal traffic, nor any violations of law or order on the coast.

Queen Emma visited the President this evening. Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. Welles and Mrs. Stansbery were present at the interview. The President addressed his visitor as Queen Emma, and said he would now do in person what the Acting Secretary of State had already done—extend to her Majesty a cordial welcome to the capital of a nation of thirty millions of people. It was not because the guest was a Queen that this welcome was extended, but because of her great merits and good works, the fame of which had preceded her. The cordial welcome was extended on account of the effects of the visit in the cause of humanity and Christianity. If, said the President, I was disposed to be facetious, I should say that in this country all men are kings and all women are queens. Our rulers derive their power from the people, and, consequently, all are royal. Therefore, when you address any man or woman in this country, you talk to royalty, to a king or queen. In conclusion, the President heartily welcomed his guest. After engaging in conversation for some moments, the royal party retired.

THE EMPRESS.—Mrs. Anna Corna Ritchie, the London correspondent of the New York News, mentions the following about the Empress Eugenie: The Emperor Napoleon has been urged to institute a decoration which should be given exclusively to women for acts of courage, devotedness, or charity. It is hoped that the order will be called Eugenie. The noble conduct of the Empress, who walks so fearlessly among the cholera-stricken patients in France, and bears a healing balm with the stimulus of her presence, deserves that her name should descend to posterity, attached to such an order.

At Nancy she crossed on foot a popular quarter of the city, followed by a crowd, who grasped at her clothes in their enthusiasm, and actually tore her muslin dress. The bits were struggled for by the crowd—every one wanted to secure, as a relic, a shred of the garment worn by the "Providence blonde." The Empress only smiled and allowed the destruction.

The Empress also visited the House of Correction, for juvenile offenders, at Nancy, and talked to the youthful culprits, who wept at her kindness. In the afternoon the prefect presented 150 of the ladies of Nancy, while the Prince Imperial received their children, whom he invited to luncheon the next day.

On her return to Paris, the Empress was received in the heartiest manner by an immense crowd, which had gathered at the station. The Emperor passed through the throng, and himself opened the door of the saloon carriage, lifted out the Prince Imperial, and kissed him repeatedly. He then handed out the Empress, and took off his hat as he embraced her. The Empress wore a dress of pink and white striped silk, looped over a petticoat of the same, black silk mantle, and a white bonnet. As usual, the Prince wore a suit of brown holland.

The tobacco crop of Virginia and North Carolina for the present year is estimated at 50,000 hogheads, but it will be no matter for surprise if it should largely overrun this estimate, and approximate more nearly to the ante-war crops of 80,000 hogheads.

An English paper states that Maj. Gen. J. C. Walker, of the late Confederate army, who distinguished himself at the siege of Nashville in 1864, has been appointed colonel of an English regiment. It may mean that he has purchased a commission.

The pale, sweet moonlight, low murmur of the distant cow-bells, the chime of fluttering insect-music, the far off notes of the soft-throated whip-poor-will, the mellow cadence of wind whippers, the song of wild locusts and the holy influences of the dreamy dim, shadowy night, makes us long and weep for something, we know not what, to quiet the unrest of a wretched heart. Oh, it seems so hard to live day after day with this aching in the soul, with little rest, from pain and pangs and woe. The flower-laden breeze from over the dark blue river fans our hot cheek and toys with our hair, but on its fleeting breaths brings olden memories so sweet, long gone, and yet sad. Black eyes and blue, dark hair and golden, true hearts and false, joy and bitterness! O God! O God! when will this dreamy life of misery—this storm-swept waste of wretchedness end?—Smithland (Ky.) Times.

A few bottles of Falnstock's Vermifuge will cure that young man. Worms are what is bothering him. [Louisville Courier.]

"The August rains make the corn crop," is an old saying in the corn-growing region. Last week, some apprehension was felt at the long continuance of dry weather, and the corn planters were praying heartily for rain. They were blessed with a copious fall of rain on Sunday night, which must be a great relief. The ground, however, has been saturated. The promise of the corn crop in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and in the North-west is very fine. The wheat crop has turned out rather better than was expected. It is of good quality, though not abundant in quantity. Cheap bread we may not have through our wheat crop, but we may hope for it through our abundant supply of Indian corn.

Corn means not only bread and meal capable of preparation in a hundred excellent ways, but it means bacon and beef, poultry and eggs, mutton and lamb, milk and butter, fleeces and hides, lard and tallow, and many other things that are indispensable in ordinary consumption.

Let us be thankful, then, for the August rains.—National Intelligencer.

IRELAND PROSPERING.—An editorial correspondent of the Albany Argus takes a very hopeful view of the future of Ireland, as follows:

"The progress among the people in wealth and education is decided. The Catholic University rivals the Queen's Colleges in giving instruction to the people, and the rudiments of learning are pretty generally diffused. The rate of wages rises steadily, food is cheap and abundant, and the climate is free from the extremes of heat and cold that tell with such severity upon the laboring poor in our land. The convivial habits of the better classes, for which Ireland was once famous, and which the memoirs of Sir John Barrington, and the hardly less historical stories of Lever, give us amusing accounts, have given way to soberer moods and less riotous life. The teachings of Father Matthew have made many disciples among the poor. The records of the police show less disorder, and the assizes have fewer crimes of violence to pass upon.

