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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCEE'S CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street 185

THE COURSE OF TRADE.

A large portion and a very valuable portion of the trade hitherto tributary to this market has been, since the close of the war, transferred to other cities. The condition of affairs brought down into the Mississippi valley, merchants and capitalists and adventurers who at once set to work to turn the course of trade up the Mississippi river. For the first time in the history of the country, steamboats began to carry cotton up stream. When the railroads in Tennessee and Mississippi were repaired, they were also made one of to open up mercantile connections with Western and Eastern markets, and the work of turning our products northward has never ceased since that time, but has gone on steadily and with increasing volume. The drummers and agents of Eastern and Western wholesale houses have penetrated every river and bayou in Arkansas and Louisiana and Mississippi and have routed the agents of our own dealers by their superior energy and address or by the superior advantages they were enabled to offer. St Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville have managed to draw away from New Orleans a large and lucrative business and successful competitors with us in a section of country not more than a hundred and fifty miles distant from this city. If the merchants of New Orleans do not bestir themselves and commence at once a system of close competition with rival markets, they will find themselves divested year by year of the business they have heretofore had. By a system of through freights and other arrangements known to railroad men and other common carriers, our Western and Eastern competitors are enabled to contend successfully for the trade hitherto carried on in New Orleans and in fact beat our merchants out of sight. They enforced the latter with the greatest ease. How they are enabled to do this we are not sufficiently acquainted with the details of trade to say. We can imagine several reasons for it and they are perhaps not very far out of the way. We suppose our local dealers cannot buy down goods at as low prices as the dealers of Louisville, Cincinnati and St. Louis can buy them down in those cities. The cost of doing business in New Orleans is from twenty five to fifty per cent greater than in those cities. Time is a very important element in business nowadays, and New Orleans is from five to ten days farther off from the foreign shipper than New York or any city on the Atlantic seaboard. The expenses of the port are greater than any other on the coast of America. This accounts for such an article as coffee for instance, being cheaper in New York than in New Orleans and cheaper even in St. Louis. The rent of buildings in this city are altogether too high and our landlords are largely to blame for driving away our trade.

We have been informed by a retired merchant of this city who has been traveling lately in the middle and Northern portions of Mississippi, that the country dealers there have generally opened up correspondence with St. Louis and obtain their supplies of goods in that market. He named several articles belonging to the leading branches of business as having been built up in his own knowledge from five to fifteen per cent cheaper in St. Louis than they could have been bought in New Orleans. He was in fact able to add to the "prices current" and the invoices of goods which these Mississippi country merchants had received from their Western correspondents, and he learned that business connections with New York were rapidly forming. This state of things he informs us, exists previokmly near New Orleans.

It is unreasonable readers cannot be ignorant of these facts, and we think it behooves them to lend a hand in devising measures, if the thing be possible, whereby this city can carry on the contest with her rivals with some show of equality since it needs no wise sure to predict the downfall of this great entrepot. We have no desire to be called croakers, but it is impossible to close our eyes and shut our ears to what is now going on.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME OF THE STEAMER CRESCE.—We call the attention of excursionists and visitors to the watering places on the Gulf coast to the following changes in the trips of this favorite packet. The Crescent will ply and her trips to Pascagoula every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, instead of only Wednesday and Saturdays as heretofore, touching at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs, and leaving the Lake-end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the train which leaves the Grand street depot at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Ship Island trips are discontinued.

The Creole, as we have had occasion to know, by provided at all the accommodations that are desirable for making passengers comfortable, and is commanded by Capt Charles Walker, one of the most experienced, careful and gentlemanly officers in the trade. Excursionists can remain on board, if so disposed, without extra charge other than for the round trip, the tickets for which are eight dollars. Apply at Percy Marcy, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole.

ST ALPHONSUS SCHOOL.—We are indebted to the young lady graduates of this institution for a complimentary note of invitation to attend the examination and exhibition of the school in St Alphonsus Hall, on Friday and Tuesday evening, the 23d and 27 h inst. Some of us will endeavor to be present in response to the invitation.

WONDERFUL!—Henry Weber, No. 19 West 11th Street, who is on a visit to the West, was attacked with severe illness from drinking impure water. He was despaired of, and it was thought that he must die. His wife was immediately sent for, and in a day or two was at his bedside. Having herself seen the beneficial results from the use of PLANTATION BITTERS, she insisted upon their being administered to him, which was done, in quantities prescribed by the attending physician. The result was almost as if by magic, and in one half hour from the time they were given her husband was out of danger, and by a moderate use of them three or four times a day, he was soon able to resume his journey to his home. This is but one case of many thousands that we know of.

