The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1869.

THY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

A LAST WORD ON THE SUGAR SHED SCHEME.

Our readers are probably tired of the discussion of this question and we are also wearied of it, seeing the fruitlessness of our labors. We should not recur to it, did not certain comments of the cotemporary—the *Picayune*—provoke us to do so. We perceive that the City Council are determined to proceed with the plan, and we have no doubt the *arrangements* have all been made and will be carried out unless the tax payers or the creditors of the city, stop the Council by a writ of injunction. We shall now advise that course, seeing the faithlessness of our representatives in the city Government.

No one of the advocates of this Sugar Shed scheme has answered or attempted to answer our arguments against it, but they have misrepresented studiously the grounds of opposition. The *Picayune says* it has "answered conclusively the assumptions of the opposition," but we challenge it to say in what issue of that paper it has answered these objections.

First—The legal objection to the city transferring to an individual a large contract or privilege like this, without affording an opportunity for competition and without regarding its own rule of adjudicating such contracts *at public auction*.

Second—The legal objection to the city transferring to an individual its control of the batture which is public ground and free to all the world.

Third—The absolute loss to the city, during 25 years, of the interest on the proceeds of the batture, if it were sold, and the taxation on the buildings which the purchasers would erect thereon, less the paltry per centage of his gross receipts which the projector proposes to pay to the city as rental—about $2400 a year.

Fourth—The length of time the privilege is to continue—25 years.

We are told by the *Picayune* that we have "changed front"—that our first ground of opposition was that "it was injurious to the sugar planting interest."

We challenge the *Picayune* to refer to the issue of our paper in which this ground was set up. We did say that the planters had not called for the construction of these sheds, but we have never said that the sheds would be "injurious" to the planters. From the first, it was plain to us they would be for the great advantage of the planters.

The *Picayune* says that to give this protection to the property of the sugar planter does not take a cent from any other producer or shipper. Who said it did? We said, however, and we now repeat, that it takes a good many cents—yes, a good many thousands of dollars from the treasury of the city, if this privilege be granted, and that it establishes a very bad precedent.

The *Picayune* asks, "shall other interests object because they are not benefited, and in thus aye evil because thy brother is good?" If by "interests" the *Picayune* means the cotton, the flour, the grain, the coffee, the hay, and other interests, we answer that none of the parties interested in these articles have objected, so far as we know. We speak for ourselves and as guardians of all interests. We say the city of New Orleans is deeply in debt, that her revenue is the pledge of her creditors, and should be managed so as to get rid of that debt at the earliest possible moment. And we say that if there are any favors to be extended such as the authors of this scheme ask for, that they should be distributed according to equitable principles, and with due regard to all interests.

But the *Picayune* says "that it protects the sugar interest against any change of the Sugar landing for a term of twenty five years. We do not recognize that as any reason whatever why the Council should part with its control over the batture. No one suggested that the sugar landing should be changed, but if the city should think proper to change it, why should it deprive itself of the power of doing so?

Another reason advanced by the *Picayune* in favor of this plan is "that it gives the city ten per cent of its receipts as ground rent, which is more than landlords ever get for the mere use of ground."

The only test as to the productive capacity of the ground in question, is to offer it for sale or lease to the highest bidder. We should think it able to judge as to the advantage which Mr. Fleetus and those who are with him, offer to the city.

In the meantime we are decidedly of the opinion that this ten per cent is an inefficient period for the use of the ground, and an inadequate rent for the large privilege asked for, and that in the course of twenty five years the city would, by a sale of the ground, obtain a much larger sum.

The *Picayune*, not satisfied with using such arguments, says that one class of the opponents of this scheme array themselves against it simply because "they could not devise, or foresee, or partake of an enterprise of which they were not capable, and because their envious disposition would not allow any person to make money out of such an enterprise."

