THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements having charm of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, on 1 insertion, $1 50 per square.
A liberal discount will be allowed on all contracts.
Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGT 4, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.
1NS.....Rampart Street.....185
CHEAP CITY LOCOMOTION.
We have often wondered why it is that New Orleans is always so late in adopting the improvements which are from time to time brought into use in other large cities. Even in the fashions of dress we are always fully twelve months behind. Travelers to the North and Europe, especially, must have remarked this. We do not mean that it is any just cause for discontent to be compelled to wear clothes, cut according to a style out of date, for that is a matter of little consequence. We allude to it merely by way of illustration. That we are slow in adopting improvements on one can deny. New York had street cars for several years before any one here dreamed of establishing them in New Orleans. We might cite other instances of our dreamy condition, but it is unnecessary. Nobody will dispute the fact to which we call attention. We have been in the habit of boasting how cosmopolitan New Orleans was and of the possession of some things, of which New York even was destitute, but those of our citizens who have been abroad, know how little we are entitled to boast. The city is the most expensive to live in of any in the United States, not, perhaps, excepting San Francisco and one of the inconveniences of a city of the size of New Orleans, not the least costly, is that of being rapidly carried from one part of the city to another. Our public hacks are notoriously dear and beyond the reach of an ordinary purse. You cannot get a cab to move even a couple of squares for less than a dollar. For a carriage you have to pay two dollars for the shortest distance. The consequence is that passengers for the railroad depots, avail themselves of the street cars, very much to the inconvenience and discomfort of those for whom the street cars are more especially designed. At the hours when the Jackson Railway trains arrive and depart, the street cars running between the depot and Canal street are loaded down with passengers and small baggage, simply because cab-hire is so dear. Were it possible for passengers to hire cabs to take them from and to their own doors for—say—fifty cents, they would rather employ a cab than make use of the street cars. When you find fault with the carriage and cab-drivers for charging so much, if they are not rude in their answers, they will tell you of the cost of corn, the high license and other expenses to which they are subjected, and that these necessitate high fares. They refuse to believe that they would make more money, would be oftener employed, if they would charge less. They imitate their betters and follow the example—a bad one in the long run—of those of our citizens who follow other and more considerable pursuits. They think, whenever they get a hold of a customer, they had better make all they can out of him, as they may never see him again. Can any one tell how many dealers in New Orleans have lost good customers on account of their high prices? It is not the fact that the New Orleans stores have fewer *permanent* customers than any other city? It has been remarked that this is the case. People come here—and those who were born here do the same—to accumulate in a few years a sum, which in other parts of the world, dwellers there are satisfied to make in a lifetime.
This is rather a long exordium to an article upon *cabs*, but our observations will be recognized as truthful and may have effect with some reader. One of the most desirable improvements needed here is cheap city locomotion, for a class of travelers other than those who use the street cars. We see that a company has been organized in New York for the purpose of introducing in that city the "Hansom" cab—a vehicle peculiar to the streets of London. This cab is hung near the ground upon a single pair of wheels, the driver having his seat *behind* the passenger; and elevated sufficiently high to see over the top of the cab. These vehicles can carry two persons and run over the ground very fast. Fifty of them are promised by the New York company, to be running by the first of October next at the following low rates, established by the company's charter: For any distance not exceeding one mile, for a single passenger, 30 cents; and for two persons, 50 cents. For any distance over one mile, for each mile and fractional part thereof, for a single passenger, 30 cents; and for two persons 40 cents. For any time not exceeding one hour, for a single passenger, 75 cents; for two persons $1; and for any time additional, for each hour and fractional part of an hour, for a single person 75 cents, and for two persons $1. Between 12 M. and 6 A. M. one half of these fares in addition to the same, may be charged. These rates of fares cannot be increased, says the charter, but the directors intend reducing the price as soon as practicable to 20 cents per mile for one, and 25 cents for two persons; and 50 cents per hour for one, and 60 cents for two persons; thus enabling the inhabitants of New York and Brooklyn the benefit of good, commodious and quick traveling, at rates which will place the vehicles within the reach of all. The Board of Directors of this Company is composed of such men as Wm. Sherman, of the Banking House of Duncan, Sherman & Co., John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, Richard Schell, Robert Cochran, James Brown, and others of like standing.
Our object in publishing these particulars is to stimulate our home capitalists to confer a like benefit upon this city, by introducing the Hansom cab upon our streets. We believe money can be made by the investment. The Erie Railway Company now deliver passengers arriving in New York by their road, in these cabs at their dwellings free of charge—a convenience afforded by no other transportation company in the world known to us. But the road will not suffer by its liberality.
THE PROPOSED SUGAR SHEDS.—The City Council, as will be seen by the report of their proceedings last night, did not adopt the ordinance granting the privilege sought by Mr. Flelas to erect sheds on the sugar levee. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of reaching a vote upon the ordinance was defeated. It may be carried at a subsequent meeting, for strenuous efforts are made by the friends of the measure. We do not believe the city has any right to grant such a privilege as this ordinance confers.
WANATA GUACO BITTERS.—Mr. Jos. Liado, druggist, corner Chartres and Main streets, has prepared and for sale a composition which he names Wanata Guaco Bitters, and recommends as an excellent corrective for stomachic disorders. Its tonic properties are well known. Those in search of a preparation of this kind cannot do better than make a trial of the article to which we call attention.
We acknowledge receipt of an invitation through Mr. J. Villeman, Secretary pro tem. of Harmony Lodge, No 11, A. O. U. W., to attend the ceremony of installation of the officers elect of that body on Thursday, 5th inst., at 7½ P. M., at the Hall, No. 48 St. Louis street.
We acknowledge receipt of an invitation, through Messrs. R. H. Carruth, Joshua Beal and O. P. Stolfield, committee, to attend a Railroad Convention at Baton Rouge on the 7th inst.
COAL.—We invite attention to the card of Messrs. Beale & Laine, dealers in coal, No. 10 Carondelet street, which appears in our advertising columns to day. They have on hand all kinds of coal—Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel. They supply steamers and families promptly from their yards on the levee at the Third District ferry, and corner Louisa and Levee streets. Orders received at their office or at the yards.
We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation to a grand Base Ball Festival at the Fair Grounds on Sunday, August 8. The object of the Festival is to assist the Southern Base Ball Club on a tour to the Northwest.
FIRST BALE OF NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new cotton received at this port, arrived here yesterday on the steamer J. C. Harris, from Brazos. It was grown on the plantation of John McAllen, Esq., on the Rio Grande, and comes consigned to H. E. Woodhouse. We are informed it was ready for shipment ten days before the Harris left Brazos. It must therefore have been picked about the 20th of July. The bale weighs 338 pounds and classes strict middling.
We see by the Houston Times a bale arrived there on the 31st July from Navasota.
The first bale shipped to New Orleans last year was received on the 10th of August. It came from the parish of Pointe Coupee, in this State.
The steamship Connecticut, Capt Hodge, sailed last wednesday for Boston, with a full freight and the following named passengers:
Mrs E Fuller and daughter, Mrs Hymen and son.

