The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 15, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,830.

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, $5; quarterly, $3. 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—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square; For sale, or Municipal Page Business Advertisements, each insertion, $2 00 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
For sale, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $3 be per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.
All Funeral 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:
SUNDAY MORNING, AUG 15, 1869.

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

The Sugar Shed Scheme.

The Board of Aldermen held a special meeting, on Friday last, to take action on the proposition of Mr. Fleitas to construct sugar sheds on the levee. The ordinance passed by the Assistant Board granting Mr. Fleitas this privilege was approved by the Upper Board unanimously, the following members being present: Messrs. Wiltz, Harrison, Kaiser, Poynot and Shields—5; absent: Messrs. McCaffrey Brady, O'Brien and Prados. We hear it has also been approved by Mayor Conway.

The vote on this ordinance in the Lower Board stood as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Rose, Walker, Camp, Stringer, Grandpré, Barnes, Fasley, Wynne and Pandely—9.

Nays—Messrs. Kearny, Logan and Farrell—3.

Mr. Logan asked and obtained leave to place on record his protest against the adoption of this ordinance. It is as follows:

I vote "No," for the following reasons:

1st. That the erection of the sheds intended by this ordinance would be detrimental to the commercial interests of the city of New Orleans.

2d. The passage of this ordinance will interfere with the rights of individuals who are owners of private property at present used as warehouses, stores and for other purposes for which they are assessed, and for which they pay taxes for the support of the City Government.

3d. The Common Council has no right to alienate public property to be used for private property.

I offer this as a protest, and respectfully ask that it be spread on the minutes.

M. D. LOGAN.

A correspondent complains we did not except from censure in our observations of Thursday last on the subject of this ordinance, Messrs Farrell and Logan, who persistently opposed it all through. Of course, no censure was intended to be administered to any member of the Council who voted against this measure We have published the names of the members voting for and against, with the view of distinguishing between them, and we now say that Messrs. Kearny, Farrell and Logan, who voted "no" in the Lower Board, are entitled to the thanks of the community for their steady efforts to defeat this improper measure.

Decision of the Fourth District Court in the Opelousas Injunction Case.

We referred in our issue of yesterday to the decision or rather interlocutory order, of Judge Treadaf, of the Fourth District Court, on the motion of the Opelousas Railroad Company to set aside the injunctions obtained against it by Mr. Morgan, Mr. Adams and Mr. Blanc—the first a creditor and the others stockholders—to prevent a lease of the unfinished portion of the line beyond Berwick's Bay to the Chattanooga Railway Company, and to prevent payments of monies on hand, in order that a receiver, as we understood to be the case, might be appointed by the court—that it left the Opelousas Railroad Company free to lease their property to the Chattanooga Company. This we learn is a mistake. The latter company are left free to accept a lease but the former company are restrained from entering into a contract of lease. The order of the court is construed by the attorneys in the case. We were led into this error by the ambiguity of the order, which reads that the injunction "is to be fully dissolved so far as relates to the Chattanooga Railroad Company." An injunction having been laid upon the latter company restraining it from contracting with the former, that injunction is now removed. Such are legal technicalities. We see the sense of saying that the Chattanooga Company may enter into a contract of lease with the Opelousas Company but the Opelousas Company shall not enter into such a contract with the Chattanooga Company? If it was proper and lawful to restrain the Opelousas Company from doing a certain thing, it was equally proper to restrain the Chattanooga Company from assisting it to do the same thing. We express no opinion as to the correctness or incorrectness of the decision of the court in preventing the lease That question will be tried when the courts re open.

New School Book.

A HAND BOOK OF MAP DRAWING, adapted especially to the maps in Mitchell's New Series of School Geographies, by Peter Keane, and John Micklethwaith, Teachers in the Public School is of Cincinnati. Philadelphia, E. H. Butler & Co. Publishers. New Orleans, F. F. Gogarty, 151 Camp street.

This little work is intended as a mere accompaniment to the text-books of political and descriptive geography now in use, and as a means of fixing more indelibly in the memory the facts therein contained. The authors say in their preface:

"The most effective mode of presenting a subject is through the sense of sight; and when a child has once sketched for himself the outlines of a country, drawn in the mountain chains, traced the water systems, and located the principal cities, he will have received more lasting impressions of its geographical features than could be obtained in any other way. The necessities of the school-room demand a method of presenting the subject of geography in a manner more natural and philosophical than has heretofore been adopted, yet so simple as to be within the comprehension of any pupil of ordinary capacity. These ideas have endeavored in the present work to unite system with simplicity; and after two years' experience in teaching geography upon the principles herein laid down, we have no hesitation in recommending it to instructors as a work lending materially to lessen their labors, and greatly facilitate the progress of their pupils in the study of geography."