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

GEN HALLECK'S CHIEF ENGINEER—The Pacific Railroad—A friend of Gen Halleck in this city has received a letter, written in the Gen's bed just after his arrival at Louisville, Ky., in which he says that his party reached Chicago in five days and seven hours from San Francisco, including time lost by the road in reaching Louisville, his family having gone on to Saratoga. The General speaks in high terms of the railroad, which he says is in excellent condition, except 50 miles near Wasatch, which is in a bad shape. The accommodations are all reasonably satisfactory, but are not high in price. The rates of fare also he considers to high to induce people that they have been reduced since he was there, which is the fact. The great inducement to people at present, though very dear, is getting decent accommodations are almost only the price. In a single section for two persons costs $150 and eight dollars are an extra charge for extra care for emigrants or poor people, which is a mistake; and the twenty cents charged for each pound of extra baggage will, for instance, drive Lucy Hale to a steamer at Cairo. Gen Halleck is now at New Orleans, but will make his head quarters at Louisville, Ky.—*San Francisco Alta, July 3.*

KINDNESS AND IMPARTIALITY.—The President has in his conversations with several prominent Mississippians, said, we have heard, that he should carefully consult Generals Ames and Reynolds, in their respective assignment, for an election in Mississippi and Texas, to insure "entire fairness and impartiality."—*Washington dispatch, July 8th.*

We do not know what is essential point to explain to Governor Ames and Reynolds what is his construction also what must be their idea of the requirements of "entire fairness and impartiality." "Let everything be fair and impartial," he will say, "but don't forget that there can be no fairness or impartiality if the Conservatives are permitted to carry the elections. You will best do it that you bring about a fair and impartial triumph of my party."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

The removal of the capital of the United States is gravely discussed by the Chicago *Tribune* with as much earnestness as if a bill to that effect had passed Congress, and the deed itself so to the new site has been referred to the people to determine at the polls. The *Tribune* says the choice lies between Cincinnati, Chicago, Memphis and St Louis, and votes in favor of St. Louis, after showing the advantages and disadvantages of the several cities mentioned.

Among the presents sent to prominent men of the country by a Mexican, is a silver call bell for Reverdy Johnson. In put the presentation of this article to Reverdy somewhat "theatrical." Ward has left it to a good deal like presenting a retired hangman with a noosed rope.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,805.

Burning of the Point Clear Hotel.

We take these particulars from the Mobile *Evening News* of Wednesday:

Last night about midnight a fire broke out in the bake-room of the kitchen of the Hotel. There being no earthly means of putting out the fire, and a stiff and powerful Northwest breeze blowing at the time, the flames spread with terrible rapidity and burnt with such fury that none could get near them; and the consequence was the entire destruction of the main building, with its whole furniture, stock, and to many instances the baggage of the boarders. At the time of the breaking out of the fire there were some 150 persons at the Hotel—most of whom escaped at Short's, while a few came to to the city.

The portage to the east of the hotel was also destroyed; and the only buildings saved were the bar-room, billiard-room, ten-pin alley and a small cottage; but the wharves and steamers were fortunately uninjured.

The Beach is described as strewn with wrecks of charred and ruined furniture.

There were no lives lost; but the bell boy of the hotel jumped from the third story window and broke his arm. In this leap for life, he was lucky enough to escape with no other injury.

The loss we are unable to estimate, but endeavor to have it at the earliest possible moment.

The unexpected destruction of this delightful watering place will be a great blow to the summer population of our city, as well as a great loss to the owners of the property.

LATER.—Since the above was written, we learn that nearly all the effects of the guests were saved. Also all the linen of the hotel, and most of the furniture. This was mainly effected through the exertions of Capt Pete Murray, of the Planter, Capt Jim Stewart, of the Fountain, and Mr. Jim Martin, porter of the hotel. There was no confusion, ample time being allowed the inmates to vacate. The building was insured for $15,000 in the following offices: $2000 in the North British and Mercantile, $2000 in the Hartford, and $5000 in the Home Insurance Company. The rent was insured for $1000 in the North British and Mercantile Company. The furniture was insured for $11,100, equally divided in the following companies: North British and Mercantile, Home, and Manhattan.

The *Register* of Thursday comments as follows on this occurrence:

The destruction of this property is most untimely. The season had fairly opened, with the best prospects of being successful, and many of our citizens had made their arrangements to pass the summer. A number of New Orleans families were also settled down in the fine and comfortable rooms of the hotel for the season, and others were daily expected. It will be a sad disappointment to many—for while there are other pleasant summer resorts on the Eastern shore there is but one "Point Clear."

