THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday: Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements inside the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUGT 28, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
188.....Hampart Street.....188

THE ADVANTAGES OF BREVITY.

The most successful writers and speakers of the present day are those who compress into a small space what they have to say and limit their drafts upon the public patience. The most popular and most influential newspapers, in this country at all events, are those which comment only with brevity upon the topics of the hour. The most popular Magazine now published in the United States, is one whose contents are made up of short stories, anecdotes, scraps, witticisms and pictures. The most popular weekly paper now published in this country is one conducted upon the same idea as the Magazine to which we allude. It is made up of a picture in the foreground—then one or more chapters of some serial story—then a column or two of short editorial paragraphs, and answers to correspondents. The time may come when we shall use pictures only in addressing the public. That will be going backward, but such is the tendency at the present time. The cartoons of "Punch" and of the "Charivari," have oftentimes produced greater effects than the ponderous leaders of the London *Times* and the Paris *Moniteur* or *Constitutionnel*.

Similar observations might be made concerning the utterances of the clergy, and the lawyers. A divine, unless he is a favorite for other qualities, will almost empty his church if his discourses exceed thirty minutes in their utterance. Very few indeed can hold an audience for forty-five minutes. The most successful practitioners at the Bar are those who condense their arguments—who boil them down to such a degree that the Judge can take in the whole question at a glance. This is a fast age—an age impatient under long-winded stories. Whether it is that readers and hearers are better able to think for themselves than those who have lived before them, or that being absorbed in money-making they refuse to take time to read and hear, or that the scholar has become wiser than his teacher, we know not. The fact is as we state it. We frequently hear persons say, "Give us the facts and we will draw our own deductions. The telegraph has had a great deal to do with this demand for brevity. Our commercial readers tell us they have not time to read more than the telegraphic column of the morning and evening papers, and they say they find in that column everything worth knowing. This being the case, the importance of that department of a newspaper is evident, but it is notoriously the worst edited part of the journals, while it ought to be the most easily regulated and administered of all the columns, because opinions and comments are not called for there—only dry facts.

There are some subjects necessary to be brought before the reading public which cannot be properly laid before them without going into the matter in hand at some length. It is in the treatment of such topics that judgment is to be displayed. An intelligent reader will not grudge the time needful to put him in possession of your reflections if the privilege has not been abused.

Having introduced our subject, for which we are indebted to a cotemporary, we propose to leave it with the reader, as an example in brevity of the style we commend to writers and speakers, after having appended the following paragraphs taken from a communication published in this week's issue of our semi-weekly edition, under the caption of "The Scientific Fredegrams of the city, which has suggested our own feeble comments. Like its writer, we leave the reader to answer the question so pointedly put:

Brevity is the demand of the times, especially in religious matters. The merits of a sermon must be ascertained by the chronometer, of a communication to the religious newspaper, by the carpenters rule. That is good which is brief, that is indifferent or bad which is long.

What is the philosophy of this clamor for brevity? Is it an omen for good, or for evil? Does it indicate activity, or indolence, strength or feebleness of intellect, earnestness or levity of the moral tone?

Short and long are not absolute, but relative terms; and they belong not to matter, but to mind; that is short which we like, long which we dislike. Five hours on a soft bed is deemed short by the sluggard for a nightly repose; five minutes, long for the torture of the tooth ache. The lawyer, busy in his office on an important case, thinks ten minutes too long to be bored with the stupid gossip of an idler; but seated at the evening hour, in the circle of his friends, he thinks, in his thoughts, he chides the swift-winged hours for making his evenings too short, and dissolving the charmed circle so soon.

The telegram of ten short words is long enough to announce the selling of the ship or the price of cotton; but would it be a good substitute for the long letter from an absent friend.

THE NEW ORLEANS INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.—The office of this company has been established at No. 10 Exchange Alley, between Canal and Customhouse streets, and they are now ready to issue policies on fire, river and marine risks, at the current rates of premium.

The most remarkable success has attended the plan under which this company has been organized—nearly one million of dollars in stock, in small sums, having been taken in a few days. No subscriber has obtained more than sixty shares, and no one has been permitted to subscribe for purposes of speculation or investment. All the subscribers are men of property and will be customers of the company as well as stockholders.

THE STEAMBOAT CREOLE.—The Creole is the favorite packet to the watering places on the Lake shore. She leaves the Lake end on the arrival of the cars as follows: On Saturdays at 10 A. M., on Sundays at 12 M., and on Wednesdays at 10 A. M. Returning leaves Pass Christian Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays at 12 M. Passage each way: Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian $1 50; Mississippi City $2. Biloxi and Ocean Springs $2 50. Pascagoula $3. Meals extra.