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,820.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met in regular session last evening.
Alderman Breen in the chair. Present: Messrs. Keany, Ross, Walker, Lagan, Davis, Camp, Stringer, Barnes, Grandpré, Pasley, Wynne and Farrell.
The Treasurer's report for the week ending July 31st shows receipts, $131,635 75; expenditures, $159,418 65; balance on hand, $12,114 43; bills receivable deposited at the Southern Bank, $78,049 82; market notes deposited in the same bank, $196,100.
Alderman Pasley introduced a resolution providing for a new side walk on Claiborne street, which was adopted.
The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works shows cash on hand to the 24th inst. $29,367 83; receipts, $2,409 85; total, $31,777 68.
Leave of absence was extended Recorder Becker for the space of two weeks.
It was remarked in the Board that Recorder Becker had returned to the City Treasury more revenues than any previous Recorder.
A resolution of the Upper Board providing for the draining of the Second Drainage District, was concurred in.
Mr. Lagan moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken.
A resolution rejecting the contract made with John H. Hanna for furnishing flour for certain public institutions for the period of one year, was adopted.
Aldermen Lagan and Farrell, of the Committee on Streets and Landings, submitted a minority report against the petition of Mr. Flelas for the privilege of erecting sugar sheds on the levee.
On motion of Alderman Barnes, this minority report was laid on the table.
A resolution appropriating the sum of one hundred dollars for the repair of the office of Recorder Becker's court, was adopted.
An ordinance was reported from the majority of the Streets and Landings Committee, extending to Mr. Francis B. Fleitas the privilege of erecting on the Levee, between Customhouse and St. Louis streets, sheds for the covering of sugar and molasses, for the period of twenty-five years.
Alderman Camp moved that the ordinance be printed in bill form.
On motion of Alderman Barnes this motion was laid on the table.
Alderman Farrell introduced a resolution providing for the public sale by the Controller of the privilege of erecting these sheds.
Alderman Barnes moved to lay this resolution, which motion prevailed.
Alderman Camp moved to adjourn; which motion was laid on the table.
Alderman Barnes called for the adoption of the ordinance. Alderman Camp moved to lay this on the table: which prevailed.
Alderman Farrell moved to adjourn; which was lost. He then moved that further consideration of the ordinance be postponed; which was lost.
On motion of Alderman Barnes the main question was called
The ordinance was then adopted on its first reading.
A motion to suspend the rule to put the ordinance on its second reading was lost.
An ordinance extending to the Jackson Railroad Company the privilege of laying their track on Magnolia street, to the Gas Works, was adopted.
The Board then adjourned.
Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Wiltz in the chair.
The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.
A communication from the Water Works Register gave a statement of the finances of the Water Works. Referred.
A resolution to allow Recorder Recker two weeks leave of absence was concurred in.
A resolution to put Armstrong's patent fish skimmer into use in the Melpomeny canal was adopted.
A resolution to warrant in favor of Dr. Jno. G. Angell for $123 35, in consequence of a collision of the sloop Kate with the Magnolia bridge, was adopted.
A resolution was adopted on 2d reading to employ Messrs. R. Herndon and J. B. Cotton as counsel for the city on the appeal taken by the State in the case of Markey, and that taken by the city in the case of W. E. Fish.
A resolution from the Lower Board appointing a committee of both Boards to investigate and report upon the charges against the Street Commissioner's Department was adopted. Messrs. McCaffrey and Poynot were appointed.
A resolution to sell a contract for the grading and sodding of Parchman street from Lake Pontchartrain to Marigny Canal, and to collect toll for twenty five years, the lessee to pay the expenses of the construction, was referred.
A resolution regulating the sale of contracts by the Controller was concurred in.
A number of communications was referred without reading
A resolution to enter into contract with the Southern Paving Co. for laying the Nicholson pavement on St. Charles and Race streets, at the rate previously agreed on by the Council, was adopted on second reading.
A resolution having for its object the repeal of a previous resolution which required the approval by the District Court in matters of this nature, of all expenditures by the Street Commissioner's Department, was referred.
A resolution that the Board, at its meeting Tuesday week, will fix the first Tuesday in October, unless sooner convened by the Mayor, was adopted.
A resolution from the Lower Board refusing payment for work done by contractors until they show that they have paid their license as contractors, was concurred in.
Resolution to extend for fifteen days the time for allowing city notes to be exchanged for 7 per cent. city bonds, was rejected.
Resolution to extend thirty days time to the tax-payers before putting the claims against them into the Attorney s hands for suit, was offered.
Mr. Shields moved to amend by making the time but ten days. With this amendment the resolution was adopted.
The Streets and Landings Committee reported upon a series of resolutions:
1. Can to sell a contract for relaying banquettes on the Levee from Magazat street to the Convent, was adopted and sent to the Lower Board.
2. A resolution to concur in a resolution making an appropriation for Hope Hook and Ladder Company No. 4, was adopted.
3. A resolution to sell a contract to repair the wharves of First, Second, Third and Fourth Districts, was lost.
Mr. Harrison thought the resolution should be withdrawn, in view of the project of leasing the wharves, and took occasion to allude to the necessity of better husbanding the resources of the corporation. He thought it right that the delinquencies of the Council and corruption of officials, of which they occurred, should be constantly exposed, and applauded the press for exposing them.
The resolution to place plank sidewalks on the Pontchartrain Railroad to the Gentilly school house was adopted
The resolution to allow the Butchers Benevolent Association to build a wharf and landing place, on the river bank in front of the Cavaroc plantation, bought by them, below the city, and to enjoy the same for 25 years, was laid over
The special committee upon the claims of Mr. N. A. Lambias, contesting the seat of Mr. Poynot, reported adversely to Mr. Lambias, principally because the committee conceive they have no power to review the military order by which Mr. Poynot held his seat.
Mr. Shields, of the special committee, reported in favor of the "Earth System" for stereotyping, and in favor of contracting with the patentee for the construction of the city sinks on that system at $4500 per annum. Resolution accordingly adopted.
Mr. Shields, of special committee, reported a series of rules of order for the government of the Board, which were acted on, after which the Board adjourned.
Chamber of Commerce — Mr. Julius Vairin offered the following resolution:
Resolved, That the grant by the City Council to Mr. Charles Morson of the exclusive right to and use of six hundred feet of the river landing, which has always been used for the convenience in loading and discharging cargoes of water craft engaged in the transportation of Western produce to the city, is looked upon by the Chamber as a measure which will sadly incommodiate and interfere with a business which is of vast importance, both in the present and future, to this city and all engaged in the Western trade: and with a view to ascertaining the legal right of the city to make such grant, and also any redress that may appear, that a committee of five be appointed by the President of this Chamber, whose duty it shall be to confer with such attorney or attorneys upon the subject as they may select, and report at either the next monthly meeting or at a called one, as the exigency of the case may require.
Mr. Forstall seconded the adoption of this resolution as moderate and proper. He contended that by the law of nations wherever there was a navigable highway every individual have right of access to land, and that river is a national highway.
The President, Mr. Fosdick, called Mr. Vairin, Vice President, to the chair, and offered the following as a substitute:
Whereas, the Legislature of this State has granted extraordinary and exclusive privileges to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, as can be seen by a perusal of the acts of February 17 and March 6, 1869, and whereas, the Common Council of the city of New Orleans have, by a recent ordinance, also granted, bargained and sold the Morgan Texas Railroad similar privileges, and whereas, the combination of these several acts would be highly detrimental to the commercial prosperity of this city; therefore be it
Resolved, That the Chamber of Commerce, considering the occupation of the steamboat levee, and any portion of that landing by railroads as an infringement of the rights of a large number of merchants engaged in the cotton and Western produce trade, will resist by legal measures their appropriation for any such purpose.
Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chair, charged with employing counsel, and raising funds to pay the expenses of a suit, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary to protect the rights of the commercial community.
Mr. Fosdick, in urging the adoption of the substitute, wished it to be distinctly understood that he was a progressive man and in favor of all internal improvements, and, especially of railroads terminating in this city; but at the same time he was unwilling to grant such extraordinary privileges as those given by the city and State to the Chattanooga Railroad Company and Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Vairin accepting the substitute, was adopted.
Money Lost.—Yesterday morning, a gentleman passing down Magazine street, dropped a package containing two hundred and ninety dollars in greenbacks, three hundred and thirty six dollars in city money, two checks, one for one thousand dollars, one for forty dollars, and some valuable papers, all the property of Mr. O. M. Redon, the baker, whose place of business is on Tchoupitoulas street, next door to the Fourth District station. The money was picked up by a Spaniard, who drove past in a spring wagon. It has not yet been returned.
Felonious Entering.—About 6 o'clock Monday evening the residence of Mrs. Susan Dinsmore, on Washington, near the corner of Carondelet, was entered by some unknown person and robbed of wearing apparel and other valuable articles. An entrance was effected through the front door, and the thief made his escape, leaving no clue to his identity.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Legal-Tenders to be Withheld from Circulation.