The main body of the extensive edifice is gone—swept to the ground by the devouring element, and all due in little over an hour's time. The kitchen and bar rooms and the independent dormitory department, which is called Texas, and contains, we believe, some sixteen rooms, are all that is left of the spacious hotel. The destruction came just at the moment when it was about to recover its *prestige* as a watering place—but during the war. We are glad to learn that the hotel edifice was covered for an amount adequate to protect its owners, and the keepers of the hotel were prudent enough to cover their furniture with a saving policy. We trust the proprietor will see proper to reinvest his insurance money in a new and better hotel—for Point Clear is an institution that cannot be spared in the economy, sanitary and pleasurable of Mobile. With a good house and Col. Boyd to run it there is money in the enterprise.

From Quachita Parish.

The Monroe (La.) *Telegraph* of the 14th has the following items

CROP PROSPECTS.—Since our notice of the crops two weeks ago, this section of the country has been pretty generally visited by copious showers of rain. The weather, for the same interval, has been all that the farmers could possibly require, and they have employed it to great excellent effect.

The corn on the river is almost made, and may be considered safe from any further serious injury from a drought. It is generally believed that the yield will be abundant for all home purposes.

Cotton finishes luxuriantly under the happy influence of seasonable rains, a July sun and good tillage. If the worms do not come, or even delay their appearance until the middle of September, the planters will have plenty to do to get out their cotton and get it to market by Christmas.

SUPREME COURT.—The Monroe annual term of the Supreme Court of the State, for 1869, began here on Monday last. Present—Chief Justice Ludeling, and Associate Justices Taliaferro and Howell. Judge Howe arrived on Tuesday, and it is understood that Justice Wyly will reach here to day.

Forty penitentiary convicts arrived here Tuesday having been sent up to work on the N. L. and T Railroad, making sixty in the aggregate now employed on the road. One of the numbers shipped, made his escape Monday night, in route, jumping overboard.

The Case of Yerger.

(From the Chicago Times.)

It is decently to be hoped that Chief Justice Chase will decide the case of Yerger, who has petitioned for a writ of habeas corpus to take him from the custody of the military commission before which he is now on trial, on its merits, and not upon a technicality. In delaying a decision on the McCardle case, the chief justice manifested an unwillingness to bring himself and the Supreme Court into collision with the military bills.

This unwillingness may not have arisen from want of courage to perform his duty as judge, but from consideration of public policy which appealed to the chief justice to make a postponement in the case just, and for the best interests of the people. There were many circumstances to induce such a view at the time which do not now exist. The South has concluded to accept the congressional policy of reconstruction, and its validity in the case of Yerger will only be questioned on the simple point of the authority of military courts over persons not in the land or naval forces, in time of peace.

A decision upon this point will not affect the general working of the military bills. Should it be adverse to their validity, it will only determine that persons accused of crime shall, in all cases, if the accused be not in the land or naval forces be tried by the civil authorities. In the great majority of cases, they are now so tried in Mississippi, and there is no good reason in law or fact why Yerger should be made an exception to the general rule.

If his application be denied and his admission be accompanied with the acknowledgment that he will have a fair trial before the military commission, in which every rule and usage of law established for the defense of prisoners in civil courts should be accorded him, these facts will not affect the principle involved in his case. That principle is the right of every man accused of crime to be tried according to the law of the land.

How could a trial be conducted, and what rights shall be granted the accused, the Constitution of the United States does declare in such plain, and so correct a manner, that there can be no misunderstanding of it.

Shall the supreme law of the land be obeyed? Shall a man be condemned for his life be given the benefit of provisions intended for the protection of every person who may claim the shield of that law? Shall questions like these be disposed to the sole of partisanship?

The Jackson (Mississippi) *Clarion* of the 14th says.

The testimony in the case of Mr. E M Yerger, on trial before the Military Commission, was closed yesterday. The argument by counsel will be submitted on Monday. We are compelled to omit the testimony of Dr. Kells to-day for want of room; it will appear, however, in our issue of Sunday, and occupy the balance of the testimony as rapidly as possible, endeavoring to complete it in next Thursday's paper.

Coffee on the Rampage.

NEGROES RUNNING THE CITY GOVERNMENT AT WASHINGTON CAPITAL.

