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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1869.

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

THE MARCH OF CONSOLIDATION.

We are steadily moving forward towards a consolidation of all power in the Federal Government. The only barrier in the way is the Supreme Court and that, we fear, will prove but a feeble obstruction when the time arrives to throw it down or mould it to their purposes. Even now the Republicans have a majority of the Judges. In a few months the Court will be composed of Republicans entirely. Judge Grier, one of the old bench, a man of inflexible opinions and a magistrate of immaculate purity and fearlessness, it is announced, will resign in December next, taking the benefit of the late act of Congress which allows a pension to the Judges who have reached the age of 70 years. His place will be filled by a man of another stripe and by that time Grant will probably have appointed a successor to Justice Wayne, whose seat is now vacant. The additional judge provided for, by the judiciary act of last session of Congress, in all probability will also have been appointed. Mr. Justice Nelson, another of the old bench, has nearly reached an age when his retirement may be looked for also. It may be assumed the new Judges will be taken from the dominant party. These changes being made, to suit the party in power, the Court will be in substantial accord with the policy of that party, and then the revolution will be complete. All the departments of the Government—executive, legislative and judicial will be in the hands of the Radicals.

We published yesterday a letter written to the New York *Times* by its Washington correspondent, purporting to be an authoritative exposé of the policy of Gen. Grant and those who are controlling him, with reference to the approaching State elections. The *Times* may be considered one of the organs of the administration. They openly avow an intention to intermeddle in those elections. This course of action has indeed already been entered upon Office holders in Mississippi refusing to act with the extreme Radical wing of the Republican party, have been removed by order of Gen. Grant, and everything will be done by him to ensure the defeat of the Conservative movement there and in Texas, whether the action be proper or not. Whatever we may think of the propriety, the constitutionality of these proceedings, we must admit the frankness and the boldness with which the Radicals march to the consummation of their purposes. Step by step as they proceed with the object of accustoming the people gradually to a thorough revolution of the Government. The time is not very far off when we shall see the whole plan accomplished. The State governments will then have been shorn of their powers and will have become mere dependencies of the Federal Government, of the same order as the governments of cities, towns and counties are now, according to the "faithful and novel theory" of our friends of the *Tribune*, who probably do not wish to see the theory carried to that extent.

General Grant undertakes to judge of the *motives* of the Conservative men of his own party as well as those of the Democrats who are co-operating with them in Mississippi and Texas. He has said lately that he did not believe either were sincere in their professions or attachment to the Union. General Grant's test of fidelity to the Union, according to his late utterance is a quiet submission to whatever his Radical associates wish to do, and a complete renunciation of all interest in the offices and employments under the government. He says, simply this—be the hewers of wood and drawers of water for us—submit to be bulled and bled by our agents, and then we will confer you good Union men. If you refuse to do this, if you are restive under this treatment, you are nothing but rebels and must be kept down at all hazards, *for the Union's sake*.

This is his view of the situation in plain words, and there is nothing for the people of these States to do but to look on and see the game played out to its conclusion. The fall elections, we place little confidence in. So long as the Government at Washington is conducted for the benefit of the North and West and for the disadvantage of the South, we need look for no real change in that quarter. Even were Pendleton elected in Ohio it would only prove his personal strength in that State. It will require a good deal more than a Democratic victory in Ohio to convince us that a veritable change for the better is about to take place. At the same time, we accept Mr Pendleton is confident of his success, and we think he has too much political sagacity to have accepted the candidacy of his party in Ohio unless he felt tolerably certain of being able to defeat his opponent. Mr. Pendleton is a man of war, and a bold defeat now might impair his future prospects for a higher office than that of Governor. The Radical leaders are evidently alarmed, which accounts for the change of policy in the administration, as regards Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The impunity, with which they have practised their consolidation doctrines hitherto, emboldens them to proceed in their career. We are on the eve of important events.

