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Semi-Weekly Edition.
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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT 22 1869.

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

THE RELATIONS OF THE CITY GOVERNMENT TO THE LEGISLATURE.

Seeing the necessity for defining the relations of the City Government of New Orleans, to the Legislature of the State, we have on several occasions pointed out, that their spheres of operation were to some extent distinct, and that the city under the law of custom and by provisions of its charter, shared with the Legislature the power of making laws regulating the affairs of the inhabitants of New Orleans. We never denied the superior authority of the Legislature over the city, when acting within proper and Constitutional limits, but that if the Legislature desired to repeal any provision of the charter, that object could only be accomplished by a special enactment declaring in specific and express words that it was the intention of the Legislature to repeal that part of the charter which the new law was to supersede. Some of our friends, for whose opinions we entertain great respect, have found fault with our expositions of the law on this subject, so much so, that we have been at the trouble to investigate the question more thoroughly than we had done before, the result being that we can now fortify our argument by authorities to which there can be no answer. This investigation has been made with particular reference to the claim of power set up by the Governor to appoint not only executive officers of New Orleans but also the law-makers of the corporation. So far as the Aldermen are concerned, we have hitherto shown that they are not "officers," in the sense of the law under which Governor Warmoth proceeded to appoint them. This must be evident to those who reflect that neither an Alderman of a corporation, nor a member of a State Legislature, nor a member of Congress, has any authority, alone and of himself, to perform any public act. He has only a single vote in the deliberative assemblies of the body to which he belongs. He is associated with his colleagues in the enacting of laws, which only derive their validity from the signature of the presiding officer, and the approval of the Mayor, Governor, or President, as the case may be. It is otherwise with an executive officer. He shares his power with no one, and his single signature gives authenticity to any public act to which he may affix it. There is a further distinction between these two classes of public servants—while an emolument is attached to the executive offices none is attached to those exclusively legislative.

This is the first objection we raised to the act of the Legislature, No 27, being applied to the case of vacancies in the offices of the corporation.

Our second objection was that a special law on a particular subject—that is a law which enters into the details of a subject and regulates it, such as the city charter, cannot, according to a well established principle and repeated decisions of our own Supreme Court, be repealed by a subsequent general law which does not in express words repeal the special law. This principle was laid down in very clear terms by Mr Justice Spofford in the case of the State against the slave Kitty, reported in the 12th volume of Annual Reports. We quote from the opinion of the court:

"The rule upon this subject is well stated in the recent work of Sedgwick upon Statutory and Constitutional Law, page 123. In regard, says that author, to the mode in which laws may be repealed by subsequent legislation, it is laid down as a rule, that a general statute, without negative words, will not repeal the particular provisions of a former one, unless the two acts are irreconcilably inconsistent; as for instance the statute 5th of Elizabeth, chapter 5, which provides that *none shall use a trade which shall have been apprenticed*, did not take away the previous statute of Philip and Mary 1 and 2, which declared that *no venier shall use a trade, etc.* The reason and philosophy of the rule is, that when the mind of the legislator has been turned to the details of a subject, and he has acted upon it, a subsequent statute in general terms, or treating the subject in a general manner and not expressly contradicting the original act, shall not be considered as intended to affect the more particular or positive provisions previous, unless it is absolutely necessary to give the latter act such a construction, in order that its words shall have any meaning at all."

The same doctrine is laid down in the case of De Armas, reported in the tenth volume of Martin's Reports, page 172, and in the thirtieth volume of the Annual Reports, page 124, also in the case of the succession of Fletcher, reported in the twelfth volume of Annual Reports, page 198.

The act No 27 under which Gov Warmoth has made these objectionable municipal appointments, is not irreconcilable with the city charter. The Legislature may have intended it to have operation in cases where there was no special law already provided. It is quite reasonable to suppose it was intended to apply in cases of vacancies arising outside of the city of New Orleans. We are warranted in thus construing the act in question, in the absence of any decision of the Supreme Court upon the point. It is to be regretted that the City Attorney did not avail himself of the opportunity afforded by the contest between him and Beckwith to raise the question at issue, point, which we have suggested. We believe he would have been successful and that the city charter would have been held by the court to be the law governing the case.

ARRIVAL OF THE CORTES.—The steamship Cortes, of the Cromwell line, Captain Horatio Nelson, arrived at this port last evening from New York. The last two days of her voyage she experienced a strong equally southeasterly, with heavy sea, the usual precursors of the equinoctial. The Cortes took the place of the George Washington, which was undergoing repairs when she left, but resumed her place in the line the following Saturday.

