THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
183.....Rampart Street.....183

THE SUGAR LEVEE.

Mr. F. B. Fleitas has proposed to the City Council to erect on the Sugar Levee, fire-proof sheds of a style and dimensions as designated on the plans submitted with his project. That part of the Levee on which he proposes to place these sheds is the space between Custom-house and St. Louis streets, and the storage capacity is to be equal to a crop of five hundred thousand hogsheads of sugar, taking into consideration the daily movements of the trade. He does not propose to interfere with the free use of the wharves or to render the public transit less convenient. The space between the front sheds and the river is 150 feet, leaving a public highway of 75 feet in width clear of the wharves; the distance between the sheds, which give access to the river, correspond with the width of the respective streets, the sheds covering only those spaces now occupied for the deposit of sugar and molasses. Mr. Fleitas rote forth very clearly what he considers to be the merits of his project, and proposes, in consideration of the embarrassed condition of the City Treasury, to erect these buildings at his own cost previous to the first day of November, 1870.

In return for this outlay he asks from the city the privilege of using the space designated, for the period of twenty five years, and the right to charge for each hogshead of sugar received and sheltered, fifty cents, and for each barrel of molasses fifteen cents, this charge to be made only once unless the sugar and molasses change hands, in which event a subsequent charge of fifteen cents per hogshead and five cents per barrel to be made each time the package change hands, while under cover. Of these charges he proposes to allow the city a certain percentage to be agreed upon. He says he desires no compulsory legislation in his favor, making it obligatory on any one to place his sugar or molasses under cover, at the same time he stipulates that the present sugar landing shall be continued as such, and no other place be assigned for the landing of these products. So much for his statement of his scheme. This project has already elicited opinion from various quarters and we doubt very much whether it be advisable for the City, even if she had the power, which is doubtful, to grant such a privilege as this. The Levee is not a place of storage but a place of landing merely. It is evident that these proposed open sheds are really nothing but warehouses unenclosed and that their establishment would encourage the holders of sugar and molasses to keep them as long out of the market as possible and hold them for higher prices if the current rates of the market did not suit them. Whereas the policy of the city should be to facilitate the prompt movement of these articles of commerce. But another objection suggests itself to us. If the privilege were granted on the space now occupied as a sugar landing, we should have very soon applications for a like privilege from persons interested in the other productions received at this port, and on the whole extent of the levee. If these privileges were granted, would be covered with shelts, and the levee would come to be used as a place of storage, interfering with the landing and shipping of freight. *The Levee is not the place.* Cover it with sheds which are controlled by private individuals and you mass it, to all intents and purposes, *for private use.* You interfere with the warehouse keepers, drayment, and the other parties employed in handling and protecting sugar and molasses. If such a privilege be not actually a monopoly, it is so of one so much that a distinction can hardly be made. Even were the entire sugar trade to be in favor of the project, we should doubt the advisability of the city assenting to it, but it seems there is considerable opposition to the scheme, on the part of the trade. This is a fair proposition to be accepted without due consideration. It is all very well to talk of fostering the sugar interest, and no one can be more sensitive of the importance of that interest and its claims upon the city than we are, but there are other interests to be taken into accounts as well as that of sugar, and the granting of the control over public places to private individuals is a privilege which should be conferred with great caution and not with stringent necessity. The argument used in favor of erecting these sheds are not without weight, but we think they are not sufficiently weighty to overcome the objections which suggest themselves! It will be time enough to entertain the scheme when the sugar planters, factors and dealers in the article, demand the convenience, somewhat more unanimously than is now the case. They alone are interested in the matter. The city has no interest in accepting Mr. Fleitas' proposition that we can see.

We are pained to notice the death of two wealthy citizens of New Orleans, well known in commercial and banking circles, Alexander and Aaron Harris, brothers and partners in business. The former died on Monday evening, the 19th inst., and the latter on the evening preceding. Neither was aware of the others condition, so suddenly had the hand of death been laid upon them. The immediate cause of the death of Alexander Harris is said to have been pernicious fever, and that of Aaron concession of the brain. The latter had no premonitory symptoms of his disease, having been on the day preceding his death in the active discharge of his daily duties, while his brother had been confined to his room for some days.

