The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LYNET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Third, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 per month.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR, $5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Miss Bateman as "Leah."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The "Little Detective." Miss Lotta in six different characters.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Buckley's Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 87 and 89 Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

LUMBER MEN AND THE PENSACOLA LUMBER TRADE.

The *Commercial Bulletin* of this city contained, in its issue of the 5th inst., a communication signed X, on the subject of the lumber trade of New Orleans, upon which we wish to make a few observations.

X. says "there is no market so unsteady in this city as that of lumber; that two weeks ago, and even at the present time, there is not a single stick of inch pine plank for sale in the market and the price had gone to $25 per 1000 feet. It is the addendum of the most astonishing facts that not even the great demand and high price affect the supply of this important product; that pine lumber is sold by the cargo on the New Basin now, at from $23 to $22 per thousand; that many new buildings and enterprizes acquiring vast quantities of yellow pine and pine lumber are now in progress and many others are in contemplation; that the wharves, levees, bridges should have public works will consume this year more than five millions of feet of lumber; that the demand for lumber in this city for its own improvement and for foreign markets, is sufficient to keep every mill on the Jackson Railroad and on all of the little streams within 100 miles of the city always at work.

The facts this set forth by X. in his communication to the *Bulletin* are well worthy of note, but the want which he points out can be supplied, in a short time, and at a small cost comparatively, if some interest be taken in the business and the advantages to be derived from it, which are known to parties engaged in the trade. Lumber that could be sold by the cargo on the New Basin now, at from $23 to $22 per thousand; that many new buildings and enterprizes acquiring vast quantities of yellow pine and pine lumber are now in progress and many others are in contemplation; that the wharves, levees, bridges should have public works will consume this year more than five millions of feet of lumber; that the demand for lumber in this city for its own improvement and for foreign markets, is sufficient to keep every mill on the Jackson Railroad and on all of the little streams within 100 miles of the city always at work.

We have heretofore drawn the attention of our readers to the lumber trade carried on between this city and Pensacola and to the astonishing increase which had of late marked it. Some statistics were given by us, going to show the magnitude of this lumber business in the neighborhood of Pensacola, where inexhaustible supplies are to be obtained. Subsequent inquiries have confirmed the correctness of the figures which we exposed. We think that every encouragement should be given to this trade, and that the bonds which connect New Orleans with Pensacola should be strengthened by all the inducements which our business men and men of capital can offer to the timber cutters and lumber men of that locality. The time occupied in making the distance between the two ports is only from 25 to 28 hours, either by the lake or given and the transportation is easy and cheap.

We have lately observed in the other papers of the city, articles on the same subject as that of them concerning unanimous as to the importance of the lumber business and the advantages to be enjoyed by the city of New Orleans in fostering it. These all go to show an increased interest in the port of Pensacola and the trade carried on there. We are daily receiving further information on the subject, which enables us to answer all inquiries, particularly to solve the difficulties suggested by the *Bulletin's* correspondent. X. It is known to parties engaged in the trade that Pensacola lately constructed a rail road, six and a half miles long, connecting the Pensdido River with Bayou Chicot, for the single purpose of effectuating and adding to the facilities of the lumbermen in the Perdido region, where there are millions of acres of virgin forest, cheapened by competent judges to be capable of yielding four thousand millions of feet of lumber, and where are 43 ships, 2 barks and 6 brigs and schooners on their way to Pensacola for the same purpose, making altogether the vessels capable of carrying the enormous quantity of 36 millions feet or 4 millions of cubic feet. This lumber business is in progress.

The scarcity of lumber and its high prices in the New Orleans market need but a very short time if proper steps be taken to procure a supply from Florida. A dozen vessels could be dispatched to Pensacola capable of bringing hither in less than two weeks six millions of feet. So much for the present. When this is done we shall have time to consider the suggestions of the *Bulletin's* correspondent X. The advantages of Pensacola as a lumber region over all other localities are well known to dealers. Her abundant resources, powerful machinery, facilities for rapid and cheap transportation and delivery by railroads and navigable streams and magnificent port, the distance from New Orleans only 112 maritime miles, all contribute to give her the advantage over other places. In addition to these we may name a further advantage in the quality of the yellow pine, juniper and cypress, which is regarded as superior by lumbermen.

No doubt the subject will attract the attention of our readers.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Thursday, February 10, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Fifteen Senators present.

