NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG. 5, 1870.

CAPACITY OF THE DOWN TOWN COTTON PRESSES.

It is all nonsense to pretend that the Red river steamboats need more room to place their freight on the levee. When the crop was four millions of bales they made no complaint, and certainly the space on the levee devoted to the handling of cotton and other produce has not been contracted since the time we speak of. The fact is, there is no seaport in the world to possess of space so ample for the movement of freights, no seaport with wharves so extensive as those of New Orleans. There must be some other motives besides that of want of room which have led to the application of Red river steamboatmen and cotton factors to have the landing removed up town. We believe one of those motives is to enhance the value of property in the upper portion of the First District and the lower portion of the Fourth. We have been informed that Mr. West, Administrator of improvements, takes particular care of the streets and crossings places in that part of the city, while neglecting other districts. May it not be that some of the petitioners alluded to have been agreeing interest in property in that quarter of the city; to which they wish the Red River steamboats landing removed? These petitioners cannot allege want of storage room in the centre and lower portions of the city as a reason why they wish to bring the cotton boats and the up town cotton presses into proximity to each other. The cotton presses of the First and Third Districts have sufficient capacity for nearly all the cotton coming to this port. Below Canal street there is the Levee Press and Esplanade's press, with a storage capacity for 40,000 bales. On Canal street there is Woods' press and in other positions of the First District there are presses and yards capable of holding 50,000 bales. These presses are all of the Tyler pattern and in good working order. Each of them does a share of the storage and compressing business. But how will it be, should the cotton landing be changed? Would not the up-town presses enjoy the lion's share of the business? Would not the removal of the landing almost shut out the down-town presses from competition? The City Council will not surely do so unfair a thing as to remove the landing from its present location.

The Steamboat Landing Scheme.

We are pleased to observe that the *Times* and *Bulletin* have taken the same view that we have done of this levee scheme. The former paper publishes a powerfully reasoned article against it, while our neighbor of the *Picayune* published an article in favor of it quite as remarkable for its weakness, but we are hopeful that when it examines the project more carefully it will become a decided advocate in design so injurious to the general and lower portion of the city. The *Picayune* assigns as a reason for the removal of the steamboat landing, that there is not enough room on the levee for the reception of freight, and the sugar sheds are mentioned as taking up the room formerly elevated to cotton. If this be so, the *Bee* stands justified in its opposition to the erection of these sheds; and the *Picayune* stands condemned for the support it gave to that over-reaching scheme. The parties who place an obstruction on the levee, are not the parties who should plead its existence as a reason why those should be injured who foresaw the handle that would be made of these sheds to the disadvantage of the Second District. Our contemporary is entirely mistaken in stating that "the opposition to the removal of the landing springs from the grocery dealers along the levee below Canal street." Undoubtedly they oppose it, but the initiative in the movement came from wholesale dealers on Canal street and property holders in the Second and Third Districts.

Canal street merchants have no difficulty in seeing that the scheme is gotten up, if carried out, would be a deadly blow to the wholesale trade which centres on that street.

A public meeting will be held on Saturday evening, at the Merchants' Exchange, opposite the Gem Saloon, Royal street, for the purpose of protesting against the removal of the Red River Steamboat landing from the neighborhood of Canal street to Thalia street.

Let us have a large meeting of our Canal street, Magazine street, Camp street, Charters street, and Levee street wholesale and retail merchants and of real estate owners in the First, Second and Third Districts, favorable to the object of the meeting. The *Picayune* says it is only a few small grocery dealers who are opposed to the removal of the landing. That assertion ought to be answered by a numerous attendance of all classes of the population.

Mr. St. Leon Dupuche, Secretary of the Democratic Parish Committee, announces the members of the Committee to assemble this at Hawkins' Saloon, Common street, to-morrow, Saturday, evening, at half-past 7 o'clock. See advertisement.

Infants.—Much suffering in these tender little heads of the human family might be alleged by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Homoeo's Cremo.—Whoever attempts to restore gray hair with the ordinary preparations, cannot choose between the tar-like dyes and the highly coloring fluids: both are dirty. Parker's VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is the only article in existence capable of changing gray hairs to their original color in a transparent, fragrant, bland, and infallible. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Missing Cotton Buyer.