During the last two months the Cortes has been undergoing repairs and received a thorough overhauling at the Delaware Iron Works, New York. The machinery has been thoroughly tested. Cabins for first class passengers have been built on deck in a style unsurpassed by any steamship. The finishing work on her boilers was not finished until two days after she was advertised to sail. The whole work has been done under the personal supervision of her commander. The Cortes brought out the largest cargo ever shipped by the Cromwell line on one vessel. The following are her passengers:

Wm Nordes, wife and child, Henry McCoy, Henry Jean Baptiste, Jas Mc Donough, Miss Miss Anna Gerlic, Miss Bridilla Feinell, Mr. Thos Bell, Mr Wm. Mc Donough, Mrs Kirkpatrick, Mrs Jas. Mc Ghee, Mr. Chas. W. McCab, James G. Lowell.

From the Parishes.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The *Sugar Planter* of the 18th, says:

Our planters are anxious about their sugar cane, and well they may be. We are now past the middle of September, and the cane shows but little sign of maturing. In fact, so far behind time are the crops owing to a late season, and the cool weather we are now having, we have had for some time past, that it may well be doubted whether the cane will be sufficiently advanced when the first frost falls to make sugar. This is a serious matter, and should the worst fears of the planters be realized, the sugar crop of the State will in consequence fall behind the estimate made some weeks since.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 18th says:

The cotton worm has begun its ravages. The crop of Major J. T. Pope will be seriously injured. He reports them in full force on his place. We have also heard rumors of their appearance on other places, but, have received no authentic information.

We learn that on Bayou Maringouin, the crops of Messrs. David Shelby, Sparks and Bingham will be completely ruined. The crop in West Feliciana will fall short of the expectation of the planter about one-fourth.

THE LAKE BORGNE CANAL.—One of the officers of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal Company was in St. Louis yesterday, on business relating to the shipment of machinery for the prosecution of the grand work of connecting the Mississippi river with Lake Borgne, ten miles below New Orleans. We learn from him that two of the machines have already gone through; that the necessary locks have all been built; that by the last of November the company will have five large dredge-boats at work on the canal, and that it is expected to complete the job by the 1st of July, the distance from the river to Lake Borgne is five and a half miles, including two and a half miles of Bayou Bienvenue. The length of the canal will be 12 miles, therefore, be three miles. The canal will be 150 feet wide and 12 feet deep, with lock 350 feet long and 85 feet wide. By this work the distance will be shortened from New Orleans to Mobile about fifteen miles, and to the deep water of the gulf about seventy miles, as, on going westerly, drawing less than ten or twelve feet of water will be enabled to sail within fifteen miles of New Orleans, thereby saving 175 miles of towage up and down the Mississippi, and a quick and safe route be provided for commencing the Mississippi with the deep water of the Gulf of Mexico. St Louis feels a warm interest in this project, and our advice is to push it at length it is about to be in the way of early completion.—*St. Louis Republican.*

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 22, 1869.

43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14.861

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, Alderman Kaiser in the chair.

The resolution of Mr. Barnes, of the Lower Board, calling on the Fiscal Agent for an official statement of the recent sale of city bonds in New York, was adopted on first reading and laid over under the rules.

The City Surveyor announced his appointment of John F. Byron as Deputy Surveyor, and Wm. Fitzner as Draughtsman. Approved.

The following communication was read and received:

SOUTHERN BANK,
New Orleans, Sept. 20, 1869.

To the Hon. Members of the Common Council of the City of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The Finance Committee of the city of New Orleans authorized and requested Victor Prados, Esq., chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, and the Fiscal Agent to negotiate, for the specific purpose hereinafter stated, $612,000 of the New Orleans 7 per cent. bonds.

The said bonds were issued at par to the Trustees of the "Fink Asylum Fund" and the "McDonogh School Fund," in virtue of a statement of the indebtedness of the city of New Orleans to said Funds, which statement of indebtedness was prepared and verified by the proper officers of the city of New Orleans, as required by the act of the 27th of February, 1869, entitled "An act to enable the city of New Orleans to fund its floating debt and to liquidate its indebtedness.

Subsequently the said Bonds was borrowed of the Trustees of the said Funds by the Finance Committee of the Common Council of New Orleans, and this committee, as before stated, authorized and requested Victor Prados, Esq., chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen and the Fiscal Agent, to sell said Bonds, at the best attainable rate, with the express understanding that the proceeds thereof should be applied solely and exclusively to the payment of the floating debt of the city existing on the 27th February, 1869.

