THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCRO' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

THE RADICAL OX GORED.

It is worthy of note how the party which rules this State exacts unconditional allegiance from those whom it has put in power. It would seem from the fact that a man holds an official position from that party, he is, in the discharge of his duties, to forget the obligations of his solemn oath, the dictates of conscience, the respect due to himself and to the rights of the people and trample under his feet whatever is not acceptable to the ring of leaders in authority.

These reflections are suggested by the comments of the Radical organ upon the action of the Judge of the Fifth District Court—comments which are unjust and altogether too personal—in consequence of the orders which he has considered it his duty to issue in the Aldermanic contest.

The official journal assumes as undisputed propositions, vexed questions of law upon which doctors disagree, and hence infers and charges that the Judge should not have made those orders. It well knew how to commend the ruling of Judge Léanmont whereby, after discharging the jurors challenged on grounds, he arrogated to himself the right to pass instanter upon the merits of the case. It was jubilant over the decision pronounced by Judge Léanmont on the merits, in consequence of which, the Governor's appointees thought themselves entitled immediately to seats in the Council! It was delighted at the idea that the case was unappealable. Ah! It should have deplored the very grave errors into which His Honor had fallen, and on which we have already expressed an opinion and advocated the propriety, in the midst of surrounding perplexities, of an appeal to the Supreme Court, to test, once for all, the questions at issue. But that it has not done. The papers of the city which stand by principles different from those which are advocated by the *Republican*, and which are stated to be, in the political sphere of Judge Léanmont, did not see a fact impinge his motives in deciding as he did and charge him with corruption. That work had to be done by the *Republican*, and has been performed by it, it must be confessed, without the slightest reserve. We may make the concession, that the rulings of Judge Léanmont on the jury question and on the merits of the case, have been the result of his honest convictions, but what we cannot admit is, that he could have properly declined to grant the suspensive appeal and the injunction sought by the city. The impeachability of the case was a plain question to be settled with why seriousness.—The matter involved exceeds $500 most clearly.

What was the demand? The relators claimed seats in the Council as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen and as such, the control of the affairs of the city and property worth millions. They themselves would certainly have taken the view of the case, in the event of the rendition of an adverse judgment. They have acknowledged the appealability of the case by allowing a bill of exceptions, which is of record, to be taken in open court, without objection on their part, to the ruling of the Judge on the Jury Question and are estopped from making the point hereafter.

Judge Léanmont has done in this case what the law required of him; he has discharged his duty by granting the suspensive appeal to the city. He has done in this case what he stated at first would be his course; he has given the benefit of the doubt, if doubt ever existed, to the city. Every magistrate should do, and, for aught we know, has always done the same. The injunction was likewise properly granted. The contest which had progressed, was only between individuals claiming to be the agents or officers of the City Government, *and no suit made a party to the proceeding which was therefore a stranger to the suit*. It so happened that upon information of the judgment of the Court, the official representative of the city construed the judgment erroneous. The city then, properly represented, came into court and upon the proper showing, repudiated the agents whom the court had recognized to be here, objected to her property and affairs worth millions being subjected to the control of those agents, and prayed for an injunction prohibiting them from any interference with her affairs. The Judge considered the prayer well founded and granted it. If he has erred let the over zealous appointees, by their numerous counsel, take the proper proceedings to direct the writ and the question we shall see what Judge Léanmont will say on the issue thus presented. The Supreme Court is vested with jurisdiction over the case. It will be not because a sum of money exceeding $500 or property worth more than that amount is not claimed, then the Fifth District Court sitting in banc no jurisdiction over it, because neither money nor property worth more than $500 is claimed, the jurisdiction of District Courts begins at that sum only, and it follows, it would follow—what an absurdity—that the important issues made would have to be passed upon by a Justice of the Peace, or worse, would not be passed upon at all, because neither money nor property, worth anything is claimed and Justices have no jurisdiction unless something of a value over $100 is claimed. And so the case would have to remain undetermined.

The bar appears to be nearly unanimous in the opinion that Judge Léanmont has done the city mere justice in this matter and in granting the appeal gave her what the law entitled her to ask for. It believed the Supreme Court will sustain his action.