We shall not be tempted to retort an insinuation so unworthy of our cotemporary, being willing that the public should judge as to the motives of our opposition. We have dealt in argument and not in abuse of those who differ from us, and who are doubtless quite sincere in the support they have given to this project. If we have become more earnest in our opposition than we were at first, it is because investigation has brought to light more serious objections than then occurred to us, and because we did not imagine the project would be adopted by the Council. We hold it to be perfectly proper to change our opinions upon any subject when we become convinced that they are wrong, but if this case our opinions have not undergone any change. We doubted the project from our first reading of it.

[Extract from a letter from Jerusalem.]

"We started early to ascend Mt. Olivet, to behold the sun gild the minarets and towers of the devoted city, from the place where memory stirred by a thousand associations, should excite the mind as well as the eye to the inspiration of the scene. Well is the voyager repaid for long travels, horrid roads, antediluvian cookery, jovial companionship and the importunities of begging, thieving Arabs. Well would it have repaid you, oh! man of commerce and the circles! and well might you have been reminded of your own city, for here, painted upon a board nailed against one of the huge, ancient olive trees, under which the sacred martyrs rolled for the sins of the world, eighteen hundred years ago, were these familiar figures, S. T.—1869.' We do not know who did it, but no doubt some poor invalid traveler, cured by the PLANTATION BITTERS, wished to advertise their virtues in a place from whence all knowledge flows."

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

AMERICAN UNION CLUB—We are in receipt of an invitation to attend an "opening social" entertainment by this club this Thursday evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the club rooms in Davidson's Court, on Carondelet street.

SEPTOLINE OIL—We invite the attention of our readers to the card of the Septoline Oil Company, to be found in another column of this issue. It appears that an explosion occurring in this city has been attributed to Septoline Oil. The company manufacturing this oil, deny that the explosion alluded to was caused by their preparation.

They aver its non-explosive quality, and challenge investigation. They sell their oil under a guarantee of its non-explosiveness. See their card in our advertising columns.

THE ALLIGATOR COTTON TIE—We are requested to call the attention of factors and planters to the "Alligator" cotton tie, which has given such satisfaction to all parties who have used it. It is made of the best English iron imported for the purpose. It can be had of all the principal dealers in baling stuffs in the city. See advertisement in another column.

WANATA GUACO BITTERS—This is a new preparation which seeks public favor. It is already popular on account of the medicinal and strengthening properties of the ingredients. It is asserted to be pure, and we believe it is as good worthy of the public confidence as much as any preparation of the kind. It will endorse, we think, the system against stomachic complaints, and being agreeable to the taste there can be no objection on that score.

The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is connected to Livingston, and the cars arrive and depart daily.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meritorious Appointment.—Mr. James McGawley, an old resident, has been appointed by Recorder Becker, affidavit clerk of the First District Recorder's Court. Mr. McGawley is a deserving gentleman and will make a most competent officer in this laborious and responsible department. Recorder Becker has displayed a wise discretion and a regard for the public interests in making such an appointment.

Carroll Hall—The fact that the old Third is not dead yet, is fully evinced by the fact that Haselmeyer has fallen upon it as a fair harvest field for himself in these dull times. It has been a long day as our Irish brethren say since the Third was treated to *physical persons* to a genuine entertainment of its own and all for itself, and it is doubtful if any one but our jolly friend "Kit" of the Academy would attempt to wake its slumbers. "Kit" and Haselmeyer will, however, appear in the very centre of that unenlightened country on next Saturday and Sunday evenings. Carroll Hall is the *point d'appui* chosen by these modern filibusters. We hope they will receive a warm welcome.

Cadetship.—A cadet to the Louisiana State Military Institute, near Alexandria, will be elected by the Police Jury in Algiers on Monday evening next, until which time applications may be sent in. The applicant must be fifteen years of age, conversant with arithmetic, geography, etc., and of good moral character.

Mr. Morgan and the Orleanais Railroad—Mr. Charles Morgan has instituted suit before the Circuit Court, claiming the residue of the road not sold under his execution, under which he became the purchaser. He also prays for an injunction to restrain any sale thereof until judgment is rendered in his case.