I have the honor to report that the sale of said bonds has been made only conditionally—i. e., that the same shall be approved by the Common Council, and the proceeds thereof left in the hands of the Fiscal Agent for distribution and payment, by the said Fiscal Agent, of the floating debt of the city of New Orleans existing prior to the 27th of July, 1869; which distribution and payment should be made under and pursuant to the said act of the Legislature, approved 27th February, 1869. Otherwise, the said sale will be considered as never having been effected. In view of the conditional character of this agreement, I have not considered myself in a condition to draw the purchase price from the hands of the purchasers, and shall not be in a proper position to do so until the conditions upon which the negotiation rests have been complied with by the proper city authorities. The fact of the sale in question having been made conditionally, as hereinbefore stated, I have reported both verbally and in writing to the Honorable Finance Committee of the Common Council of New Orleans.

The Directors of the Southern Bank duly appreciate the honorable motives, which have prompted the said Finance Committee to endeavor to meet the urgent requirements of the Fire Department of New Orleans, of the New Orleans Gas Light Company, and of the other creditors of the city who were paid, prior to the 27th February, 1869, and to the utmost extent of their ability, they will co-operate with said committee in doing whatever can be lawfully done, to maintain the credit and fair name of our city.

However, in the delicate and responsible transaction, in which the Fiscal Agency under the said act of the 27th February, 1869, that Agency will be careful to take only such action as is justified under the act of the Legislature and the 27th February, 1869, and hopes with the concurrence of the Common Council to justify public confidence, both at home and abroad.

I have the honor to be gentlemen, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

THOS. LAYTON,
President of the Southern Bank, Fiscal Agent of the city of New Orleans.

Mr. Prados offered a resolution approving the action of the Fiscal Agent in the sale of the bonds in New York. The resolution, which was accompanied with the endorsement of the Finance Committee, was adopted on second reading.

A resolution relative to leasing the city wharves, was sent to the Streets and Landings Committee. Also a resolution relative to locating five city wells at points designated.

A communication from George F. Brott proposing to drain the city was referred.

A communication from Gen. Blanchard relative to his removal from the Assistant Surveyship by Surveyor Bell was read.

A communication was read from Mr. Prados relative to conflict with the Street Commissioner, and sustaining his (Prados) action in hesitating to sign certain requisitions. The communication was laid on the table subject to call.

A communication and resolutions were received from the joint committee repealing a section in the Water Works ordinance relative to the appointment of Water Works Commissioners. The resolutions were adopted.

A resolution was adopted empowering the joint committee on Water Works to take charge of the works without compensation.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last night. President Pandely in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows: Receipts, $5152; expenditures, $1027; balance on hand, $5152; premium on sale of market notes, $1961; bills receivable in Southern Bank, $78,049 80.

Mr Legan called into question the statement of the Mayor in his message in regard to the Water Works, that the July interest on the Water Works bonds had been provided for. Mr. Legan denounced the statement as unpatriotically false, and demanded an explanation from the chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr. Breen, in explanation, acknowledged that the said interest was not provided for. The Fiscal Agent had paid the interest, but had not been reimbursed. Mr Breen threw the responsibility upon the commissioners of the Water Works.

Mr. Legan adverted severely upon Mr. Breen's conduct in allowing the statement of the Mayor to go forth to the public. He denounced Mr Breen as incapacitated for his position, and thought that a due deference to the interests of the tax payers of the city would lead him to resign his position as chairman of the Finance Committee.

Mr Stringer explained that the committee had failed to get the money from the commissioners, but the Fiscal Agent had come to the rescue of the city's credit.

Mr. Legan offered a resolution allowing the Mayor to withdraw his veto message in order to correct it in accordance with facts. Passed.

Mr. Wynne said there was no Mayor. If the present incumbent was impeached, the city would be better off.

A message was read from the Mayor transmitting a plan by the Sheriff for the protection of the rear of the city from overflow, and recommending that all contracts be suspended until the important matter be attended to.

Mr. Wynne asked who was City Surveyor, and on the name of Mr Bell being announced, wished his vote recorded against him.

The message was finally referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A communication from the Fiscal Agent in regard to the sale of bonds to replace the indebtedness of the city to the Fink and McDonogh funds. The Finance Committee had borrowed the said bonds from the trustees of said funds, and the Fiscal Agent had been authorized to sell said 7 per cent. bonds, for the purpose of relieving the city of its floating debt owed by the city on the 27th of February, 1869. The sale had been made, but was subject to said conditions.