The Clerk of the House was announced with the rolls of the managers of the impeachment trials from the House. Messrs. Lowell, McMillen, Moran, Gartskamp and Kent.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Jenks introduced a bill for the relief of Chas. Le Blanc. Referred to the Committee on Lands and Levees.

Finance Reported back favorably with amendments the bill in relation to Life and Accident Insurance Companies.

Unfinished Business—Favorably on the bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the City of New Orleans, and to establish a Board of Water Works for New Orleans.

Mr. Jenks introduced a bill fixing the days on which public works shall be made. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Corporations and Railroads—Favorably upon the bill to incorporate the St. Landry Savings Bank.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, to request and notify him to appear before the Court of Impeachment appointed for the trial of Auditor Wickliffe, accomplished their mission and that Chief Justice Labauve would preside over the same.

Mr. Bacon gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill defining and punishing the offence of black mail.

House bill to appropriate for the amelioration of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind at Baton Rouge in granting the use of the Seminary building to the Louisiana State Seminary, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Senate resolution to allow the Superintendent of Steam plows into the Senate, was adopted on first reading and laid over.

APPOINTMENT OF STAR CHAMBER WICKLIFFE.

The hour of one o'clock, fixed for the organization of the Court of Impeachment for the trial of State Auditor Wickliffe on the charges of corruption preferred against him by the Governor, having arrived, Chief Justice Labauve of the Supreme Court, appeared and took the seat reserved for him by the President of the Senate. He was duly sworn to the performance of his duties in the trial by Senator Ancelet, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and Clerk Lowell.

The Court of Impeachment was then further organized by the Chief Justice swearing the members of the Senate to a faithful performance of their duties in the impending trial.

Senator Penn then rising, Senator Ray moved that the rules adopted yesterday by the Senate for the guide of the Court of Impeachment be now adopted by the Court. The motion was carried.

Senator Ray moved that the House be now notified that the Court was organized and ready to receive them. Adopted.

The Sergeant announced the appearance at the door of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, accompanied by the Managers of the Court of Impeachment appointed by the House.

Representative Lowell, of the managers, reported that the House appeared for the purpose of presenting the Articles of Impeachment against Auditor Wickliffe.

After some minor proceedings Representative Lowell as chairman on behalf of the managers, proceeded to read the Articles of Impeachment, which are based on the numerous charges of corruption in office preferred against the Auditor by Governor Warmoth, which were recently published in full in the city papers, and are familiar to the public, so that we need not reproduce them.

The reading of the Articles of Impeachment were listened to with patient attention by the Court and a large attendance of spectators in the lobby. The articles occupied an hour and a half in reading, and covered eighteen pages of legal cap, printed as they are acted upon by the Court during the trial. Justice Lowell, after the conclusion of the reading of the articles, announced that the House would be now in order for further proceedings. The managers then retired.

A motion was adopted that Auditor Wickliffe be notified of the organization of the Court of Impeachment, to appear before the Court on Monday next at one o'clock to answer any answer he may have to make.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, introduced a resolution providing that the managers appointed to conduct the impeachment against Auditor Wickliffe before the Senate, be directed to carry the articles presented to the Senate and submit the same. Adopted.

George Washington, of Assumption, introduced a resolution that all other business be suspended until the House takes final action on House bill No. 47, to establish free schools and provide means for the same. Adopted, and the bill consequently taken up.

Section 31 of the bill was adopted. This section imposes a tax of four mills on every dollar's worth of taxable property to support the schools.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the section was adopted, which motion prevailed. He then moved to strike out "four mills" and insert "two mills," which prevailed, and the section as amended, was then adopted.

Sections 32, 33, 34, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 were adopted.

The Secretary of the Senate appeared and announced that the Senate was ready to receive the managers on the part of the impeachment trial of G. M. Wickliffe, and listen to the articles of impeachment.

On motion of Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of accompanying, in a body, the managers to the bar of the Senate.

Mr. Lee, of St. Bernard, in the chair.

The House, preceded by the managers, then appeared at the bar of the Senate. (See Senate proceedings.)

The House having returned to its chamber, the committee arose.

Consideration of House bill No. 47, to establish free schools and provide means for the support of the same, was resumed.