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New York city for all those of their employees who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would take such a close care of the morals and welfare of their employees, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—*Observer, July 17.*

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

Mr. E. Heath, dealer in upholstery materials, No. 93 Camp street, invites attention to his stock which has lately been replenished in the latest style, comprising damask, fringes, window shades, cornices, tringes, gimps, cords, tassels, damask brocatelles, and articles in that line. Purchasers will find Mr. Heath's prices as low as any other establishment, and his goods in all respects equal.

The steamship Georgia, Capt. Smith, from New York, arrived at her wharf in Southwark yesterday at 2 o'clock. She brings the following passengers: Lieut. H. Hopper and wife, Jesse Dean, J. W. Pearce, W. C. Marshall, Rev. Geo. Hall, Rev. Geo. Lane, Rev. R. Jamison, Mr. Sutton, Mrs. Kane and wife and children, H. Miller and wife, Miss H. Miller, E. Chalmers, Dr. Dougherty.

An Important Railroad Decision.

The seventh volume of Wallace's Reports of the Supreme Court of the United States will contain the opinion and decree of the Court in the case of Drury vs. Cross. The following is a brief abstract of the points decided. It seems to be a similar case to that of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, which was sold under a state of facts almost identical. The question before the Supreme Court was as to the validity of the sale of a railroad by its Directors in collusion with the parties who purchased it, for a sum greatly below its value.

AT INQUEST SALE.

A sale, far below value, of a railroad with its franchises, rolling stock, etc., under a decree of foreclosure, not made at foreclosure against creditors; the sale having been made under a scheme between the directors of the road and the purchasers, by which the directors escaped liability on indorsements which they had made for the railroad company. And the purchasers held to be trustees to the creditors complainant, for the full value of the property purchased, less a sum which the purchasers had actually paid for a large lien claim presented as for its apparent amount but which they had bought at a large discount. Interpreting the balance from the day of purchase to the day of final decree in the suit, to be added. But because the full value of the property sold was not shown with sufficient certainty, the case was sent back for new examination of it by a master.—Drury vs. Cross.

An acquaintance remarked to Dr. Robert South, the celebrated preacher at the Court of Charles the Second, "Ah! Doctor, you are such a wit!"

The doctor replied:—"Don't make gaps of people's infirmities; you, sir, might have been born a wit!"

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,807.

The New Orleans Bee.

Louisiana Items.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* contains a proclamation of the Mayor of that town, calling a convention of the citizens of the several counties in Mississippi and parishes of Louisiana interested in the construction of the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vickesburg Railroad, to be held in Baton Rouge on Saturday, August 7, to consult in reference to the proper steps to be taken with the view of pushing forward that enterprise.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 17th says: We have had pretty hot weather the present week, and several fine rains. The word from all parts of Lafourche indicate a good prospect for growing crops. We fear that some of the planters will fall short of wood again, as there is a scarcity of laborers to accomplish the ordinary field work and chop the wood required.

The *Dispatch* of Ascension parish, of Saturday last, announces the death of Judge David A. Randall, an old and prominent citizen of that parish. Judge Randall represented Ascension in the legislature for a long time, and in 1846 was elected speaker of the House. He presided over the Fifth Judicial District, composed of Assumption, Lafourche and Terrebonne for seven years. In his death the State loses an estimable and useful citizen.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* says of the crops:

In certain portions of the parish the planters are heeding rain. The recent showers have been partial to certain localities. The crops, nevertheless, are very promising throughout the parish. The corn crop is abundant, the cane fine, and should we not be visited by caterpillars, or early frost, the cotton will be equally abundant. The bills, on many places, are deeply bronzed and in a few days are expected to commence bursting.

The *Echo* of Point Coupée announces the marriage, on the 3d inst., of Z. T. Henderson to Widow Leon Labauve. The ceremony took place at the residence of the bride on the Island of False River.

The same paper thus speaks of the crops in Point Coupée:

The weather has been extremely warm during the past ten days, and we have had no rain, although the clouds have threatened us with it almost every day. While every one is complaining of the heat and dust, our cotton plants are smile through it all; for they know that in the fall they will be the owners of well filled purses that will assist them hugely in enjoying the pleasures of which they are now deprived by the hot weather. The cotton throughout this whole parish is magnificent, and many are now engaged in topping the plant to check its further growth. There is neither sign nor talk of worms. The stand of cane in this parish, as a general thing, is poor, but what there is of it is in a flourishing condition. We were shown the other day a stalk of cane with eight red points from a plantation on False River. Ran at this season would do a great deal of good to cane and young corn.