Mr. Legan made inquiry as to when the money on the bonds was borrowed, and was answered by Mr. Breen that it was during 1868-9.

Mr. Legan denounced the whole affair as a swindle, and claimed that it was prescribed by limitation, closing with a motion that every thing in relation to the debt due to those funds be eliminated from the record.

Mr. Breen defended the Finance Committee, and claimed that the city honestly owed these funds and should pay them.

Mr. Legan sarcastically praised the erudite ness of the Chairman of the Finance Committee in setting himself against the Supreme Court, and insisting upon the putting of his motion.

A resolution from the Upper Board was read, approving of the sale of the bonds in question —$612,000—by the Fiscal Agent and Mr. Prados.

The communication of Mr. Layton was then read.

The approving resolution of the Upper Board came up and was amended by Mr. Legan to this effect:

"Providing that no portion of the proceeds of the sale should be used to pay any debt due the McDonogh or Fink Funds."

Mr Barnes explained that the record showed that the Finance Committee in borrowing the $612,000 exceeded its authority. A resolution had been before the Council to authorize the committee to negotiate the loan, but had been withdrawn after passing the first reading, and the Chairman of the present committee should have kept even the fact.

Mr. Stringer announced that the bonds had only been sold subject to the approval of the Council.

After much discussion, action on the resolution from the Upper Board, and Mr. Legan's amendment was postponed until the report of Finance Committee could be adopted.

A communication from the City Surveyor announced that the dam across the Orleans Tailrace had broken, but through the exertions of the City Surveyor's department the damage had been repaired. The Surveyor complained that the men of his department had not been paid for two months, and stated that he could only procure men for this important work by personal promises.

A communication from the Street Commissioner complained that through the inefficiency of the proper committee, he was unable to make the necessary repairs to bridges, etc., and asked some action on the part of Council.

A communication from Mr Layton, Fiscal Agent, stated that the $612,000 seven per cent. bonds had been sold for 75c and interest, making the price equal to 78½c.

Mr Legan stated that it was only through the high character of the Fiscal Agent that the bonds brought the price obtained. The brokers of this city had sent agents to New York to defeat the object of the visit of the Fiscal Agent. Mr Legan stated that as the Fiscal Agent had, by his own personal influence, saved the credit of the city, the Council should sustain his action.

Mr Legan gave a succinct history of the actions of the Fiscal Agent in the sale of said bonds, and the numerous difficulties he encountered.

Mr. Pandely explained the nature of the act of the Legislature authorizing the issuance of the 7 per cent bonds, and the purposes for which it was intended to be used, and that the $612,000 had been paid to the Fink and McDonogh's funds by the Finance Committee, and reborrowed from the commissioners of said funds, without a particle of authorization, consequently the bonds had come into the hands of the Fiscal Agent through no fault of the bank, individuals, or banks, and the Council had no right to ratify the sale.

Mr Legan was willing to strain a point to save the credit of the city.

Mr. Pandely did not think that illegal measures would tend to the credit of the city.

Mr. Breen stated that the Finance Committee proposed to apply the proceeds of the sale of bonds, to the payment of the debts of the city due on the 27th of February, 1869. He said that the amount, in connection with arrangements already entered into with the Firemen's Charitable Association and the Gas Company, they would be enabled to square up. After a thousand of the various amounts due, this statement seemed rather doubtful.

Mr. Barnes said that the Chairman of the Finance Committee had treated this Board with contempt and indifference, in failing to give the information required by law. He was certainly muddled in regard to this matter. The Finance Committee had acted illegally in the disposal of certain bonds, and refused to give any information in regard thereto to either the Council or the public. It looked strange to say the least.

Mr. Wynne move that the Chairman of the Finance Committee be impeached for incompetence. No second.

Mr. Pandely offered an amendment providing that the resolution do not become operative, if found in opposition to the requirements of the acts of the Legislature in relation to the indebtedness of the city.

The resolution approving the sale of the bonds, as amended by Mr. Pandely, was then adopted on the first reading, but was defeated on the second reading, thus disposing of the resolution and refusing to ratify the action of the Finance Committee and the Fiscal Agent in the disposal of the bonds. It appeared that several members had got the matter so tangled up in the mazes of the question as discussed, that they did not really see through the clever dodge recorded so, to dispose of the resolution. A discovery of this fact led to a heated and irregular discussion, and several motions.

A motion to adopt the resolution as originally coming from the Upper Board approving of the action of the Fiscal Agent, was put by Mr. Kearny, who occupied the chair, and opposed by Mr Pandely as out of order.