(Washington City Special Correspondence of the New York Herald)

Quite a scene occurred late this afternoon on what is called Texas row. Two establishments, somewhat the worse for liquor, entered a drinking saloon, a few doors from the National Intelligencer, and the bartender was demanded to be served with two whisky straights. The barkeeper informed them that they could not be accommodated, whereupon they commenced to curse and damn, not only the barkeeper, the proprietor, and the establishment, but the entire white race. "You won't serve colored men with drink, won't you? We'll show you whether you will or not. We've got this town now, mayor, aldermen, jury, and everything else, and by jiminy we'll make you treat us right," said the darkies, using all the while the vilest oaths and curses. The proprietors of the drinking saloon behaved with great moderation under the circumstances, not wishing to be disturbed or replying to the darkies, who with three to one present, and there renewed their demonstrations of the white race. In the meantime quite a crowd had gathered about the darkies, but no one attempted to interfere. After evening their rage in words for some time, the men proceeded to another bar-room close by, one of them entered in a blustering way, while the other remained at the door. Some five or six white men followed the darky into the bar room, to witness the scene. The darky went up to the bar and insolently demanded a drink, which was refused by the barkeeper. Then up to the darky gave free vent to his rage, using the most disgusting language. The result was that he was knocked down, but whether by the barkeeper or somebody else is unknown. He was sent spinning out of the bar room, and accompanied by his companion went in search of some policemen. In a short time he returned with three policemen, but as he could not identify the person who struck and knocked him down, the police mediators contented themselves with ordering the darkies to return with colored reinforcements and clean out the drinking-shops all along the row.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., delivered the oration at Quincy, Mass., on Monday last. He is reported to have censured the tendency to centralization in our government, the disgusting office seeking at Washington, and the stock-gambling at New York; to have applauded those citizens who rise above party lines and think for themselves, and to have demanded respect, above all things, for independence of thought and action.—*Ex.*

It is said that Gen. Hancock has intimated in a letter to a friend in Pennsylvania, that he might be induced to resign his commission in the army and accept the Democratic nomination for Governor of that State, should it be tendered him.

One murder in the South creates more excitement among Northern people than ten murders in the North. The reason is that one murder in the South is more uncommon than ten in the North.—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Margaret's New Bakery Enterprise.—We are gratified to notice that Mrs Margaret Haughery, the proprietress of the establishment in this city so long and favorably known as "Margaret's Bakery," and a lady renowned for her devotion to the cause of charity, has enlarged her enterprise, with her usual commendable spirit and energy.

Those who daily have occasion to pass on Front Levee street, (near Peters) above Poydras, must have noticed the improvements going on since November last—the erection of a large building intended for Mrs. Haughery's new bakery. In noticing it our object is to call the attention of our merchants, of families, and of the trade in general, to the fact that the work of improvement is done, and that during the early part of the coming week the bakery will be in full operation and ready to supply bread of *full weight* and crackers of all descriptions to those who may favor the establishment with their orders.

Mrs. Haughery has had put up under the superintendence of the patentee, Mr. Hosea Ball, a "Keel Oven," with all the accessories, capable of converting into bread 110 barrels of flour in twenty hours, or serving five barrels flour into crackers in ten hours. It is probably the largest establishment in this line of business in the United States, and her labors being devoted exclusively to acts of charity, we gladly recommend the encouragement of a home institution, and advise not only a call at her bakery but at the stands which she has established for general convenience in all the markets of the city.

The River Front Question.—The City Council Exposed.—The City Council having been enjoined at the suit of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, from selling or leasing to Mr. Charles Morgan a portion of the river front, which the company claims the privilege of using, were permitted by the court to act in the matter subject to the instructions of the court. Accordingly, an ordinance which had passed the Lower Board granting the Council selling certain privileges to Mr. Morgan, was concurred in by the Upper Board at the last meeting, but an amendment was added which required again the action of the Lower Board.

Since this action Judge Lauzenhout construing it as a contempt of his orders has upon a supplemental petition of the Railroad Company granted an injunction as follows:

State of Louisiana, Fifth District Court for the Parish of Orleans.—The State of Louisiana to the city of New Orleans, through John H. Conway, Mayor, its officers, agents, and all persons claiming under them.

The New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad vs. the City of New Orleans—You are hereby commanded, enjoined and restrained in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Fifth District Court of the Parish of Orleans, from hindering or otherwise interfering with the petitioners herein, the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, in the occupation, in the manner indicated in the petition herein, of the lands described in the petition, and in the Fifth Ward, Water and Calliope streets, and 280 feet easterly from Water street, and bounded by Canal, Delta and Poydras streets, and a line parallel to and 150 feet easterly from Delta street, and a line further adjudged to constitute the right of east planlift the same.