A scientific way of lighting pipes and segars has been recently introduced in Paris, under the name of poudre de feu. It consists of pyrophoros, which is preserved in a small tin case with narrow orifice. When a little of this black powder is poured out on the end of a segar, or on the tobacco in a pipe stem, and then gently breathed upon, it becomes incandescent, and is in a condition to light said pipe or segar. What next? Why there are little tubes sold containing pellets of potassium, and they are recommended to the juvenile Parisians as a means of forming splendid Gregorian fire-works on any convenient piece of water! Could Sir H. Davy see this, he would be much astonished as we should in seeing him.

A Newport correspondent gives an anecdote of Mr. Treavers, a well-known New Yorker, spending the summer there. When in Paris, some years since, he went into a bird store to purchase a parrot. Accosting the attendant, a gruff, burly old chap, in wig and tights, he said: "M-m-my friend, I w-w-want to get a parrot." "Here is one, sir," replied the salesman, "a regular beauty." "B-b-but I w-w-want w-wone that can talk; c-c-can this w-wone t-t-talk?" "Talk! I rather guess it can. If it couldn't talk better than you can, I'd cut his d-d head off."

CAN'T GET CERTIFICATES.—The Mazon Journal and Messenger is sorry to see that the American citizens of African descent who have been recently transplanted in large numbers from Virginia to the blessed soil of Massachusetts, are not giving satisfaction. The Journal of Commerce sums up the expense on this subject very briefly and unceremoniously, thus: "A considerable number of negroes from the South are arriving in Boston. Those employed as domestics are spoken of as very lazy and stupid."

Almost all the religious conventions held recently in the South have adopted measures for the education of the freedmen.

A SOUTHERN DISCOVERY.

credibly informed that our man, Dr. Marion Howard, has discovered a compound, by the application of which teeth may be drawn without the patient's feeling the least pain. A number of physicians in town have examined into the matter, and pronounce it a most valuable discovery. The compound is perfectly harmless if it should be swallowed, and the patient is perfectly unconscious during the operation, but feels no pain. How far this discovery may be applied to surgical operations in general, has not yet been tried, but in drawing teeth it certainly acts like a charm. [Richmond Times.]

THE IRON CROWN OF LOMBARDY.—It is asked what Austria intends to do with the iron crown of Lombardy, if she intends to preserve that historical relic, now that the plains of Italy have slipped from her grasp? The crown, 774, was received by Charlemagne from Pope Adrian I. In 1452, it was carried back to Rome, where it did duty at the coronation of Frederick IV, and in 1830 Charles V placed it on his head at Bologna. In May, 1805, another conqueror seized upon it at Milan. At present, it is in the hands of the Austrians, who sent it to Vienna when war was declared in 1859.

A German journal recounts the following episode of one of the late battles: "A young soldier, in the midst of the tumult of battle, thought he saw on the grass a four-leaved Shamrock growing. As such a plant is rare and is considered good luck, he stooped to take it. At that very instant, a cannon ball passed over his head—so near that he must have been killed if he had not been bending down. The man so miraculously saved has sent the plant to which he owed his life to his betrothed at Koenigsberg."

MILDEW ON THE GRAPE.—The following remedy is said to be efficacious for mildew on the grape: "One pound flour sulphur, with an equal quantity of quick-lime. Boil ten minutes in a glazed earthen vessel, with five pints of water. The lime makes the sulphur soluble in water, which it is not by itself. When the mixture has cooled and settled, take one part of the clear liquid to one hundred of water, and syringe the plant freely with it."

GENEROUS DONATION.—Mr. Henry B. Bottoms, upon whose place the battle of Perryville was fought, and where so many gallant Southern spirits yielded up their lives in the cause of their country, has set apart a portion of the battle-field as a cemetery, and at his own expense has put around it a substantial stone fence, and laid off the ground handsomely in squares and walks, and planted roses and evergreens within the enclosure.

The New York Herald warns the revolutionists that "should the President be impeached by Congress, and removed from his office upon partizan grounds, to be succeeded by Charles Sumner or Ben Wade as President pro tempore, until a popular election be held, the country will not quietly submit to such an outrage.

BY THE WHOLESALE.—Twenty-seven persons, who will hereafter be tried by a military commission for various alleged crimes, were committed on yesterday to the commander of Castle Pinckney for safe-keeping. [Charleston Courier, 17th.]

An Arabian having brought a blush to a maiden's cheek by the earnestness of his gaze, said to her, "My looks have planted roses in your cheeks; why forbid my gathering them? The law permits him who sows to reap a harvest."