Mr. Carroll, of Orleans, moved to amend the bill so as to exempt from its provisions the State University and the Military Seminary at Alexandria. This amendment excludes these two institutions from the control of the Public Board of Education, and operates to prevent the admission of colored children.

The amendment was laid on the table by a vote of 50 yeas to 16 nays.

The bill, as whole, was then passed.

The House then adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Elegant Confectionary and Candy and Chocolate Manufactory.—In the course of our observations we were struck with the complete and elegant arrangements and fine display in the well known confectionary and candy and chocolate manufactory of Mr. Ernest Turpin, No. 46 Old Levee street. Turpin has been in successful operation for nearly a dozen years, and, if not all that time, we believe, under the management of the present proprietor.

The store room is on the ground floor, is finely painted, well provided with show windows, shelves, armoirs, etc., and is stocked with the largest variety and quantity of cakes, candies, chocolates, and all kinds of confections made in the establishment. The work room, adjoining, is fitted up on a scale to employ from 30 to 200 hands, and is adapted to either the wholesale or retail trade, the machinery being all in good working condition, and the arrangements throughout being of the most complete order, the result of Mr. Turpin's long experience and intimate knowledge of the requirements of the business.

It is really gratifying to one's curiosity to pass through the various apartments and ramifications of the establishment, and notice the many appliances which Mr. Turpin has brought together and adapted for successfully conducting his business on a large scale. These comprise rooms and materials for making bonbons, chrystalized fruits, fancy candies, etc.; six or seven revolving kettles for making sugar plums; a dessicating room, six or seven drying rooms, a room with furnaces for cooking candy, and marble slabs and garden tables for cutting it into the form of "stick candy;" two or three cake bakeries, furnished complete with pans, furnaces, a refrigerating manufactory, run by fine steam machinery, as well as all the other work of the establishment, except what can be done by hand, besides other necessary appointments too numerous to mention.

The building is a large one, suitable to the business, and is painted throughout with zinc, so that there need be no interruption to work night or day. The establishment is, we believe, the largest and most complete in the city, and a very popular one, doing an extensive and principally cash business, as it has done for many years.

The Charter Election.—The committee of members of the Bar appointed by the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic party, to confer further or not with Mayor Conway in regard to some proclamation calling a Municipal election on the 3d Monday in March, as provided for by law, having waited on him and being satisfied that he does not intend to call the election, have since filed out a mandamus against him and the City Council to compel them to call the election in accordance with the City Charter and the act of the Legislature.

The mandamus returnable Saturday at one o'clock was issued by Judge Collens. On the occasion party of Conti, on the prayer of Messrs. G. DePerrier, Alcibiade Dupre Beurey, E. Wade, E. F. Mioton and C. J. Barthelemy, legal voters of New Orleans, and his signed by Messrs. Seeger, Voorhies, Cotton, Saindoula, Jonas, Bermudez, Ernstis and Fally, as attorneys. In case the Mayor and City Council prove derelict the petitioners pray the Civil Sheriff of the parish be ordered to make the necessary arrangements and hold the election. This action will, we think, insure the holding of a valid election.

Sycamor Knights.—The gentlemen who composed this famous club in the Presidential election of 1868, held a meeting last night in pursuance to a call of Maj. Jno. S. Tully, their President.

President Tully fully explained the object of the meeting. There was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm manifested. The meeting resolved that the members should immediately join their respective Ward clubs and cooperate in sending a good delegation to the coming Convention. The club is now thoroughly organized.

The name of the club will be changed. They adjourned subject to call.

Destructive Fire on Chippewa Street—Loss $100,000.—At fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the cotton pickery of Messrs. L. E. Collins & Co., on Chippewa street, between Melpomene and Terpsichore streets. The flames spreading with remarkable rapidity, soon extended to the adjoining pickery of Mr. E. F. Keplinger, and both were wholly consumed.

The establishment of Messrs. Collins & Co. contained about two hundred bales of cotton, valued at $30,000. They are insured in the Sun Mutual office for $17,000. The loss of cotton in the pickery of Mr. Keplinger is about equal to the above, but he is only insured for $3000.

The building occupied by Messrs. C. & C. is owned by Mr. M. Mischet, and the other by Mr. A. O'Brien. The entire value of the property destroyed is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

By far the saddest feature connected with the disaster was the death of Mr. Chas. E. Merrifield, a native of Mississippi, 22 years of age, who resided on Tchoupitoulas street. His body was found at an early hour this morning, and Coroner Roche is at present holding an inquest.