The corn crop will be abundant—much of it is already hard and the fodder pulled off of it. Old planters say that the present corn crop on the Island of False River is better than any previous one during the last twenty years.

The New Orleans *Price Current* thus speaks of the forthcoming rice crop:

Until within a few years past the rice crop of Louisiana attracted very little attention—in fact, its cultivation was almost exclusively confined to a limited number of small planters residing in the parish of Plaquemines, below the City. It is in this parish now that the bulk of our rice crop is produced, though there are tens of thousands of acres of land in the State on which rice can be profitably produced, and which will in time, no doubt, be placed under cultivation. The increase in the production of rice in this State has been wonderfully rapid since our people have gone more earnestly to work in cultivating it. From some twenty odd thousand barrels of the weight of 200 pounds each in previous years, the crop last season rose to 68,915 barrels, and it is estimated that there will be, on the present season, an increase of production of fifty twenty five per centum, in other words, that the crop will reach to 86,000 barrels of 200 pounds each. This estimate is based on the views of parties long engaged in our domestic rice trade, and who have personally visited the rice growing districts not only in Plaquemines, but also in the upper parishes where the cultivation of rice has considerably increased recently. The appearance of the growing crops is very promising generally, and on the absence of severe storms the above estimate of the crop will not only be verified, but the quantity of the rice will be better than usual, inasmuch as the planters have had more time to bestow in the selection of seed. For the cane thus bestowed some planters were last season repaid by establishing a high price for their crops as were paid for prime Carolina rice in this market. Unlike sugar, rice is principally cultivated by small farmers, who, if they resort to the negro, hiring only, of which there are some ten or twelve in the State driven by steam power, to have their crops cleaned and placed in market, the domestic slave trade will commence about the first of August, and new rice will probably be seen in the market by the 15th of that month.

The Iberville *Sentinel* of the 17th says:

The weather has continued very hot all the week, with occasional showers which do not reduce the temperature. The crops are growing rapidly and have a promising appearance, although some planters complain that portions of their fields are grassy. The corn crop will yield well, although no more cotton will be planted in cotton finely, and we do not hear of the appearance of anything indicating the forthcoming of the caterpillar. The cane crop is now fairly laying by. It is to be feared that the cane will mature late, and that the yield per acre may not be as abundant as last year. Still as a whole much more cane is cultivated this year than the last, the coming sugar and molasses crop will be considerably larger.

The Texas Deluge.

The *Bulletin* of yesterday contains extracts from a letter it has received from near La Grange, Texas, which furnish a graphic account of the catastrophe. We therefore give our readers who may not see this account the benefit of its publication:

The Colorado has commenced to rise about a week ago. Yesterday morning a rise of seven feet during the night was reported. Hundreds of people assembled to watch the rise. It continued to rise about two feet an hour. About two o'clock P. M. it rore one foot in twenty-one minutes. As the town is a good half mile from the bank of the river, but little fears were entertained. At three o'clock the river had covered the flat between the town and its banks, and commenced running in the first street. The water mark of 1852 was at the upper side of this street. As the public square is about ten feet higher than the street, still it was not thought that the water would go over it. The Colorado, like a giant, came steadily on. Houses and fences were seen going by. A report came that a negro at one of the plantations had been drowned. It seems that he had reached dry land and come back after a puppy, and in trying to save the dog was drowned. At six o'clock the water broke into the public square. There we saw some dead steers.

We went to supper, and the boarding house was on the third street. We went down over dry land. By this time the water commenced to spread rapidly, and fill the lower places. While at supper the water broke into the yard. After supper, and starting back to the square, we found the water over our boots. The merchants had carried their goods to the second stories, and families in the lower edge of town had commenced moving to outer edge. As a little after seven consternation prevailed in La Grange. The water had run over the square, and was coursing down the streets beyond. Wagons carrying women and children were hurrying through the streets. A little after seven we left the telegraph office and waded the stage in the water. In our drive out we passed through water over three feet deep. On reaching the hills we camped. At the foot of the hills presented a picturesque sight—hundreds being camped on them. The Colorado was still advancing. Some who remained, thinking it would certainly subside, were willing to leave. At eleven it was swimming water on the square. Men on horseback were going to and returning from town. They had to swim for it. A report started that Williams family had remained in the Fred Tate house, and the water was nearly up to the second story. There were several ladies in the house. In the excitement the skiff had been lost sight of. With the current that was then running through town, it was useless for a swimmer to go to their assistance.