The *Picayune* of yesterday publishes these particulars:

It is now beyond a doubt that George B. Shute, not Schuyler as published yesterday, a prominent cotton and produce buyer, has absconded with some $100,000 or more. He obtained from the Citizens' Bank $50,000 on five drafts of exchange for cotton which he never bought, borrowed a check from the brokers for $5,000 which he forgot to redeem, neglected to pay some $15,000 for flour purchased a few days ago, for which he had sold exchange. These are the losses to parties here of which we have heard.

We mention this circumstance again in this column as the best commentary upon the false errors which seem to have pervaded the mercantile community. Shute was one of our largest cotton buyers, and his recent conduct has been matched by heavy losses or recent shipments. From the information to hand, it appears that there are many more weak establishments on Carondelet street and its environs, and that we must look for a general smash among cotton houses.

This is far from correct. Not a single bill of exchange drawn by Shute has been protested. He has been absent in England until recently, and has operated very little in cotton of late. His conduct is not likely to lessen on this side, so far as his obligations here are concerned, for none of the bills have ever been returned protested. This circumstance does not look like a general smash among cotton houses.

Paternal Love Plastic.—A remark is attributed to the Queen of Prussia, which, in a conversation five years ago, which grew immediately to hostilities between Prussia and France as it bent to eliminate a bloodshed. Two princes sought the hand of the Princess Victoria, of Prussia, he said he had no choice whatever for war with France, and that part of the will not interfere with him in the performance of the great mission of humanity and of Germany. He added that it should ever be called to the field France in any time, she should not be drawn the sword, and not against the fatherland. We shall see whether this will be true.

Lord Chancellor Cairns' answer regarding Bazaine's escape was to the effect that no more for war was there any intention of bringing the matter to a trial, probably because the escape was connived at by the Government.

The New York Murder.

The New York papers are largely taken up with the mysterious murder of Mr. Benjamin Nathan, a prominent and wealthy Israelite of that city. This event, as has already been telegraphed, occurred on the night of the 26th, and up to the present writing the murderers are unknown. It is believed that more than one person was engaged in the commission of the crime.

The following facts are taken from the *World's* report of the murder, published in its issue of July 29:

Mr. Benjamin Nathan, the victim of this awful tragedy, was the representative of a leading Jewish family, the members of which have been, through their position, prominent in New York business circles and society. His father, Samuel Nathan, retired to the district Exchequer. He himself, and his brother, Mr. H. H. Nathan, had been for more than forty years among the first of our bankers and stock brokers. The late Mr. Washington and Frederick Nathan, worthily filled the position from which their father had virtually retired.

Another brother, Mr. Jonathan Nathan, who died a few years ago, was held in the highest regard by the circle in which he moved, as a lawyer of more than common ability and a man of rare and refined intellectual culture. Benjamin Nathan was born in this city, and was related by ties of consanguinity and marriage to several of the most distinguished Jewish families in the community. Judge Cardozo, Mr. M. Lazarus, and the Rabbin Julius J. Lyons are his brothers-in-law. Mr. Gratz Nathan, well known on Wall street and in the Gold Room, is his nephew. His late residence was one of the most spacious and elegant houses in Twenty-third street, one door west of Fifth avenue, and just opposite the private entrance of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. This was the scene of the sad, untimely taking off.

No man in the Israelitish community of this city was more influential or more respected than Mr. Nathan. His heart was as kind and generous as his brain was cool and clear. In all works of charity he was active without ostentation, nor were his sympathies only extended to the sufferers among his own people. In social life he was cordially liked and esteemed.

A jury of inquest having been called, the following facts were elicited:

Statement at Washington Nathan.

Coroner Rollins sent a request for Washington Nathan, who first discovered that the murder had been committed, to come and testify before the jury. The young gentleman soon appeared, bowed down with grief, and, in answer to the Coroner's interrogations, made the following statement.