The conflagration was caused by the falling of a lamp, which was dropped by a private named Samuel A. Richardson, a colored watchman in Collins & Co.'s pickery.

The flames came within an ace of consuming Pacanier Station, but thanks to the exertions of Mechanics' 6, Pontchartrain 13, and Volunteer 1, this calamity was averted.

Shooting Affair—Three Persons Wounded.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a colored man, named Wm. Adams, was shot on Conti, near Tremé street, in front of the corner of Conti and Tremé streets, by a white man named Hezeau, at the corner of the two streets mentioned, and will be fatally wounded. Adams, it appears, had been disturbing the peace. The officer, after having several times directed him to resist, attempted to arrest him, when Adams, brandishing a knife in his hand, made a rush at the officer, and Hezeau, seeing the danger, drew his revolver and fired, wounding the officer in the abdomen.

Officer Davis, after being shot, ran to Hezeau's assistance, and Adams, secreting himself behind a three-box, fired several shots at Hezeau, severely wounding the groin. Officer Davis returned the fire, wounding Adams in the back. Dr. Cooper attended the wounds of all three. Officer Hezeau is slightly hurt. Officer Davis severely, and Adams mortally.

Other Items.—Among the peculiar fears on the subject of the Bishop's visit which the people of New Orleans are afflicted with, one excitement is to have broken out in public meeting this afternoon, at least, that may be alleged by Father Adams, according to the Louisiana Almanac. Their newspapers assert and insist that their Legislature is about to be invaded by lobbyists into passing a measure — to relieve the banks of the city by the State assuming what is generally known as the Shinplaster firm.

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LECTURE BY GEN. MAGRUDER.

We are indebted to this distinguished soldier, now a resident of our city, where he intends shortly to engage permanently in business, for the courtesy of tickets to a lecture to be delivered by him on "Mexico, Maximilian and Carlotta," a favorite subject with him, and one which, on account of his personal knowledge of the tragic history involved, he is reputed to handle with an ability that is quite interesting and instructive to his hearers. The lecturer's high record as a soldier, and honorable course as a citizen, independent of the interest of any subject on which he may lecture, certainly entitle him to the favorable attention of the public. The lecture will be delivered this evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS BATEMAN—"LEAH."—Subsequent recitations of this powerful personation of Miss Bateman, serve only to confirm our opinions of the comprehensive grasp, with which she has seized the conception, and moulded it to the ideal of her plastic will. *Leah* grows upon us. In the very first characterization we discerned the sobered fruition of ripe study, matured culture, and elaborate care, over which genius had gracefully trailed the spell of its mastery. Now we see more vividly that consummate art, which obedient only to the requirements of its prototype, nature, conceals the former so dexterously, it only discloses the latter. This "*ars celare artem*" was held among the sterile old Romans, as the loftiest achievement of professional skill and talent, and Miss Bateman accomplishes this, by inducting our eyes, pallbies and feelings so radically into the sufferings and fatalities of *Leah*, that we pity the laughter of Judea, as though there was no such identification allied with it, as Miss Bateman.

Facial expression is a great dramatic gift. In the tenement house cares Leah is markedly its furrows, and adversity its deep inductures as in *Leah*. Miss Bateman strives, by incorporation of sadness and of woe. Sorrow, as in its want, softens her features, and gives a languishing gleam to her eyes, that is startling, treachery, infidelity trench on her delicacy, and to perfection is added the sting of desertion and loneliness with the glare of excited emotion, the physique swells with the heat of insulted pride, and the pose and mouth in such fierce suffusion to her face, the wasted cheek, and the pallor that dies away in the intensity of their glow. This is the true, artistic autocracy of the faculties.

Her execration against *Rudolf* is no hoarse bawling, no meaningless rage, but intimate anger. But the storm that suddenly breaks on the scene when the sun-shine is withdrawn. Her love had proven revenant. She discovers his incompetency, and when the culmination comes in her detection of his venality, undergoing the marriage ceremony, she sees the fool that he is, and she is, and ere it rives her heart, rings from its depths the gall that hate had stirred in love.

The utterance of her curse against Rudolph is the salient scene of the play, where the concentration of power and the eloquence of action, infused into the part by Miss Bateman.