[Extract from a letter from Santa Cruz.]

We had wandered for many hours through tangled forests of Tropical shrubs and trees, some of them emitting a most delicious and invigorating odor, when we suddenly came upon a large and well cultivated plantation, in the center of which were several buildings. Entering these we found them to be the "press house," still a, etc., where the sugar cane is crushed for the manufacture of St. Croix Rum. Over 100 Coolies were at work, and the smell from the fermenting rum was very exhilarating and pleasant. We were shown through the entire establishment, and learned that all the Rum here produced was shipped to Messrs. P. M. Drake & Co., New York, to be made into their celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS. The peculiar good effects of this Rum—which is the purest and best in the world—are well known. Not a single case of Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Consumption, or any such disease can be found on this Island, (except of those brought here for their health, and they are almost always cured). Combined with Calisaya Bark, Cascarilla, and other important ingredients, this Rum becomes PLANTATION BITTERS, and surely no finer Tonic and general Family Remedy was ever seen. The combination of these Bitters as first discovered here many years ago, and adopted by Messrs. Drake in their BITTERS, and my "there is nothing like it. Judging by the robust health of the witnesses, I am certain their testimony is true.

R. S. T.

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

FROM RAPIDES PARISH.—The Alexandria *Democrat*, of the 25th, says:

In a few localities we can hear complaints of too much rain and some damage to the cotton—but not enough harm to cause any alarm. The sugar planters are not much displeased at these frequent showers, but smile lingely at their prospects. The cane is really worth brag now—we hear of ten red joints to a stock—in fact, on a place near this town the darkies and workingmen are eating cane and find it good and sweet.

The caterpillar alarm is played out already. The few places where they have been seen with telescopic eyes are now deserted by the varmints—and all are satisfied, beyond doubt, of making a full cotton that can be picked.

THE POPE'S WIT.—The Pope's sense of humor is proverbial in Rome, and he gave a good example of it the other day to a corporation of bakers, who asked an audience of him in order to remonstrate against the new and excellent public oven, which supplies far better bread on much lower terms than they had been in the habit of making. This interference with their long-enjoyed monopoly was, of course, all in the good popular benefit, a grievous injury in their eyes. "Holy Father," said the spokesman, "life is very hard oh us; we have worked so long for the public benefit." "It is quite true, my son," replied the Pope, "and it is high time you rested a little and let other people work."

The Petroleum and Sulphur of Calcasieu.

Professor Hilgard, of the University of Mississippi, lately visited the locality in the parish of Calcasieu where the late discoveries of petroleum and sulphur have been made. His opinion as to the prospects and practical value of these deposits has been embodied in the following letter, written by Professor Hilgard to Mr. Jules Brady, President of the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company, of this city:

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI,
OXFORD, MISS., August 19th, 1869.

Jules Brady, Esq., President of the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company:

Dear Sir—Your favor of 16th inst., requesting an expression of my opinion concerning the prospects and practical value of the petroleum and sulphur deposits revealed by the boring of the Calcasieu wells, is received.

My visit to the locality in May last, as you are aware, was incidental to a general geological reconnoissance of the State of Louisiana, under the auspices of the New Orleans Academy of Sciences and the Bureau of Immigration. My previous acquaintance with the geology of the Southwest, as well as the repeated and somewhat skeptical inquiries on the subject coming to me from scientific men elsewhere, rendered the examination of the unexpected discovery doubly interesting to me.

I have examined minutely, in presence of the workmen and superintendent, the pile of borings lying at the mouth of the bore, cross-questioning the former severally and jointly, both as regarded the point of occurrence and thickness of the strata thus sampled. Their testimony was concurrent in all respects, and the more trustworthy from the fact that the Superintendent, Mr. Munn, while a keen and intelligent observer of facts, was laboring under the expectation that he would find the oil bearing rocks of California similar to those of Canada and Michigan, and was evidently much puzzled, and discouraged by finding himself in a *terra incognita*, yet the same time he attached little importance to the sulphur bed, save as a demonstration that he was at fault in his previsions. Moreover, my subsequent observations in Northern Louisiana have explained in a remarkable manner the succession of strata which, at the time, was unintelligible to me.

I have, therefore, every reason to believe the record of the boring, as given me by Mr. Munn, perfectly reliable in all essential points. Amongst those of chief practical importance I quote the following:

1. The formation in which the petroleum originates, lies about 1300 feet below the general surface, *where it crops at all*. But it is much cut up into ridges and valleys by aqueous erosion during the drift period, so in itself of considerable thickness, and unlikely to fail in such a large, or, at least, *a lasting* supply of petroleum at any one point. It complete stability or rapid decay, of line sandy limestone, with fossils of the "Vicksburg tertiary" age.