Distillation in Philadelphia to be Stopped by the Authorities.

Kinsella's Report on the Sugar Seizures.

FROM EUROPE.

Letter of the Captain-General of Madrid.

Address of M. Rouher.

Terrible Colliery Accident.

FROM HAVANA.

Report from General Jordan.

He is Confident of Success.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 3.—The Cubans here have official advices to 26th.
The Cubans in recent engagements have made quite a number of prisoners, which prevents immediate slaughter of captured Cubans and secures their proper treatment. The modification extend to captured filibusters.
Quesada has completely destroyed communication with Puerto Principe. Sickness in the city alone prevents its occupation. Several efforts of Latona to open communication have been disastrously defeated, the Spanish loss being treble that of the Cubans. Latona's efforts to reach Puerto Principe from the north district is about 4000. Quesada's nearly 9000 well armed and disciplined men prepared to advance when the health of the coast permits. Jordan had several defensive fights, in all of which the Spaniards were repulsed with proportionately great loss. At Villa Clara the Spaniards lost 200 men, with arms ammunition, wagons, mules and provision trains. Another expedition near Trinidad to the southward of Cienfuegos marched plantations, was nearly destroyed, 80 were killed and 330 captured. The number of Spaniards engaged in this fight 1200, Cubans 700.
Jordan reports himself and troops in excellent condition, and says that his command is equal to three times the same numbers of those opposed to him. He says they are well organized, well drilled and fight like demons. His force is daily increased by recruits. He expresses entire confidence in success.
Washington, August 3—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $82,000.
Depositories are instructed to withhold legal tenders from circulation.
It is generally believe to be able to come to Washington in ten days.
The Revenue authorities contemplate stopping distillation in Philadelphia in order to start on an honest basis.
Hereafter all Customs blanks and forms will be furnished from here.
Washington, August 3.—Official information from agent Kinsella in New Orleans has been received at the Treasury Department, saying that a large amount of the sugar seized in St. Louis and Chicago by officers of the Treasury under the belief that it had been brought from Cuba without paying duty, has been discovered to be native sugar, and consequently has been released.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Augusta, August 3.—Heavy and continued rain fell this afternoon and evening.
Selma, August 3.—The election passed off quietly. Reports from outside counties show considerable falling off from the vote of last year The vote of this city resulted as follows: Beck, 2838; Mann, 511. Republican loss 150. Democratic loss 182. Union beat: Mann 32; Buck none.
Mobile, August 3.—The vote in this city for Congress stands: Mann, 4108; Beck, 2848. Mann's majority 1260. Brookhauer, Democrat, elected to the Legislature.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

[BY THE FRENCH CABLE.]