Doll, etc.—We noticed the Second District police on drill last evening, under command of Sergeant Wm. McCann, in the back yard of the Second District station. The Sergeant evidently knows his business and how to make the men understand him.

The two notorious characters elsewhere noticed happening to be conveniently on hand in their cells, were brought out by Capt. Badger, commanding the District, and made to pass in review before the police, that they might have an idea in future who they are.

The River Homicide.—A man well known here as Capt Walker, having charge of the coal boats lancing in Jefferson City has been arrested by Capt Calls, Superintendent of Police, and Special officer Smith, who found him at the coal landing yesterday morning, as the party who killed Patrick Murphy, mate of the steamer Celeste, Tuesday evening, under circumstances which we yesterday reported. The deceased had been long engaged in his late business, was 40 years of age, and a native of Waterford, Ireland, and leaves a wife and five children residing in this city.

The homicide, as we stated, was the result of a quarrel between the parties, owing to the refusal of Capt. Walker to allow the Celeste to land by fastening to the coal barges, the boat being in distress on account of an accident to her doctor engine. Capt Moss very prudently returned with the corpse to the city, and Mr Bouvet, the clerk, and another gentleman reported the affair to the authorities. Capt Calls, Capt. Robinson, and Special officer Smith arrived at the boat at Bouvet's landing where the boat was lying. Both Coroners were sent for, and Coroner Roche and Deputy Coroner Espinola arrived at the same time. The body was taken to the Second District Station, and Dr. Bayon, the city Physician, and Coroner Avila, in whose jurisdiction the body was, were sent for. In the meantime the wife of the deceased hearing of the tragedy came with his brother in-law, Mr. Wm. Clarke. The poor woman's anguish deeply excited those present. She was barely prevented to go home till morning, and the body remained at the Station, watched by the relatives and friends, till about 2 o'clock in the morning, when it was sent to the family residence, No. 18 Eugenia street.

In the meantime the boat had been detained by order of Capt. Badger, commanding the precinct, and measures were taken to secure the arrest of the party party, and retain the witnesses on the boat. The arrest of Walker was effected at an early hour yesterday. He is an Irishman about 30 years of age, and nine Murphy large and stout. The killing was done with a Spencer Rifle, of the Providence Burnside Rifle Company Pattern.

The officers found Walker on one of the barges under his charge.

They asked him about the shooting affair and he answered that he had a difficulty the night before, and was shot at and beaten by the deceased before he fired. He was at once secured and brought to the Central Station, and from there to Capt Badger's office. He claims to have acted in self defense, having been fired at two or three times and wounded in the cheek, before he fired the fatal shot. His cheek and ear had are perforated by ball. He has the reputation of being a most peaceable citizen for the last fifteen years, and seems to take the affair with philosophic composure.

The inquest was held at the residence of the deceased, 18 Eugenia street, at 4 A. M. Dr. Bayon made the post mortem examination with the following result: Murphy died from a gun shot wound, taking effect on the right side, fracturing the ventricle before entering the root of the neck on the same side. The bullet had fractured the right clavicle of the articular portion with the sternum and the sinuses being driven into the carotid artery, causing a mortal hemorrhage. The same bullet made the last wound at the point above the chest, wounding the upper part of the left arm.

The following is the evidence

Elijah Dunn, 6—Home street, between Montour and Madison streets, Alcides—On Tuesday evening, August 10, between 6 and 7 o'clock, the doctor engine of the Celeste needed some repairs—the boat was then just above the Sick Landing. We landed by the coal barges to make the repairs. This was between Green and Jefferson City. Mr. Murphy told us to make the lines fast. A short man with a long beard came up, and said, Good—boy, you don't make the line fast.' Mr. Murphy then said, I want to fasten the line for a few minutes to fix the doctor engine. Mr Murphy said the line fast. He was at that time on board the barge. The man in charge of the barge said, You'll not make this line fast. He then went to cut the barge. Mr Murphy answered, no. The keeper of the barge tried to take the line out of deceased's hand. Mr Murphy caught to it, and then threw him down, and begining him by the neck choked him a little. Capt Miller, the Celeste, called out to Mr Murphy to come on board. While Mr Murphy was going on board the man in the barge ceased for the carbine, which was given to him by a man in the barge. Saw the keeper of the barge take the carbine and shoot at Mr Murphy, who was standing on board the boat Celeste. I heard four shots, saw only the first one, but escaped to save my life.