A motion to adjourn was carried.

The Fuller Case—Col. Perry Fuller will today furnish the bonds of $20,000 required of him by U. S. Commissioner Urban.

The Steedman Case.—In reference to the suit against Gen Steedman, his friends contend that it is not, as supposed, for the purpose of a criminal prosecution, but to enable the Government to post its books, after a judicial determination of losses of goods by fires in bonded warehouse, which occurred during the administration of the office of U. S. Revenue Collector by his predecessor. These losses being transferred to Gen. Steedman's account, they stand against him till determined judicially or cancelled by act of Congress. Under this explanation the suit against his bondsmen is probably merely for the better assurance of the Government.

The Explosion on the Opelousas Railroad.—From parties who were on the train when the locomotive exploded its boiler, near Bonite Station, Monday morning, we learn that the engine and machinery were shattered to pieces. A piece of shafting was driven through a mule near by. A Dresman only was slightly injured. The damage is estimated at $16,000.

The Exchange Alley Shooting Affair.—The condition of Mr. Doyle having improved, Mr. J. R. Anderson, who shot him, has been admitted to bail of $2000 by Recorder Quatrini.

Injunction.—Mr. J. M. Hoyle has suit out an injunction in the Sixth District Court to prevent the Canal Street Railroad Company from changing their track from the neutral ground to the sides of the canal on Canal street.

Impeachment of Mayor Leche.—The Mayor of Jefferson City, appointed by Gov Warmoth, and forcibly installed into office, has had articles of impeachment preferred against him by the Jefferson City Council for vetoing a resolution of the Council empowering a committee of two members of the Council to collect and settle claims due the corporation. Mayor Leche found himself short of office yesterday by the Metropolitan Police.

Burglary.—The residence of M. A. Parker No. 29 Todd street, was entered by unknown parties at a late hour on Monday night, and robbed of some silverware, a quantity of wearing apparel and a small sum in money. An entrance was effected through the rear door of the premises, and an escape effected in the same way. No arrests for their identity.

Stabbing.—An altercation on Tuesday morning near the Tchoupitoulas Market between David Shaul and Ritchie Oarkney, about some trifling matter of difference, which resulted in an affray in which the latter received a stab in the abdomen by the former. A physician dressed his injuries, and he went about his work as if nothing had happened. His assailant was not arrested.

Felonious Entering.—About 9 o'clock Tuesday forenoon some unknown colored man entered the residence of Mr. Smith, on Dryades street, near the corner of Julia street, and robbed it of a small quantity of wearing apparel. An entrance was effected through a back window, which had been carelessly left open during the temporary absence of the lady.

Lurcens.—A young woman named Margaret Hudson has been arrested on a warrant from the Recorder's office charged with the larceny of sixty dollars. It appears the accused has been employed as a servant in Brooklyn, and was enabled in this way to accomplish the larceny.

Fire.—About half-past 2 o'clock, Monday night, a fire broke out in a vacant frame house, situated in Circular avenue, in the interval between Gasquet and Palmyra, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. It was insured in the Sun Mutual office for $400. The adjoining frame dwellings were also destroyed. One of them was occupied by Wm Mealy—insured in the Crescent Mutual for $1000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The scarcity of water greatly retarded the efficiency of the Fire Department and rendered it impossible to subdue the flames.

Accident.—About 9 o'clock Monday evening a little boy three years old, named Charles Egel, fell from the two-story gallery No. 115 New Levee street, and was slightly injured. He was considered in no serious danger.

Shooting.—A colored man, named Robert Gull, was shot accidentally in the woods near Kennerville, by a man named King Solomon. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

Stabbing.—A stabbing affray occurred Monday evening between Pedro Domingo and Raphael Serjas, on Love street, the entrance of Marigny and Elysian Fields street, in which the former received what is believed to be a mortal wound in the left breast. The wounded man is the nephew of his assailant. The stabber got on the Pontchartrain Railroad and succeeded in making his escape.

Accidental Killing.—We learn from Coroner Stamps, of the parish of Jefferson, that on Friday, the 17th instant, while two colored men Robert Gull and King Solomon, were in the woods near Kennerville, some distant cocoanut in which the former was shot and mortally wounded. Gull was brought to his residence and died at 9 o'clock the following morning. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, but in the meantime Solomon had disappeared. Considering that some investigation was necessary he had a warrant issued for his arrest.

Sale of Newspaper Material.—The presses, type and printing material stock, etc., of the New Orleans *Crescent* will be sold at auction at 10 o'clock to day, by United States Marshal Packard.