The deceased were members of a highly respectable family, who came from Charleston, S. C., and settled here in 1825. Old merchants will recollect their uncle, A. M. Nathan, who died at a ripe old age a few years ago, as the senior of a successful exchange-brokerage firm of many years standing in this city, and a firm which enjoyed the confidence of the commercial community on account of the integrity of its members and the rare energy and skill with which their transactions were conducted. Alexander Harris was connected with A. M. Nathan's firm. He was a model business man. We know of many of his juniors in the Exchange business, who accepted him as a model and profited by the imitation, but in that department he always excelled his competitors. Alexander Harris had decided financial talent. When his uncle retired from active business, he succeeded to it and his brothers Levi and Aaron joining him as partners they kept up the reputation of the house in every respect. Of a large family, two brothers only are left, Mr. Moses Harris, Cashier of the Merchants' and Traders' Bank, and Mr. I. J. Harris, partner in the firm of the deceased.

We deeply sympathize with these afflicted families under the crushing bereavement with which it has pleased Divine Providence to visit them.

NEW PARTNERSHIP FORMED—Messrs. V. Uhlmichen and L. S. Pottier announce, through our advertising columns to day, that they have formed a partnership under the name and style of Uehmichen & Pottier, for the continuation of the jobbing and wholesale hardware business, at No. 20 Old Levee, and at their new store corner of Bienville and Old Levee streets.

In calling the attention of our commercial readers to this announcement it is unnecessary to commend to them gentlemen enjoying so excellent a reputation in business circles, and whose prosperity will be so ardently desired by their many friends.

AURORA CONCERT NO. 4, S. W. M. PROMENADE CONCERT—A promenade concert and soiree dansante will be given by this society at the Carrollton Garden this evening. We are requested to state that Capt Goddin, of the W. A Wagoner, has kindly placed his splendid steamer, at the disposal of the guests of the Carrollton and will convey them to Carrollton, leaving the wharf at the foot of Canal street at 5 p. m. precisely.

We call the attention of the stockholders of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company to an adjourned meeting of their body, which is to take place to day at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of the affairs of the company.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD—A postponed meeting of the stockholders of this Company will take place to day, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of its affairs. The stockholders are requested to be punctual.

Mr. Grant appointed the negro Turner to run the Post office at Macon, Georgia, to spite the "disloyal" whites of that region. As the Ethiopian person has already succeeded in getting himself twice ejected for felonies, the Radicals are beginning to think it is they, not the rebels, who are "spited" in the arrangement. If the Administration can succeed in getting the Southern Radicals to order him out of the offices, the opposing party will be able to endure it.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 21, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,808.

The Chinese Question—Speeches of Tye Kim Orr and Ah Koopmanachang at the Memphis Convention.

After being introduced, Mr. Tye Kim Orr made an address, semi colloquial in its character, somewhat as follows His enunciation is very clear and good, resembling very much that of an educated Spaniard; differing in that respect very widely, however, from the Lascars and Maulimen usually found on the coast. His remarks were somewhat as follows:

Gentlemen—I take the privilege to address you On Sunday last I was requested by Mr. Greenwood and others to come along and attend, this Convention. I am very sorry not to be conversant more with the English language, but will try to explain myself. You want to know about the Chinaman labor. I will tell you my candid opinion; but I left home six years ago—in 1863, and since then I have travelled a great deal in West Indies and South America, and I can't say for certain. Now, we have heard of the emancipation and land going to waste, unless we get labor. In the West Indies I studied the character of the people. You know they had emancipation—that was in 1830 something. The negroes, after emancipation, degenerated and would not work. To remedy that they imported Chinese. I can't say how many. In British Guiana there are 12,000. In Surinam, Martinique, Gaudaloupe, there are also some. I don't know the statistics; but they are all getting along well.

I know the Chinese are heathens, but you want cotton and cane, and if he makes them you will not object very much to him. [Applause and laughter.] As to his being a heathen, why shall we send the Macedonian cry to you in vain? Shall they say, "come and save us" in vain? So they do not even say that—they will come, benighted as they are, and lie at your door, and say, "do, masss, teach us!" What are the railroads for? What are the telegraphs for? What is this the 19th century for, if not to bring "The Word" to the people who have it not? Do not spurn these people from you. You may be the means of evangelizing them. The Chinese are a docile, patient, susceptible people, and will follow and love those who try to teach and benefit them. Love begets love. You be kind to them and they love you. I don't say that they are all the same. No rule without exception. But it is left you to shut your door against Chinese. Your land is your own My opinion is that Providence ordained them to overrun the world. There are 350,000,000 of them They are physically strong, but they have good intention. They can't do so much as white man, but do different kind of work. If you have a grand house you want a cook. If you have a big table you want a footstool. They can do a great deal, but I warn you not to take them indiscriminately. If you do you get the discourings of the race I went to the West Indies; there I found nothing but misery. You must not take the wharf rats; you must get them from the rural districts of China—a hundred miles or so from the coast, where the people are agriculturist. What good is a cooker do in the field? What good a shoemaker?