Madrid, August 3.—The Captain General of Madrid has addressed a letter to Esperto Serrano and General Prim, in which, he says, "I took part in the revolution hoping to see morality in the ascendant and to see the former abuses. It is now ten months since we formed the revolution. My hopes have been deceived. Greater abuse, widespread immorality and deplorable anarchy prevail; disorders to which it is absolutely necessary to put an end. The Constitution having proclaimed monarchy, the immediate choice of a king is indispensable. If the Government does not shortly consider the question I shall abandon all hopes as to the continuation of the revolution, and retire to private life."
This letter was read in the Council of Ministers, and caused a profound impression.
Dresden, Saxony, August 3.—Three hundred people were killed outright by a colliery accident in the mountains near this city.
Halifax, N. S, August 3.—The man-of-war Eclipse, has arrived from the Slave Coast. Time will be, ere long, when the carpet-baggers will court the seclusion of servitude and exile rather than the enjoyment of liberty.—*New York World.*
Paris, August 3.—In the opening session of the Senate yesterday Rouher made an address He referred to the unity which devolved upon that body of examining proposed reforms, and said they should inquire whether they were popular enough to go hand in hand with liberty, and at the same time strong enough to repel anarchy. He was confident the Senate would enter upon this discussion with the free intention of insuring the safety of the country, and that by the combined efforts of the Government and the Senate, more genuine harmony will be established between the powers of the State and the institutions of the Empire, and would acquire strength, lustre and popularity.
The Senatus Consultum was then read. In addition to the provisions already telegraphed, it prescribed that Ministers are to depend only on the Emperor, and will continue to deliberate in Council under his presidency; they are, however, to be considered responsible for their acts, but can only be impeached by the Senate.
A Minister, whether a member of the Senate or Corps Législatif, has the right to be present at debates in either Chamber.
The Senate adjourned until Thursday next, when it will appoint a committee of ten to consider the Senatus Consultum.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool. August 3—Evening—Cotton a shade easier; prices unchanged. Breadstuff firm. Turpentine 27s 6d.
London, August 3—Evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 83¾.
Frankfort, Aug. 3.—Bonds 88½ to 88¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 3 — Evening. — Cotton steady; sales 1200 bales Flour quiet; prices generally unchanged. Wheat more active, at 1 cent advance. Corn irregular and unsettled: Western mixed $1 03 to $1 06 Pork quiet and steady. Lard unchanged. Whisky In fair request at $1 10. Sugar firm; Porto Rico 12c to 12½c; Muscovado 11½c. Molasses dull. Freights very firm—Flour by rail 5 9d.
New York, Aug. 3—Evening.—Southerns very dull. Flour 10c to 15c lower, but very moderately active at 5 to 7. Discounts dull. Sterling 8 to 10. Sterling quiet at 110. Gold 135¾ Sales of Government securities closed firm. 5 20s of '62 125, of '64 122¾, of '65 123¾; do. new 122¼, of '67 122¼, of '68 122¼: 10-40s 116.
The Greek firm of Rodocanachi & Frangbiade have failed; liabilities unknown.
Mobile, August 3 —Nothing done in Cotton; receipts 18 bales; exports 692
Cincinnati, August 3.—Flour unchanged. Corn 90c Oats, new, 40 to 45c. Whisky $1 08; Pork $33 50. Bulk Meats 14 to 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib sides 18½c; clear sides 19c; hams 24 to 25c. Lard held at 19½ to 20c. Groceries unchanged and firm.
St. Louis, August 3.—Superfine Flour $4 75 to $5 25. Wheat—no spring offering. Corn 77 to 95c. Oats 50 to 55c. Rye 87½ to 90c. Whisky $1 07. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $34 50. Bulk shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16c. Lard—shoulders 15½c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19¼c. Lard 18½ to 19c.