And you are so to remain enjoined and restrained until the final hearing of this cause.

CHAS LEAUMONT, Judge.

The Regatta of the Crescent City Yacht Club.—There was another large attendance at the regatta of this city yesterday, at the Lake-end of the New Shell Road, though not as large as the day before, owing doubtless to the somewhat unpromising appearance of the weather about one o'clock, the hour appointed for the sports to begin.

There were ten entries, the boats starting at one o'clock with a very light wind from the South-east. During the first round the wind shifted to light puffs to every point of the compass, but increased in force during the second round sails had to be reefed, and some of them storm rigged. The Lizzie and Sindbad had previously withdrawn, after losing the first stake boat on the second round. After the turning of the second stake boat on this round the wind blew up accompanied with a heavy shower, during which all hands were compelled to resort to reefing. Mr Howard, it will be seen below, again carried off the principal prize, he seems destined to become as noted as a *catcher* as he is as a *lottery man*. His boats were capitally manned and in good trim, consequently he was the fourth Nipkins, coming in ahead with but single reefed sails, fairly weathering a gale that was calculated to swamp a much larger craft. The wind subsided as the Corrine came in, the winner of her class.

The following is the summary of the interesting contest as announced by the judges, Messrs Lyman Dudley, E. S. Dicker, and J. D. Hugger.

First Class, Prize $250—Protos, entered by C. T Howard, sailed by J. Clements; length 27 feet six inches. Time 5.10 00 Lizzie, entered by E. P. Raresbide, sailed by C Boots; length 25½; withdrew after passing first stake boat second round.

Second Class, Prize $100—Xiphias, entered by C. T. Howard, sailed by M. Green; length 21 11. Time—2.29 00 Corrine, entered by E. Winterbourn, sailed by J. Paine; length 21 6. Time 4.38 20 Sindbad, entered by E. S Dicker, sailed by D. Weatherhead; length 21 11; withdrawn after passing first stake boat second time.

Third Class, Prize $75—Cortine, entered by A. M. Fortier, sailed by J. Kearney; length 17 11, time 5.16 11. Lizzie, entered by J. Howard, sailed by R. Caillaret; length 17 5. Time 5.30 00.

Fourth Class, Prize $50—Harlequin, entered by J. Hinger, sailed by A Campbell; length 16 4. Time 5.58 30. C. Wolfe, entered by L. Dudley, sailed by J. Walker; length 16 2; time 6.3 10 Lurley, entered by J. W. Ogbeld, sailed by F. Bonnet; length 15 4, no time, came in just at dark.

So closed the regatta of the Crescent City Yacht Club. Most of the boats are expected to appear at the regatta next Monday at Bay St Louis.

The Pontiac Magazine Information.—Judge Lizardi, of the Fourth Criminal District Court, has dissolved the injunction issued out by the court against Messrs C. T. Burdecke and others, seeking to restrain them from storing powder in quantities greater than 100 pounds, anywhere, except in the magazine located out by the city, and situated below the city.

Mr. Destrehan, for the defendants, argued the premises of the city in the matter were equal to those of the Slaughter-house monopoly in their attempts to control the business of slaughtering in New Orleans, and that the complaint of the defendants at great expense for their own purposes were so properly situated, being in Algiers, and as little dangerous to the city community as the city proper, and as little calculated to work any injury.

Counterfeiting.—About 9 o'clock, Thursday night, a man named Henry Morton was arrested in Lafayette by Officer Levecq, by officer Ryan, charged with passing counterfeit Treasury notes. When taken into custody, several spurious bills were found in his possession. He no doubt came off the boat the day before, for several weeks past, have been engaged in circulating this spurious currency. A good deal of which is unfortunately in circulation.

Destructive Fire on St. Thomas Street.—About 1½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a two-story frame house at the corner of Race and St Thomas streets, the lower portion of which is occupied by Mr. Fagan as a grocery, the upper floor being a dwelling.

The Fire Department were speedily on the ground, but owing to the great scarcity of water but little resistance could be offered to the devouring element.

The building was quickly enveloped, the flames spreading rapidly to five other one-story frame tenements. All of this property was wholly destroyed. The six houses belonged to Mr. Claudio Fonro, who is absent from the city, and were leased to Mr Fagan. We were unable to ascertain whether they are insured or not.

Mr. Fagan, who is absent, is insured, but for what amount we could not learn. A grocery double tenement house, Nos. 180 and 182 St. Thomas street, owned by Mr. McCue, was next ignited and consumed.