The speaker earnestly cautioned again and again the audience not to rely on speculating the state, but to send agents to China and pick them there. The various members of the Convention began to ask him questions, and his answers were somewhat as follows:

Q. How much food do they consume.

A. They are a very frugal people. Forty pounds of rice will last them a month. They raise their own vegetables In China they get about 18 to 20 dollars a year wages. They grow Sea-island cotton, rice and sugar in China and know the cultivation. They are an expert people, and have a very strong power to imitate. In China living is very cheap. You can get 155 pounds rice for $2. Here living is dear. In the rural districts you can get men in plenty. The females work in the field with the men. Only in towns the women have so little feet. I am small in comparison to the average size of Chinese. They are not big men, nor strong like white men. In the districts where I came from they grow the nutmeg, clove, indigo, cotton, etc. The people are not fond of ardent liquors—about ten per cent. of the whole people use ardent spirits In the rural district you occasionally find one that drinks opium. As to handling horses they don't know much. They know how to handle cattle, though.

While Mr Orr was speaking it was announced that Mr. Ah Koopmanachang had arrived and was on the platform, and, as soon as the former ceased, the chair brought him forward and introduced him, amid applause.

Mr. Koopmanachang, in a few words, made his acknowledgements, and apologized for his seeming delay, by explaining that the trains missed connection once or twice. He was astonished, he said, to meet so many persons present, having been told that there would be only a few planters and farmers gathered together. He had been the principal mover in the Chinese importation business, and had brought out all those used by the Pacific Railroad. There are now in California, he said, some fifty or sixty thousand Chinese, and they are an orderly, quiet race. He was induced to think that the prices ranging in California will be too high here There they get $35 per month He thought the labor could be procured at $12 per month. In Cuba and Peru they are got at $8 per month. There are 15,000 employed on the Pacific Railroad at $35. He did not think that they could be relied upon to carry out contracts with planters if other positions offered them better wages.

THE NEGROES COMING TO THEIR SENSES—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald pertinently says:

CHANGING RAPIDLY—Rumors are constantly reaching us of the defection in the Radical ranks. Here in Carroll the colored folks who have been so long deceived by false promises, are waking up from their delusion they begin to see things as they really are, that their professed friends are intent on their own aggrandisement, while they are the laborers, the hewers of wood and drawers of water, and the sinews of the country, are used as stepladders by which every Radical adventurer may climb into place and pelf.

There is no room for doubt,
With the Rats each I prove,
Is a "Union" and "Loyal" Land,
Where "Niggers" are "Free" and "Equal"
Save to hear a word of truth.

The deception of three years has been found out, the consequence is inevitable. The people that was linked with ignorance, and confirmed by false teachings is being broken up, and the hard working men who have been used so long, are changing their base; but there is another change of base they expect, "we are seeing white converts to Radicalism." Well, be it so! They are welcome to all they can get in that way, and if they imagine the conversions have arisen from any love of them, or their principles, we can venture to assert that they are much mistaken. Great men will differ in their views and feelings, and since "Ephraim is given to his Idols," why, let him went.

FROM NEW IBERIA—The *Times* says:

CROPS—Not only in our own parish, but in the adjoining, crops of all kinds are doing well, better than for many years before, and the same cheering report is made to all other portions of the State So far, though we have had wet weather, it has not been the worse sufferer. If this state of things continues for one month more, Louisiana will be enriched this fall by her harvest

Through cane and all other crops, have been backward, the warm weather of the few weeks past has brought them forward with wonderful rapidity.

MECHANICS WANTED—Dr. A. Duperier informs us he has great difficulty to procure workmen to assist in the erection of his new building, and that here carpenters, masons, and all other good mechanics, can find as much as they can do at high wages. Sugar planters are all seeking bricklayers, and a builder who thoroughly understands his business, would make a fortune here.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Wiltz in the chair.

A resolution was adopted to sell a contract for furnishing the city with stationary. Mr. Pradoe said it now cost the city about $100,000.

Also a resolution forbidding employment of laborers and orders for material for the city, except upon the express authorization of the Council.

Also a resolution to have the Water Works Commissioners report weekly instead of monthly.