The deceased was my father; I left him last night at my aunt's in Ninetieth street, at 7:30 o'clock; that was the last time I saw him alive; I came home about 12:15 o'clock this morning; locked the front door when I came up stairs, and put the head light out; I looked in father's room, which is on the second story front, where father sleeps, finding all quiet and dark. I closed the door slightly and went up to my room; the hall-room door leading to the landing was closed, this morning; a little after 4 o'clock, I came down to get a glass of water; I noticed his door was closed; I opened the door, supposing father overslept himself; did not see him in his bed; stepped to go into his dressing-room, and then discovered him lying on the floor of his room by the door communicating with the back room; weltering in his blood—[here the young man was overcome with grief, and for some time was unable to proceed]—I discovered he was dead; I gave the alarm; my brother came down; I ran down to the front door and discovered it partly open; I called a policeman, who came in and took charge of the case; I found the instrument here acquainted, called an "iron dog," down by the street door, lying between the inside and the outside doors; I discovered no other instrument of that nature around; the safe in the hall room was open; his key was in the safe; a gentleman, through whom I obtained my position, presented him to the Justice's office as engineer.

State of Louisiana vs. H. C. Warmoth, Register street, and William Baker and D. F. Kirby, Custom House, Collector's office.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Sadler, Justice of the Peace, parish of Orleans, duly commissioned and sworn as Justice of the Peace, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that on the evening of the 3d inst., 1870, between 9 and 10 o'clock, on the corner of St. Mary and Fulton streets, in this parish, he was violently assaulted, beaten and struck by H. C. Warmoth, William Baker and Louis F. Kirby, without any cause or provocation, and against the peace and dignity of the State.

Wherefore deponent charges the accused with assault and battery, and prays that they be arrested and dealt with according to law.

ERNEST GARDETTE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 4th day of August, 1870.

GEORGE W. SADLER,
1st Justice of the Peace of the Parish of Orleans.

A warrant was given to a Deputy Constable of the court for the arrest of Warmoth and the other accused. The officer found him in the course of the evening, produced the warrant and was furnished information that he was a prisoner. He declared that he "would not submit to the indignity of an arrest," and the officer left him, the instruction of the officer from the justice being not to take Warmoth into custody unless he submitted. Thus the affair stands at present.

Correction.—Inadvertently the name of the absconded cotton factor, referred to in the *Bee* yesterday, was written George H. Schuyler instead of George H. Shute, which is the correct name. It is not known whether he went or what direction he took, except that he left at the Jackson Railroad on Saturday afternoon.

Democratic Parish Committee.—Besides those mentioned in yesterday's paper we have obtained the names of new members of this committee, as follows:

First Ward—E. F. Barnhisle and Robert Booth.

Fourth Ward—F. C. Zacharie and John Kiervin.

Fifth Ward—A. P. Roux and Alfred Bellanger.

Ninth Ward—E. Waggaman and Phil. Power, Jr.

The Eleventh Ward will continue to be represented by its present members, Joseph Coolley and Louis Sicard, until November, when, under the constitution of the club, an election will be held for their successors.

Suicide of a Father to Disinherit His Daughter.—Frederick Wilcox, the half-brother of Mary Josephine Wineman, wife of Dr. H. J. Schaefer, has entered a suit in the Second District Court to disinherit her, on the grounds that by her marriage with a mulatto she has degraded the family name. The action is declared unjust by a number of persons, who say that the girl was married in the absence of the brother, and very badly treated. He is a colored man but seems to have resented her degradation, his signature to the affidavit being written in a clerk style. Mr. Wineman, through whom suit was entered, gave this information to the Justice's office as explained.

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The negro had been accosted on the street by a white man, who hired him to take the order and bring the goods, appointing Dumontel as the place of rendezvous. The parcel was made up, and the negro was instructed to wait at the confectionery on the white man. Hoffman, of the house of Messrs. Godchaux & Co., remained watching for a long time, but the swindler failed to meet the negro. Doubtless he had become aware that he was being spied upon, and knew that a trap had been set for him.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussian Details of the Saarbruck Engagement.

Diplomatic Circular of the Duke De Grammont.

North German Vessels Taking Refuge in English Ports.

Neutrality of Portugal Proclaimed.

Don Fernando Accepts the Spanish Throne.

The Marseillaise the National Air of France.

Proposed Expulsion of Germans from Paris.

Papal Committees Raising Recruits for the Protection of the Pope.

HOME NEWS.

No New Developments in the Nathan Murder Case.

A Michigan Colonel Marries a Negress in Mississippi.