Mr. Gogarty, at 151 Camp street, has the book for sale.

THE "LIFE NEWS."—We have received the first number of the *Life News*, a monthly paper published by the Louisiana Equitable Life Insurance Company, with the object of bringing before the public, in a direct and concise form, the advantages of life insurance and particularly the claims of the Louisiana Equitable Company to the confidence of the community.

We have great pleasure in adding our testimony to the high standing of the gentlemen composing this company and to its undoubted responsibility for the losses which it must incur. Such men as Mr. Cavaroc, Mr. E. A. Tyler, Mr. C. H. Slocomb, Mr. A. Thomson, Mr. Wm Creevy, Mr. E. Rigney and others of similar standing in this community, afford to persons proposing to be insured a sufficient guarantee for the faithful and liberal settlement of life policies. The company issue policies, payable in monthly, quarterly, or half-yearly instalments, etc. They not only issue policies payable at death, but policies payable in 5, 10 and 15 years, according as the parties may elect.

Every man with a family dependent upon his labor for their support, should not hesitate to have his life insured. The delay of an hour may prove disastrous to those he leaves behind him.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—In another column will be found the first annual report of the Classical and Commercial College of No. 133 Barracks street, embodying the names of the pupils upon whom were bestowed yesterday, at the annual distribution of prizes, the badges of scholarship.

The collegiate department numbers thirty six pupils; the primary and preparatory department, eighty pupils. The institution is fully organized under the direction of Messrs. Edward C. Haydel and C. Bleton, who have the reputation of being well trained instructors of youth.

We publish in this issue a very creditable piece of composition, entitled "Proper and Improper Objects of Ambition," the work of Master Fred. D. King, one of the pupils of this college, and a son of our fellow citizen W. W. King, Esq. As to the subject matter of this composition, and the way in which the writer handles his subject, it indicates the possession of promising abilities. If the life of this young gentleman shall be regulated by the principles which he has so correctly, so clearly and so elegantly set forth, we can safely predict for him a happy, if not a successful career.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF THE MARKET.—We invite the attention of our commercial readers to the advertisement in another column, touching the annual review and statement of the commerce, general business and financial movement of the city, to be issued from the Crescent Building, 94 Camp street, on the first of September next. This review is to be prepared by a most experienced, competent and painstaking compiler, who is known to be such by our mercantile friends. His publication of last year was one of the most complete documents of the kind ever gotten up and gave great satisfaction.

STILLÉ'S CHEMISTRY SIMPLIFIED.—Messrs. Edward J. Gay & Co., 27 Camp street, announce through our advertising columns, they have for sale 500 barrels of E. L. & A. Stuart's best pearled sugar, in lots to suit customers.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

MASONIC SUPPLY STORE.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column of Jno. D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, Ohio. He keeps constantly on hand every description of Masonic and other society goods, and is fully prepared to fill promptly extensive orders.

Messrs. Leighton & Hayman, of the gentleman's furnishing establishment, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, announce through our advertising columns to-day that they are on the eve of dissolving partnership, and are selling out their stock of shirts and other goods at a large reduction in price.

STEAM PUMPS—Messrs. Daniel and James Edwards, of Front and Delta streets, advertise in our columns to day that they have just received a large invoice of Woodward's Patent Improved Steam Pumps, suitable for pumping water, syrup or other liquors.

The steamship Crescent City, Capt Hildreth, sailed last evening for New York direct with a full freight and the following list of passengers—

Miss Tuthill, Mrs Rivet, D Barbadero, Jos Boche, Mrs Cachapon, H Castro, Jos Steiner, J A Gresham, wife, 3 children and servant, A R Heusbaw, W S McKissick, G A Tetbill, F Roche, A Wallace Hunter, wife, 2 children and servant, Miss Rose Hunter, L T Haines, Hy Morchisse, M Rubin, M Charles, Revd P W Gondon, M J Lesh, Mrs Reddy and child, Ch Bouse, Mrs M J Covington, Sister Lawrence, Mrs H Garfunkle and 2 children, J Walter Jenkins, Capt W H Merrell, Miss Julia Seaman, J Buhler, wife and 2 children, W A Bragg and wife and age.