The resolution to require of the City Attorney $70,000 bonds for faithfully collecting and accounting for city taxes, was concurred in and sent to the Lower Board.

Also resolution keeping in force present water rates till January.

A resolution to lease to W. H. Wells the vacant space between the Beef Market and the Red Stores, Second District, was adopted on first reading, and made special order for Tuesday next. The proposed terms are $50,000 for ten years.

A resolution was adopted on second reading to sell to the highest bidder all dirt dug out of the canals, except that from the Canal street canal, which is to be used for the road bed of the Canal street Railroad.

A resolution allowing $3 40 per square yard of Nicholson pavement, contracted for by the city, was adopted. The resolution requiring deposit of Water Works receipts with the Fiscal Agent was passed over the Mayor's veto.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—A regular meeting of this Board last evening, President Pandely in the chair Present: Messrs Kearny, Rose, Logan, Davis, Camp Stringer, Grandpré, Barone Paisley, Wynne, Farrell and Breen.

Reading of the minutes dispensed with.

Treasurer's report for the week ending July 17th shows: Receipts for the week, $27,361 32; expenditures, $75,297 40; balance on hand, $17,289 63. Referred to the Finance Committee.

A lengthy message was received from Mayor Conway, informing the Board of the fact that the Presidents of the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company had taken possession of the square of ground, at the head of Girod street, marked on the city map "Square 22, A," and had been enclosed by him, to prevent Charles Morgan from entering upon the same. The Mayor holds the act of the Chattanooga Company to be a trespass, that said square of ground is the property of the city; though negotiations having been going on looking to the sale of said square to Mr. Morgan; yet such sale is not consummated, nor will be, until a certain injunction pending in the Fifth District Court shall have been dissolved.

Mr. Wynne thought the rights of Mr. Morgan should be sustained by the Council.

Mr. Paisley said the question about the square of ground was now before the courts, and his opinion. Mr. Morgan and the Chattanooga Company should be left to fight it out

The message was ordered to be placed on file subject to call.

A message was received from the Mayor vetoing the resolution of the Council transferring to the interest fund of the Water Works bonds the money held by the Fiscal Agent to the credit of the Water Works

The resolution was reinstated, the Mayor's veto to the contrary notwithstanding.

A communication was received from I. Sturgis, City Surveyor, showing the following confiscatory and detailed statement of his expenses of the Surveyor's Department, for the following years

Year ending 30th June,		
the amount was	1866	$580,173 93
" "	1867	594,177 15
" "	1868	560,699 05
" "	1869	260,606 86

The Surveyor states that the reduction of expense on wharves and levees for this year is remarkable, when compared with the previous years. In the amount expended during the last year being—

$275,983 74, which is less than year ending June, 1868,
$260,331 61, which is less than year ending June, 1867,
$257,192 10, which is less than year ending June, 1866

For the first time in eleven years the receipts from the wharves and levees the last year were in excess of the expenses. The excess was $106,466 96.

The communication was placed on file.

A communication was received from the President of the Water Works Commissioners, denying the statement to the effect that they had will drawn $14,000 from the fiscal agent. Referred.

A communication was received from Mr Duncan, City Librarian, giving a general statement of the condition of the library, stating that many sets of works have been broken by the loss of volumes, which losses occurred during the war, and suggesting that an appropriation be made to fill up these gaps in the public purchase of other new books. Referred to the Committee on the Library

A resolution from the Upper Board extending the time of the Levee Board to have the names of their drays recorded in the Mayor's office, and remitting certain fines imposed by the Recorder on drays not complying therewith.

The Finance Committee reported unfavorably on the proposition to farm out the City Parks.

Mr Camp said that the Park had always been used by the keepers as a pasture for cattle, from which they derived large sums of money, and that was the reason why they paid attention to it. He said at the next meeting he intended offering a resolution to prohibit the use of the Parks as cattle pastures.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported resolutions providing for the building of resting places for the public, and erecting a railroad along the sides of the Orleans street Canal, were adopted.

Mr Kearny introduced an ordinance provid ing for the repeal of a certain ordinance, "to be composed of five worthy citizens to be appointed by the Mayor for a term of five years. Section 2 is to have a Secretary, and are to offer $500 for the best plan for laying out and improving the Park, with the view of making it a desirable place of resort and recreation.

The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

Mr Lesan introduced a resolution forbidding the Finance Committee from authorizing the payment by the Treasurer of any check, warrant or account, without first reporting the same to the Council in the form of a resolution, which was read the second time.