GENERAL LEE DECLINED TO GO TO GEY TISBURG.—We see it stated in telegrams to the Western papers that General Lee declined to meet the Federal officers at Gettysburg, to aid them in determining the positions of the contending forces on that great battle field. Always judicious, always correct, General Lee answered, that "it is wisest not to keep open sores, but to follow the example of those nations who endeavored to obliterate marks of civil strife, and commit to oblivion the feelings it engendered."

GEN JOSEPH E JOHNSTON.—We learn from the *Constitution*, of Atlanta, Ga., that General Joseph E. Johnston was in that city on Monday last.

From the Parishes.

FRANKLIN.—The *Sun* of the 21st says

The weather has been very warm this week, a shower occurring occasionally. Cotton continues to do well, and is opening finely. It is now believed as much cotton will be made as can be picked, even if the worms come, and if they do not come there will be more cotton made than can possibly be picked out.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of the 21st says:

The late continued rains are causing some uneasiness respecting the cotton crop prospect. Rust is prevalent in nearly every field, and some of the other diseases incidental to the cotton plant in rainy weather are appearing. The bolls are falling off in many of the fields and the fine caterpillars that are scattered around are producing a large second crop. A few weeks of dry weather would finish these pests and stop the rust.

QUEEN'S COUNSEL.—After a brilliant career at the English bar, Mr J P Benjamin, formerly U S Senator from Louisiana and afterwards a member of Mr. Jefferson Davis's Cabinet, has just been appointed Queen's counsel a position which does not subject him, now, even with the British Government. The barristers in England all wear woolen gowns, but when promoted to the position of Queen's Counsel they are made of silk, and the wearer of a silk gown takes precedence in court, and is thereby entitled to be the senior counsel in cases in which he is employed, while the one who is only permitted to wear the woolen is invariably the junior counsel, and must always give way to him of the silk gown. This is not silk in all motions, etc, before the court, the silk gown has the preference. Hence it will be seen that the immunities appertaining to the position of Q C are not to be despised. They are seldom obtained but by years of practice and manifest ability. The honor, therefore, conferred upon our countryman is a significant tribute to his legal acquirements and varied talents.—*Louisville Courier Journal.*

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the September number of this standard magazine, also the *Atlantic Monthly* for the same month. George Ellis, bookseller opposite the Postoffice has both for sale. The contents of Lippincott are as follows:

1 "The Vicar of Bullhampton," a novel, part 7, illustrated, by Anthony Trollope.
8 Sonnets, by Paul H Hayne.
9 Grouse Shooting, by Jaunty Scarle.
10 Myra's Mirror, by J. Franklin Fitts.
11 Land Monopoly, by George Fitzhugh.
12 Unhead Kopfies, by Epes Sargent.
13 Beyond the Breakers, a novel, part 9, by Hon Robert Dale Owen.
14 A Week in an Aquarium, by Malcon McHuen.
15—The National Debt, by Gen Francis A Walker.
16 Magdalena, a novelette, part 11, by the author of "Old Mamselle's Secret."
21 Snow Upon the Waters, by Mrs. S. H. Hooper.
22 That Man.
23 An Exclamation, by G. Herbert Sass.
24 Our Monthly Gossip
25 Literature of the Day.

A new personage has entered upon the field of history, the son of the Emperor, who published the death of Marshal Niel, has been reviewing the army at Chalons. Rheumatism, meanwhile, embarrasses His Majesty.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,840.

ADDRESS,
On Behalf of the German Humboldt Committee.

To the Citizens of New Orleans:

On the 14th of September next will be celebrated, throughout the civilized world, the hundredth birthday of Alexander Von Humboldt, the greatest intellect of his age. Everywhere the learned and the intelligent vie with each other in their preparations to do adequate honor to his memory.