The following is a list of the passengers per steamship United States, Capt Norton, from New York—

Wm H Keiir, Jno H Mortimie, Paul Dupuy, J E Rougeroff, John Murphy, wife and 3 children, Mrs Smith, James Williams, John Nagle, Marks Hart and wife.

Proper and Improper Objects of Ambition.

BY A PUPIL OF THE CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL COLLEGE OF MESSRS. HAYDEL & BLETON, NEW ORLEANS.

As I stand here before you, as it were upon the threshold of life, I think it a subject of the greatest importance both to myself and to my companions to consider well what path we are in future to pursue, and what are proper and improper objects of ambition.

To become strictly moral is one of the noblest objects of ambition. He who through a long life strives constantly to cultivate to a degree of perfection the noble qualities with which a kind and beneficent providence has endowed him, and practies them for the advancement and benefit of mankind is sure to live a happy life, and have the respect and love of all by whom he is known.

It is true his merits may not at first be appreciated, he may not immediately rise to that dazzling height, which many by violence have attained, but in the end he will triumph; the steady ray of the honorable man will overcome the tricks and villainies of those who strive to retard him.

Who can peruse the life of Newton, the great philosopher, without being moved with admiration for the man, and without bowing to the grandeur of his ambition. With what bold sense did his mind plunge into the mysteries of nature, and unravel those awful secrets, the laws which govern the universe even from the rolling of an apple to the wheeling of worlds through the immensity of space. He was in the quest and solitude of his study, pondering over the great problems of nature, making observations on the heavenly bodies, that man might understand what was before hidden in mystery, and held in more than reverential awe, while the world without was bleeding from many wounds, inflicted by the swords of those whose ambition urged them to be the rulers, instead of the benefactors of mankind. The world is apt on a cursory glance to inveigh against the man of science, and seek to ridicule as deficient in energy the man who seeks not with vaulting ambition to fill the highest place in the Senate, or serve with his sword a name at which nations might tremble. Who can say Newton was not wanting either in courage, or in patriotism when in the hour of his country's danger, at the call of his sovereign he bade a brief farewell to his beloved books, and ex changed the peaceful quiet of his home for the cares and responsibilities of an office. That Newton should have been selected from among the many talented men of that time to superintend the coinage of a nation's currency, was then the highest honor that any one could be called to a man and the principles that he advocated. His moral character was irreproachable, even his most bitter enemies could not find a single fault with his private life. He will always stand conspicuous among the great and the good of the past, a bright example for those who aspire unto the truest glories of an improper ambition, and who strive to obtain by moral means the lasting honors which are always awarded to merit.

How different is it with those who close their hearts against every appeal of conscience, and heedless of every precept of morality pursue through crime, and blood-shed, the seeming glories of an improper ambition. We find in Robespierre this class personified. To gain power there was no means, or degradation that he did not stoop to, no crime he hesitated to commit. At one time he flattered the rabble that they were omnipotent, and then excited them to commit deeds that at the lapse of near a century we cannot read of in the plain annals of history, without a sensation of horror and horror. To his insatiable ambition the sacrificed his lawful sovereign, the heads of the proud nobility of his native country, the great and enlightened statesmen of the age, patriotic peasants, and even defenceless women. After spilling the blood of thousands, he at length reached the summit of his ambition. He was the ruler of France, nations trembled at his name. To his terrified enemies and trembling subjects, it seemed that Nemesis had indeed sheathed her sword; but his triumph was short. When his power was at its height, he fell, and wounded he was hurried to the guillotine of his own creating, by the very same multitude that had elevated him, and in his power worshipped him as a God. All the power and resources that he wielded could not save him from a horrible and ignominious death, nor his name from hatred and detestation. We need not look to the great examples of history to find what course we are to pursue. We see examples all around us, in the practise of our bar, in the deliberations of our Senate, and among the laboring classes. All of them will tell you that they know not a solitary instance where a man for seek the principles of morality and sold his soul for party, but that in the end the money thus acquired vanished from his sight, leaving no trace behind; that he become the prey of an outraged conscience, and the way in which the ill gotten avarice is an object of ambition: to accumulate vast estates, to revel amid heaps of gold at the expense of those virtues which place man above the beasts that perish, are the plain.