The whole delineation is in short a creation. Mesmerized hereby conceived the character, Miss Bateman vitalized it, and the breath she lent it from her own soul, is the breathalizing inspiration. Miss Virginia gives us a very chaste and correct performance; thus rendering herself one of the most valuable and valuable aid to her sister. Mr. Jordan's "Rudolph" is a fine portraiture, and Mr. Byron's "Becker" admirable personation. It is due to the latter to add that his make-up and stage-proprieties are equally worthy of laudatory commend, and barring a little dramatic extravagance, his role is originally well filled.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta is to have her benefit to-night, appearing in six different characters, with songs, dances and farce performances, in the 3 act drama called "Little Detective," specially adapted for her.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Buckley Serenaders are the attraction at the Academy, drawing fine houses. Their vocal and instrumental music are excellent.

From the Parishes.

ASSUMPTION.—The *Pioneer* of the 5th says:

At the auction sale during the week of the property of David Gautreau, 46 acres of land on Bayou Lafourche with Bayou Sorrel, were adjudicated to Mr. Henry Bacon for the sum of $6250. There is but a single incumbrance on the property, there land was sold at such a price, and that prior to the war.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate*, commenting upon the resolutions of the late mass meeting in Lafayette Square, New Orleans, says they are impolitic, because they only propose the repudiation of *future* fraudulent bond issues. The *Advocate* favors the repudiation of all past fraudulent issues.

It seems a mass meeting has been suggested by the *Gazette and Comet*, to be held in Baton Rouge, to denounce the mis-rule under which we live.

The *Advocate* opposes any *third* party movement.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND CHATTANOOGA.—Says the Mobile *Tribune* of the 8th:

The work of construction upon this road is progressing rapidly. Track laying is under way from Midway, both from New Orleans and this place, hands already extended before nine miles. There is a good substantial bridge across Dog River, over which the cars are passing daily, carrying iron to the lower end of the track and bringing lumber and brick up in return. Excavation has been completed on Chunky and others will be put upon the road as fast as their services may appear to be required. The bridge above alluded to will, in time, be removed, and a strong and substantial one of iron substituted. It is expected, we are informed, to run a train over the road to New Orleans by the 1st July.

Meanwhile the company is by no means idle in the matter of erecting workshops, warehouses, etc., the structures for these purposes having already assumed shape and proportion.

MEXICO.—All doubt is removed, says an exchange, about the fate of Mexico. The unfaltering courage to sustain the most wherefore "the national debt, stained with fratricidal gore, shall be repudiated and hidden forever from sight, or be funded and so become a monument of the shame and ruin of the people?" The monument will probably bring the news of the downfall of President Juarez and the reign of anarchy all over the land. In the meantime Maximilian for Juarez the Mexican people, but not peace or good government.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The President Considers the Question of Senators Belonga to Congress.

The Supreme Court Considers Cotton Appeals.

The Governor of Pennsylvania Vetoes the Metropolitan Bill.

FROM EUROPE.

City of Paris Tranquil.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 10.—Mr. Butler's bill in addition to the conditions heretofore published provides that the removal of political disabilities shall not effect property lost, captured or destroyed by the army of the United States. There is also an amendment excluding army and navy officers from the benefits of the bill.

Generals Terry and Sheridan are both here.

The Supreme Court is considering the cotton appeals. The point argued to-day was whether the general Government is responsible for the value of property when seized, or only for the amount realized and placed in the Treasury.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $277,000.

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HOUSE.—Mr. Roots, of Arkansas, introduced a bill to encourage the establishment of a line of steamers to European ports, and to the ports of India, China and Japan, and to promote emigration to the United States. The bill was referred to the special committee on the cause of the decline of American commerce and ship building.

The Secretary of State has been interrogated why the Spanish Government paid certain claims in legal tenders instead of gold, as was stipulated by the treaty of 1834.

The Appropriation bill was resumed and considered to adjournment.

The Senate passed the appropriation bill to supply the deficiencies of the Navy Bureaus, as amended to read 3,000,000 and passed.

Notes for the House for consideration.

The Mississippi bill was considered, the pledge on which was mainly devoted to the question of power. The question before the Senate is on the admission, pure, simple. The Senate adjourned without action.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The President is quoted as saying: That the report of the interview between himself and the Richmond Georgians is incorrect in some respects. The President considers the question of Senators belongs to Congress.