The undersigned committee, appearing before the public for and in the name of the "General Committee of Arrangements for the Humboldt Festival," with pride and pleasure announce to the people of the city, that the Germans of New Orleans are proving themselves true to their usual appreciation of greatness and recognition of merit, and are making the most extensive preparations to celebrate the event in a manner which shall do honor to the dead and reflect credit on the living. Above all things, they feel it to be due to their fellow citizens of the great universe, recognizing no empire but that of intellect, and no power but that of mind and education. He knew no distinction between French, American or German; between the rich valleys of Southern Europe and the barren rocks of Asia, all things to him were the productions of the same mysterious and wonderful mechanism, and the fragile flowers on the torrid banks of the Orinoco were to him as worthy of study as the sublime grandeur of astronomical appearances. Nature was the goddess at whose shrine he worshipped; local and accidental distinctions had no existence in a mind so vast and comprehensive, and so if by intuition, he felt the grand unity of creation; all things equal, all things endowed with a free and distinct individuality, yet united to each other in one perfect whole by a chain of infinite dependence. And thus his teachings and his thoughts made him a cosmopolitan—a citizen of the world. As such he should be honored at the hands of all.

Actuated by this belief, and in obedience thereto, it was resolved at a meeting of the General Committee, "that an address be published in the papers of all languages learned in this city, inviting all nationalities to assist in the celebration of the fourteenth proximo, and join in doing honor to one who was an honor to his race." Let us hope that this appeal may not be in vain. By cherishing and keeping clearly before your minds the memory of Humboldt, you not only render his due to him, but you become co-laborers with him in the great field of usefulness which he explored. His doctrines and teachings, his philosophical reflections and views of the world are centuries ahead of his age, and generations will come and go before the wealth of his intellect can be exhausted. It is the duty of the intelligent and enlightened to develop and advance a desire to become acquainted with this great man. Now is the time to do it. He knocks on the lips of all. The ignorant wonder at the fame accorded to one of whom they never heard, and the learned are filled with rapture to see such honor paid to their favorite master. From Cuba comes the proposition to fund a grand university especially devoted to the natural sciences. It is impossible to calculate the advantages which might result to a land of such resources as this from such an institution. The resuscitation of the idea must, in a measure, depend upon the interest manifested in the forthcoming celebration. Let not the people of New Orleans, of whatever nationality they may be, prove recreant to the cause of progress and enlightenment. Let them show that they are above the accident of birth when called upon to recognize genius and reward merit. A few individuals and associations are respectfully invited to lend their active participation to the cause. The committee meets again next Friday evening, August 27, at 34 Bienville street, and will gladly welcome all who lend their counsel in furtherance of this object. It is confidently expected that a universal interest will be shown, and that all nations will be represented and share in doing honor to the name of Alexander von Humboldt.

W PFAFF, Chairman,
CHARLES F BUCK,
Rev. L. P HEINTZ,
M. F. SCHURACK,
Special Committee.
R MAX,
President General Committee.
L. SCHWARTZ, Secretary.

Direct Trade Advantage of the Movement
Arrival of Mr. C. F. Morehead in Liverpool.

[From the Liverpool Courier, 7.]

The whole seaborne trade of the United States is concentrated in New York—thither the raw cotton of the South is transported for shipment to Liverpool, the manufactured goods of Lancashire pass through the same hands en route for American consumers. On the eastern coast New York enjoys a monopoly of American commerce, and it is clearly to the interest of this country to break the exclusive power, lest it be wielded against us to the national detriment.

On the practical ground of economy, too, there are reasons why a wider and freer intercourse should be fostered between the two countries. The Southern States, now steadily recuperating, will soon again become the great cotton field of the world, and it is important that the raw material should find its way to British mills burdened with no less impost or penalty. The prevailing idea makes the New York middleman arbiter of the market, and adds needless charge to the growers and manufacturer. But the policy of New York and the rest of the North is adamantine to free trade. Massachusetts and its congeners desire to foster local manufactures by a high protective tariff. They would drive Lancashire competition out of the field by differential taxes, and give a non natural stimulus to their home mills until they are strong enough to stand without their aegis. This end has already left the evil effects of this repressive policy in the diminished export of manufactured goods.