The Divided Duty.

[From the New York Sun.]

It is often said that the age of heroic deeds is past; but on Friday last one of the noblest acts of which we have ever read was performed by a poor employe of a railroad company, and within a few miles of New York.

Albert G. Drecker is the bridge tender at the Passaic river drawbridge, on the after all Newark and New York railroad. On Friday afternoon, just previous to the time for a passenger train to reach the bridge, the draw was open. Mr. Drecker knew that the train was coming. He began to turn the bridge, so as to close the draw before its arrival.

At this moment he saw his little son, who was only ten years old, and who was not far from him, fall from the bridge into the river below. The agonized father looked down the track. He saw the train coming swiftly toward the bridge, and knew that to do his utmost there was barely time to close the draw. In the water below his boy was certainly drowning for life. A leap into the stream at this moment and he could save his child. But the train came thundering down, and he knew that if he left his post for even a single instant, a hundred lives might be sacrificed. He stayed. Slowly the bridge was swung into position, and the train passed safely over, and none of the passengers knew what their safety had cost the poor workman, who sprang into the river only to take those the lifeless body of his boy.

Is there any story of heroism to surpass this? Think, if you can, of the terrible alternatives of duty which were presented to this man. There was no time to deliberate. His son was dying. He could easily rescue him by leaping into the river beneath. But that leap must have cost many other precious lives—perhaps hundreds, and had he a right to imperil these? The agony of a lifetime of suffering must have been compressed into those moments of doubt. With sublime and heroic fortitude, this noble father resolved to do his highest duty; and to that duty his son was sacrificed. How many of us would have done the same?

THE ENGLISH PARLIAMENT.—The liberal journals of Great Britain have recently been comparing the merits of the House of Commons and the House of Lords composing the Parliament which has just been prorogued until the winter. The House of Commons, it is asserted, was one of the ablest that ever sat, being radical and yet temperate. It achieved many and it undertook. It secured the reform bill it wanted. It got the Irish Church bill through in a single session. It proved that the House of Commons, is able hands and under proper management, really represents and so leads the nation. On the other hand, the House of Lords, it is contended, was a disgrace to itself. It put itself into an utterly untenable position on the Irish Church question, and then got out of it as well as it could. It made a fine display in debate, as usual, and, as usual, did very little real work. Its ill-conduct of the Church question was even more manifest in its management of minor matters. What the Lords wanted—such things as the Bankruptcy bill, for instance, they did not get. The question of the true position of the House of Lords in the government of England, it is asserted, is still a problem; and that when the people of England commence inquiring what to do with a thing, they may eventually settle the matter by concluding that they can do without it.—*Ex.*

BOSTON has a divine individual named Murray, whose first name should be Munchausen, for his writings of the Adirondacks, but who is attempting to redeem himself by his praiseing since getting home. In a recent sermon he said:

"It is the ignorance here I would enlighten, and the misery here I would alleviate. I do not blush for the heathendom of China, so much as for the heathendom of North and South streets. I do not fear the cannibals of the South Sea so much as the drunkards, gamblers and Sabbath breakers of Boston."

If Boston, the pure, and unbedfilled home of the Puritans, is so bad as that, what are we to expect from Radicalism in the other portions of the country?—*Ex.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delano's Decision on Whisky Rectifying.

Sickles' Action on the Cuban Question Repudiated.

Protest of the Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company.

New York Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

Report of Col. J. W. Howell, the Colorado River Explorer.

FROM EUROPE.

The Madrid Journals Violent Towards the U. S. Government.

The London Times Ridicules Sickles' Diplomacy.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 21.—The Virginia Banks have over ninety four thousand dollars in specie, North Carolina over $51,000, South Carolina over $15,000, Georgia over $37,000, Alabama over $34,000, New Orleans over $19,000, Texas $409,000.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $250,000.

Commissioner Delano decides that mixing different whiskies to reduce their strength, or reducing their strength by mixing water is rectifying.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Specials to New York jobbers to-night say that the Government repudiates Sickles' action on the Cuban question.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Col. J. W. Howell, the Colorado river explorer, has returned, having travelled the entire ground of the Cariou, no traces of precious metals having been found but the land unsuitable for cultivation with irrigation.

New York, Sept. 21.—The Methodist Book Concern, for 5.05 years, may have lost several hundred thousand dollars by corruption and fraud. The deficit was discovered some weeks ago. The frauds have been going on for eight or nine years. Investigation still in progress.