The following petitions were read

Petition from several hundred citizens praying that final action on the proposition of Mr. Fleitas to construct sugar sheds, be delayed one week Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

Petition of property holders and residents of the Third District, praying for an extension of the water pipes from St. Louis street along Kerlerec, and thence on Marais street to St. Bernard street, a distance of three squares. Referred to Water Works Committee.

Petition of A. Lurin, Cashier of Louisiana National Bank, asking for a correction of the assessment on said property, it having been assessed for $40,000 more than heretofore. Laid over.

Petition of Edward Thompson, asking permission to break open the street in front of the wharf lying between the lower side of Lafayette street and lower side of Conti street, and the track of the Pontchartrain Railroad and the river, and also, on that portion lying between the lower side of Conti and upper side of St. Peter street, and between St Peter and the river, on certain conditions. Referred to Streets and Landings Committee.

Mr. Breen moved that the pay roll of the Street Commissioner, for the month of May, reported on unfavorably by the Finance Committee, be taken up, and acted upon by the Board Mr Breen said that not a single member of the Finance Committee had the payment of the bill, without the consent of the Board.

The pay roll was, on motion of Mr. Davis referred to a special committee, one from each district, to be reported on at the next meeting.

Said committee are Messrs. Davis, Barnes, Wynne and Camp.

On motion of Mr. Barnes the ordinance from the Upper Board, granting the exclusive right of collecting and building all the dues arising from the Dryades Market for a period of five years from date of contract, provided said heirs make to the city a clear and undisputed title to the ground whereon stands said market, was taken up.

After much discussion the ordinance was concurred in without amendment.

The Board then adjourned.

Regatta at Bay St. Louis—We learn that there was a fine attendance and capital sport at the Bay, Monday. Capt. Maloney's new yacht, the Limina, was decidedly the handsomest, after having been beaten in the two previous contests, leaving the Proteus behind her not twenty seconds, in a strong wind, in which both boats were beautifully managed, the Limina by Mr. Didley, and the *Proteus* by Mr. Clements.

In the contest between the second class boats the Gladiola was upset by carrying an excess of sail, and the race was won by Mr. Howard's Sylphide, the Sea Drift coming out second, and the Bull of the Woods third. The Hazard was winner in the third class, and the Harlequin in the fourth class. There was a considerable attendance from New Orleans.

Mr. Henry Benzel—Rumors were afloat during the last few days that State Collector Benzel had been unstruck by bullet on a sailing excursion near Grand Isle, where he had gone to recuperate his health, and that he was not expected to live. Mr. Benzel was brought back to the city by Mr. Hepburn, who immediately left the city when and head of the accident. We are glad to say that he will in a few days be able to resume his duties.

Affairs in Algiers—Mr. Wm. H. Toy, lately Secretary of the Police Jury and parish printer in Algiers, has been dismissed from his double position on account of severe strictures which he has published in his journal—the *Algiers Independent*—against several of the Algiers officials It seems they have their broglio in Algiers corresponding to our Aldermanic controversy. Gov. Warmoth having appointed Police Jurymen when elections were ordered. The case will doubtless come before the courts.

Dancing and Dancing—Two young women, fair and fascinating, of course, are always are in the romance of the reporter, were the victims of the very uncomantic conduct, Monday night, of officer Scott, who arrested them in company with two young men, and successfully cajoled them, because, after doffing their fashionable dress instead of returning to bed, they had decamped male attire and went sashaying through the streets, with all the abandon of the sterner sex. They gave their names as Ada Williams and Mary Wilson.

Sudden Death—Mr. William Marshall, an attorney-at-law, well known in the Fourth District Recorder's Court, died at his residence on the corner of Eighth and Constant streets, from the effects of an overdose of laudanum. From what we can hear he has been complaining for a week or two of sleeplessness, and his manner during the day was most eccentric.

He was seen in the North street Market, between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday night, and then complained of restlessness. There is little doubt the morphine was taken for the purpose of putting him to sleep. The drug was sold by Mr. A. Schlringer, at the corner of Eighth and Magazine streets. He has requested an examination of the case. The funeral of Mr. Marshall took place yesterday.

Barbarin's Gas Light Company—Successful Experiment—Mr. Arthur Barbarin, of this city, is an inventive genius of which our city may well be proud. His inventions have been numerous, and some of them of an important character; but the best of them all is his discovery of the means of using the free air of Heaven for gas purposes, which we had the pleasure of seeing practically demonstrated last night at the depot of the Jackson Railroad, in the presence of a number of our enterprising citizens, all of whom were abundantly satisfied with the success of the experiment.