The water is from five to eight feet deep over the square and business portion of the town, a rapid current going through the streets and *river still rising slowly*. All houses below the Fred Tate house are swept away. The houses of Tate street are swept clean. All of town are swept away. The loss to Lagrange will reach near a hundred thousand dollars. Yesterday day we placed the estimate at two millions. Before last in the Colorado Valley. That is too low, for it will be remembered that the rich cotton lands on Travis, Bastrop, Fayette, Colorado, Wharton and Matagorda counties have been swept as by a besom of destruction. The crops, the finest ever seen, are gone. Fences are near Matagorda, and in many places not a vestige of habitations is seen. The old Colorado is forty five feet above ordinary water mark. The telegraph wires between here and Austin are twenty feet under water. The back water in some of the creeks here has backed twenty miles. People are yet dreading the rise from the Red Fork. To those who live on this river it means further destruction, for with the corresponding rise in it the river will go ten feet higher. Old Texans will understand, when we add that the river is now from "post oak to post oak." It is ten feet higher than the famous rise of 1852, and old Texans will understand, when it is added, that it is four feet higher than the great size of 1833. The water must be in the lower streets of Austin. Rumor has it that a large portion of the town of Bastrop is destroyed. As Bastrop is generally lower than Lagrange we fear it may be correct. People have hurried away to this place, leaving furniture and goods, and we must be the case in other places.

Thousands of dollars in specie will be a light estimate of damage done in this valley. You can calculate for yourselves, sir, the loss of three-fourths of the farming interest in this valley, adding nearly a million of town property, for Columbus is lower than this place. It is to be hoped that the rain has not extended to the Red Fork.

Dr. Harris, negro candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, with his slate, attempted to travel in the cabin of the steamer Mystic, from Baltimore to Norfolk, but were ejected. He, on a former occasion, was ejected from the cabin of the steamer Eliza Hancock. He now brings suit against both steamers for damages.

A child, 5 years old, died in New York recently, from drinking whiskey, left inadvertently in his reach by his father.

Washington Items.

GRANT AND JUDGE DENT.

Washington, July 15.—Before Judge Dent accepted the nomination for Governor of Mississippi, he had a lengthy interview with the President, who advised him to accept the nomination, and expressed the hope that he would be elected. The President at the same time, said that it was desired to have a fair election in Mississippi and Texas, and if either Gen Ames or Gen. Reynolds interfered therewith he would remove them immediately.

The correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes thus:

Leo, the Washington correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus writes:

The Postmaster of Macon, Ga., a colored man named Turner, has not yet been superseded. Charges have been presented against him, but the case is under advisement, as intated to-day.

It is a singular fact, that Old Virginia has the distinction of sending to Congress a negro citizen, as a representative. This person, a Doctor Norton, is elected from the oldest portion of the "Ancient Dominion" from the First District. Besides, he was not a "carpet bagger," but a native to the manor born, and a freedman before the war. He "*rose from a stump*" as an independent Republican candidate, against a regularly nominated "carpet bag Radical." He is said to be a sober, civil, and well-behaved man.

Col Walker, Governor elect of Virginia, is here, and has been earnestly sought after by one of our leading Republicans Senator Nye, of Nevada, who is an extreme Republican, was very desirous of knowing whether Virginia was really in earnest in thus seeking, through this election, to return to the Union, accepting negro suff age. Col Walker assured him that he himself was in earnest, and he did not doubt the sincerity of the people of Virginia. Senator Nye was satisfied, but the Radicals generally have not got their eyes opened, so far as to see that they have been beaten by their own weapons.

Virginia exults at the success of the anti-Radical combination, by which she has secured restoration to the Union, on terms not inconsistent with her dignity and future prosperity. She has indicated the course of policy by which all the Southern States may triumph over Radical despotism. A stubborn resistance to negro suffrage and negro aid, would have left her where she was, and it appears that Northern Democratic politicians desired and counseled that the Democrats of Virginia should resist negro participation in the election. Practical wisdom was exhibited in the policy by which all the anti-Radical elements have been united for the redemption of the State. The same policy, if generally adopted, will soon subvert the Radical power which threatens to control the Federal Government for all time.