Chicago, August 3—Extra Spring Flour $6 to $5 25. Wheat—Spring opening offering. Corn 53 to 55c. Rye 86c to $1 01. Barley $1 35. Hams steady $1 04 to $1 04½. Cuba Sugar 13 to 14½c. Pork $33 50 to $33 75. Hams 17 to 17½c. Bulk shoulders 13½ to 13¾c loose. Lard 15¾ to 15¾c.
Louisville, August 3.—Superfine Flour $4 50 $4 75 Corn 85. Oats 50c. Groceries unchanged. Tobacco—sales 105 hhds at $6 to $21. Bacon—shoulders 16c; clear rib sides 19¼c. Hams 22½c. Lard 19¾c. Highwines $1 10.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 29 55. Weather calm.
Arrived—Steamship Gulf Stream, Spenser, 3 P. M., New York, A. Moulton.
Sailed—Schooner Gleaner.
The bell buoy has gone adrift.
Nothing new to be now engaged in pumping the water out of the ship Pallina David. The ship and cargo are badly damaged.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, August 3.—Passed up—Nick Longworth at 8 last night. Down—Harry Ames at 6 P M River falling slowly.
Louisville, August 3.—River falling, with 6 feet 10 inches of water in the canal.
St. Louis, August 3.—River falling steadily.
[Previous Dispatches.]
Memphis, August 2.—Gen. R. F. Patterson, Internal Revenue Collector, orders that in future all liquor brought here shall be reported to him for inspection, and that it shall not be delivered to consignees without his order.
John Johnson for robbery, John Henry for larceny, and Ben Evans for highway robbery, were to-day sentenced to the State Prison, each for two years. Bill Atkeson, for larceny, was also sent for six years.
A man named W. N. Sterling was brutally murdered on Saturday night, at Council Bend, in Crittenden county, Arkansas, fifty miles below here, by negroes led by white men.
He was the owner of a trading boat. The party went on board to get whisky, asking for flour. The owner went for samples, when the party drew pistols and demanded his money, which he gave up at once.
They then threatened to kill him when he offered them everything he had, which they refused to accept. Attempting to run, he was fired upon and killed.
Two negroes, named Jno. Bryant and Wm Arthur, who arrived here to-day on the Robicon, were arrested as accessories to the deed.
They now await requisition from the Governor of Arkansas. Warrants have been issued for the arrest of others implicated in the murder.
A motion was made to-day by the City Attorney to dissolve the injunction of the First National Bank, restraining the city from using their Little Rock Railroad stock as collateral to borrow money on.
The Bank's attorneys asked time, and the case was postponed until next Saturday.
Politics are waking warm and exciting. Several street fights occurred to-day from its discussion.
Louisville, Aug. 3.—Several pistol rows attended the election—none killed. The city has gone Democratic by 6000 and the State probably 50,000. The Republicans claim fifteen to twenty members.
New York, August 3.—Later from Rio Janeiro reports that the allies failed in their movement on Villa Rica, losing for several days. The rear guard of Lopez's army, was unable to follow up his advantage, but his position in the mountains prevented allied reconnoissance.
New York, August 3 —Mayor Hall presided over a large Democratic meeting last night, to protest against the course of the Administration regarding Americans confined in Cuba and Ireland.
Paris, August 3.—The draft of the Senatus Consultum is completed. It gives the Emperor and the Corps Législatif the initiative in making laws. The Cabinet and Ministers can be members of the Senate or Corps Législatif.
Sittings of the Senate are to be public. Each body is to make its own internal regulations. Members of both Chambers have the right to address interpellations to the Government.
No amendment to a law is to be adopted unless previously referred to a committee charged with the duty of examining the project and communicating it to the Government, if the latter does not accept it the Council of State will then pronounce definitely on the subject but will then pronounce definitely on the subject.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, August 3, 1869.