Lieut. Garretson will relieve Capt. Schriebe as Bureau functionary at Charleston, S. C.

Washington, Feb. 10.—The new rule first reported by the Reconstruction Committee covers thirty-nine pages. The Alabama case covers one page; Louisiana nearly one page, and Texas seven pages.

The debate in the Senate to-day over the Mississippi bill was a mere repetition of the personalities which were indulged in during the consideration of the Virginia bill. The indications are that the bill will be applied to Mississippi, though the discussion in the Senate may postpone the result several days.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Feb. 9.—In the Legislature to-day, the Judiciary Committee reported adversely to a resolution referred to at the brief session in October, proposing the ratification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.

Jas. McDonald was elected Secretary of State, and Wm. F. Taylor First Auditor of the Commonwealth for the ensuing term, including the following new members of Congress, arrived here this morning: Messrs. James A. Walmsley, Ohio; John Fisher, New York; George C. Cochran, Pennsylvania, S. J. Spink, Dakota; Ernstis and Fally, as attorneys. In case the Mayor and City Council prove derelict the petitioners pray the Civil Sheriff of the parish be ordered to make the necessary arrangements and hold the election. This action will, we think, insure the holding of a valid election.

Seymour Knights.—The gentlemen who composed this famous club in the Presidential election of 1868, held a meeting last night in pursuance to a call of Maj. Jno. S. Tully, their President.

President Tully fully explained the object of the meeting. There was a large attendance, and much enthusiasm manifested. The meeting resolved that the members should immediately join their respective Ward clubs and cooperate in sending a good delegation to the coming Convention. The club is now thoroughly organized.

The name of the club will be changed. They adjourned subject to call.

Destructive Fire on Chippecá Street—Loss $100,000.—At fifteen minutes past 11 o'clock Wednesday night a fire was discovered in the cotton pickery of Messrs. L. E. Collins & Co., on Chippewa street, between Melpomene and Terpsichore streets. The flames spreading with remarkable rapidity, soon extended to the adjoining pickery of Mr. E. F. Keplinger, and both were wholly consumed.

The establishment of Messrs. Collins & Co. contained about two hundred bales of cotton, valued at $30,000. They are insured in the Sun Mutual office for $17,000. The loss of cotton in the pickery of Mr. Keplinger is about equal to the above, but he is only insured for $3000.

The building occupied by Messrs. C. & C. is owned by Mr. M. Mischet, and the other by Mr. A. O'Brien. The entire value of the property destroyed is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars.

By far the saddest feature connected with the disaster was the death of Mr. Chas. E. Merrifield, a native of Mississippi, 22 years of age, who resided on Tchoupitoulas street. His body was found at an early hour this morning, and Coroner Roche is at present holding an inquest.

The conflagration was caused by the falling of a lamp, which was dropped by a private named Samuel A. Richardson, a colored watchman in Collins & Co.'s pickery.

The flames came within an ace of consuming Pacanier Station, but thanks to the exertions of Mechanics' 6, Pontchartrain 13, and Volunteer 1, this calamity was averted.

Shooting Affair—Three Persons Wounded.—About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning a colored man, named Wm. Adams, was shot on Conti, near Tremé street, in front of the corner of Conti and Tremé streets, by a white man named Hezeau, at the corner of the two streets mentioned, and will be fatally wounded. Adams, it appears, had been disturbing the peace. The officer, after having several times directed him to resist, attempted to arrest him, when Adams, brandishing a knife in his hand, made a rush at the officer, and Hezeau, seeing the danger, drew his revolver and fired, wounding the officer in the abdomen.

Officer Davis, after being shot, ran to Hezeau's assistance, and Adams, secreting himself behind a three-box, fired several shots at Hezeau, severely wounding the groin. Officer Davis returned the fire, wounding Adams in the back. Dr. Cooper attended the wounds of all three. Officer Hezeau is slightly hurt. Officer Davis severely, and Adams mortally.

The Bank Robbery.—One of the most startling facts yet developed about the Consolidated Bank robbery is the statement made by Dr. Cooper of one of the coffeehouses near the opera, that an officer on duty in the immediate neighborhood of the burglary, was seen to drink five times with one of the suspected burglars.

An affidavit was, this morning, made against John Reyllos, Murray, R. Bachelain and Francis Farley, charging them with having in their possession a certain quantity of the notes stolen from the Consolidated Bank on Toulouse street, knowing the same to be stolen.