The Radicals have not yet, so far, recovered from their surprise at their disasters, so to adopt measures for retrieving it. They took first, the insane idea of attempting to control General Grant, hoping that he would avert the progress of Conservatism. Discarding him, they will have upon the 7th Section of the Act of April, 1869, authorizing elections in Virginia, Texas and Mississippi, which provides that the proceedings in those States shall not operate as a repeal of, or in any manner interfere with the same, until their action, respectively, *shall be approved by Congress*. The iron clad oath is also involved as the means of preventing the organization of the new State Governments. It is hoped that Gen. Grant will explicitly and immediately avow his own views on this subject. It is said that he will submit Gen. Canby's decision to Attorney-General Hoar. But he does not say that he will be bound by Judge Hoar's opinion. He has disregarded the opinion of that officer in a prominent case heretofore.

There are signs that the Radicals will abandon the belligerency claim upon England for the sake of securing the belligerent rights to the Cubans. The latter, it is said, appear to be more promising of popular support. It is a safer venture, as it will not involve a foreign war. The Democracy will press the Cuban question. Gov. Hoffman, of New York, is prominently presented by the Democracy as the candidate of the party for the Presidency at the next election, upon the Cuban issue. The Senate will be urged, to reject the nomination of Gen Sickles for the mission to Spain, on the score of personal demerits, but before the Senate meets the President may himself support his nominee.

Washington, D. C. July 15. The State Department yesterday received an official budget from Minister Motley, containing information of negotiations to the Court of England, which that he has given Lord Clarendon an explanation of the causes of the delay in the exchange of the present administration. Official notice of the rejection of the treaty was given to the British government by Minister Johnson last April.

A report has been current that an arrangement has been made among Virginians, members elected to the Legislature and Governor elect Walker, by attempting to force Hunter into the election of seed. For the care thus bestowed some planters were last season repaid by establishing a high price for their crops as were paid for prime Carolina rice in this market. Unlike sugar, rice is principally cultivated by small farmers, who if they resort to the negro, hiring only, of which there are some ten or twelve in the State driven by steam power, to have their crops cleaned and placed in market, the domestic slave trade will commence about the first of August, and new rice will probably be seen in the market by the 15th of that month.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Laying a Corner Stone.—The corner stone of the German Protestant Orphans Asylum, on State street, in Bloomingdale, in the parish of Jefferson, was laid Sunday morning with interesting ceremonies in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, including the building committee and the President and officers of the Asylum Association.

President F. del Bondo made an opening address, and Mr. George Stromeyer, the Secretary, acted as the master of ceremonies, which included some singing by the little orphan children, one of whom, Louisa Biedel, read a short address in German to the friends of the enterprise. Rev. Dr. Kleinhager invoked a blessing upon the undertaking. Addresses were delivered in German by Rev L. F. Heintz, Rev. Mr. Perfect and Rev Mr. Abrens. Judge Kraubhe read a poem appropriate to the occasion and of his own composition. Mr. Charles F. Buck, as the orator of the day, made an appropriate address. The corner stone was laid under the direction of the architect, Mr. Frederick.

Aurora Conclave No. 1.—The writer is indebted to this Conclave for a special invitation to a special promenade concert and entertainment to be given under their auspices, on Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Carrollton Garden.

The St. Joseph's Festival Association.—This Association having for the object the new St. Joseph's Church, on Common street, had an agreeable and largely attended picnic at the Oakland Course, Sunday. The receipts are to go towards finishing the church, which is to be a fine large building, and, it is estimated, will cost about $250,000.

The Seized Sugars.—We are requested by the Superintendent of United States Bonded Warehouses to say that he was in error in stating that the seized sugars of Messrs. Couture & Co. were short some 70 or 80 hogsheads, the sugar having been subsequently found.

Messrs. Adolphe Fauvea and Peter D. Sourdes, against whom warrants had been issued, in connection with the alleged fraud touching these sugars, went before United States Commissioner Urban yesterday and gave bonds for their appearance.

Firemen's Festival.—The exempt societies of Columbia No. 1 and Pure-verance No. 13 gave a very pleasant entertainment at the Fair Grounds on Sunday for the benefit of their relief funds. They had quite an extended programme with various valuable prizes to be contested for none but the prize offered to out-of-town companies fitted on account of the very heavy condition of the track. The following were the conditions and result of the race:

Hand engine race, by hand; half a mile, with ladies' hats, (*home made members*,) for the Fire Departments of Jefferson City, Algiers, Gretna and Carrollton; run half a mile, with engine, and throw water through fifty feet of hose, and fill in the quickest time. Prize: water cooler.

