New Orleans Daily Crescent.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 29, 1866. NUMBER 13.

Local Intelligence.

St. Vincent's Home for Boys.

We are indebted to Hon. D. P. Scanlan, president of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for an outline of a benevolent project the society has in hand.

The society is composed of Catholic laymen, who have been organized for some years in this city for charitable purposes, and who, in the discharge of their duties as members, and in their daily walks as citizens, have had opportunities of observing the multitude of boys of tender years in the city who, for want of proper parental care, or through vicious associations, are growing up a shame to kindred and a curse to society. The result of these observations was a determination about two years since to establish a retreat and a home for such boys, where they could receive a proper training, and be taught proper trades or other useful occupations.

The first idea was to purchase an extensive track of land in the suburbs of the city, so that by employing the inmates of the institution a part of their time each day, in gardening, their labor would largely assist in maintaining the establishment, but it was found that several more years might elapse before the necessary funds would be gathered for so extensive a plan, and it was resolved to go to work immediately on a more moderate scale. Accordingly, the society has bought the property numbers 369 and 371 Bienville street, 75 feet wide in front, and 175 in the rear, with a depth of 210 feet. There is a fine two story brick house on the premises, and the grounds are ornamented with trees, shrubs and plants. The purchase was made for $15,000, one third cash, balance in one and two years. The society to make the first payment borrowed $4200, having but $3200 on hand, and they have addressed a circular to the benevolent of all denominations, asking aid to extricate them from their immediate liabilities and to enable them to prepare the "Home" as soon as possible for the unfortunate children whom they seek to make virtuous men of.

The institution will be under the management of a body of the Christian Brotherhood, a religious fraternity, whose zeal in behalf of the children of the poor, and whose efforts through moral and intellectual training to elevate them to a virtuous condition, have been attended with the greatest success in Europe and America. The following are the classes it is proposed to receive in the "Home:" Boys without parents or other relations able to support them; boys brought before the authorities for vagrancy, and usually sent to the House of Refuge; half orphans; boys who cannot be controlled by their parents; orphan or other boys having relations willing to contribute to their support; boys in employment, but homeless, such as news boys, ecc. The latter class it is intended shall follow their avocations daily, but may board in the institution and receive instructions at night.

With these explanations of the objects of the "Home," we feel assured the people of New Orleans will contribute sufficient to place it at once on a footing of efficiency. All such benevolences have a double claim upon the consideration of society, the claim which the unfortunate have for succor, and the claim of every measure calculated to promote public welfare.

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 9th 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.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Not classified.	Cholera.	White.	Black.	Mulatto.	Not classified.	Other diseases.	Other diseases at 6 P. M.
July 29 to Aug 5	22	7	1	2	12	164	—	1	—	1	104	193
Aug 5 to Aug 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 9	18	12	6	2	21	55	22	13	—	17	—	53
August 10	27	15	11	1	21	16	6	1	—	1	—	45
" 12	27	11	16	—	32	18	6	1	—	1	—	56
" 13	24	11	15	—	32	26	11	1	—	1	—	63
" 14	25	11	15	2	34	21	11	1	2	—	—	62
" 15	24	10	12	3	24	26	8	1	—	1	—	58
" 16	21	12	9	1	26	20	6	1	—	1	—	50
" 17	27	12	9	6	—	27	10	1	—	1	—	54
" 18	24	16	9	3	29	17	12	1	—	1	—	57
" 20	14	5	7	1	31	21	5	1	—	2	—	65
" 21	28	15	13	—	31	19	6	1	—	1	—	48
" 22	28	17	10	1	18	7	7	1	—	1	—	42
" 23	27	16	11	1	23	17	6	1	—	1	—	50
" 24	16	12	5	—	23	14	8	1	—	1	—	39
" 25	16	11	5	—	23	14	8	1	—	1	—	39
" 26	17	8	8	1	20	11	7	1	—	1	—	34
" 27	8	4	4	—	16	8	7	1	—	1	—	24
" 28	14	4	7	3	21	12	8	1	—	1	—	37

Charge of Stealing Cotton.

John Maguire, Fred. James and Frank Murphy were examined before Recorder Ahern yesterday on a charge of stealing five bales of cotton from the Reading cotton press, on the 13th inst.