Nothing can be done, we are afraid, to alleviate the burden of the protective tariff until the Americans recognize the fact that imposts paid on articles imported, which produces more cheaply than the home manufacturer, are extra charges upon the retail consumer. The system compels the people of the Union to pay more than they would be required to pay if the cheaper commodities of foreigners—who work under more favorable auspices—were admitted freely into the market. The Americans are really taxing the community for the advantage of a class, but as yet the folly has not been made clear to their understanding. The South is chiefly, perhaps solely, favorable to this false principle, its interests being antagonistic to those of the South. The former is a manufacturer desirous of securing the exclusive right of supplying the people, and seeks to promote their policy by subsidies and protective duties to determine their trade. The South, being a grower of raw material, is interested in obtaining manufactured goods at the lowest possible price, irrespective of the place of the production; hence the North for the "protection" of its own interest, levies a differential tax on foreign goods, which falls with double severity on the South.

This state of things cannot be altered at present, but its existence is another strong reason why merely commercial ties should be strengthened with the cotton growing districts. There is no possible reason why raw cotton should be exported, and foreign goods imported, through New York. It is a circuitous route, involving waste of time and needless expense. These may be avoided by the establishment of direct trade between Europe and the South. Let the raw cotton be exported direct from New Orleans, Savannah and Charleston, let the Manchester manufacturer and the Liverpool broker deal direct with these ports, or better still, with the planters in the country. And in the same way the manufactured goods required for the supply of the Southern consumers should be landed at the nearest port, not ship to New York, and thence reshipped to their destination. All the unnecessary handling of articles of trade enhances their selling price and ultimately falls on the consumer.

A Commercial Convention has been formed at Memphis, whose policy is to bring prominently and in a practical form before European capitalists the profitable field for the employment of capital in the Southern States. The association is intended to represent all the leading men in the South and Southwest, and to be entirely free from all political questions. It is a commercial and economic movement. To give authentic information on the present position and prospects of the South, and to foster direct trade between the cotton fields of America and the factories of Europe Mr F. C Morehead, the gentleman deputed on this errand, has just arrived in Liverpool, and the address he is about to deliver to the Chamber of Commerce and to the Cotton Supply Association will deserve especial attention, from the importance of the subject and the authoritative manner in which it will be elucidated.

The Treasury Locks Picked.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from the Capital on the 24th, says:

An experiment made yesterday, by consent of Treasury officials, developed the startling fact that there is not a lock in the Treasury Department which may not be picked with comparative ease. Some time ago Mr. A. H. Mallet, the inventor of the celebrated safe, was informed by Mr Jas Sargent, of Rochester, N Y, that the combination locks adopted by the Government and in general use in the safes and vaults at the Treasury building, but in those of the public buildings and banks throughout the country, could be opened with ease, without injuring the locks or attracting attention, and that he was ready at any time to prove this assertion. Mr Mallet was doubtful, and he told Mr Sargent to come on and try his experiment, and said one of Dodge's Eureka combination locks would first be submitted to his skill. In the meantime the country has been startled by some of the most daring robberies ever recorded, and bank vaults that were supposed to be burglar proof have been opened with the greatest ease, and the public mind has been awakened to a sense of the insecurity of the locks of our public depositories.

On Saturday Mr Sargent arrived here and called upon Mr Mallet to give him an illustration, not so much of his skill as a lockpicker as of the ease with which the "unpickable locks" in the Treasury could be opened. He commenced operations on the safe used by Mr. Mallet, and in one hour and seven minutes, and without any noise, had the same access to the interior of the safe that Mr. Mallet had with his knowledge of the combination to which his lock was set. Gen Spinner, the cashier of the fund, was notified of what had been done, and hastened to the room of Mr. Mallet, where Mr. Sargent again went to work and in twenty minutes the locks. It is Gen. Spinner's custom to try every door of the vaults and safes of his office after office hours, and on Saturday after Mr. Sargent's experiment, he spent a little extra time in satisfying the exterior mechanism of the different parts of the safe as he passed from room to room. He will now have every lock thoroughly examined, and efforts will at once be made to secure some sort of a lock that will be burglar-proof.