1. Rodolphe No. 2, Algiers	2 min.	7 sec. Water
2. Young America, Carrollton	2 "	8 "
3. Columbia No. 1, Jefferson City	2 "	11 "
4. Protection No. 2, Jefferson City	2 "	14 "

After which there was a wheelbarrow race, distance 300 yards—which was won by G. Zeller.

During the racing the following very fine game of Base Ball was played between the Lone Star and Fearless Base Ball Clubs.

FEARLESS.	O	R	LONE STAR.	O	R
M Elmer, S S			W Colon, P		
J Fitzpatrick, 1			J Dunphy, 1		
F Clements, 2			G Sweeney, 2		
J Wolfe, C F			J Sweeney, C F		
O Redter, R F			J D Adams, 3		
G Wright, 3			L Cook, S S		
J Wolfe, L F			A J Spencer, L F		
N Sartorne, C			W Tracy, R F		
J V Gallaher, P			J C White, C		
Runs earned: Fearless 7					
Lone Star 2					
Time of game—2 hours.					

Score—Lone Star, M Dunphy.
Scorer—Fearless, J. J. Seagrave.
Umpire—J. J. Higgins, Esq., Atlantic Base Ball Club.
Time of game—2:05.

The same societies have secured the Fair Grounds for next Sunday, when it is expected, should the weather prove favorable, to see the championship between Nos. 6 and 12, and Nos. 3 and 13 will be decided.

Gambler in Court—Alleged Swindling at a Concert.—Yesterday Wm. Lewis, Wm. Wilson and two others were arraigned before Recorder Becker on the charge of swindling a countryman, named William out of $600 at a game of three-card monte. Burnam, who is a resident of Texas, said he came to New Orleans, and was accosted by a man who introduced him to the accused at the St. Charles Hotel, where they persuaded him to accompany them to the Lafayette, where he complains they swindled him out of his money. The accused were remanded for examination this morning.

Motion, Ga., July 19.—At the opening of the United States Commissioner's Court this morning, the Commissioner announced as follows:

Having been requested by the Grand Jury through the honorable District Attorney, that other and important witnesses for the defense will appear, with the view of a full investigation of the offenses against the laws, and the ends of justice in the matter, the court will adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Wilmington, N. C., July 19.—Jesse G. Leach, son of Hon James M. Leach, was drowned at Lagrait Sound on Saturday while bathing in the surf.

The Republican party of this country has divided into two formidable factions. Each wing claims a majority in the field to fill the vacancy in the Legislature, occasioned by the resignation of Gen L. G. Eudis. The contest is thus further known in the history of the country. One of the most prominent leaders of one of the faction, in a speech to day predicated bloodshed before the campaign is over. It is understood that a letter has been written by Conservatives and Democrats who do not part and will run no candidate. The most extreme faction, led by Gen. L. French and other Northern whites, has nominated a negro candidate. The other faction, composed almost entirely of Southern people, has nominated a white candidate. It has been found necessary to station a strong force of police at all the meetings held in this city. The most bitter personalities are indulged in by many of the speakers, and several small collisions have already occurred.

City Mortality.—There were 126 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, July 18th, from the following causes: pneumonia 2, congestion 2, sunstroke 1, drowning 2, stillbirth 3, premature birth 6, measles 10, consumption 13, and the balance from various ordinary diseases.

Radical Alarm at the Revolution of Affairs at the South.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing to that journal, under date of 9th instant, says:

Among matters discussed at the Cabinet meeting to-day the action in Mississippi and Texas is said to have been the only one of importance discussed. The interest centred in the election in the former State and the time of holding it. Before the Cabinet met, a delegation of Mississippians had called upon the President to consult as to the time for holding the election in that State. After a full exchange of views, the President came to the conclusion that the best time would be about the 1st of September. This suited the Mississippians. They had explained to the President that this was the best time, when the laboring interest of the State needed least attention, and when the negroes could best be spared from the cultivation of the cotton crop. They left the President with the understanding that the 1st of September would be designated as the time when the election should take place.