J. J. Sullivan, a police officer, testified that on the morning of the 13th he was on duty on the levee, and at about twenty minutes to 5 o'clock he observed the prisoners loading cotton, in front of the press, the gate of which was closed. They had two bales on a wagon, and there were three more on the ground. Maguire moved away as the witness approached the party. Murphy and James were at the wagon fixing one of the bales on it. Witness told Maguire to stop or he would shoot him. Maguire asked witness what he wanted of him. Witness replied he wanted him to load the balance of the cotton. Maguire then explained that he was on his way to the levee to see about his skiff, when he was asked by one of the other two to load the cotton. Addressing both, he said, "You have asked me to load this cotton." Neither replied to him. Witness then compelled the party to put all five bales on the wagon, and taking them prisoners, the cotton was driven to the police station. Murphy told witness that he had been hired to haul the cotton, but did not say by whom.

Bryan Flaherty, clerk in the Vicksburg cotton press, testified that on the 2d of June he received 124 bales of cotton, marked "A. P. B.," the same mark as that on the five bales found in possession of the prisoners, and he delivered the lot on the 13th August, when he found five bales missing, which he saw and identified at the police station. He did not deliver them, and he was the only person in the press who delivered cotton. The cotton was the property of Messrs A. L. Short & Co.

Upon this evidence the recorder sent all the accused before the First District Court to be tried for larceny, and fixed the bail of each at $1000.

Various Items.

A hand named Egtana, on the schooner Roberts, Captain Englaria, fell overboard into Lake Ponchartrain, near Martin Island, on the night of the 22d inst. The schooner was under way at the time. Efforts were made to save the man, but they proved fruitless. The body was not recovered.

Yesterday morning about five o'clock, the coffee house known as Wood's House, kept by Mr. Geo. Schneider, at the corner of Common and Tchoupitoulas streets, was discovered to be on fire. The firemen were soon on hand, and extinguished the flames, with but slight damage to the building. The fixtures, however, were considerably injured. The premises were undergoing repairs, and as no one slept there the fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary.

At a few minutes after nine last night, a fire broke out in the engine room of the steamship Marmion, loaded with cotton, and lying at the head of Jefferson street. The flames were extinguished by the crew and the police so speedily that scarcely any damage was done. The fire was accidental.

A thief, who had stolen a trunk belonging to a Mr. Pugh, who had just arrived from Havana, was shrewdly hit upon by officer Davis, stationed at Poydras Market. The trunk had been taken to a boarding-house on Baronne street and was deposited in the hall, a few days ago, whence it mysteriously disappeared and all search for it proved vain. On Monday evening, officer Davis observed a genteely dressed man offering for sale a valuable Spanish book and several other articles for such a trifle that his suspicions were aroused and he arrested the man and conveyed him to the police office. Mr. Pugh having left a description of the trunk and its contents with the chief of police, the articles found in the man's possession induced the belief at once that he was the thief. He gave his name as Albert G. Christie, and added that he roomed at 208 Gravier street. The trunk was found there. He had on a suit of Mr. Pugh's clothes, and other clothing were found at a tailor's shop, where Christie had left them to be altered. It appears that, seeing the trunk in the hall, he called a cab, put the trunk in the vehicle and drove with it to his room.

Nuisance Abated.

A few days ago, by request of citizens residing in the rear of the city, near the line of the First and Fourth Districts, we drew attention to the very offensive odor, dangerous to public health, from the soap factory at the corner of St. Andrew and Howard streets. Dr. Bonnet Dowler called upon us yesterday, and requested us to state that since the appearance of our notice, essential oils and rosin have been substituted for the fat previously used in the establishment in the manufacture of soap, and as by this means offensive smells are avoided, there can be nothing deleterious to health emanating from the factory.

Arrests.

The following arrests were made by the First District police:

John Robinson, charged by Henry Winslow with larceny; Fortune Weiring, negro, accused of assaulting J. H. Hardin with a hatchet; John Smith, charged with picking the pocket of Capt. Brown of the steamboat Lafourche, of upwards of sixty dollars; Mary Ann Burk, charged by Malinda Burns, colored, with larceny; John Cunningham, charged by J. W. White with larceny; John O'Brien, accused by W. Corprew of receiving stolen property; James Jones, colored, accused by William Anderson, colored, of larceny, and Emma Green, colored, accused by M. Kanowski, of stealing sugar from his grocery on Baronne street.

Inquests.

Coroner Delery yesterday held the following inquests:

On the body of Minerva Mason, colored, aged 50 years, at No. 248 Elysian Fields street. Verdict—cholera.

And on the body of John Jackson, colored, 24 years old, native of Louisiana, at the corner of Claiborne and St. Anne streets. Verdict—apoplexy.

Board of Health.

There was a regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health last evening.