One side was occupied by him as a grocery, and the other as a dwelling. He is insured in the Home Mutual office for $4000—$2000 on his stock and $2000 on the buildings.

The houses were not insured until they departed to the adjoining house, No 184, owned and occupied by Mr Jeremiah O'Keefe. This building is insured in the Sun Mutual office for $2000.

Boxing Fines.—Henry Schouler, the owner of a fruit-stand, on Poydras street, for accommodation, lined one hundred dollars for the violation of ordinance No. 1209, section 32, of which the following is an extract:

"No house licensed under this ordinance, unless with the consent of the Mayor, shall be transferable, and every person transferring such or accepting such transfer, shall not only be liable for the license for the whole year, but also to a fine of one hundred dollars for each offence, and the license so transferred shall be of no effect."

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The following sentences were passed yesterday by Judge Abell:

Wm Dudley, colored, who bid himself in a grocery and stole $60, one year hard labor in the Penitentiary.

Thos H. Kidder, manager of the Waverley House, plead guilty to an assault; paid $30 fine.

John L. Coates, charged and plead guilty of obtaining money under false pretences; one month Parish Prison.

Officer Charles Nebin, who was convicted of false imprisonment, but proved himself an off per of first-rate conduct, was sentenced to one hour in the Parish Prison, a fine of $50, or ten additional days.

Thos Francis, who stole some clothes from Maria Peterson on the 1st of June, four months in the Parish Prison.

Wm Schultz, who on the 17th of June stole a mahogany chair, worth $7, from J. H. Brodie, three months in the Parish Prison.

Coroner's Inquest.—An investigation was held Friday morning by Coroner Aetis, assisted by Capt Badger, of the Second Distripolice, upon the body of Mr. M. A. Patterson, found dead at 27 Bourbon street.

The evidence showed that the deceased had been for several months in this city, and had been under the care of a rather elderly gentleman who occupied an adjoining room. The parties, to all outward appearance, stood upon a respectable footing

On Friday the lady, who was twenty-eight years of age, and who is described as fine looking, died from premature labor, and under such circumstances as warranted the belief of the neighbors that an abortion had been produced.

The Coroner, City Physician and Captain Badger now visited the corpse and found that the body was already embalmed—arsenic and other substances having been used which made a post mortem examination a matter of some danger. The verdict finally given was that death was caused by hemorrage of the womb, resulting from congestive chills.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 16.—At Lurgan, Ireland, on the 12th inst., an Orange mob were pelted with stones. They retaliated by utterly destroying seventeen houses occupied by Catholics. The wood work of the buildings and the furniture were carried into the street and burned. At latest advices order was restored.

At *Newry* the Orange Hall was attacked by a party of Catholics. The occupants fired on the assailants, who were driven off, leaving three badly wounded.

Havana, July 13.—via Key West, July 15.—Advices from Nuevitas to 10th inst. report the cholera diminishing, but the vomito had appeared among the troops.

According to the new organization of the parties in Congress, Sickles is the only one of the Generals in the army, of whom Gen Jordan is one, and holds command of the entire Eastern or Bayano Department, while Gen. Ignacio Agramonte is the other, and Commander of the Central Department.

The Spaniards are endeavoring to ignore the manner in which their detachment of soldiers was recently captured at Sabana Nueva.

It was rumored that Quesada has ordered the officers captured to be shot in retaliation for the execution of the patriot prisoners.

Further particulars of the fight near Bayamo have been received. The Spanish forces numbered 500 men, and were surprised by the insurgents under Francisco Castello, ambuscaded behind palm groves.

The Spaniards rallied and repulsed fire for half an hour, the marines being afraid of the *machetes* carried by the Cubans, refused to obey an order to charge bayonets, and the insurgents, despite the superior numbers of the enemy, retired across an open field in perfect order, firing in view of the Spaniards, and inflicting severe loss on them; but one patriot was wounded. The marines fell back to Nuevitas so exhausted by the effects of the climate that many of them were carried into the city on stretchers.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 16—Evening.—Consols 93⅝. Bonds quiet. 8⅞.

Liverpool, July 16—Evening —Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 12½; middling Orleans 13¼. Sales 10,000 bales.

London, July 16.—Sugar 29s 9d, on the spot, and 28s 3d afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 16—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 34½ to 34¾c. Sales 700 bales.

Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn and dull, yellow Southern $1 01. Mess Pork $33 37½ to 32 50. Lard a shade easier, kettle, 19½ to 20½c. Whisky quiet, Western $1 05½. Naval Stores and Rosin dull.