New York, Sept. 21.—The alleged fraud discovered in the Methodist Book Concern seems to be in the hands of a trusted employe and agent, allowed his son who was a proper broker to charge heavy commissions on the purchase of paper, and to pay the commissions. Irregularities are also reported in the binding department.

St Louis, Sept. 21.—The Mississippi Valley Telegraph Company, yesterday, against the attempt to sell their property to the Western Union Telegraph Company for $100,000, they want $190,000. The stockholders meet here Thursday to take action in the matter.

Richmond, Sept. 21.—The first appointment made by Gov. Walker, after assuming the duties of Lieutenant Governor, is that of Mr. Cameron, editor of the Petersburg *Index*, as his Secretary. Capt. Cameron was an officer in the late Confederate army, one of the ablest and most determined supporters of the Walker Republican ticket in the late political campaign.

Richmond, Sept. 21.—Governor Walker was installed as Provisional Governor at the Gubernatorial mansion to-day at noon. Gen. Canby being present. Governor Wells turned over the office to the new incumbent, who took the Ironclad oath of office. There were no ceremonies or demonstrations, there being a gathering of a considerable crowd of white and colored people to congratulate the new Governor, who shook hands with them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Sept. 21.—The papers publish a letter from preacher Monk, Father Hyacinthe, addressed to the Archbishop of Paris and under at Rome, announcing the abandonment of his convent and classes to preach in the Church of Notre Dame, on the 26th. The reason for this step he declares, he cannot obey the orders of the Holy See, and protests before the Pope and Council against the doctrines and practices of the Romanish Church. He concludes that they are not in accordance with the principles of Christianity.

The bodies of six murdered persons, women and children, were found in a field near Paris. The police have discovered no trace of the assassin.

The Prince Metternich was received by the Emperor yesterday.

Baron Von Beust has not yet arrived.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—City journals are still violent against the presumed unfriendliness of the American Government. Some urge an immediate declaration of war, if the Cubans are recognized as belligerents.

The ministry, after discussing the propriety of returning Sickles the compliment, decided to postpone reply until the arrival of Prim.

The Dresden theatre caught fire during the morning rehearsal and was destroyed.

Madrid, Sept. 21.—*Epoca* says that Sickles has withdrawn his note on the Cuban question. This statement is not believed.

London, Sept. 21.—The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says the recent visits of the American Minister to the Spanish Government, in regard to Cuba, varies both in tone and conclusion from the confidential communications between the Spanish Minister at Washington and the Government of the United States. The diplomatic experience of Sickles is limited and probably insufficient to enable him to rightly estimate the value and effects of his words.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Sept. 21.—Evening.—Cotton market heavy and prices lower. Splands 12¼ to 12¾d. Orleans 12¾ to 13d. Sales to-day 5000 bales, 4000 of which were for export and speculation. Tallow 46s 9d.

London, Sept. 21—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾. 5-20's 83¼c. Tallow firm, 46s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 21.—5-20s of '62, 112¾; '64s 109¾; '65s, 109¾; new, 110¾; 67s, 110¾; '68s, 110¾; 10-40, 109¾; Louisiana 70 to 71¾; Levee 6s, 65¾.

New York, Sept. 21.—Porto Rico Sugar 12 to 12c; Muscovado 12¼ to 12¾c; Havana 11¾ to 12c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Cotton fully ¼c lower during the day. Sales 2300 bales; Middling Uplands 28¾c. Flour 5 to 10c lower on shipping grades—rather more doing; superfine $6 to $6 25; Southern $6 50 to $6 85. Wheat firm—winter red Western $1 49 to $1 53; choice $1 54. Corn heavy—mixed Western $1 08 to $1 12. Pork firm—$31 87½ to $31 75. Lard heavy—kettle 19 to 19¾c. Whisky a shade firmer—$1 16 to $1 17. Rice firm—Carolina 8 to 9c. Sugar firm. Coffee steady. Molasses quiet. Naval Stores quiet. Freights drooping; Cotton by steam ¾c; Flour by sail 2 to 3c.

New York, Sept. 21.—Evening.—Money active at 7 currency to gold. Sterling 9c. Gold steady, 137¾. Stocks irregular and unsettled. Governments closed quiet, with 5-20s of '62 at 112¾. Southern securities firm.

Mobile, Sept. 21.—Cotton.—The demand was limited and closed dull; sales 800 bales; middlings 26 to 26¼c; receipts 852 bales; exports 250.