In the pursuit of gain they stifle the feelings of generosity, and deny the earnest prayer of the poor beggar for the bitter pittance that they shun society, and become strangers alike to the gentle influence of woman, the gay sallies of youth and the wanton sports of childhood. Could they sacrifice love and friendship, and the happiness that follows in their train, the ties that bound them to the land of their birth, and to the men with whom he is brought in contact, it is more reasonable to suppose that the fear is not owing so much to their tempers and habits as to his own surly and insignificant countenance. No one would suspect Grant to be anything else than he seems, and he seems to be a man inspiring dislike and suspicion. For this the clerks at the restaurant and Mr. Pierrepont's assistant were not responsible.—*Exchange.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Haselwyer's Entertainment Last Night.—Carroll Hall, corner of Elysian Fields and Gravier streets, was well filled last night by numbers of the good people of the "Old Third District" to witness the interesting performances of Prof. Haselmyer, the renowned magician. From the applause which greeted him during the evening's entertainment, he gave the most pleasurable satisfaction. Our enterprising friend, Kitteredge, of the Academy of Music, has charge, and is as anxious to see his friends as ever.

The entertainment will be renewed this evening at Carroll Hall, and we commend it to the people of the Third District. It is worth seeing.

Humboldt Park.—This delightful and enchanting suburban resort, just below the Barracks, and under the management of our whilom constable, Hugo Lehmann and his fair young wife, offers attractions to all who desire to spend the Sabbath evening in an agreeable manner. The place is easily reached by the Hampshire and Rampart cars, or by the steamer Ella May. Mr. Lehmann keeps the best of refreshments on hand, and has a generous welcome for every one. Success to our old reportorial comrade.

The Sugar Shed Ordinance Passed.—The Board of Aldermen, quite unawares to all the people except the official journal, met in called session, Friday noon, and passed the Sugar Shed Ordinance known as the Fleitas Proposition. The ordinance was unanimously adopted, in the absence, however, of Messrs McCaffrey, Brady, O'Brien and Prados. The Mayor has signed the ordinance.

Suit Against the Opera House.—The suit of J P. Hornor vs. the Directors of the Opera House, to compel them by *mandamus* to issue him tickets to his opera box on the two fashionable nights of each week, was argued before Judge Cooley and taken under advisement.

Mr. Horner is not satisfied with the resolution of the Directors to hide a fashionable with a less desirable night during each week; hence the suit.

Stabbing.—An altercation occurred about 10 o'clock on Friday night between two negro boys, on the corner of Second and Franklin streets, which resulted in an affray, in which a boy named Giuseppe Lorrie was severely cut in the arm. He was taken to the residence of his parents, and a physician sent for to dress his wounds. His assailant succeeded in making his escape, and has not since been arrested.

Larceny.—Joseph Clemens has been arrested on complaint of David Lewis, who accuses him of the larceny of a small sum of money and silver watch The last named article was found in his possession, and he acknowledged taking it, but denied the larceny of the money. He was looked up for examination.

The Lafourche Robberies.—Special Officer Boullosa yesterday arrested a man named H. P. Rock, in whose possession he found two silver spoons, marked "Tobert" as well as the engraving could be read, for which the man could not account to the satisfaction of the officer. The spoons are supposed to be a portion of the property which has been recently stolen from parties living in the second district of Lafourche, in the parish of Lafourche, where extensive robberies have recently been committed by negroes and white men.

Theft.—Corporal Butler reports that about noon yesterday a man was seen under a bed in Mrs Cain's house, on Toulouse, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets He made his escape without the knowledge of the owner.

Burglary.—The residence of Mr. Charles Woods was entered at a late hour on Friday night, on Tonti street, near Gravier, by some unknown persons, who succeeded in robbing it of some valuable wearing apparel, a watch and some jewelry. An entrance was effected by means of an outside door which they were found to have made their escape, leaving no clue to their identity.

Accident.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning a young man named John Martin, engaged in driving a dray, met with a severe accident while attempting to get on his vehicle, at the foot of Julia street, slipped and falling under the wheels the weight passed over him, crushing and injuring him severely. He was taken to his residence, on Tchoupitoulas street, and a physician called in to attend him.

First Degree Robbery.—*Judge Abell.*—Lige Jones, colored, convicted of robbing the store of Julia Hanahan, was sentenced to one month in Parish Prison.

William Edwards, a boy who plead guilty of stealing a valuable lot of clothing, etc., from Mr. Chas. A. Fawcett, on the 26th of July, was sent to the House of Refuge for one year.

Officer Thomas Malley, first precinct, convicted of false imprisonment for having arrested R. D. E. Soniat, of the Picayune office, without cause, was fined $1 with one hour's imprisonment.