Mr Cody, deck hand on the boat, testified—While shore Murphy said something in a low voice to the prisoner. prisoner said he should not disturb the boat. Saw a man on a steamboat (name he said, Sink her, G—d you.' Murphy invited on making the line fast. Heard something to each other what I do not know. I saw them clinch each other; deceased knocked prisoner down on the coal; the captain or some one called on Murphy to come on board out of the way; the man came to prisoner with carbine and handed it to him. I didn't see the man shot. I think there were two or three shots that I heard prisoner asked for his carbine presumably while having difficulty with deceased. the boat was in the act of backing out when the shots were shot, were Mr. Murphy when he fell down. the carbine shown me by Coroner Avila is similar to the one used by prisoner, which I saw in his hands after the shooting.

Perry Williams, colored, testified—Saw the prisoner raise the carbine and fire two shots at Mr Murphy, who was standing two steps from Murphy. heard three or four shots fired from the Celeste. don't know who fired them. The boat had backed out twenty feet from the barges.

Henry Briggs, testified—Saw the deceased hold the prisoner down after the boat; the two been thrown into the river by the prisoner. At this time a man came up with a lump of coal, and Murphy said, pulling out a small revolver from behind him "If you hurt me I will shoot you." The prisoner asked for his carbine and the Captain of the boat ordered all hands on board. Walker was with Murphy. Murphy behind us. After we were all on board the boat was backing, and at the time prisoner fired two shots at Mr Murphy—one before Murphy raised his hand and the other after. Mr. Murphy fell; I heard report of a pistol fired from the Celeste; don't know who fired it. Here prisoner told deceased he was going to shoot him

Richard Barron testified that after Walker objected to his having the coal delivered, the male said 'then I will go ashore and make it fast here as you live.' When the boat touched and the two men were standing close to each other Murphy called prisoner a son of a b——. Prisoner said you are a d——d son of a b——. At that time prisoner spoke to some of his men on board and called for his carbine. During this time a scuffle ensued; Murphy got prisoner down. They seperated them and Murphy was called on board. He came, and at same time a man was coming with the carbine which he handed to prisoner. The boat was now out a considerable distance. Prisoner fired two shots before I left. I heard several other shots fired, don't know where they came from; I did not see Murphy fall.

The testimony of other witnesses was merely corroborative of the above in important respects. The verdict accordingly attributed the death of deceased to the hands of Charles Walker. Walker was remanded to prison.

Arrested for Burglary.—Jean Capdeville and François Carcan, two notorious characters, labouring under the imputation of being first-class thieves, and a colored woman, Marie Amanda, said to be one of Jean's dearies, were arrested yesterday by officers Dumas and Murphy, on a charge of having been concerned in the burglary committed at the store of Bap Pelagas, last Saturday night, corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets, where the woman, through whose confidence the burglary is supposed to have been committed, was employed at the time as a servant. About $1200 worth of diamonds and jewelry, and some $250 in coin and currency were stolen, none of which so far has been recovered. The woman told Pelagas that if he had behaved himself and not had the men arrested, he might have gotten his jewelry back, but none of the money.

Several burglaries committed recently are supposed to be due to Capdeville, Carcan and Bertin.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The trial of the three men, Donovan, Sullivan and Williams, charged with the burglary committed some time ago at Buker's National Pavilion under the National Theatre, was concluded yesterday the second day of the trial, by the jury being unable to agree upon a verdict. They stood four for conviction and 8 for acquittal. Mr Bouvet's revolver was found on one of them when arrested.

The girl, Carpie Hockman, again refused yesterday to testify against Carlos, and was remanded.