Present: Dr. Smith in the Chair, Dr. Austin, Mr. Creevy and Mr. Baquie.

The minutes of last meeting were read and adopved.

Dr. Austin, from the committee on health, reported a continued improvement in the general health of the city, and particularly a marked decrease in the mortality from cholera. The report states that the deaths from this disease during the past week, were but half of the previous one. Of yellow fever he report stated that there were no cases known to exist at present in the city or neighborhood. On the whole, the health of the city was pronounced second to none in the Union. The improvement in the cleaning of the streets and gutters and in the supply of water, as also in the prevention of the exposure of tainted meat and unripe and spoiled fruit, was spoken of in terms of marked approval; but the making of bread from very bad flour was stated to be very prevalent, and to need immediate attention, which the health officers were requested to give. The energy and cooperation of the common council, the street commissioners and the health officers, were warmly eulogized, and the duties of all proclaimed to be well performed. The measures taken to make contract for cleaning the streets and gutters were also lauded; and warm praise was accorded to the Fire Department for volunteering to pump water from the river into the gutters, so as to facilitate the cleansing of them. The report was adopted.

A communication, signed by several citizens, requesting the board to order the closure of a distillery at the corner of Spain and Moreau streets, was read and laid on the table.

A communication offering a cure for cholera, and a communication from Dr. Puissant, of Algiers, on the cholera there, were referred to the health committee.

A complaint that the officers of the steamer St. Mary, plying between Mobile and this city, had failed to report a case of sickness and death on board, and the burial of the corpse at Bay St. Louis, was read and referred to the committee on health.

The reports of the several health officers were read and adopted. No justice can be done them without giving them at length, and space does not admit of that. They showed that the health officers had been most diligently engaged and had been eminently successful.

On motion of Dr. Austin it was resolved that the recorders be requested to act promptly in all cases brought before them, of parties charged with violation of the health ordinance.

Then the board adjourned.

First District Court.

The grand jury of the parish was in session yesterday but made no presentments to the court.

C. Marmo, who has been in prison since June, under an accusation of arson, alleged to have been committed in setting fire to the premises on Royal street jointly occupied by the accused and Miss Fitzpatrick, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge Abell of the Fret District court, in the sum of six thousand dollars. The judge, upon an application on behalf of the accused to be admitted to bail in July last, fixed the amount at ten thousand dollars. The prisoner being unable to furnish competent security to that amount, upon a representation of the fact to the court, the bond was fixed at the reduced sum of six thousand dollars, and Messrs. Edmond Lagarosse and Thomas Shiler, Jr., became sureties for the accused, who was then released from duress of imprisonment.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The following cases came before Recorder Ahern yesterday:

A colored man named Joseph Antoine, accused of stealing four pairs of pantaloons and two vests from the clothing store of Messrs. E. L. Pierson & Co., on Sunday last, was sent before the First District Court for trial.

Philip Aster was committed to be tried before the same tribunal, on a charge of cutting a boy named Abraham Rosenburg, with a bowie knife, with intent to kill, on Erato street, on the evening of the 5th inst.

Henry Canty, a negro, accused of stealing six cords of wood, valued at $33, from a wood pile on the Shell Road, owned by Mr. Joseph Valmer, was also sent before the First District Court for trial.

Lizzie Benson, colored, accused by Thos. Davis, of the same race, of stealing a gold watch from him, worth $150, was discharged and the prosecution dismissed, by request of Davis himself, who explained that he had been mistaken in the affair.

The following cases were sent to the workhouse: Francisco Escatario and Guilleman Antonio, for aiding a party of thieves to escape from police officers; Melia Johnson, colored, for a petty theft, in the premises of Mary Bogaslanski; Margaret Davis for habitual drunkenness, and F. P. Campbell, for the same offense, ninety days each; Lizzie Crawford for drunkenness and Ann Norman, colored, for being concerned with Melia Johnson in depredations upon Mrs. Bognslanski's household supplies, sixty days each.

Fines were imposed as follows: Mary Griffin, for fighting and disturbing the peace, $20; William D. Hodgman, for riding in Dan Castello's cab and refusing to pay him, $10; Amelia Place, colored, for keeping a disorderly house at No. 138 Tchoupitoulas street, $10, or thirty days in the workhouse; T. S. Roberts, for being drunk and disturbing the peace, $10; James Monroe, 81st United States colored infantry, for disturbing the peace on Girard street, on Monday night, $5; Catherine McKernan, for drunkenness, $5; Charles McCarthy, Charles Stell, William Evans and Pat Dougherty, for being drunk on the streets, $2 50 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The following parties received letters of recommendation and introduction to the keeper of the workhouse:

Kate Wilson, for stealing, was invited to remain ninety days.