2. The sulphur-bearing formation consists of a superior variety of fibrous crystalline limestone, about 50 feet in thickness, beneath this lies the great sulphur bed, specimens of which have weights of 5 pounds without to the 5 inches. This bed was found about one hundred feet back, without perceptible change; it is pure, crystalline, semi transparent native sulphur. This fact is important, as it proves the close of the sulphur deposit, and the sulphur is supposed to be a comparatively local accumulation from a volcanic source, were it not that

3. Beneath it there lie, for about 115 feet, alternating strata of gypsum (seriously supposed to be meerschaum by Mr. Munn) and native sulphur, amounting then two beds, respectively about five and ten or more feet in thickness, the latter ending at 600 feet. This intercratification of the three minerals proves irrefragably their closer geolnr relation and probable extension over a considerable area. The latter probability is considerably strengthened by the fact that

4. From 600 to 1230 feet, the extreme depth to which the auger has penetrated, it has passed through over ordinarily thick beds of gypsum of several varieties but always great purity—the purest bed of gypsum known, save one in Nova Scotia.

There are, undoubtedly, considerable practical difficulties to be overcome in sinking the shaft of 1130 feet to the surface of the sulphur bed; but these are such as, in the hands of a skillful practical mining engineer with sufficient means at command, can easily be overcome. To begin the work with limited means would be certain failure.

That, once successfully accomplished, it is my conviction that the working of the mine would be easy and in the highest degree remunerative—capable in view of the difficulty under which the production of Sicilian sulphur exists, of controlling the entire market of the world, and adding to the prosperity of the whole country by cheapening the production and improving the quality of that great fundamental agent, "Sulphuric Acid"—the preparation of which I can inspire pyrites is so often a source of annoyance and loss to all kinds of manufactures.

As to facilities of access, the present bore is located within ten miles of the Cal-sieu river, navigable for large steamers during a portion of the year, as well as steamboats, and within five of the West fork of the Calcasieu, which can easily be made navigable for flat boats for a long distance, and of the latter stream, a tramway or railroad would have to traverse about half a mile of marsh and prairie, the rest of the way being level prairie and pine woods, affording excellent timber for construction.

But I think that by judicious selection, a site for the shaft might be found, which would materially reduce the difficulties and cost of communication.

You are at liberty to make such use of this statement as you may deem proper, in the interest of the company you represent. I remark that I have communicated the main facts in a paper to be read before the American Association for the advancement of science, at its present session at Salem, Mass.

Very respectly is

(Signed) ERN. W. HILGARD,
Professor of Chemistry, University of Mississippi.

The Carpet-Baggers in Congress.

(From the New York World.)

Now that the people of the Southern States are slowly emerging from the condition of captives to receive their laws from their masters, as citizens of the Union, it will begin, perhaps, to be clear to all men's perceptions not only that the class of persons known as "carpet-baggers" may be let in to redeem at the South, but, also, that they deserve to be held in contempt, and that in the North as well as in the South "the carpet bag, in itself, is a harmless necessary impediment enough, nor is it intrinsically contemptible that a man whose whole worldly goods are comprehensible within a carpet bag should pack them into one, take it up, and set forth in search of fortune. Honest men, men of sense and of character, with or without carpet bags, are needed in the South, as they are needed in the West, in the East—wherever there is work to be done, wherever there are resources to be developed and opportunities to be put to profit. Nor is there any reason to suppose that the South any more than the West, or the East, desires to repel such persons from its borders. The "carpet bagger," whom the South abhors, is no such person. The true and odious "carpet bagger" is a political adventurer who has got place and pelf for himself by making the poverty and the political prostration of the southern whites work together with the credulity and ignorance of the Southern blacks for his personal advancement. All honest and respectable North men, friends of the party with which such adventurers have necessarily acted know perfectly well that the arts and influences by which the "carpet bagger" has advanced his object are influences and arts which no honest and respectable man could possibly use either at the South or at the North. Knowing this, they naturally claim not for the most strictly formal associations for strictly political purposes with such persons. The "carpet bagger" who appears at Washington in the guise of a Radical Representative from Georgia or of a Radical Senator from Louisiana may be put upon a committee, but he is not taken into the counsels, he may be admitted to a caucus, but he has no share in shaping its decisions; he may be entitled the floor of Congress, but no man listens to his palaver. The scandal of his presence among them must be endured by the Republicans who purposely represent real constituencies, for it is they who have made that scandal possible by the treason of outrage upon liberty which they have christened "the Reconstruction of the South." But they will naturally willing to endure this scandal as a body. As individuals, they keep their skirts as clear of personal contact as possible with the creatures of their evil work. The position is an awkward and disagreeable one, nevertheless. But it is their own making. They are punished whereby they sinned. Desiring to get Radical members into Congress from the South, they planned a system under which it is simply impossible that Radical members should get into Congress from the South without disgrace and disdain of Northern men who appear in Congress as Democratic Conservative members from the Southern treated by respectable Radicals from the North with courtesy and respect, because these respectable Radicals know that they were sent to Congress by the best men, the real people, of the districts which they claim to represent. The nonsense which is talked on the stump at the North and West about the "truly loyal" constituencies of the genuine Radical "carpet baggers," is no means elevate the politicians who talk it. They understand the true state of the case perfectly, and they govern their personal relations accordingly. The Senator Ketch of Congressman from the North is not much of a hero, nor does he greatly resemble the Douglas of Sir Walter Scott's covetable poem. But he has sense and self-respect enough to make at least a difference between the officer and the personal claims of the average Radical "carpet-bagger" from the South, as we made by the grim old Earl between the official and the personal claims of the English envoy:

My mission is like a thousand others,
Respectable every single one,
Thou art—what thou art I know not,
Enough that thou hast been sent to me.

The bard of Douglas is a gentleman,
And knows what is due to a king;
The bard of Douglas is a Scotchman,
And knows what is due to a king.

This abject and twilight condition of the radical carpet baggers in Congress, is one of the many hopeful augories of the near dawning of a better day. The contempt in which these men are held is reacting, slowly, perhaps, but surely, upon the system which has called them into being. The spectacle of a class of Congressional Pariahs representing the tyranny of no ignorant majority, over an intelligent majority, cannot but be revolting to a free people. Armies and acts of Congress may make such a spectacle possible for a time. They cannot make it for any long time tolerable.

THE BYRON SCANDAL.—*Boston*, August 21.—The *Daily Evening Traveller*, contains an article on the Stowe-Byron scandal, in which the well-known historian, says that Mrs. Stowe can congratulate herself on having created a sensation, for her sensational productions, and is entitled to the usual amount of respect that is accorded to such productions of the country. We do not in the least doubt her honesty. She has written and caused to be published what she believes to be truth, but of whom we do not believe one word. It is a disgusting and scandalous libel. Mrs. Stowe has done wrong in publishing the foul libel, in connecting which Lady Byron gave her last blow to her dead husband, striking his very skeleton."—*Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Democrat.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—John Alfred, colored, has been arrested by Specials Walsh and Doosey, charged with being implicated in the burglary committed at the corner of Orleans and Derbigny streets, on the night of the 23d.

George Austin and Jonas Kraemer, has been arrested at the instance of Georgiana George, charged with breach of trust.

A man named Michael Hickey has been arrested by Special Officer Houlihan, charged with being implicated in the larceny of a gold watch, committed several nights since, at the Clay Statue.

Several cases of small-pox are reported on Franklin street and on the rear portion of Poydras street. We hear one or two physicians are to be arrested for not notifying the Sanitary Company of the whereabouts of the infection. Yellow flags have been posted at every house.

A colored individual called Petticoat Tom, was up before Recorder Becker, charged with appearing on Carondelet street in women's clothes. Though possessed of a man's voice and beard she insisted she was a woman, and there being no one to gainsay it, she was released.

Mr. Ernest Ende, of No. 118 Royal street, has been reappointed a notary public.

Bright and early Saturday morning Mechanics' Fire Company No. 6, is off for Magnolia on a two days' excursion.

The Steamer Creole.—This favorite watering place packet, Capt. Charles Walker commanding, the public will do well to bear in mind, leaves the lake end of the Ponchartrain Railroad to-day, on the arrival of the train of cars which leaves the Girod street depot at 10 o'clock. The fare is but $1 50 either way, to or from Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, $2 to or from Mississippi City, $2 50 to or from Biloxi or Ocean Springs, and $3 to or from Pascagoula. Meals extra. Our young friend, J. H. Smith, is the purser of the Creole, and is obliging a gentleman as ever graced the office. Capt. Peter Marcy, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole.

The Southern Base Ball Club.—In consequence of the non-arrival of the club yesterday the grand torch-light demonstration in honor of their return, contemplated for last night, has been postponed till to-night, with the same programme of arrangements. The postponement was a disappointment to many persons who were on the streets anticipating the procession last night.