Henry Anderson, colored, for keeping five grasses belonging to Adelaide Cotter, entrusted to his care.

Charles Edwards pleaded guilty of having robbed Jims Gandet of a pocket book and contents, on the 26th of July, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

Recorder Gastaud's Court.—Henry Taylor, c., was examined yesterday before the commissioner of the First District Court for trial on a charge of having entered the store of John Grieff felonious with a felonious intent, or degradation that he did not stoop to, no crime he hesitated to commit. At one time he flattered the rabble that they were omnipotent, and then excited them to commit deeds that at the lapse of near a century we cannot read of in the plain annals of history, without a sensation of horror and horror. To his insatiable ambition he sacrificed his lawful sovereign, the heads of the proud nobility of his native country, the great and enlightened statesmen of the age, patriotic peasants, and even defenceless women. After spilling the blood of thousands, he at length reached the summit of his ambition. He was the ruler of France, nations trembled at his name. To his terrified enemies and trembling subjects, it seemed that Nemesis had indeed sheathed her sword; but his triumph was short. When his power was at its height, he fell, and wounded he was hurried to the guillotine of his own creating, by the very same multitude that had elevated him, and in his power worshipped him as a God. All the power and resources that he wielded could not save him from a horrible and ignominious death, nor his name from hatred and detestation. We need not look to the great examples of history to find what course we are to pursue. We see examples all around us, in the practise of our bar, in the deliberations of our Senate, and among the laboring classes. All of them will tell you that they know not a solitary instance where a man for seek the principles of morality and sold his soul for party, but that in the end the money thus acquired vanished from his sight, leaving no trace behind; that he become the prey of an outraged conscience, and the way in which the ill gotten avarice is an object of ambition: to accumulate vast estates, to revel amid heaps of gold at the expense of those virtues which place man above the beasts that perish, are the plain.

In the pursuit of gain they stifle the feelings of generosity, and deny the earnest prayer of the poor beggar for the bitter pittance that they shun society, and become strangers alike to the gentle influence of woman, the gay sallies of youth and the wanton sports of childhood. Could they sacrifice love and friendship, and the happiness that follows in their train, the ties that bound them to the land of their birth, and to the men with whom he is brought in contact, it is more reasonable to suppose that the fear is not owing so much to their tempers and habits as to his own surly and insignificant countenance. No one would suspect Grant to be anything else than he seems, and he seems to be a man inspiring dislike and suspicion. For this the clerks at the restaurant and Mr. Pierrepont's assistant were not responsible.—*Exchange.*

We find in our Western exchanges these statements of Washington correspondents, respecting the views of Grant touching the coming elections in Mississippi and Texas. It is evident Grant has weakened under the influence of Boutwell, who seems to be the master-spirit of the Cabinet.]

THE MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

Washington, August 11.—Mr. Tarbel, a leading Kentucky Radical, had an interview with the President a few days ago at the residence of Secretary Fish, in regard to the interests of the Mississippi election, declares that the Administration is in entire accord with the ultra Radical party in the South, and hostile to the Doot movement in Mississippi. Representative of the Conservative Republican party in the South now here, place no confidence in the statement of Tarbel as to the views of the President. Indeed, prominent Mississippians declare it is of no importance whether or not the President is favorable or unfavorable toward the Doot ticket, as he will be elected by an over whelming majority.

GRANT'S VIEWS ON TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI.

The President, in conversation with Judge Frank Merriman, of Texas, to day, said: "You have the good wishes of the whole country and the people ought to be satisfied with the election of either."

The President, in a private letter to Judge Dent, dated Long Branch says: "I have said, and repeat it, that if the Conservatives are to win I would prefer your election to that of any other person likely to be elected, but as a matter now looks it seems to me that the weight of my influence should be given to the other party. I sincerely hope, however, that before the election concession will be made on both sides, so as to unite all friends of the reconstruction movement." The President denies that he consents to any suspension or removals from office in Mississippi on account of sympathy on the part of the incumbent with the conservative Republicans.

BOUTWELL.

It was the intention of Secretary Boutwell to resign his seat in the Cabinet if the Administration had refused to support the ultra Radical ticket in Mississippi and Texas.

IMPORTED SPIRITS IN UNSTAMPED PACKAGES.—In reply to a letter from Pierre C. Van Wyck, Assessor of the Fourth District of this city, the following instructions have been issued from the Internal Revenue Commissioner's office, Washington:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 20, 1869.