Joseph Granico, a dangerous and suspicious character. His stay will be ninety days, also.

John Carros and George Griffin, vagrants, detected for a residence of sixty days. Some folks say that these innocents were seen making an attempt at burglary, and that if they had justice done them they would have been sent to the penitentiary instead.

Wm. Lawrence and Mary Conway, general rips and thieves, were honored with free lodgings for six months.

Wm. Burns and Emelia Jean, insane cases, were sent to the lunatic asylum.

The following worthies were given a chance between paying fines or going to the parish prison: George Sanders, Isaac Pritchard, Mary Lafroix, Doak Bryan, Edwin Moran, Wm. Fisher, Benj. Hofman, Thos. Nore and E. B. Cox, all disturbers of the peace or quarrelsome drunkards, were fined $2 50 or five days.

America is fast getting ahead of the old world in her wines as well as her iron-clads and her monster guns. This forenoon we were regaled with a brace of bottles of sparkling Catawba, from the celebrated manufactory of Zimmerman & Co., late Longworth & Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. We believe that since the last good vintage from which the wine bibbers date their favorite beverage, no crowned head has put such royal stuff into his cellars as this famous wine of Longworth.

Messrs. Jno. W. Norris & Co., 52 Canal street, are the agents in the Crescent City, and attention is called to their advertisement.

The rapid decrease of the daily number of cases of cholera for the last four days has astonished everybody, and various and numerous are the causes assigned for this curious phenomenon. Smith says it is leaving because it found it could not frighten anybody, and that it is going to Mobile, where people are more easily frightened than here. Jones thinks that the number of "cholera specifics" advertised in the papers and on the fences, (the only two legitimate ways of advertising in New Orleans, it would seem,) are frightening it away. Brown says it did not commence right; that it should have begun at the top and worked downwards, etc. Now the true cause is this, that so many persons have supplied themselves with Gonegal's Cholera Specific, the cholera is leaving for the want of soft cases to operate upon. Unless its departure is checked in some way, Gonegal will be stuck with a few dozen of his Specific, which he offers the Mobilians at reduced prices. He will ship the same via Jackson, Miss., if desired, until the quarantine is raised.

The Rev. Albert Lyon requests us to give notice to the patrons of his school, and others interested, that he can be seen every day until Sunday next, from 11 to 12 o'clock, at the office of Robert Pitkin, Esq., 15 and 15 Camp street.

DRY GOODS.—The attention of dealers and importers of dry goods, etc., is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., New York, which appears elsewhere in this issue of the CRESCENT.

THE LATE DR. CANNON'S CHOLERA MEDICINES.—Mr. W. Ewing, of Booth's drug store, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, has sent us a bottle of this renowned medicine, with the information that he has on sale the remnant of the late Dr. Cannon's stock. Those in need of the article will do well to make a note of the fact.

Cooper's Well Express leaves Byram station on the arrival of each passenger train up or down.

GYPSIES IN SCOTLAND.—*Their Deplorable Condition.*—The Northern Ensign, a Scottish paper, gives the following account of the condition of a body of tinkers or Gypsies, who have taken up their abode in some of the caves in the cliffs of Wick Bay:

If any one wishes to see tinkering in its most natural form, he has only to go to the open rocky caves on either side of Wick Bay, where some twenty-five or thirty men, women and children are actually, in summer and winter, existing. Each "cove" is under the brae head, lies open to the sea, has access to the public way by a rude improvised quarry path, and, until occupied by these tribes, was the habitation of wild cats and other noxious animals. Bed, table, chair, there is none. In the center of the cavern, a few stones huddled together form a fire-place; several large stones are used as seats and work tables; two or three pieces of matting are all the blankets of the inmates; and here are children born and brought up; men and women and children live, and move, and have their being; the ordinary trade of a tinker is carried on; and day and night, Sunday and Saturday, scenes are enacted that dare not be detailed, and the most degrading lessons are taught the numerous breed that the parents are raising.

Occasionally distant members of the tribe, living in like manner elsewhere, pay a visit to either of the coves, when a reunion takes place. Upwards of one hundred tinkers are in Caithness. Not one can read or write. Not one ever enters the house of God. Not one recognises or seems to know aught of responsibility to law, human or divine. At least one of them, a Macrae, if not others, has two wives, each of whom is the mother of numerous children by him. The girls are vicious long before they reach puberty. No door is open to receive them, even into the humblest hut in the county. The children, trained to an impudentity in begging which frequently reaches impertinance, never have a kind word spoken to them, and from their thieving propensities are never allowed to enter a house, and are watched till out of sight.