The defense that Ray makes to this charge is that the money was found by him on Claiborne street. He is the man who piloted the Federal gunboats in the Lake, when Butler came to the city though he did it, as he says, with a pistol at his head.

Hogan continues to give indications that he will recover.

Attempted Suicide.—A young man named Jessie Fellows attempted to commit suicide Wednesday afternoon by taking laudanum at his boarding house, on Customhouse street, between Dauphine and Burgundy streets. It seems that he had been out of employment for some time, and low spirits consequent upon this occasioned the rash undertaking. A physician was sent for, however, in time to preserve his life, but he is still in a very critical condition.

NEW BOAT FOR THE OUACHITA.—The Louisville *Commercial* of the 8th says:

The steamer Wade Hampton, Captain J. W. Tobin's new boat, will be ready to leave for New Orleans about the 15th. She is designed for the New Orleans and Ouachita river trade.

A Greenshoro' Georgia correspondent of the Atlanta *Constitution*, announces the nuptials of Miss Lucy Huger, grand daughter of the late Hon. Daniel Huger, of South Carolina, and Dr. John Elliott, son of the late, Bishop of the Diocese of Georgia.

VERY GOOD.—The Democratic soldiers, East and West, are forming organizations to counteract the Grand Army of the Republic. That looks like business.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The "Grand Army of the Constitution" is the title of an organization just effected in the city of Brooklyn by Democratic soldiers. Already eighteen Generals and a large number of other officers have joined it, and application has been made to open fourteen encampments in the State. By the New York dispatch it appears that Gen. Keogh has been elected Commander.

Garibaldi, in a recent letter, says: "I know not which is the greater, the insolence of him who treads, or the endurance of him who is trodden under foot. Throughout all my life when I have had a blow on the shoulder I have always tried to return it full in the face. It is for this reason that I say with Alfieri, 'What we put up with we deserve.'"

The *Mail* of Montgomery, Ala., asks whether "the national debt, stained with fratricidal gore, shall be repudiated and hidden forever from sight, or be funded and so become a monument of the shame and ruin of the people?" The monument will probably be erected.

THE "NINETY-DAY" PROPHET.—Seward is unlucky in his prophecies again. He Mexico when we have news of a revolution there.—*Boston Post.*

THE ALABAMA AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD.—The Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad Co. is now shipping coal to Montgomery from the mines along the line of their road, in large quantities.

THE NEGRO PARADISE.—At Charleston the negroes occupy the best seats in the dress circle of the opera house, and cannot be ejected.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 10, 1870.

The Money market continues without any material variation. The demand for accommodations is fair, but the supply of available capital is ample for the wants of all borrowers. We still quote call loans at 6@7 per month for all dates and all descriptions on stock collaterals, and 8@10 for second grade; 7@8 for All-business paper with stock collaterals, and 8@10 for good; 10 to 12 per cent. for second grade; 12@15 for miscellaneous paper, and 15@20 for second grade. Gold opened at 13⅝ to 13⅝, against 13⅝ to 13⅝ at New York. The supply of gold has been closed at 120¼ to 120¾, against 120¼ to 120¾ New York. The sales included $60,000 at 120¾, $7000 at 120⅝, $20,000 at 120⅝, $10,000 at 120⅝@120¾, $5000 and $6000 at 120⅝, $5000 at 120⅝. Nothing quoted in currency. Bankers' drafts on New York 119 for American. Bid quoted at 119 per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars, and 118 for Northern and Southern, only moderately offered. The demand for gold at New York rates by the week showed a decline of ¼ per cent. The sales of foreign exchange to-day were small, and the Paris rate was nominal. Whatever there was of business was confined to the following: Sterling, 60 days, 109½@109¾; sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, 60 days, 5.17½@5.17½; sight, 5.15@5.15; Antwerp, 60 days, 5.17½@5.17½; sight, 5.15@5.15; Hamburg, 60 days, 35½@35¾; sight, 35¾@35¾; Bremen, 60 days, 78½@78¾; sight, 79@79¼; Berlin, 60 days, 71½@71¾; sight, 72@72¼; Frankfort, 60 days, 71½@71¾; sight, 72@72¼; Amsterdam, 60 days, 40½@40¾; sight, 40¾@41