Controller J. O. Landry Sent to the Parish Prison for Contempt of Court.—The rule taken by Judge J. W. Thomas, as counsel for New Orleans *Republican* Printing Company vs J. O. Landry, Controller, came up for a hearing in the Sixth District Court. Mr. Landry appeared personally. The following order was rendered:

It is ordered that said rule be made absolute, that the respondent, J. O. Landry, Controller of the City of New Orleans, be committed to the Parish Prison, there to be kept in custody until he shall have complied with the order of this Court, rendered in this matter on the 7th, and signed on the 9th of August, or until the further order of this Court.

Fourth District Court—Judge Theard.—This court was open for business on Friday, yesterday when Judge Theard dispatched some unimportant business. The court then adjourned until Thursday the 9th of September.

Best of Baseball.—We had the pleasure of taking a private glance, yesterday, at the magnificent bust of Alexander Von Humboldt, just finished at the marble works of Mr. Wm. Barret, 111 St Charles street. Two photographs, one by F. Silber, of Berlin, and the other by J. Schrader, were used by the artist as a guide, and a comparison of the bust with the pictures is highly favorable to the truthfulness of the former. The bust will be unveiled to the public on the centennial anniversary of the birth of the great Cosmopolitan, on the 14th of September.

Death of an Old Citizen.—Mr John G Robinson, better known as Commodore Robinson, died on Wednesday night at Hickory, Miss. Mr Robinson was a native of Manchester, England, but has been a resident of this city for the last forty years. He was for many years one of our most prominent cotton merchants, and at the time of his death was the senior of the house of Robinson & Pottier, on Common street.

Fell Asleep.—In a down town saloon there is posted a card bearing the following awful announcement: "Positively no Credit. M. D." Upon inquiry we learned that the closing sobriquet, character referred to the "Metropolitan Department," and the notice is one of the effects of the late determination of the Board of Metropolitan Police, as contracted by the members of the force. No reservation on salaries to pay whisky bills in future.

Accident Accident.—Mr. Waddy Thompson, of Kentucky, who, it will be recollected, was some time ago charged with complicity with one Forbes in an alleged false shipment of cotton, has been arrested recently in Memphis on an affidavit of United States Special Agent Kirkpatrick, charging him with fraudulently obtaining the release of goods from bonded warehouses. He was released, on his entering into a bond, owing to some informality in the affidavit, and before another warrant could be issued left for New York. Another method of this city, whose name we omit till the facts are better known, was arrested in St. Louis a few days ago upon an affidavit of a similar character by Mr Kinsella. He arrived here Tuesday morning, and on an examination before United States Commissioner Pond, gave bail in the sum of $12,000 for future examination.

Drowned.—A boy named Charles Evans, was drowned in the river near Napoleon Avenue on Thursday afternoon. His body had not been recovered at last accounts.

Fire.—About 6 o'clock Thursday evening a fire was discovered in an out house on the premises belonging to Celestine Borge, at the corner of Annette and St. Johns the Baptist streets. The flames were extinguished before the alarm became necessary, but resulted in the destruction of that building. The property is insured, but for what amount we have not been informed. Celestine Borge has been arrested, suspected of firing the place.

Sad.—Mr. Delmas Decaul, residing about three miles below Algiers, was some unknown person making out of his house, taking one with him, he saw the miscreant depart on his lands and fast, when he discharged one barrel of his gun, loaded with coarse shot, which perpered him as well that he bellowed murder, and had to be sent to the Charity Hospital Mr. Delacraul surrendered himself and was released on bail.

Burglary.—The grocery store of Mr. John Farrer, at the corner of Euphemine and Magnolia streets, was entered on Thursday night, and robbed of some city money and other valuables.

The residence of Mr. O. M. Capell, No 31 Touro street, was entered on Thursday night, by means of a false key, and robbed of a small sum of money, some wearing apparel, and other articles of value.

Sudden Death.—A difficulty occurred about 5 o'clock yesterday evening, on Robertson street, between Bayou Road and Ursulines street, between two colored men named Felix and Jew, resulting in the former being stabbed in the left arm and thigh, Jew made his escape.

First District Court—Settecase.—Henry Newell, was placed upon the charge of larceny—having stolen two dozen coats, valued at $40, from Messrs Darzey & Wheeler—was sent to the Parish Prison for ten days.

Pierre Sante, colored, pleaded guilty to having stolen from C Driveau, on the 1st of June, a pair of shoes valued at $4. Ten days Parish Prison.

Harrison Owens, colored, who pleaded guilty, in having shot and wounded severely Ellis Price, at No 57 Tricoche street, on the 7th of August—three years Penitentiary

S Rivers, alias Cyrus Robins, convicted of womanling, with a knife, James Frazzon, on the 20th ult—six months Parish Prison.

Charles Taylor, colored, who broke into the house of Col. A. P. Field, on the 4th of July, and stole several valuable dresses, was sent to the Penitentiary for three years.