The fathers and many of the mothers are expert at their handicraft, and make a great deal of money, most of which is spent in drink. They never think of purchasing clothing, but leave themselves to the chances of getting cast-off rags; and consequently they are all miserably clad, many of the infants, carried on their mother's backs, having nothing around them but a thin cotton rag, misnamed a shift, and the blanket which serves as a wrap to the mother and them. Such is Caithness tinkerdom. People talk of the degraded state of the Zulus or the Hottentots; but it is clear that while the most sunken tribes of Africa cannot be more ignorant, their influence for evil is much less than is that of our tinkers, whose very tone and language are daily imitated by the children of Caithness Christians.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—O R Hawley, Rapides parish, La; Mrs Witmore, La; J M Daniel, Texas; M Greenwall, Galveston; C C Hearne, Miss Williams, Texas; H G Barklay; J H Slater, W A Read, La; G D B Boyd, Rapides, La.

CITY HOTEL.—P Kiernan, W H Weil, Baltimore; J McMillan and wife; J Roher, Fairfield, Texas; J H Dunman, Sterling, Texas; E Richers, La Grange, Texas; H Miller, Galveston; T Leinback, N Y; Miss M E Centerlit, W L Jordon, Shreveport, La; J S Berthelot, La; G H Patrick, Texas; J L Childress.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—T R Austin; R H Sullivan, St Landry; W B Pettes, Miss; R Pollard; Dr J R Page, Alexandria; J J Jones, Miss; E C Linger, S E Jackson, R M Boren, Texas; L C Watson, N Brown, Miss; L Falk, Ark; J Eisenhauer; H De Luce; Dr J Botts, Ms D N Moody and children, Miss; O C Arnett and family, Mrs J Arnett, Miss M Arnett, Miss S Arnett, La; C McClanahan, J Looney, D W H Cunningham, Shreveport; S B Chandler, Magnolia; L T Basket, Miss; E S Butler, L A Shields, Ocean Springs, J Hughes, Miss; J C Nichols, N Y; W E Kennedy, La.

NEW COUNTERFEIT FIVE DOLLAR COMPOUND INTEREST NOTE.—A counterfeit of this denomination has recently been issued, and it is so well executed as to cheat experts. The points of difference between the counterfeit and the genuine are so slight as to require the closest observation to detect them. They are in stations of the issue of July 16, 1864, and have a slight scratchy appearance. The words "three years after date" on the top of the bill nearly touch the words "Treasury Department," while in the genuine there is a space three-eighths of an inch between. The last button of Hamilton's coat is a quarter of an inch from the lower margin of the small 50s, while in the genuine the button touches the margin.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Special to the New Orleans Crescent.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TOUR.

Large Party---Seward, Grant, Randall, Welles, Etc.

Welcome in Maryland—Reception in Baltimore.

Reception in Philadelphia—Great Enthusiasm.

IMMENSE CROWDS---FELICITATIONS---SERENADES.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH---UNBOUNDED APPLAUSE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The Presidential party left Washington at half-past seven o'clock this morning. Secretary Seward, Secretary Welles, Postmaster General Randall, General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Senor Romero, and Senator Patterson accompanied the President.

At all the stations between Washington and Philadelphia enthusiastic assemblages collected to welcome them.

At Annapolis Junction Governor Swann and staff met the President's party, and escorted them to Baltimore.

They were received in Baltimore by the city authorities, and drawn through the streets in open carriages.

When they arrived a dense mass of sympathetic spectators had collected and caused a delay of the procession. This necessitated a separate visit to Philadelphia.

The State officials of Maryland escorted the party to the frontiers, where the Delaware delegation received them, and they were separately introduced to the President, to Gen. Grant and to Admiral Farragut.

The depots on the line of travel were crowded with eager expectants, and in even the smallest municipalities citizens were all anxious to display their respect for the President.

A grand reception was accorded to the President at Philadelphia, General Meade being at the head, and army and navy officers, the Board of Aldermen, and various societies swelling the throng. At half past two the President and Secretary Seward entered the balcony of the Connental Hotel in response to calls of an unprecedentedly dense crowd, by whom they were received with continuous applause. A procession of cavalry, infantry, merchants, masons and firemen was then formed, and surrounded by the great officials of the republic, President Johnson, in response to the repeated calls of the vast audience extending on all sides for many squares, delivered a brief address.