The Indiana State Fair.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The Duke De Grammont has issued another circular reaffirming that the aggressive position originated in Berlin. France made every effort, on the contrary, compromised her disarmament. Count von Bismarck exposed his projects on Belgium and Holland, but the Czar of Russia, and gives details which the Duke De Grammont temporarily withholds. The Duke concludes that, owing to the falsehoods which the Emperor has already uttered through fear, he has lost all claims to be believed hereafter.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The heights taken by the French army in the vicinity of Metz by the railway approaches to Treves, hence the importance of the conquest.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Napoleon makes the Marseillaise the national air of France.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The *Journal Officiel* has published the diplomatic circular of the Duke De Grammont on disarmament. The document, after refuting the assertions of Count Von Bismarck, terminates thus: "If Europe remains armed—if a million of men are kept under the colors, which it can't be denied that the preponderating force of Prussia's army has rendered all ideas of disarmament vain—we cannot help giving as example. Her conduct is explained by the fact that at that hour Prussia was almost entirely reduced to her military resources, the Cabinet at Berlin was secretly organizing the candidature of a Prussian Prince for the throne of Spain as necessitating the fall of Napoleon. Whatever calumnies the Federal Chancellor may invent we fear not. He has lost the right to be believed, by the conscience of Europe and history will say whether Prussia sought this war by inflicting upon France, at a time when she was preoccupied with the development of her political institutions, an outrage no nation could accept without incurring contempt."

Paris, Aug. 4—3:30 P. M.—The official statement of the Bank of France shows a decrease in the metallic reserve of 47,000,000 francs for the week ending yesterday. Bonds unchanged. Rentes advanced to 67 francs 85 centimes.

Metz, Aug. 4.—Fourteen Prussian soldiers captured at the attack on Saarbruck shamed through this city late yesterday afternoon. Part of them were on their way to Belmont and part to Thionville, where they will be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

Brest, Aug. 4.—The steamship Lafayette has arrived.

Paris, Aug. 4.—Belgium is negotiating for a new line of steamers, to take the place of the German Lloyds and Hamburg lines.

London, Aug. 4.—A decree declaring the neutrality of Portugal has been published.

London, Aug. 4.—Diplomatic information received from France, giving assurance that France would respect the neutrality of Belgium, has greatly relieved the City. Bank raised the rate of interest for political effect.

Paris, Aug. 4.—The House of Commons a member gave notice that he should question the Government regarding its intentions regarding Belgium.

London, Aug. 4.—The ports of England are rapidly filling with North German vessels anxious to escape the French cruisers.

A circular lately appeared from Senor Segosta defending Spain as being innocent of the cause of the trouble between France and Prussia. The document has been well received.

London, Aug. 4.—A deputation from Newfoundland, asking that troops be allowed to remain as a defence against the Canadian Fenian raid, was informed that the colonies must depend upon themselves.

Berlin, Aug. 4.—The Prussian Government furnishes the following details of the affair at Saarbruck: A feeble garrison of Saarbruck. The French advanced in three columns.

The Prussians then retired to a position north of Saarbruck to observe the French movements.

In spite of the use of the mitrailleuse the French suffered very heavy losses, were only two officers and one hundred men. There are supposed more serious. Our troops were admirably cool.

London, Aug. 4.—The meetings for the abolition of slavery in the colonies have been resumed.

Lisbon, Aug. 4.—It is reported that Don Fernando has accepted the proffer of the Crown of Spain.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—The Chambers meet August 9th.

Brussels, Aug. 4.—Jacobs has been appointed Minister of Finance. Baron Pamberger in charge of the Department of Foreign Works at Justice, and has other duties as President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Hon. Joseph Segar, of Virginia, cannot Hon. Geo. Bliss, of New York, Segar was arrested and admitted to bail in five thousand dollars.

Internal revenue receipts to-day one million.

Customs receipts for the week ending Saturday three and one quarter millions.

Spain is necessarily neutral. Spanish naval vessels for transportation of troops rather than pay higher rates for coasting.

Attorney General Ackerman declines addressing the Southern Republican club to-night, as he would have to allude to the Georgia case, which comes before him in his judicial capacity. It is understood that Ackerman will give an opinion on the case this fall.

Washington, August 4.—Private Dispatches from Belmont and from Talonville, state that all the prisoners captured yesterday at Saarbruck were to be imprisoned. The Prussian wounded have been cared for the same as the French.

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