The case of George Fry, alias Frey, was argued by J. J. Foley, Esq. The motion for a new trial was granted.

Jeff Crispy was sentenced for assault and battery to a fine of $5 and one day Parish Prison.

On motion of D. M. C. Hughes, Esq., counsel for Billy Little, the rule taken for a new trial was continued over to Saturday next, on account of the absence of an important witness.

The rule taken by T. A. Adams, Esq., to obtain a new trial for Pierre Bertin, convicted of assault and battery on a newspaper carrier, Louis Dumas, an old man, was argued, and the motion denied.

Recorder Gustinel's Court.—George Austin, alias Jonas Kraemer, charged by Georgina George with embezzlement and breach of trust, was remanded for trial.

A little difficulty in a beer saloon was nipped in the bud by officer Thurston. The parties interested are held to answer for the charge of fighting, disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons. They were released on bail.

Josephine Lee, alias Mrs. Annie Fagan, alias Coleman; Ellen Duncan, Nellie Gray, and Belle Wright, of the dog No. 17 Basin street, charged by Meyer Isaac with robbery, were remanded to the Parish Prison in default of bail.

THE MERITED WRONG UPON VIRGINIA.—We learn that a brother of Governor Walker, of Virginia, now in this city, recently had an interview with Gen Canby, in which the latter distinctly declared his purpose to enforce the test oath against the members of the Legislature. The object of Mr. Walker's call upon Gen. Canby was to ascertain his real intentions, concerning which many conflicting statements have appeared in print. Gen. Canby told his visitor that Virginia could not be regarded as a State *de facto* until after her Senators were seated and admitted to Congress. Therefore, the new constitution which abrogates the test oath was not now in force, and members of the General Assembly (although elected under it) could not be exempted from taking the oath. Beyond this important point, the military ruler of Virginia did not choose to be very communicative.

It is evident that he is waiting for more precise instructions from Washington, and it may be that he will have to wait for some time yet. The Cabinet seem to be split up on the subject. The more Conservative portion, such as Gov Fish and Generals Rawlins and Cox, are said to oppose the test oath tyranny, but are overawed by such fiery Radicals as Boutwell and Hoar, and the outside pressure of Radical Senators and Congressmen. President Grant is represented as on the fence, ready to tip either way according to the prepondrance of advice, but we cannot lend full credence to that statement. There is no doubt, however, that a plot is contated by which all the fruits of the late Virginia elections are to be destroyed, and that the present delay is only the hesitation natural to men possessing some degree of conscience as they stand on the brink of intended wrongdoing.—*New York Journal of Commerce.*

"I have just had the exquisite pleasure," observes one Chinese father to another, "of beholding your pile of volumes and your string-of-ribbies daughter." "Nay," responds the other, with infinite humility, "dog of a son has I none, though a bamboozle out of a fortune I have." This is what the Chinese call politeness.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sixty Establishments Seized for Revenue Infractions.

Instructions to Revenue Assessors.

The Governor of California Preparing to Punish the Indians.

Murder of a Circus Proprietor.

Death of John Durivage, an Old Actor and Newspaper Man.

Sudden Deaths from Excessive Heat in Memphis.

FROM EUROPE.

The International Boat Race.

Victory for the Oxfords.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 27.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $433,000.

Secretary Rawlins is improving.

Yesterday's report of seizures aggregates sixty establishments of various kinds throughout the country for revenue infractions.

It is estimated that the debt statement will show a reduction of three millions.

Assessors throughout the country are instructed to survey their large preparatory to the enforcement of some new regulations about to be promulgated. Delano telegraphs Supervisor Perry, of Raleigh, N. C., that every box of tobacco should have all the marks and brands required by law in the precise manner prescribed, but he does not regard slight irregularities ground for seizure, advises detention for explanation.

Delano directs all gangers to nail stamps on packages of spirits with five eight ounce carpet tacks.

The Governor of California, by proclamation, calls on the citizens to exterminate the disturbing Indians.

Troublesome light at Smith's Point, near the mouth of the Potomac river, will be changed September 1st to a revolving white light, with intervals of 20 seconds.

Washington, August 27.—Creswell, has appointed the following route agents: Horn, from Galveston to Brazos; Wm. Eugene Dailey, from New Orleans to Canton.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St Louis, August 27.—Col. Lake, proprietor of Lake Creek, was shot dead by a person whom he had ejected from the canteen. The murderer escaped.

Memphis, August 27.—The tobacco merchants elected J. W. Thomas president and other officers to day. An address is to be issued to the planters and the tobacco trade fully revived and developed.

John Durivage, an old actor and newspaper man, and one of the founders of the *Alta Californian*, at San Francisco, died here today.