SIR.—Your letter of the 14th inst., referring to the question of the duty on spirits in bulk, and to statements therein touching imported spirits, has just been received. You inquire if it is intended that the instructions in Circular No 76 revoked the ruling published in this record. In reply I have to say that there was no such intention. Circular No. 76 relates entirely to domestic spirits, subject to tax as produced in the United States, and has no reference to imported spirits, the act of July 20, 1868, under which and to enforce which it was issued, having no provisions relating to imported spirits. Imported spirits in original packages, bearing appropriate marks and brands indicating their foreign origin and character, are not liable to transit, wherever they may be sent, but when drawn into smaller and unmarked and unstamped packages they will be liable to detention, and the owner will be required to show by satisfactory proof their real character, for all spirits so found will be exchanged to be domestic, and subject to the Internal Revenue laws. It must, however, be left to the discretion of the parties interested whether they prefer to secure a safe transit for their foreign spirits at the small expense of a compliance with the law applicable to domestic spirits, to the hazards to be encountered in the transportation of packages liable to seizure and detention, and to possible forfeiture; for the Commissioner has no power to enforce the application of section 25 of the act of July 20, 1868, to foreign spirits.

Very respectfully,
W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Esq., Assessor Internal Revenue, Fourth District, New York.

THE N. O. MOBILE AND CHATTAHOOCHEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—Ten heavy ships are on their way from Europe to this port laden with railroad iron for the Mobile and New Orleans section of this road. The advance of this fleet is expected next week, and baymen and lightermen are picking up their oars and preparing to harvest the earnings from the activity which it will impart to their business. The whole fleet is due in all of this and the next month, and steady and profitable employment will be afforded in handling these large cargoes.

Jay Cook denies that he lost by the Philadelphia fire.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Enforcement of the Test Oath by Gen. Canby.

The Wells Republicans Rejoicing Over It.

The Democrats Confident of the State in 1872.

FROM HAVANA.

The Slaves Joining Cespedes in Large Numbers.

FROM EUROPE.

The London Times on the Cotton Supply.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 14.—Further Cuban advices report the slaves throughout the Island are exhibiting symptoms of insubordination and sympathy with the Cespedes Government. They are joining Cespedes in large numbers, thereby securing their emancipation, as they claimed by the Provisional Government. It is said they make good soldiers.

Quesada is nearly ready to attack Nuevitas with a certainty of success, unless the Spaniards are reinforced. It is believed they will avoid the contest. Vessels sufficient to remove the garrison are concentrating before Nuevitas.

Washington, August 14.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $395,000.

A large distillery in Philadelphia was seized to day, and the storekeeper and gauger arrested.

The pay of Assistant Assessors of Tennessee, North Carolina and the Gulf States has been reduced fifty cents per diem.

Rear Admiral Davis has been ordered to make arrangements for the survey of the bottom of Darien for the purpose of ascertaining the feasibility, cost, etc., of a ship canal across it.

The N. Y. *Times* says: "The question of enforcing the test oath in the case of the members elect of the Virginia Legislature has been decided affirmatively by the Attorney General, and it will be accordingly enforced by General Canby."

Washington, August 14.—The cause of Cowd ray vs. Hugh Watson, London and Henderson Railroad Company will be heard before Judge Swayne on Monday, in consequence of the illness of Judge Watrous. This case involves the question of the legality of the seizure of cotton and Houston, which is now the most valuable in Texas, being the trunk road to the coast. The suits were brought to force the marshals on the road to the amount of over three millions of dollars. A decree for the sale of the road was made by Judge Watrous last year and hence the question now arising before Judge Swayne relates to the settlement of the accounts and the liabilities of the rolling stock and station buildings to the contractors.

A canon between the United States and Great Britain has been concluded for regular mails between the United States and Europe, and direct to give the South up to Radicalism, despite the popular voice of the people of that section. Having failed, a different game is to be attempted

It is universally known that so far as Grant's sentiments are concerned he is with Sherman. Fish and Rawlins, and he is not in favor of interfering in the Southern elections, and in favor of the early admission of the States; and the views of the Cabinet are in unison on the subject. City refinery Sugars is selling at 15 to 15¾c per lb for yellow clarified; Dobs 16½c for white, and 17½ to 17¾c for crushed and powdered. Crescent and refinery Mclasses at 60 to 85c per gallon, for good to choice, and $1 for golden syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have been heavy arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The stock is light, the grades below treble extra are not in demand, and the sales are restricted in consequence. The sales to day are confined to 1,200 bbls, of which 50 double extra at $8 25; 100 do at $8 50; 100 do at $9; 100 choice extra at $8 75, and 800 bbls treble extra at $9 @ 9 25 per bbl. Grades desirable for bakers' use command $8 75 to $9 25 for new and old.