Mrs. DAVIS.—The Baltimore Sun says that Mrs. Davis reached that city, Tuesday morning, from Fortress Monroe, and after breakfasting at Barnum's Hotel, left in the early train for New York.

Maj. Heros Von Borcke, who was chief of staff to Gen. J. E. B. Stuart, and contributed an account of his exploits to Blackwood, is now on the staff of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia.

Horace Greeley, a Vermont paper says, while in the cars last Monday, said that "Lincoln was always wrong, but you could drive him right; Johnson is always wrong, and you can't drive him right."

The combination of black and white still remains very fashionable. Black passementerie, dotted thickly with small white beads, is in great vogue for trimming black silk dresses and paletots.

Miss Chibbles says, even if a woman had as many locks upon her head as she had upon her head, a cunning rogue would find his way to it.

Cigar-shaped railroad trains are suggested as a means of decreasing the atmospheric resistance, which is said to much retard the speed of the trains built on the present plan.

A charity scholar, under examination in the Psalms, being asked "What is the pestilence that walketh in the darkness?" replied, "Please sir, bed-bugs."

"The council tree of the old days, which was blown down by the storm of the Revolution, has been replanted in the shade of the new day." [New York Times.]

three solemn were held time immemorial. The high price of wheat in Europe, has caused French agriculture to direct their attention to the land were sown with wheat in 1859, and the official estimates show this year, 647,500 more acres than was the case fifteen years ago.

As a practical joke, a petition, numerous signed, was addressed to a boarder at one of the hotels in Saratoga—a hard water-drinker—requesting him to leave the place, as he was exhausting the spring. His capacity is prodigious.

A despatch from a Nashville paper says that the fire at Mayor Park was drunk. Whilst making a speech, he insulted Alderman Burke, which resulted in Burke giving him a black eye.

The Amoskeag (N. H.) manufacturing company at Manchester, has declared a dividend of \$100 per share. They want "protection," poor fellows!

Mississippi physicians think the vast floods of rain which fell in that State last spring caused unhealthiness in the present crop of fruit and vegetables.

The Massachusetts State Constables destroyed \$5,000 worth of gambling implements, and 6,000 obscene prints at Boston during July.

"The ocean speaks eloquently and forever," says Beecher. "Yes," retorts Prentice, "and there is no use of telling it to dry up."

A building is to be erected in New York, the exterior of which will be vitrified, so as to resemble glazed pottery.

Belle Boyd has been very successful at the theatre in Liverpool. She was called before the curtain and enthusiastically applauded.

A boy in Minnesota filled a musket with sand and gunpowder, and, holding it over his head, fired off the charge. His head went off with it.

Over 30,000,000 pounds of tea are annually consumed in the United States.

Table with columns: SHIP NEWS, PORT OF CHARLESTON, AUGUST 17. ARRIVED YESTERDAY, Steamship Granada, Burdett, New York. Brig Tangier, Smith, New York. WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY, Steamship Flambeau, Chadwick, New York.

Table with columns: COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL. CHARLESTON, August 17.—The receipts of cotton for the week amounted to 314 bales, and the sales 320, at the following quotations: Strict middling, 31; middling, 30; low middling, 28 1/2; good ordinary, 27.

Table with columns: COTTON STATEMENT. Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1865, 862,160. Receipts from Sept. 1, 1865, to Aug. 8, 1866, 5,355,101,748. Receipts from Aug. 9 to August 15, 1866, 314. Total receipts, 5,717,193,672. Exports from Sept. 1, 1865, to August 9, 1866, 5,542,99,581. From August 10 to Aug. 16, 1866, 25,353. Total exports, 5,568,349,934.

La Madrileñi GENUINE SPANISH SMOKING TOBACCO, from the Factory of Juan Camacho, Havana. Aug 18 JOHN C. SEIGERS & CO.

BRIDGE NOTICE. APPLICATION will be made to the Legislature, at their next regular session, for an amendment to the charter of the Columbia Bridge Company. F. W. GREEN, Sec. and Treas. Aug 18 3mo

TO RENT. ONE-THIRD of the premises situated on Boundary, opposite Assembly street, known as Soudley's old place, suitable for a small family. Apply to CALHOUN & ROACH, Gervais street, or to Dr. J. J. MCCANTS, at the Asylum. Aug 18 1

Attention, Ward No. 4. ALL white male citizens residing in Ward No. 4, who desire to secure protection for themselves, their families and property against the overflows of lawlessness and robbery now rife in our midst, are respectfully requested to meet at the store of Messrs. Huffman & Price, THIS AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. Aug 18 1

Lost, Strayed or Stolen. TWO COWS, belonging to Prof. JOSEPH LECONE, one of them is a dingy yellow, with short crooked horns. The other a red cow, marked slightly with white, and with longer and straighter horns than the first named; she is also more slenderly made, and carries a rather large bag. They are likely to be found together, and were last seen near Stark's field. A reward will be paid for information leading to their recovery. August 18 3