New York, July 16.—Money steady at 7. Discounts dull. Sterling quiet. Gold 136.

Mobile, July 16.—Cotton receipts for the week 236 bales, exports coastwise 1242 bales; stock on hand 3233 bales; sales for the week 530 bales; sales to day 30 bales; low middlings nominally 30c; receipts to day 38 bales.

Memphis, July 16.—Cotton receipts 81 bales; exports 22 bales; week's receipts 254 bales; exports 204 bales; stock 583 bales.

Louisville, July 16.—Superfine Flour $4 25. Grain unchanged. Groceries steady and unsettled. Tobacco—sales 113 hhds at $4 70 to $15 25. Pork $33.—Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear ribs 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Lard 19½c. Hams 20½c. Sight exchange $1.

Cincinnati, July 16—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 75c. Whisky $1. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16¼c. Bulk Meats 13 to 13¼c. Lard 19 to 19¼c. Pork $33. Groceries unchanged and quiet.

St. Louis, July 16.—Flour $5 25 to $5 50. Wheat $1 20 to $1 23. Corn 90c to $1 05. Oats 72 to 75c. Rye $1 18 to $1 20. Whisky $1 03 $1 05. Groceries unchanged. Pork $33 25 to $33 50. Bulk shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 17½c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Hams 21 to 22c. Lard 18 to 18½c.

Chicago, July 16.—Flour $4 50 to $6. Wheat $1 31¼. Corn 83c. Oats 66½c. Rye $1 05. Barley $1 40 to $1 50. Highwines $1. Pork $33 25. Lard 18¾ to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, July 16.—River rising, with 7 feet in the canal.

St. Louis, July 16.—River receding.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest-Pass, July 16—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind S. S. E. and fresh.

No arrivals nor departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, July 16.—Cubans here have advices to the 8th inst.

The forces under Quesada report having captured a scouting party near San Miguel, sent out by Gen. Letona, from Nuevitas, numbering seventy five men.

A body of Cubans, numbering 300, encamped on Sagua la Grande river, near the town of that name, were attacked by the Spanish under Gen. Trialfo.

The Spaniards were three times repulsed and compelled to retire, leaving a portion of their baggage and killed upon the field.

The Cuban loss was thirty five in killed and wounded.

An engagement is reported at La Esperanza, in which the Spanish troops were defeated.

Under direction of the Volunteer Junta the property of Cubans suspected of sympathy with the insurrection is being seized and confiscated.

Families are driven from their homes and houses given up to pillage.

New York, July 16.—The Erie train which left Jersey City at 4 o'clock on Thursday evening, collided with a freight train. Six or 8 were burned.

Nine persons were killed, six of whom burned to death. Partial list report no Southerners.

London, July 16.—Noon.—Consols 93⅝. Bonds 8⅞.

Liverpool, July 16.—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12¾; middling Orleans 13¼. 10,000 bales. Sales for the week 73,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales are for speculation and 8000 for exportation. Stock 382,000 bales, of which 210,000 bales are American. Flour 25s.

Liverpool, July 16—Afternoon —Stock of Cotton afloat 657,000 bales, of which 27,000 are American.

Manchester advices less favorable, quieting dullness. Red Western Wheat 9s 3d. Tallow 45s 3d.

Havre, July 16.—Cotton quiet and steady.

New York, July 16—Noon—Stocks steady. Money 7. Sterling 109⅝. Gold 136⅝. Sales of '62, 121¼; Louisiana, old, 88; Levee 76.

New York, July 16—Noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unchanged. Corn firm. Pork quiet at $32 25. Lard dull. Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 34¾c to 34¾c. Freights dull.

Cairo, July 16.—Passed up, Belle Memphis, New Era, Kellogg and Emma No. 3. Down, Baltic. River fell 6 inches.

Southwest Pass, July 16.—Noon.—Barometer 29.75. Wind south east and light. No arrivals. Sailed, steamship Alhambra and schooner Lucella.

The French Empire.

THE STORY OF M. SCHNEIDER'S RESIGNATION.