The enthusiastic hearers evinced the heartiest approbation of the speech of the President, and then he and his party retired.

Fatigue prevented President Johnson from receiving the congratulations of army and naval officers, and he retired to his apartments until he dined, at 5 o'clock.

Houses throughout the city were decorated and business was suspended.

Crowds at a late hour still surrounded the hotel.

The journey is taking a political character in consequence of the speech of the President.

Warm anticipations of beneficial effects of the trip are indulged in.

Gen. Grant attracts considerable attention.

ELA.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28, 12 P. M.—The evening has been occupied with a grand mass reception, during which a continuous stream of people passed for one hour and a half before the President.

At a later moment the excitement became more tumultuous than ever.

The masses of people cover an immense area in the vicinity of the Continental.

Serenading has been continued since 9 o'clock.

The President acknowledges the compliments in a graceful manner. ELA.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 28.—The President and party left Washington at 7:30 this morning. At each station persons were congregated to pay their respects, and everywhere the President was received with manifestations of delight. At Annapolis Junction Governor Swann, of Maryland, welcomed him to the State, and accompanied the party to Baltimore. On arriving at Baltimore the excursionists were met by a committee of forty citizens, with the mayor as their chairman, and escorted, in open carriages to the President street depot for Philadelphia. Large crowds gathered both at the railroad stations in Baltimore, and on the line of the procession to get a view of the excursionists, who were greeted by the waving of handkerchiefs and hats, with deafening cheers. At other places on the line of the railroad, the President has been greeted with hearty good feeling, and was formally received. After his brief remarks, by request, the President appeared on the rear of the platform, when the surging crowd pressed forward, and many shook his hand. The cars and work shops, windows and balconies were crowded with spectators, repeatedly cheering; and occasionally a band of music was playing amidst the extraordinary excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—President Johnson arrived safe this afternoon and was welcomed by Col. Joseph Page in behalf of the merchants and mechanics, irrespective of party, as the chief magistrate of the republic, the chosen protector of their rights and liberties, that through him the Union of all the States would be restored and peace reign in fact as well as in name.

The President said he knew how to appreciate a reception from the people of Philadelphia. He trusted peace had come, permanent peace, and that the war had closed forever. We had bad war enough. All his efforts had been to restore peace and the permanent reorganization of the government.

The President's remarks were greeted with great applause. Grant was also cheered. The President was then escorted by the military under Gen. Meade, and the civic bodies, merchants, etc., to the Continental Hotel, where he subsequently addressed the vast crowd. He will be serenaded at 11 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.—The President, with Secretary Seward, General Grant, Secretary Welles, General Meade and others, appeared on the balcony of the Continental Hotel to witness the march of the grand military and civil procession. An immense crowd was in the street and vicinity of the hotel, and many cheers were given for the President, Grant and Farragut. The President was constantly waving his hat and bowing to the crowd in response to demonstrations. After several efforts to speak, during which time the crowd surged to and fro and finally crowded close to the spot where the President stood, he said:

"In visiting Philadelphia it was not his purpose to make a speech, as he was merely on his way to a great city of the West to witness the laying of the corner stone of the monument in memory of the great statesman Douglas, and thanking the citizens for the demonstration, he trusted the day was far distant when brothers should lift their hands against brothers. He trusted the day was far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with blood. (Cries of good.) The baleful planet of fire and blood has disappeared and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and, under its influence, he trusted that the country would return to affection, peace and harmony: that reconciliation would be brought about, and all should stand together as one people in one Union. (Great applause.)

He did not intend to make a political speech. His public acts and messages were before the country and by them he could be judged. He believe his policy was calculated to promote the interests of the country, and he would stand by it until the Union was restored. (Immense applause.) "Let us stand together and forget there have been parties. Let us preserve the interests of the people and save our country. Party sinks into insignificance before such temendous issues, but if party must be maintained it should be based on the great principles of the Constitution. Yes! The Constitution of our country is the strongest league which can be formed." (Renewed applause.)

"Let us rally around this common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish, fall in dust, rather than the Union of these States shall not be maintained. (Applause.) He had always relied on the intelligence, patriotism and integrity of the people, and so stood to-day. The Constitution was in their hands, and he felt confident that at the proper time and at the ballot-box they would give an expression that would maintain it; so that the country might be redeemed and rejuvenated. (Applause.) The people, the laboring men, who welcomed him here to-day, and in whom he had confidence, could soon bring to terms that class of men called politicians, without much of an effort.