We have several times before explained the nature of this wonderful invention of Mr. Barbarin, and for this reason it is unnecessary to explain it again now, though we may recur to the subject more fully another time. Suffice it to say that the invention is a great desideratum in the immense reduction which it will effect in the cost of light, which may be furnished by means of Mr. Barbarin's apparatus, at about 40 cents per 1000 cubic feet of gas instead of 40 cents per 100 cubic feet, as now charged by the New Orleans Gas Light Company.

There is no danger whatever attending the manufacture and use of this gas—the apparatus for making which may be constructed in any house, and used as well as in houses in the city or country, and at comparatively a very moderate cost. Since we last noticed the movements of Mr. Barbarin in bringing his invention to success, he has had material assistance in the mechanical appliances from Mr. C. G. DeLisle and Mr. A. E. Dupas, both of this city—to the first of whom he is indebted for an improvement made of rubber upon his air compressor, and to the latter for an improvement upon his apparatus for carburetting the air into gas.

The success of the combination of these gentlemen's ideas with those of the inventor were such as to induce a number of gentlemen of means of this city to incorporate themselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of carrying Mr. Barbarin's invention into practical operation, and judging from the success of the experiment last night, we may well congratulate them upon their prospects of remunerative returns, and cannot doubt that their stock will increase fourfold in value.

The officers of the Company are: Benjamin Floriana, President; Henry Peyhand, Treasurer; A Barbarin, Superintendent; Directors, Messrs. Benj. Florence, Hy. Peyhand A. Barbarin, E. A. Tyler, Jules Tuyes, E. A. Woolfley, L. E. Lemaric, Emile Reynes and Victor Demourelle.

The public will no doubt soon reap the benefit of Mr. Barbarin's labors.

Child Shot and Killed—About 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a little white boy, about 5 years old, named Nicholas Ryan, whose parents reside in Dryades, between First and Second streets, in the Fourth District, was shot and killed by a colored boy named Willis Johnson, with whom the mother had left the child. The boy Johnson had been playing with a pistol in play, being done with an old horse pistol, which was not generally loaded, though the proprietor thought it was loaded, and has not been arrested. An inquest was held, and a verdict rendered in accordance with these facts

Scalded—An old man named Geo. Wing fell off from sunstroke yesterday. He was taken home to St. Ann street in a critical condition.

Accidentally Shot—Yesterday a white boy named Mike Ryan, while in a green house his residence, at the corner of Dryades and First streets, was shot in the back of the head and mortally wounded by some party unknown He was conveyed to the residence of his parents where he shortly after died.

Superintendent Cain has ordered the immediate arrest of the party who did the firing. Dueling is a crime, as regards the parties incidental, he considers this no excuse as it is a violation of a city ordinance to use firearms inside the corporate limits of New Orleans.

Suicide—An attempt to commit suicide was made Monday by a young man, named Gomez, residing near Gondelfinger and Morales streets, by swallowing laudanum Dr. Avila was called upon to administer antidotes, but upon arriving at the scene found the patient almost lifeless. The latter was not dead at an early hour Tuesday morning, but little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Accused of Forgery—A man named Jules Castro has been arrested by Special Officers Wolfstein and Lopez, charged with having, on Sunday night, feloniously entered the residence of Miss Nellie Heath, on Canal street, and stole a suit of clothes and a diamond pin and other jewelry, to the value of $300. A coat, a part of the property, was found in the possession of the accused.

Probable Bathmate—A female footus, apparently seven months old, has been found in the river between St. Ferdinand Port street, on the Third District It is supposed the infant was sacrificed by some inhuman mother to hide her shame. The Coroner has held an inquest, but no facts calculated to unravel the mystery.

Burglary—Some time during Monday night the residence of Mrs. Hunt, No. 304 Baronne street, was feloniously entered by an unknown thief, who stole a gold watch and chain worth one hundred and twenty-five dollars, a pair of gold sleeve buttons, and other valuables. The burglar escaped, including Cut Eye, leaving the doors and windows of the house were left open.

A Casualty—While a drayman, named Thibault, was driving along the Third District, on Monday evening, he accidentally fell from his cart, and the wheels passed over his head. The policeman of the beat picked him up and conveyed him to his residence.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Hyam Brown, who cheated a cattle dealer out of a fine, another known as "Major Todd," and others, who were quartering at a gaming table, was tried yesterday and convicted of masquerading.