CORN.—The market is dull, although the supplies are not large, and the sales to day are confined to 1000 sacks white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—Are quiet but firm; 1,850 and 154 sacks sold at 62c, and 500 sacks Texas at 65c.

BRAN.—Continues quiet but firm; 3,50 sacks sold at $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is scarce but the demand is limited, 70 bales prime choice sold at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—Mess is held in round lots at $35 50 per bbl. It is jobbing at $35 50 to $36 75, and is retailing at $36 to $36 25 per bbl.

BACON.—Yesterday, not reported, 10 tierces smoked canvassed hams sold at the advance noted of 25½c per lb. The supply of Bacon is light Sugar cured hams are quoted at 23 to 25½c Shoulders are retailing at 17½c; clear ribb 19c; clear sides 20c per lb.

LARD.—A lot of 25 tierces, packers, sold at 19¾c per lb. The market is very firm with a light supply on hand. Prime is quoted at 20 to 20¼c; kegs 22 to 23c; caddies 23c per lb.

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

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is scarce—shoulders are retailing at 15c per lb.

WHISKY.—The supply is plenty for the demand, which is light. Western rectified is quoted at $1 07½ to $1 10 per gallon. Spirits are steady at $1 20 to $1 22½ per gallon. High wines nominal.

MALT AND HOPS.—Malt is in light supply and is now selling to the trade at $1 90 to $2 per bushel for Western Spring and Barley, and $2 25 to $2 75 for Canada. Hops are steady at 16 to 18c per lb.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were no receipts of Louisiana Sugar to day. The only sale was of 5 hhds of common to fair fresh at 14½ and 15c, and 3 at 15c per lb. A-ss small lots at 14 from second hands. Rebotted Molasses is quoted at 60 to 75c per gallon. Cuba Sugar and Molasses unchanged. City refinery Sugars is selling at 15 to 15¾c per lb for yellow clarified; Dobs 16½c for white, and 17½ to 17¾c for crushed and powdered. Crescent and refinery Molasses at 60 to 85c per gallon, for good to choice, and $1 for golden syrup.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have been heavy arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—The stock is light, the grades below treble extra are not in demand, and the sales are restricted in consequence. The sales to day are confined to 1,200 bbls, of which 50 double extra at $8 25; 100 do at $8 50; 100 do at $9; 100 choice extra at $8 75, and 800 bbls treble extra at $9 @ 9 25 per bbl. Grades desirable for bakers' use command $8 75 to $9 25 for new and old.

CORN.—The market is dull, although the supplies are not large, and the sales to day are confined to 1000 sacks white at $1 05 per bushel.

OATS.—Are quiet but firm; 1,850 and 154 sacks sold at 62c, and 500 sacks Texas at 65c.

BRAN.—Continues quiet but firm; 3,50 sacks sold at $1 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is scarce but the demand is limited, 70 bales prime choice sold at $1 30 per 100 lbs.

PORK.—Mess is held in round lots at $35 50 per bbl. It is jobbing at $35 50 to $36 75, and is retailing at $36 to $36 25 per bbl.

BACON.—Yesterday, not reported, 10 tierces smoked canvassed hams sold at the advance noted of 25½c per lb. The supply of Bacon is light Sugar cured hams are quoted at 23 to 25½c Shoulders are retailing at 17½c; clear ribb 19c; clear sides 20c per lb.

LARD.—A lot of 25 tierces, packers, sold at 19¾c per lb. The market is very firm with a light supply on hand. Prime is quoted at 20 to 20¼c; kegs 22 to 23c; caddies 23c per lb.

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SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is quiet, with holders seeking higher rates. The dealers are selling at 15½c per yard in bales and 21½c in rolls.

SALT.—There is very little demand for Liverpool Salt. The dealers rates are $2 80 to $2 85 per sack for fine, and $2 20 to $2 25 for coarse, large lots from warehouse 10c per sack less. Turk's Island Salt 50 to 55c per bushel.

CHEESE.—There is only a retail business doing at 16 to 18c for good to fancy factory, and 21 to 22c for cream.