Four more bales of new cotton received to day.

The excessive heat of the past few days has caused a number of sudden deaths, though the city is very healthy for this season of the year.

Weather fair. River falling slowly.

Springfield, Illinois, August 27.—Members of the press desiring to attend the Press Ball to be given here on Tuesday next, will receive up to adjournment, free tickets over any of the Virginia railroads, on the mileage and return ticket, for a week from the 28th.

Richmond, August 27.—Governor Wise is here, and looks in good health as reported by the Northern papers.

Charleston, August 27.—Cotton quiet, sales to day 18 bales, mostly new; middlings 22c, no receipts, exports coastwise 35 bales.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 27.—Evening.—It is estimated that over one million of people witnessed the international boat race to day between the Harvards and Oxfords. The tide was sluggish and favorable to the Oxfords. Soon after the start the Harvards led making forty five strokes to the Oxfords forty. At Craven point, three miles from the start, the Harvards gave way and the Oxfords pulled up, when reaching Dover the boats were found to be too close together to permit the Harvards' crew to do their best. When two and a half miles out the boats were level, fifty yards beyond the Oxfords took the lead. The Harvards soon pulled up, but were not well, and the Oxfords pulled ahead obtaining two lengths the lead. The Harvards pulled gamely for half a mile when they faltered, and the Oxfords, with vigorous strokes per minute shot past Barker's Bridge three and five-eighths of a mile, three lengths ahead, which they increased to the end, winning the race by four lengths, and making four and a half miles in twenty two minutes forty and a half seconds.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 27.—evening.—Cotton market until, prices tending down, uplands 13¾ d, Orleans 13¾ to 13¾d, sales to day 7,000 bales, of which 1000 were for export and speculation. Breadstuffs nominal. Provisions and advices less favorable. Yarns and Fabrics lower. Stock of Cotton afloat 501,000 bales, of which 20,000 are American.

Hour, August 27.—Cotton closed dull and declining—ins. ordinaire on the spot and afloat, 1 63

London, August 27.—evening.—Consols 93⅝, 5-20s 81⅝. Sugar all sot 30s 3d.

Frankfort, August 27.—Bonds firm, 88⅞.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, August 27.—Evening.—Cotton steady—sales to day 900 bales, middlings 31c. Flour heavy—superfine $5 50 to $5 75, common to fair extra Northern $6 50. Wheat heavy—Western $2 50 to $2 60, Illinois $1 45 to $1 52. White Southern $1 68. Corn scarce—mixed Western $1 11 to $1 16. Pork irregular but lower, $32 25 to $32 50. Lard shade firmer—kettle 19½ to 19¾c. Whisky 92c. Groceries and Naval Stores quiet. Freights active and firm.

New York, August 26.—Evening.—Government closed firm, 5-20s of 1862, 123¼, Southern securities dull. Money active at 6 to 7. Sterling 9½ to 9¾. Gold 132¾.

New York August 27.—evening.—Discounts continue dull at 5 to 12. Gold, after reaching 133¼, fell off to 133⅛. 5-20s of 1862, 123¼; 1864 123¼; 1865 123¼, new 1869¾; 67s 121, 68s 120¾; 10-40s 115; Louisiana 74 to 82, Levees 61¾ to 62¾.

Mobile, August 27.—Cotton—nothing done to day; receipts 6 bales; exports 1; receipts for the week 90; exports coastwise 24; stock 1168.

Savannah, August 27.—Cotton—receipts 60 bales.

Cincinnati, August 27.—Family Flour $5 75 to $6. Corn $1 03 to $1 05. Oats 53 to 56c. Rye 95 to $1 00. Pork $33 00. Bulk Meats—shoulders 16c; clear sides 17½c. Bacon—loose 15½c; clear ribs 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 19¾ to 20c.

St. Louis, August 27.—Superfine Flour $5 to $5 25. Fall Wheat declined 2 to 5c. Corn to 1c. Oats 50 to 52c. Barley $1 23 to $1 25. Rye 95 to 98c. Pork $34. Bacon—shoulders 15½c; clear ribs sides 19½c; clear sides 19¾c. Lard 19½c.

Louisville, August 25.—Bagging 33½ to 34½. Superfine Flour $5. Grain steady and unchanged. Prime Sugar 14½c. Prime Molasses 75c. Tobacco—sales to day 18 hhds at from $4 15 to $18 50. Pork $31. Bacon—packed shoulders 16½c; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19¾c. Hams 22 to 23½c. Lard 20¾c. Highwines $1 20.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, August 27.—Passed up—Gov. Allen, at 10 last night, and the Thompson Dean, at 5 P. M to-day. River falling fast.