Lodging Out of Institutions—A mother and five children have been residing under a cotton bale shed on Pauline street, near the Levee, living upon the precarious support of charity, till quite recently the mother and two of her child ren were prostrated with fever and disease, evident to poverty of blood, depletion of the system and the lack of the cleanliness of person. With only such little assistance as their poverty could supply, and no physician to attend the family, the result has been that one of the children, a little boy, has died, and was buried on Friday. The others of the family are sadly in need of assistance.

Alleged Defalcation of a Government Clerk—A young man by the name of Henry Dexter, who occupied the responsible position of chief clerk of the United States Engineer Department, the office of which is at No 23 Rampart street, is alleged to have absconded with $2000 Government funds in his possession, and what ever money besides he could borrow from his friends, leaving his wife and a young child to take care of herself He bore the character of living flash, far beyond his means. Detectives are of course in pursuit.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Seizure of Illicit Distilleries in North Carolina.

Capture and Imprisonment of Cuban Filibusters near New York City.

The Spanish Minister Apprised of the Fact.

Trial of Turner in Georgia.

Great Damage by Inundation in Illinois.

Recruits Ordered Westward.

FROM HAVANA.

DeRodas Withdraws His Order to Search Neutral Vessels.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 20.—Judge Jefferds and Col. Moorman, of Mississippi, visited Judge Dent to day, and found him heartily entered in the cause of Conservative Republican party

Judge Dent expresses his determination to visit the State and canvass for the party whether nominated for Governor or not.

Capt. Z. M. Shirley visited Judge J. S. Black, recently hurt in a railroad accident at Louisville. Judge Black is at his home in York, Pa., improving rapidly.

Eight illicit distilleries have been seized in Wake County, N. C. About 20 are still in operation. The whisky is consumed in the neighborhood of the distilleries.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $250,000.

Commissioner Wm. Hepburn Dickinson is dead.

Superintendent of the various penitentiaries are ordered to ship their recruits west and immediately.

The necessary arrangements have been concluded, Fish's permission obtained, and the cable is expected to reach Massachusetts coast to day.

The half white and half black jury acquitted the negress Minnie Gales, who killed a white man.

There are only three cases at Quarantine Hospital, New York harbor.

Washington, July 20—A full report of the case of Wm. Van Horn and Childs, including the arguments by the counsel, is published to day in Parsons's 25th volume of Texas Reports. The case covers 200 of the 700 pages of the new volume. The volume also contains Cesar Griffin case, to which Griffin was discharged by Judge Underwood, of Virginia, because Judge Underwood held that he was disqualified by the 14th amendment, and the proceedings resulting in the reversal of Underwood's order and reconvictment of Griffin.

MADRID, March 12, 1867.

TO SENOR DON JOHN F. HALE—*Dear Sir*—On the 12th of December I informed you that our accounts would be balanced up to that day, by your furnishing us an order for the free admission of three cases. These arrived, and that affair was terminated Afterward, and at your request, I gave you account of your upholsterer—line rendering it, at the time, of three thousand reals. I wrote you, saying that this sum would be balanced by an order for the free admission of two cases of carpets, which you offered me, and trusting to your word, I ordered the and two bales from London. Yesterday you annul by your letter what you had offered me, and in view of it, I sent a telegram to London to suspend the shipment, if it was not already gone. I feel it to be great loss to me, and should be held accountable for this breach of his official functions.

THE REV. KRAMER—one of the Presidential brothers-in-law—is generally said to be the main source of "Notes," in which capacity he is doing the country more good than he is likely to do in Council. We heard yesterday of his being at a prayer meeting at which special efforts were made for the conversion of sinners We believe Brother Grant—Mr. Moody was boasting the job. After a good deal of exhortation, which seemed to have produced little effect on the sinners present, it was announced, from the pulpit in electrical voice that "General Grant's brother-in law will now lead in prayer The idea was that the Divine Spirit, obdurate to all other invocations, would immediately "come down," like Captain Scott's coon, when thunded the Rev Kramer supplicated, but with what result we are not informed

According to Dom Piatt, Ex-Secretary Stanton is now dying alone and utterly neglected at Washington, D. C.

How! Deserted even by the ghosts of Wirz and Mrs. Surratt!

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1869.