Casualty.—A little girl named Mary Beardsley, residing with her parents on Dryades street, near the corner of Erato, was severely injured Wednesday morning by the explosion of a coal oil can, with which she was endeavoring to light a fire. Her face and breast were badly burned, but her injuries are not considered fatal. A physician was called in to dress her wounds.

Accident.—On Tuesday night, between 6 and 7 o'clock, two girls, named Mary and Louisa Meyran, aged respectively 6 and 3 years old, were run over on Toulf, between Dumaine and St Ann streets, by a drug belonging to Mr. Fisher. The youngest girl had her leg broken, and the other had her's fractured. No arrests were made.

Burglary.—An entrance was effected on Tuesday night by some persons unknown, at the residence of H. W Benjamin, No 330 Baronne street, and $320 in greenbacks stolen therefrom. The entrance is supposed to have been made by climbing a tree in front of the house and through a window which was left open in the second story. The money was taken from a bureau drawer, in which other valuable articles of jewelry were left untouched.

Shooting.—Some five shots were fired at about 8 o'clock Tuesday night, in an alleyway on Dumaine street, near Canal. It was stated that the shots were fired for the purpose of unloading a revolver. No arrests were made. Another report is that two cabmen shot at each other.

Cyclone Cha—A party in the Third District has been held to bail of $5000 to answer a charge of committing an unnatural crime.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Three negro women charged with stealing a lot of shawls from Rybacke, on Canal street, were examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court.

Some minor larceny cases were disposed of in same way.

The Crisis in France.

[Paris Daily 15, Correspondence of the New York World.]

I do not believe the history of the world ever presented so encouraging an event to every friend of liberty, a free press, and free thought, as that which we have just witnessed here. It is almost incredible, even to us who witness it with our own eyes. A handful of men deduced from the elections the wishes of the public, prepared a question which continued a clear and moderate expression of public opinion. This question had no sooner been framed than—as if there had been "magic in the web of it"—the majority was immediately transferred from the right to the centre. To make this unexpected shifting of power all the more remarkable, it occurred without debate, without outcrage, by the mere enunciation of unquestionable truths. There is only one matter of regret connected with the incident, namely, the proposition involved in the question (*i. e.*, the restoration of ministers' responsibility) is clearly unconstitutional. The legislative chamber has no jurisdiction over this question, which belongs exclusively to the senate, and, moreover, cannot be decided definitely without an appeal to the people. This is absurd, but it is not the only absurd provision of the constitution of the empire. I think it greatly to be regretted that the centre should not insist upon the strict observance of the constitution. It is true that the course of proceeding would entail delay, and would place it in the power of the government to defeat at the polls the reform of parliamentary government and the establishment of ministerial responsibility. But, on the other hand, there is nothing which secures the permanent success of a party like faithful adherence to principle. The present date of proceeding is a *coup d'etat*, and a *coup d'etat* made to extend the liberties of France is as bad to them as a *coup d'etat* to confiscate them. Moreover, the *coup d'etat* of the 12th July, 1869, must absolve me from the *coup d'etat* of 2d December, 1851. The centre (and the government seems to hold the same opinion) appreciably contends: "It is better to have a majority in the legislative chamber than to right to secure, and the executive have no right to grant, of its own authority, the fundamental modification upon which the authors of the question insist. But, on the other hand, in the present state of things, in view of the considerable agitation which has taken place during a toleration of several months, a great many persons may have thought the question turned no longer on the convenience of a legal question of constitutional practice have long passed out of date, and that the government would consider the time only ripe for a system of a adversion upon the substantial question." We are still doubtful which course the government will pursue. It may prorogue the legislative chamber as soon as it hears its offering. It may avert debate by moving the previous question or by proroguing the chamber immediately after the vote, and in the recess proclaiming such reforms as the government pleases, or it may call the centre to power and intimate it with the exception of its scheme, which would be the most preliminary way; or it might anticipate the question and make the desired reforms *motu proprio*. I assure you it seems probable that the latter course will be adopted, but it is generally believed that ministerial responsibility will be excluded. The government, through Count Forcy, Marquis de La Valette, M. Rouher, and M. de Forbin, La Roquette, is putting all the pressure it can bring to bear upon the deputies to induce them to vote against ministerial responsibility. Count Flury goes to the legislative palace sometime before the chamber meets, and remains in the lobby talking with members until the president takes the chair. He then goes to the emperor's tribune, where he remains until the chamber rises, whereupon he drives directly to St. Cloud to report to the emperor.