"Much had been said about emancipation, but he felt quite sure that a large portion of Pennsylvanians are now having a tyrant's rod held over them. Who is it holding that rod? There was much clamor about putting men out of office, and the reason was that those persons desired to perpetuate their own power, and now they say to many of you who fought through battles while they remained safe at home, that they must not be turned out, and that nobody else must be appointed to office. (Applause.) Is that the good old doctrine of rotation in office? Are none others than those now in office to participate in the conduct of the government? and are they to have the power, and to attempt to exercise it unrelentingly as tyrants themselves? He said 'Therefore come up to the work and the tyrants' rod can be bent and broken.' He repeated, the government was in their hands, and he was willing, as he always had been, to trust them, knowing it would be safe."

There was a tremendous outburst of applause at the conclusion of the speech, when the President and his distinguished party retired from the balcony. Subsequently, the President dined with the committee of reception. During the evening the President received thousands of visitors.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

TREATY OF PEACE RATIFIED

Disbandment of the Italian Army.

CAPTURE OF A CHILIAN PRIVATEER

Mazzini Refuses the Amnesty.

GREAT REFORM MEETING IN ENGLAND.

BRIGHT MAKES HIS MOST EFFECTIVE SPEECH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—(By the cable)—To the Associated Press:

PRAGUE, Monday, Aug. 27.—The treaty of peace made by the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Austria has been ratified by the King of Prussia, and is now en route to this city for exchange.

MADRID, Aug. 28.—One of her Catholic majesty's frigates has succeeded in capturing the Chilian privateer Forendo, off the coast of Spain.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Noon.—John Bright delivered a speech in Birmingham last night before a mass meeting of people favorable to the reform movement, which exceeds all his former eloquent efforts, creating the most enthusiastic excitement among the immense audience. The meeting was the largest held of the late years, and the interest manifested by the people exceeds any former demonstration in favor of reform since 1832.

MOSCOW, August 27.—At the banquet given to the American embassy, the speech of Mr. Fox, in response to a toast, was eminently laudatory of the czar and of the system adopted by him, which had bound his subjects so closely to his interests.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28th, noon.—The sales of cotton to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 1 1-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 28, noon.—Consols are quoted at 89¾, for money. United States 5-20s 72. Illinois Central railroad shares 78, and Erie do, 45¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28, P. M.—Middling uplands closed at 13¼@13½d.

LONDON, Aug. 28, P. M.—Consols for money closed at 89¾, and United States 5-20s at 72¾.

LONDON, Aug. 28—Evening.—The following dispatches have been received:

FLORENCE, Aug. 28—P. M.—Mazzini has refused to accept the amnesty granted by Victor Emmanuel, and declines to be a subject of the king on any terms, preferring exile to such a position.

The immense army which Italy called into the field to release Venetia from Austrian dominion, is rapidly disbanding. Garibaldi's volunteer force is disarmed, and the regular army is fast being reduced to its peace footing.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 28.—Evening.—The cotton market closed dull and declining, with prices lower. The breadstuffs market is weak and prices are declining. Flour and wheat drooping. Corn declined 6d per quarter. Mixed Western is quoted at 26s. 3d. per 480 lbs. The provision market is generally unchanged. Lard is dull and prices are nominal.

VIENNA, Tuesday, P. M.—The Austrian government has determined to issue bonds to the amount of 140,000,000 of florins to meet the extraordinary expenses of the late war, including 20,000,000 of thalers stipulated to be paid to Prussia by the treaty of peace.

MADRID, Tuesday evening, August 28.—Fears are beginning to be entertained as to the ultimate destiny of Cuba. The politics in the articles published to-day argue that the impending collapse of the Mexican Emperor will compromise Spain's possession of the island of Cuba.

MARIPOSA DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Submarine Telegraph Between the United States and the West Indies, via Cuba.

THE BURNEY EXPEDITION TO NEXICO ARRIVED SAFE.

Cholera Increasing in Memphis, and Vicksburg—Disappearing in New York—Abating in Louisville.

Fears About Cuba in Spain After Maximilian's Collapse.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Official information has been received from Madrid of the confirmation of the royal order, granting to Maj. Gen. Wm. F. Smith, president of the International Ocean Company, the right to establish lines of submarine telegraph between the United States and the West India islands by way of Cuba.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 27.—A letter from Mexico states that a portion of the expedition under John Burney landed safely in Sinaloa with four thousand muskets and six pieces of artillery, and is now supposed to be with Corona.