The Money market continues to be dull and unchanged. On the street A 1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals are quoted at 10 to 11 per cent per annum and good and second class at 12 to 15 per cent per month. Mortgage paper rules at 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum for A 1 and 10 to 12 for good and second class. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 135⅝ to 135⅞ (against 135⅝ at New York) and closed at 135⅞ to 135⅞. The sales included $7000 at 135, $3000 and $1000 at 135⅛, $2700 and $10,000 at 135⅜; $1500 at 135½, $1000, $2500, $3000, $6000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 135⅝, and $1000 at 135¾. In Silver $1200, in American half dollars, sold at 129, and $800 at 129¼. We quote 129 to 129½ for American half dollars, and 3 to 3¼ per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

There was more animation in the market for Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling embracing £212,000, at 109¼ for Long, and £35,000 bill of lading at 148¼, £2000 at 148½, £3000 private bankers' at 149¼, and £500 bank at 110¼ gold Nothing was reported in Francs We quote Sterling nominal at 148¼ to 148½ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 149¼ to 150¼ for bank; and Francs at 5.31¼ to 5.30 for the former, and 5.27½ to 5.26¼ for the latter.

Only a limited business was done in Domestic Exchange. The balance checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial included $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $15,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds. There is still a fair enquiry for favorite shares, but very few offering.

We notice a sale of $2000 Metropolitan Police Warrants at 83¾. There has been considerable enquiry within the day for them, but holders have asked a fraction above the views of buyers.

The only sale reported in City Treasury notes is $2000 at 26¾ per cent. discount. The dealers bought the small sums offered at their counters at 27 per cent. discount and sold at 26.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, July 20, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 228 bales at irregular prices. Low middling ranging from 30 to 30¼c, and low middling from 30½ to 31c, desirable and of low quality any magnitude being held firmly at outside rates. The business was mostly for the North, but a limited amount was taken for Liverpool. The sales would have been on a still more liberal scale could buyers have found the kinds they wanted at satisfactory prices.

The sales for the past three days sum up 1029 bales, and the receipts 714, embracing 426 from other delivery points and 288 proper, against 345 proper for the corresponding period last year, showing a decrease of 57 bales, and 314 last year, a decrease of 26 The receipts for the three days have been confined to 1003 bales, embracing 310 to Vera Cruz and 2393 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	3,044
Arrived since last statement	19
Total	3,063
Additional bales from year's samples, waste, etc	6
	3,112—354,919
Cleared to-day	none
Cleared previously	350,799—350,799
Stock on hand on st instant	7,073

Receipts proper since Friday evening 288 bales against 345, corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The market is very dull. A vessel was taken up to day at 3s per bbl. for flour to London. The tonnage is light. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to New York ⅛c per lb.; other rates cotton irregular and nominal. No change on for Liverpool.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d. per lb. To Tobacco to do. 35s. per hhd. Flour to do. 3s. per bbl.

TOBACCO—There has been no movement in Tobacco since our review of last Saturday. There has been some inquiry, however, and a good business is expected at an early date. Prices are firm and unchanged, indeed there is no disposition for the part of factors to make any concessions. Freight room has been rather scarce, but there are now four vessels unloading and coming up which will be available shortly. We continue to quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Refuse	7¾@ 8¾	7½ @ 8¼
Common Leaf	8¾@ 9¾	8¾ @ 10¾
Medium	9 @ 10	10 @ 11
Good	10 @ 11	11 @ 12
Fine	12 @14	12 @ 13½
Choice selections	14 @15	15 @ 16
Fine wrappers	17 @ —	16 @ 22

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, hhds	2,187
Arrived past three days	162
Arrived previously	24,874—24,826
	27,019
Cleared past three days	1,366
Cleared previously	16,730
Broken up for baling, city consumption, etc	1,120
	19,226
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, hhds	7,793

The clearances embrace 1110 hhds. for London, 226 for Bremen, and 30 for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market is without change. A lot of 48 hhds, good fair Sugar sold at 12½c, per lb. There are only a few hhds. of fresh Sugar left in first hands. The old stock still moves off very slowly. There was no Louisiana on the levee. Refinery sugars are selling at 14½ to 15½c, per lb for yellow clarified; 15⅝ to 15¾c for white; and 17 to 17½c. for granated and powdered; and refinery Molasses at 60 to 80c. for reboiled, and $1 per gallon for Golden Syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Rob Roy, from Cincinnati, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The demand is limited to-day and the market has weakened, although the stock is light and there is a scarcity of sound and sweet Flour. Last evening, not reported, 1000 bbls treble extra sold in three lots at $675 per bbl. To-day the principal sales were confined to 1000 bbls, of which 200 superfine at $6; 200 on its merits at $6 50; 200 double extra, in job lots, at $6 50