St. Louis, August 27.—River rising slowly.

Louisville, August 27.—River stationary, 2 feet 10 inches in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 27—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.50. Weather calm. No arrivals. Sailed—Steamship St. Mary. Steamship Alice still on the bar.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, August 27.—A battalion of volunteers, composed of six companies of whites and two companies of blacks, has been organized for the field.

Volunteer regiments will be formed as reserves to take the place of those who take the field.

A party of robbers were arrested last night, while attempting to pillage a saving bank.

The insurgents attacked the town of Barras, in the Central Department, but were repulsed.

San Francisco, August 27.—Burning the snow-sheds on the Pacific Railroad was evidently the work of incendiaries. Trains were delayed three days.

Paris, August 27.—Bonds quiet. Rentes 72 and 50.

Havre, August 27.—Cotton opens quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

London, August 27—Noon.—Consols 93⅝. Bonds 84⅝.

Liverpool, August 27—Noon.—Cotton market heavy—uplands 13⅝ to 13¾d, Orleans 13¾d. Stock of cotton on hand, 248,000 bales, of which 85,000 were American. Red Wheat 9s 6d. Corn 31.

Liverpool, August 27—Afternoon.—Continued good weather depresses breadstuffs. Corn 30s 6d. Flour 34s 6d. Red Western wheat 9s 5d.

New York, August 27—Noon.—Stocks steady. Money quiet at 6 to 7. Sterling, long 9¾, short 10⅛. Gold 133⅝. 5-20's of 1862 123. Tennessees, ex coupons, 61¾, new 63¾; Virginias, ex-coupon, 55, new 58½; Louisiana, old 71; levees 65; Alabama 8s 91; 5s, 62; Georgia 6s 83, 7s 91; North Carolinas, 55¾; new, 49¾; South Carolinas, new, 66.

A Race for Life on a Railroad.

AN ENGINEER CHASED BY FIRE AT SEVENTY MILES AN HOUR—A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

[Correspondence Grand Rapids, (Mich.) Eagle.]

To make it an intelligible matter to the reader, let me say that the Buffalo, Gory and Pitchburg railroad intersects the Lake Shore road at this place. The station at the junction is called Brocton. Now let it be understood that from this point to Buffalo, at the head of Chautauqua Lake, a distance of only about ten miles, a train is carried over an elevation of 700 feet. From Brocton station to the summit the grade is about 80 feet to the mile, with curves which increase the distance by four miles. It is over this road that the immense quantities of petroleum are brought.

On Tuesday evening about 9 o'clock, a train consisting of six oil cars and two passenger cars reached the summit on its way to the Junction. Here, by some cause as yet unexplained, one of the oil tanks took fire. The passenger cars were at once detached and the brakes stopped them. Next the oil cars were cut off, and the locomotive, tender, and box car containing two valuable horses and two men passed down the road, the engineer supposing that the brakemen on the oil cars would arrest the course of those, but what was his horror on looking back, to see the six cars in pursuit of him down the grade, enveloped in flames. They had only parted but over-took him, striking the box car with incoherent slide force, knocking the horses and men flat upon the floor, and yet almost miraculously not throwing the engine from the track.

It was now with the engineer a race for life, and he gave the engine every ounce of steam. Looking south from the place of my residence at that terrible moment, one of the most sublime spectacles was witnessed that a man sees in a lifetime. A sheet of intensely bright flame, sixty feet high, was seen coming down that southern slope, apparently with the speed of a meteor, and really very nearly the speed of a hurricane, twenty miles an hour for pressed and pursuer flew over the course, or rather down it, and around the curves, at the rate of more than seventy miles an hour, the engineer declares, of life and by limestone, who witnessed the spectacle. The whole heavens were illuminated, and the landscape was lit up as by noon day light. Onward kept onward flew the engine, and behind it flew and thundered the huge fiery demon. Twice it seemed to me that the engine was driven by instinct, as if instinct with a purpose to drive it from the track. Instead as if to the heroic engine and human there was a perfect environment of peril. The engineer and fireman, I understand, to pass, then also, the Cincinnati express was due at the junction at the time. The engineer of the express, with his train switched, and shaking hands with the fireman, they laid each other forewell, knowing that their lives depended on the speed of the train, and bidding farewell to their friends below, and this was to impend the express train coming down in the West bound, in a living human freight. The engineer on this train saw the fire when it first broke out on the summit, and supposing he could clear the junction before the flaming terror reached it, he, too, put his engine to the utmost speed on a level grade. A mile short of the junction he saw that the effort was vain and, reversing his engine, he had rushed out upon the Lake Shore track, and was tearing on