When the Cabinet met the President brought the subject up and presented a time which were the same, it is understood, as he had stated to the Mississippians. The extreme Radicals of the Cabinet took exception to the 1st of September as the time for the election. They thought it should be postponed to a later day. Mr Boutwell, it is understood, led off in advancing this opinion; and was seconded by Mr Creswell. In the course of the long discussion which followed the result of the recent election in Virginia naturally came in for comment. The Radical members of the Cabinet did not seem to be pleased with the result. They prognosticated the effect upon the elections to come off in the Northern States in the fall would be bad for the Republican party. The indications were that in most of the States, especially Pennsylvania and Ohio, the elections would be closely contested, and the Republicans could not afford to lose any ground.

It was conceded Mississippi would follow the example of Virginia and give a large majority for the Conservative ticket. Texas, of course, would do the same. This would tend to increase and intensify the effect produced by the Virginia election. Mr. Boutwell, it is stated, suggested that, in view of all the circumstances, the best policy would be to postpone the elections in Mississippi and Texas until after the elections in the Northern states. In this he was warmly seconded by Mr. Creswell. The last Tuesday in November was proposed for the election in Mississippi. The President and one or two members of the Cabinet thought this would be too late. Mr. Hoar, the author, argued the point so persistently that no second in getting a majority of the Cabinet on his side. The proposition was finally agreed to.

The Mississippians are very much disappointed at and dissatisfied with this arrangement. They say it will interfere to an alarming extent with the material interests of the State, the time fixed upon occurs in the middle of the cotton picking season, and the negroes cannot be spared from the cotton fields without serious injury to the crop. The result politically, they say, will be to postpone, whether the election takes place in September or November, so that on that account nothing can be gained. It is expected that the President will issue his proclamation in a day or two ordering an election in Mississippi in accordance with the decision of the Cabinet.

ART QUOTATION.—The very happiest quotation on record is recalled or quoted by the son of Lord Brougham. In the trial of Queen Caroline it was a curious and significant fact that no witnesses appeared, and it became most important to show that the king was the real plaintiff. Questions to witnesses bearing on that point were objected to by Brougham, in a memorable outburst, indignantly protested against this, urging that, for all he could tell, the prosecution might suddenly vanish into thin air, since he knew not under what shape it existed—

"If shape it might be called, that shape had none,
Distinctness it might not be said that it was dim,
Or substance might be called that shape it seemed;
For unto it seem'd either—what seem'd its head
The Throne of a king's crown had on."

The effect of this quotation, apparently so spontaneously conjured up in the memory of the speaker, yet so singularly opposite, was electrical.

Women are scarce in Sioux City, Iowa, and a paper of that place advertises proposals for fifteen hundred New England girls of industrious habits.

The New York *Times* thinks that we don't want Cuba at any price or under any conditions. The climate is too tropical, and there are too many negroes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Fifteen Cent Currency put in Circulation.

A Negro Trustee for White Schools in Washington.

Colored Clergymen to be Educated for the South.

Filibusters Confined in Fort Lafayette.

Three Bankers Arrested for Usury Plead Guilty.

Split Among the Republicans in North Carolina.

FROM EUROPE.

Woman Franchise Meeting in London.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 19—Internal Revenue receipts to day $800,000.

A large amount of tobacco stamps intended by the Revenue office for use in the West, was destroyed by the late Erie Railroad disaster.

Government money was given to-day to Weitzel, a white woman, recaptured. This was the same body of Indians that fought Forsyth last year.

A Helena, Montana, dispatch says Major Eastman and another man were attacked and wounded recently near Fort Shaw, by Indians. The citizens in retaliation killed three Indians who were in town.

New York, July 19.—The International Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association at Portland, Maine, closed its session on Saturday.

A movement towards educating colored clergymen to preach to the colored people in the South was inaugurated, and a large sum subscribed on the spot to further it.

It is reported that the new Cuban company established at West Hoboken, N. J., is composed of 200 of the men in the Gardner's Island expedition who succeeded in eluding the United States Marshal.

A cigar dealer in Jersey City was arrested yesterday on the charge of passing counterfeit postal notes. Gen. Gardner's arrangement on Gardner's Island were not released as stated. They are confined in Fort Lafayette.

Several of the bankers arrested charged with usury, were released on bail by the Court of Oyer and Terminer to-day. Three plead guilty. The Judge announced that he would not entertain any motion for their release.

Mobile, Ala., July 19.—At the opening of the United States Commissioner's Court this morning, the Commissioner announced as follows:

Having been requested by the Grand Jury through the honorable District Attorney, that other and important witnesses for the defense will appear, with the view of a full investigation of the offenses against the laws, and the ends of justice in the matter, the court will adjourn till to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

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