The town of Mariposa, California, was destroyed by fire on the 25th. Five or six buildings were saved. The estimated loss is $100,000.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Arrived—steamers Vigo, from Savannah, and Chas. W. Lord, from Wilmington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—Cornelius Mendell has been appointed superintendent of public printing, vice John D. Defrics, removed.

Richard W. King has been appointed collector at Newbern.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Dean Richmond died yesterday in this city.

Rev. John Pierpont died suddenly in Boston last night, aged 83 years.

NEW YORK, Aug. 28.—Only two cases of cholera were reported in the city to-day.

The official report shows that there were 114 deaths from cholera in the city last week.

In Brooklyn six cases were reported to-day, three of which were fatal.

VICKSBURG, August 28.—Passed up: Silver Cloud, at 8 P. M., and down, Fashion at 6 P. M., and W. R. Arthur at 9 P. M. River rising.

The cholera is abating.

MEMPHIS, August 28.—The cholera is increasing here, though as yet it has not assumed an epidemic form. Thirteen cases are reported to-day, seven of which were fatal.

The weather is temperate and clear.

SAVANNAH, August 28.—A party of men calling themselves regulators charged with the hanging of freedmen, have been arrested and brought to the city. The civil authorities assisted the military in making the arrest.

Seventeen cholera deaths for the week are reported. Four whites and thirteen blacks.

The steamer N. P. Banks from New Orleans for New York put in here to-day for fuel.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 28.—The cholera is abating. Only twenty-two deaths occurred here since last week. It has not reached an epidemic state here.

SOUTHWEST PASS, August 28.—Ship Bavaria and bark Montana, bound out, are at anchor outside the bar. The weather looks too bad for them to go to sea yet. The ship Louis Henry is aground on the bar. The ship Harriet Irving is inside at anchor. Steamship Mississippi is still at the bar. There was very little rise in the tide to-day. The tug America went up at 3 P. M. with the steerage passengers of the Mississippi. Steamship Admiral Foote is still at anchor at the bar. The weather has been stormy all day with the wind blowing fresh from SE. A schooner is in sight at the westward.

Consignees per steamship Mississippi, from New York the 18th: P Anderson, A & M S S Co, John L Adams & Co, S H & J M Allen, Alcus & Scherck, O B Atwater & Co, Bouton, Smith & Denman; V Becker, John Breen, P Berg, R Berger, Beer & Levy, L A Bellanger, Blake & Tower, A E Blackmar, G M Bayley & Co, G W Baneker, F Bauer, M Berwin, Henry Briabi, Brisac & Blum, A Brousseau & Co, D Blum & Frank, Bostock & Seymour, D Blum, Stern & Co; A Bernheim, Joseph Bernheim & B Gattet, P G Barriere & Co, B G & Frere, Barnes, Ward & Co, Buckner & Newman, John Chaffer & Bro, Cramer, Bergmann & Co, B Bastin & Co, J C Closterman & Byrne, B T Castendyk, Connor & S, Cohen & Phelps, M Cohen & Bro, J W Champlin, W L Cushing, J M Courtenay, H Daspit, P T Dussin, W Dauphin, Dreyfus & Co, N Dalsheimer, R M Denman & Co, Patjo, Marks & Co, A Fertem & Co, Foster & Co, Hugo Fuchl, Folger & Co, Fairbanks & Co, Forcheimer Bros, Frank & Damick, G A Fosdick, Gretzner Bro, Gutmann Bros, L Godcheaux, J M Gould, M Gillis, A D Grieff, D Gorren, Grieff & Byrnes, Greenleaf Block &co, Grebel & Nippert; E Girard & Couteux, S T Goodwyn & Co., L Grunewald, S H Goetzel, E Giquel, H Goldman, A Guesnard, Griffin & Porch, Harter, Peterson & Fennes, S M Horst, F A Herron, Hernstadt & Senion, Henderson & Gaines, E J Hart & Co., Jos Herzog, Bradford & Co., B F Hopper, Jos Holtz, I C Harris, Harris & Morgan steamship line, M Hiller & Co, M Heisman, T & S Henderson, J B Harrison & Son, T Higgins & Co, J P Higgins & Co, Isaac & Dreyfus, J N Jackson, A Jacquet & Brehet, C Janbert & Co, W H C King & Co, A Kory, M Kaiser, Kuffer & Bros, Kearny Blois & Co, Kearns & Shearer, Kohlmeyer, Katz & Barnett, Jno Kemp Jr, Kease & Co, J Kriser, Jos Kaufman, Kaufman & Co, Kaufman Bros, Kuhn