The cabinet has not daily since last Thursday, 5th, and the party council has never met with the ministers of the interior, home, and course to be pursued. The decisive meeting of party council and cabinet took place yesterday at St Cloud. Sedan's ball in honor of the viceroy of Egypt was given at St Cloud. There were some 2000 persons present, and among them a great many deputies. The emperor talked for some time with M Rouher, whom he went upon saying, "Well, we can wish to press the bill upon us." Rouher, according to the history of the feasting ball, "The majority then went on to say: "Does not ministerial responsibility exist in fact? Can anything happen show by a vote that it has no existence in any given minister? Were such a vote passed, would not the obnoxious minister resign or be dismissed? I am responsible for the acts of the government, a personal government in other words. I am represented for acting without consulting the chamber and the country, and so support the assertion the Mexican war is instituted as an example. I protest in saying there was a great deal in that Mexican expedition, and that it had but one fault—failure. It disappointed everybody of England and Spain—but parliamentary government engage at all in that war, without asking the consent of the legislative? Moreover could not the legislative chamber have arrested the war by refusing to grant the necessary supplies? The opposition should place that in least with me the fable of the lion who had growl, old. His claws were first cut, then his teeth were pulled out, and at last nothing but his name was left him, which could not suffice for his defence. I am resolved to move forward in concord with the chamber and the country. I am extremely desirous to avoid all conflict with the chamber, and I am firmly persuaded that all our views may be carried out to our common satisfaction without violation of the Constitution the principle of ministerial responsibility. I will give satisfaction to the present liberal desires of the nation, but I will not violate the Constitution." His Majesty was asked what signification he gave to the results of the election. He replied: "They showed that France must make its choice between the Empire and revolution, because they demonstrated that, between the Empire and revolution, there is place for nothing and nobody." In the course of conversation His Majesty said: "I have the firm hope that, should I ever have to consult the nation, I should always have 6,000,000 votes for me." It has been noticed that M. Thiers remains only half an hour every day at the Palais Bourbon, and never enters the legislative chamber. It is said he is preparing a great speech, into which he will throw all his talents. It was rumored that M. Guizot had come up to Paris and had had interviews with M. Thiers, in which a plan of action was concerted. M. Guizot has published a card in the *Journal des Debats*, in which he denies he has quitted his provincial home one single day. The feeling on Change is favorable to the reunion. The conviction is growing that public the credit will find its advantage in the success of the liberal party, will profit by the progress of a parliamentary government, and that nothing can better secure the confidence of peace than ministerial responsibility. It is incredible how generally diffused this opinion is now. Consequently, a liberal 3f50ad 13½; 10,000 buyers option, sixty days', at 135¾, 5,000 sellers option, sixty days', at 135¾. In Silver 2500 Mexican dollars changed hands at 3¼ per premium in gold. We quote 1820 to 150 for American half dollars, and 3¼ to 3¾ per cent. premium in gold for American half dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been of moderately fair extent, but with a decline in gold on New York, rates have fallen off to 4¾ per cent. The sales of Sterling exceeded £3000 At clear at 146¾, £1500 do at 147, £5000 do at 147¼, and £2500 At bill of lading at 147¾ to 147¾. In Francs 100,000 At commercial bills at 5 86¼. Sterling may be quoted nominally at 146¾ to 147¼ for At, bill of lading and clear, and 148 to 148¾ for bank; and Francs 5 88¾ to 5 87½ for the for the former, and 5 85 to 5 83¾ for the latter.