Paris (June 26) Correspondence London Times

It was reported for the last two or three days that M Schneider would succeed M. Walewski as President of the Legislative Body, and who was recently nominated a second time, but tendered his resignation. The report was well founded. Baron Jerome David, who has been President of the Chamber, and who had to preside when M Schneider was ill or absent, is one of the principal, if not the principal leader of the section of the majority known as Ancienne or Reactionaire, and it was commonly believed that he would be the successor of M Schneider, who is more disposed to liberal measures. A sort of rivalry has grown up between the two, and the resignation undoubtedly Baron Jerome David were believed to be more in favor at the Tuileries than the liberal deputy of Le Creusot. Baron David is a Republican. He was Captain in a regiment of the line, and orderly officer to the late Prince Jerome, with whom he was so especial favorite. He returned as the Government candidate in the general elections of 1857, 1863, and 1863. The nomination of Baron Jerome David to the post of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor was judged by the public generally as an indication that his Arcadian policy has prevailed over the moderate one of Schneider, who was supposed to be his rival, and it, in fact, produced a very unfavorable impression on the parliamentary party, to do away with that impression that the following correspondence has been published.

PARIS, June 21.—*Sire*: In order to serve your Majesty I have never taken into account my personal convenience nor my personal interests. But the Emperor will understand, I hope, that I attach more value to the sentiments of which I have always given him proof, than to allow the moral authority which is so necessary to the President of the Legislative Body to suffer any material shock.

The nomination at this moment of the Baron Jerome David as Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor, coming after the decree of the 19th, moreover, in the present circumstances, is a silent reproach which obliges me to pray the Emperor to accept my resignation of the high functions which he has kindly deigned to confer upon me.

I am, with the most profound respect, the very humble and very obedient servant and faithful subject of your Majesty.

SCHNEIDER.

To this the Emperor has given the following reply.

CAMP DE CHALONS, June 21.

My Dear M Schneider—I cannot accept the resignation you offer me in your letter of this day, which I received only yesterday.

At the moment when I gave you a fresh proof of my confidence and my estimation of the services which you have rendered to the country and my Government, it is painful to me to be compelled to do anything affecting your dignity, or weakening the moral authority which it is necessary to your as President of the Legislative body. The promotion to the rank of Grand Officer of the Legion of Honor of Baron Jerome David has not, in fact, the character which you attribute to it. It is the just recompense of a career honorably filled, and the realization of a promise given last year, and of which, I believe, you were aware. Neither can I admit that this promotion has, in public opinion, the significance which you appear to attach to it.

The policy of my Government is manifested with sufficient clearness to prevent any mistake about it. After, as before, the election I will continue the work which it has undertaken—viz. the reconciling strong authority with liberal institutions.

I count upon your devotedness to aid me in the accomplishment of that task.

Believe, my dear M. Schneider, in my sincere friendship,

M Schneider has withdrawn his resignation.

NATCHITOCHES PARISH.—The *Times* of Natchitoches of the 10th, says:

THE CROPS.—Under the influence of the hot weather of the week, cotton is growing rapidly and doing well. We hear no talk of caterpillars. The cotton crop, we hear, next, will be sufficient to meet the wants of the parish, but none in excess.

The Cleveland *Leader* has been considering the prospects in regard to the next Ohio Legislature, and it makes the following estimate: Democrats, 38; doubtful 12. The Senate, it thinks, will contain 20 Democrats, 12 Republicans to 18 Democrats, and there may be gains of other members.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 16, 1869.

The Money market is quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for accommodation, fine on A1 paper and an ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all the offerings of that description. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers and lend readily for short periods on solid collaterals. We continue to quote 10 to 11 per cent per annum for A1 notes, 10 on questionable collaterals, and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1½ per cent on the landing, and 2 to 3 per cent for good second grade. Mortgage notes rule at 9½ to 10 per cent. per annum for A1 and 10 to 12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 136¾ and closed at 136⅝, at New York) and closed at 136 to 136⅛.

The sales included $1500, $11,000 and $14,000 at 136¾, $500, $3500, $4000 and $8000 at 136⅝, and $10000 at 137. The silver $1000 in Augusta half dollars sold at 120. Yesterday, not quoted, $800 sold at the same. We quote 120 to 130 for American half dollars and 3 to 3¼ per cent premium in gold for Mexican half dollars.

The business in Foreign Exchange has again been extremely limited, rates fluctuating in agreement with the course of gold. The sales of Sterling embraced $2000, including $500 A1 commercial at 109¾, $2000 bank at 151⅝, and $1000 bank at 110 in gold. The only sale reported in France is 10,000 commercial (thirty days) sight at 5.22. Before the last gold quotations from New York the market was limited at 149¾ to 149⅞ for bill of lading and clear sterling, and 150⅛ to 151 for bank, and at 5.20 to 5.23⅞ for commercial francs, and 3.17½ to 3.75 for bank, but at the close it was unsettled.

We have no variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The banks continued to charge on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales included $16,000 ($6000 and $10,000) commercial sight on