Chicago, Sept. 21.—Flour—spring extras $4 75 to $7. Wheat $1 18¾. Corn, 82¼c. Oats 44¾c. Rye 88c. Barley $1 55. High-wines $1 06. Cribs Sugar 13¾ to 15c. Pork $33 to $33 50. Lard 18 to 18½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¾c; sides 14c; hams 17½ to 18c.

Cincinnati, Sept. 21.—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 86c to $1. Oats 41 to 45c. Whisky $1 02. Pork $32. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14c; sides 17¼ to 17½c. Bacon—shoulders 15¾c; sides 19c. Hams 23 to 24c.

St Louis, Sept. 21.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 04 to $1 08. Corn 91 to 93¾c. Oats 48 to 50c. Rye 82½ to 85c. Whisky $1 10. Groceries quiet and nominally unchanged. Pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 16¾c; clear rib sides 19¼c; clear sides 19¾c. Lard 18 to 18½c.

Louisville, Sept. 21.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Corn 95c to $1. Oats 45 to 50c. Sales of Tobacco, 137 hhds, at $6 70 to $35. Pork $33 to $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 16¼c; sides 19¾c, all smoked. Hams 23 to 24c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 12.

Augusta, Sept. 21.—Cotton — the market opened with a fair demand, but closed at 25c for middling; sales 436 bales; receipts 682.

New Orleans, Sept. 21.—Cotton declined ⅛c; sales 350 bales; middlings 26⅛c; receipts 247 bales; exports coastwise 1389.

Savannah, Sept. 21.—Cotton—receipts 2782 bales. Exports coastwise. The market active with middling at 26½c. Sales 800 bales.

Memphis, Sept. 21.—Cotton active at lower rates; sales 600 bales; middling at 26c; receipts 107 bales; exports 72 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Sept. 21.—Passed up—Lizzie Gill, at 11 a. m. Down—Magnolia, at 10 p. m. Day's Bee and barges, at 1 A. M; the Ames, at 6 P. m., and the Pargoud, at 7 P. M. River falling slowly.

St. Louis, Sept. 21.—River falling with 5 feet 4 inches in the canal.

Cairo, Sept. 21.—Passed up—City of Alton, Grand Tower, Belle Memphis, Royal Arch, Kelloggs, River Stationary. Weather cloudy.

Memphis, Sept. 21.—Passed down—Big Sandy; Indiana, Red Rover.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Previous Dispatches.]

San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The officers of the Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have presented their reports, which exhibit a gratifying condition of the Order, except in the interior of the Southern States, where their condition is pecuniarily bad. The extension of the Order into Australia has been very successful.

The Pacific Express Company will commence operations Oct. 1. It is reported that the Pacific Railroad Company has notified other express companies that they will not carry their fast freight after that date.

Havana, Sept. 21.—More companies of new battalions have gone to the east of Nuevitas.

Port Tilary, N. Y., Sept. 21.—There is a strike here among the coal miners. The strikers frequently attack those employed. Several have been severely beaten, and danger to life and property is imminent.

Washington, Sept. 21.—Capt. Saunderson, relieved from duty in the Department of the South, has been ordered to report to Gen. Canby for duty.

The President will positively arrive at noon to-morrow.

The impression gains ground that Delano will urge, in his report, the continuance of the present tax laws for further trial, though it is known that he favors some kind of a tax on cotton.

London, Sept. 21 — Noon. — Consols 92⅞. Bonds 83¾. Tallow 46s 6d to 46s 9d.

Paris, Sept. 21—Noon.—Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 70 70.

Havre, Sept. 21, A. M.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat. Tres Ordinaire on the spot 153.

Liverpool, Sept. 21—Noon.—Cotton market dull—Uplands 12¾ to 12¾d., Orleans 13¼ to 13¼d. Estimated sales, 4000 bales.

LATER.—Cotton lower. Uplands, 12¾d; Orleans 13d. It is now thought that the sales will reach 5000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester flat and nominal. Red Western Wheat 9s 6d, Corn 34s 6d; Tallow 47s; others unchanged.

New York, Sept. 21—Noon.—Stocks are unsettled and feverish. Money—short 7; Sterling—long 9¾, short 9¾. Gold—opened for distribution of 1862, 112¾; Tennessees, ex coupons, 61¾; new, 56; Virginias, ex coupons, 55; Louisiana, old, 71¾; Levee sixes, 65¾; sixths, 66; Alabama eights, 93¾, sixes 63; Georgia sixes 85, sevens 91; North Carolinas, old, 51¾, new 46; South Carolinas 66¾.

Death in the Mines.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The story of the Pennsylvania disaster grows more and more horrible as the details are gradually brought to light. There is a part of it