We have no material variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks checked on New York at par, and the sales included: $10,000 bank sight on New York at ¼ per cent discount; $10,000 sixty days' sight on New York at ⅛; $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1¼, and $5000 thirty days' sight on Boston at 1¾.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds.

State Warrants were in request and commanded higher rates. The only sale reported, however, is $1100 at 85¼. Nothing transpired in Metropolitan Warrants.

City Treasury Notes were without any apparent movement. They are quoted at 25¼ to 25½ per cent discount. The dealers' rates were 26 to 26½ discount buying, and 25 to 25¼ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 11, 1869.

COTTON—The sales today embraced 312 bales, mostly low middling at 29¾ and 30c. A list of some magnitude hitherto held higher, changed hand at 30c. A small lot of good ordinary sold at 29¼c. We learn that some additional orders were received to-day, but generally at low prices predicated on the figures of the Liverpool market. This is not the first days past we have heard of orders having been made for future delivery, none of the participants of which have been authentically reported. We know, however, that a second account about 1500 bales for November and December, delivery at 27 and 27½c for low middling. We notice that the Forest Eagle has cleared for Havre with 1921 bales. This is the last cotton ship on the berth for a foreign port.

COTTON GUTTAWEEK.

Stock on hand September 1, 1868, bales.....	3,044
Arrived since last statement.....	520
Arrived previously.....	429,322
Additional bales from year's accounts, by mistake, etc.....	9,112—437,794
Cleared to-day.....	348,793
Cleared previously.....	337,699—686,492
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	1,302

To-day's exports were to Havre. Receipts proper since Friday evening 180 bales, against corresponding time last year 76.

FREIGHTS—The market is almost wholly inactive. A vessel was taken up for Liverpool for Flour at 33s 3d. per bbl, and one for Spain at 50s per hhd for Tobacco. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to New York ⅛c; to Philadelphia ⅜c per lb: Flour to New York 50c; Tobacco to do $6; Flour to Philadelphia 75c to 75c per bbl

By sail—Flour to Liverpool 3s. 3d; other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were no receipts of Louisiana Sugar to-day. The only transactions were a lot of 70 hhds from first hands, on private terms Louisiana Molasses is selling to the trade from store at 65 to 70c for prime and choice. City refinery Sugar is selling at 15 to 15½c per lb for yellow clarified, 16¼ to 16½c for white, and 17¼ to 17¾c for crushed and powdered; and refinery Molasses at 60 to 65c for good to choice reboiled, and $1 for golden syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Mary Houston, from Louisville, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm, with a light stock and a scarcity of superfine and double extra. There were sales to-day of 300 bbls, of which 150 and 300 treble extra at $6 62½, 75 do at $6 75, 50 choice extra at $7 25, and 300 do on private terms.

CORN—Is scarce and in request, and prices are very firm. Sales to day 1050 sacks, of which 150 prime white, 300 mixed at $1 20, white at $1 07, and 300 do at $1 07½ per bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet and unchanged. 350 sacks sold at 65c per bushel

BRAN—Is quiet but firm—300 and 300 sacks sold at $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Is scarce and in request—100 bales Eastern sold at $30, and 100 prime Western, in loft at $32 to $30 per ton.

PORK—Appears to be more in request, and prices are firm There were sales last evening, not reported, of 441 bbls, original, mess, comprising 100, 100 and 141 bbls at $35 50, and 100 at $35 75 per bbl.

BACON—Continue in request at 23 to 25c per lb for sugar-cured, and 20½ to 21c for plain cured and canvassed 60 thrces sugar-cured sold to arrive, on private terms 10 casks shoulders sold, also to arrive, at 16¾c per lb. Shoulders and sides are firmer Shoulders are now retailing at 16½c, 19½ to 19¾c for clear rib sides, and 19¾ to 20c for clear sides.

LARD—The market is quiet but very firm with a light stock on hand. Thrces are quoted at 19¾c for tierces and kegs, and 19¾c per lb for refined. Kegs are quoted at 22 to 23c per lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is scarce—5 casks shoulders sold on private terms. They are retailing at 15½c per lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is commanding 22 to 23c per lb for Northern and Western.