Cotton—The sales to-day were confined to 90 bales, picked up in small lots, at irregular rates. The prices paid include 26c for strict ordinary, 27½c and 28c for barely good ordinary; 29¾c for good ordinary to low middling, and 30c for a good style of low middling. These figures are not given as a base for quotations, but only to show what prices are accepted for small lots of a few bales each. The bulk of the stock consists of about 650 bales, in three lots, limited, part at low middling, and the rest at figures much above the ruling rates. The small lots arriving daily cannot be sold unless at the low rates offered by the few parties who are plodding on since parole. Under these circumstances we omit our regular quotations. We hear of no new crop ready to come forward from the Mississippi Valley, but one bale of the Texas crop, the first this season, was received to day from the extreme southern line of the State. It was consigned to Mr. J. E. Woodhouse and was to be shipped by rail to New York by the evening train. The other bale reported at Houston has also gone forward to New York, via Galveston.

COTTON STATEMENT.

	Light.	Heavy.
Received	7½@ 8½	7½@ 8½
Compress Land	8½@ 9½	9½@ 10½
Medium	9 @ 9½	10 @ 10½
Good	10 @ 11	11 @ 12
Fine	11½@ 12½	12½@ 13½
Choice selection	14 @ 15	15 @ 16
Fine wrappers	15 @ 16	16 @ 25

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, hhds	121	
Arrived past three days	28,745	28,647
		28,768
Cleared past three days	19,147	
Stored past three days	19,147	
Broken up for balling, city consumption, etc.	1,170	19,147
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared, hhds		9,419

FREIGHTS—The market, both foreign and coastwise, is extremely dull. There is no room on the berth for Liverpool or Havre. We continue to quote:
By steam—Cotton to New York ⅜c per lb, Flour 40c 50c per bbl, Tobacco 40 per hhd; Cotton to Philadelphia and Boston ⅜c per lb, Flour to do 70c per bbl. Other rates nominal.
By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d; Tobacco to Genoa 50s per hhd; do to Bremen and Havre 45s; Flour to Liverpool 3s per bbl.
SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were no receipts of fresh Louisiana Sugar to-day and no sales from first hands. There is a fair demand for old lots, but the market is bare of good sugars and unless will lose their property, and be in totally disgusted without any neglect or fault of their own. This is the common plain statement, without any comments. The Convention or Legislature ever contemplated. Chief Justice Bowen was sworn in and delivered the judgement, and Judge Warner, who is universally admitted to be a much better lawyer, and more of a statesman than Judge Bowen, concurred in very severe terms, giving it to be as clearly understood as official decorum permits, that the judgement is unsound, unjust, and a perversion of law to meet a political emergency.

Talking of legal witticism—(and, perhaps, the proportion of wit to talk is less in law than in other professions) a story we have heard of the late Thad. Stevens, may be quoted. While Thad. was a young lawyer, he once had a case before a very bad tempered judge of an obscure Pennsylvania court. Under what he considered a very erroneous ruling, it was decided against him; whereupon he threw down his books and picked up his hat, in a high state of indignation, and was about to leave the court room, scattering imprecations all around him. The judge interrupted him and called for his fine, amounting to $10 and demanded to know why he thus treated the court room, scatter ing imprecations all around him. The judge interrupted him and called for his fine, amounting to $10 and demanded to know why he thus treated the court room, scattering