BUTTER.—The stock of inferior Western is large and there is no demand for it, but choice Western and Goshen are scarce and firm We quote choice to fancy at 38 to 39c per lb; inferior at 20 to 25c; Goshen 40 to 42c; common Western 30 to 36c per lb.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Are in good demand and firm at 6¼ to 6¾c per pound according to quantity.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 15, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—499 Texas Beeves, 347 Calves and Yearlings, 8 M ich Cows

Sold—60 Texas Beeves, 428 Calves and Yearlings, 30 Sheep, 10 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—523 Texas Beeves, 314 Calves and Yearlings, 80 Sheep and 10 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn fed choice, ₱ lb net.... @ —@—
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head.... @ —@—
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head..... 35 00 @ 45 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Hogs ₱ lb gross..... 9@ 11
Stock Hogs, ₱ head..... 7 50@ 9 00
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head..... 7 50@ 9 25
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 5 00@ 5 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 3 00@ 3 50
Milch Cows, choice ₱ head..... 80 00@100 00
Milch Cows, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 50 00@ 60 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head..... — @— —
Yearlings, ₱ head..... 8 00@ 10 00
Calves, ₱ head..... 8 00@ 12 00
Goats ₱ head..... 3 00@ 4 00

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, August 14.—Cubans here have advices to the 5th, containing Jordan's report of the engagement near Holguin. Valmaseda being reinforced, determined to surprise the Cubans, but Jordan being fully advised of all that was going on, prepared to meet Valmaseda.

He accordingly advanced a small force to lead Valmaseda into ambuscade, and the strategy succeeded. Valmaseda's force was thrown into confusion. Jordan's forces then charged, forcing Valmaseda to retreat in disorder. His impressed negroes broke on the first attack.

This fight destroyed Valmaseda's army, giving the Cubans control of the entire Holguin District. The Spanish loss in this engagement was 170 killed and wounded, and over 700 captured and deserted.

St. Louis, August 14.—Commodore Jarvis, aged seventy-four years, died to-day.

Liverpool, August 14, afternoon.—Cotton more active and prices have advanced ¼d.; Uplands 13¼d; Orleans 13¼d; sales to day 15,000 bales.

Liverpool, August 14—Afternoon.—Lard 75s. 6d; bacon 64.

Havre, August 14.—Cotton opens firm; tres ordinaire on the spot 161; afloat 160¾.

Havre, August 14.—Noon.—Stocks irregular and feverish. Money steady at 6 to 7. Sterling 9¾. Gold 131¾. Five twenties of 1862, 123¾; North Carolinas 56, new 49; Virginias, ex coupons, 54, new 60. Tennessee 62, new 57¾; Louisianas, old 71¾; Lawsee 65.

Flour 5 to 10c better; wheat 1 to 2c better, but quiet; corn dull; mess pork $31 12½ to $33 20; lard quiet—steam 20 to 20¾c. Cotton firm; Middlings 33½c; turpentine quiet—43c; rosin firm—common $2 30, strained $2 35; freights firmer.

Nashville, August 14.—The United States Seamstership is exciting general interest. Emmerson, Eldridge and Andrew Johnson are the most prominent.

It is understood that the *Banner*, to-morrow, will take strong grounds against Johnson.

Memphis, August 14.—The prospects of the cotton crop are less favorable. It is now calculated that the yield in this section will be the same as last year.

The Split in the Radical Party.

[Special Telegram to the Dispatch.]

Washington, August 14.—The indications are by no means few of a dignified row in the Radical party before the inauguration of the new year. Disaffected Republicans in the city practise without hesitation their declaration to have certain slights suffered by them since the present Administration came into power. Some have promised to sell out of office when Congress meets unless ample satisfaction is obtained for their grievances. Several prominent members of the House of Representatives are enlisted in this fight, and from their known selfishness and constitutional tendencies to wrangle it may well be imagined that war has been determined upon.

But this is only one of the minor details necessarily consequent upon the disposition of patronage in the hands of infinitely greater one—the fact that the Waiden and Houston, which is now the most valuable in Texas, being the trunk road to the coast. The suits were brought to force loss damages on

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, August 14.—Marshal Niel, Minister of War, is dead.

Versailles, August 14.—The *Peuple*, Government organ, says: Business relations between the Turkish and Lombardy railroads has been entirely changed.

Baron Von Beust, addressing Reichrath in defense of the budget, said the maintenance of peace would be easier if the defensive forces of Austria were increased.

Paris, August 14.—Several additional bands of Carlists have appeared in different parts of the country, but by no means formidable.

London, August 14.—Prince Arthur departed for Halifax.

The race between Harvard and Oxford occurs on the 26th inst.

The *Times* disc