CHEESE—There is only a retail business doing at 19c for good to fancy factory, and 21 to 25c for cream

BUTTER—The market continues inactive in a wholesale way. Western choice is noted at 37 cents per lb, and inferior to fair at 25 to 30c, common to good Northern 30 to 35c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Is scarce and in fair request 100 bbls Western, on private terms, and 50 on the spot at $6 per bbl.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—800 boxes medium sold at 65c per lb.

SUGAR CANDIES—The market is rather unsettled, 12½c are publishing at 16c to 16½c per lb, 11 cr at 18½ to 18¾c, and full weight at 21½ to 22c per lb.

SALT—The demand for Liverpool Salt is light and prices are easier. The desirers are now selling at $2 50 to $2 55 per sack for fine sacks, and $2 20 to $2 25 for common. Coarse from warehouse 10c per sack less. No cargoes offering. Turk's Island Salt 50 to 60c per bushel

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good demand and firm at 4½ to 4¾c per pound according to quantity.

MALT AND HOPS—The stock of Malt has been reduced, and prices are firmer. Although there is not much demand. Western Spring Barley is quoted at $2 to $2 20, and Canada at $2 25 and upwards. Western Hops also in demand and prices are tending upwards. They are selling to the trade at 16 to 18c per pound.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 11, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—200 Texas Beeves and 40 Cows and Yearlings.

Sold yesterday—200 Texas Beeves and 50 Cows and Yearlings.

Yesterday's sale—200 Texas Beeves, 50 Cows and Yearlings.

Texas Beeves, in good order, fat and sleek, 4 cents.

Texas Beeves, not quality, 3½ cents.

Texas Beeves, 1st quality, 3½ cents.

Texas Beeves, 2d quality, 3 cents.

Texas Beeves, 3d quality, 2½ cents.

Texas Heifers, 1st quality, 3½ cents.

Texas Heifers, 2d quality, 3 cents.

Texas Heifers, 3d quality, 2½ cents.

Sheep, 1st quality, 3 cents.

Sheep, 2d quality, 2½ cents.

Sheep, 3d quality, 2 cents.

Texas Cows, with Calves, 1st quality, 3 cents.

Texas Cows, with Calves, 2d quality, 2½ cents.

Texas Cows, with Calves, 3d quality, 2 cents.

Texas Cows, without Calves, 1st quality, 3 cents.

Texas Cows, without Calves, 2d quality, 2½ cents.

Texas Cows, without Calves, 3d quality, 2 cents.

Texas Yearlings, 1st quality, 3 cents.

Texas Yearlings, 2d quality, 2½ cents.

Texas Yearlings, 3d quality, 2 cents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Grant on the Conduct of the People of Mississippi.

He Fully Endorses General Ames' Administration

Legal Tender Tens to be Withdrawn from Circulation.

Radical Petition for Martial Law in Mobile.

Geo. H. Pendleton Nominated for Governor of Ohio.

Large Seizure of Cigars in Philadelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

Parliament Prorogued and Speech of the Queen.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 11—The following statement is made public by permission of the President:

In an interview with Gen. Tarbell, Secretary of the Republican Executive Committee of Mississippi, at the residence of Secretary Fish in New York, on the 6th inst., Gen. Grant remarked on the small number of Republicans engaged in the National Republican party in Mississippi who are using the name of Judge Dent, and said that to his judgment this fact was in itself evidence that they could not be otherwise than used by the opposition. The President said that his only desire was peace and quietly, and he would do anything that was right to bring that about, but that these peaceful suggestions upon their own motives by the fact that all their efforts seem to be aimed at embarrassing the Republican party in its their midst. If they were really in earnest they would not be so anxious about those with whom they have no sympathy, and would not be difficult to tell who in the South were and had been friends of the administration.

The President said that in his conversations with the gentlemen representing the new Republican party in Mississippi, he had expressed himself much more emphatically against the proposition to put the ban of Judge Dent upon the President, and that his officer would have to do it himself. He said he had written to