An English clergyman advertises for a curate to take charge of a large parish, asking for "a good preacher, with musical skill, and nothing odd in doctrine. Rational or ritual accentrically objected to."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory.—Peter Mansens and Gaistano Horatio were arrested in the Seventh Precinct for having a large number of counterfeit bills in their possession. The bills were mostly Treasury notes of the denominations of $2 and $3. They will be sent before a U. S. Commissioner.

Edward Reed, colored, has been locked up at Pacanier Station, charged with stealing a watch and chain.

Wm. Richards has been arrested on Julia street, by officer Lynch, charged by a colored woman, named Susan Morris, with attempting to outrage her person.

Solomon Thomas has been arrested by Special Burrett and Keary, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses.

Gaspar Clein has been arrested in the same District by Officer Hock, charged by Philip Ullman with dangerously wounding a man whose name is not given.

Duncan Frost surrendered to a warrant charging him with breach of trust and embezzlement.

A colored boy named Felix has been locked up at Trogé Station, charged with burglaries by entering the house of Madame George, No. 236 O-Lane street, and stealing seventy-five dollars worth of jewelry.

Peter Marer has been arrested in Carrollton, charged with maliciously setting a dog on Seymour Corra, five years old. The child was terribly lacerated, and is not expected to live.

L C Peete has been locked up at the same place, charged by Henry Cooper with cutting Josiah Fisher with intent to kill him.

Isaac Benjamin, colored, has also been arresting there, charged with larceny.

Solomon Thompson was arrested on Basin street Thursday afternoon, charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, and held a warrant.

A watch which had been stolen from a clerk a few nights since, in a house of ill fame, No. 18½ Customhouse street, was recovered yesterday by special officer Hoolihan. Mary Walker was arrested as the thief and a confederate, in whose stocking the watch was found, was taken as an accessory. The watch is valued at $100.

An unknown, one legged white man died suddenly yesterday afternoon, about 1 o'clock, on the banquette at the corner of Derbigny and St. Ann streets. The Coroner was notified.

The Slaughter House Company.—The "immortal seventeen" are at loggerheads. One of them has obtained a writ of mandamus from Judge Cooley, for stock, upon the following position:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Sixth Judicial District Court of the parish of Orleans:

The petition of the State of Louisiana on the relation of A. J. Oliver, who resides in said parish, with respect represents:

That by an act of the Legislature, approved March 8, 1869, entitled "An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the Stock Landings and Slaughter Houses and to incorporate the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company," your relator and sixteen other persons, were created a body politic, under the aforesaid name, and were invested with full powers to carry out the objects of the act of incorporation.

That in accordance therewith, at a meeting held on the 17th of March, 1869, the capital stock of said company was fixed at twenty thousand dollars, and at the same time three tenths or six hundred thousand dollars were allotted to your relator and the other incorporators in equal proportions—say one hundred thousand dollars each, and in consideration of disbursements made and liabilities incurred twenty-three tenths, the stock was declared *per legal check* and considered fully paid up.

That at the same meeting it was further resolved that the twelfth of the capital stock of said company, say four hundred thousand dollars, should be divided equally between all the incorporators, seventeen in number, giving each the sum of $23,529 17, which was also declared preferred stock and considered fully paid up.

Your relator shows that he has transferred his interest in a portion of this stock, but that there remains due him four hundred and ten shares of one hundred dollars each, representing $41,000, of which the ownership is not deputed by any third party

He shows that he has made application to the proper officers of said company for said stock, and that they have refused to issue the same although it is their duty so to do.

Wherefore he prays that a writ of mandamus may issue, directed to the President of said company, E. J. Peale, or Hesten, acting President, and to J. H McKee, Secretary, commanding them in the name of the State of Louisiana and of this Honorable Court, to issue to your relator certificates for 10 shares of the capital stock of said company, of $100 each, and representing $41,000, or show cause to their injury why they should not so do, and that the court and for general relief

WOOTTRIDGE & THOMAS,
Attorneys

A. J Oliver being sworn says all the facts set forth in the within petition are true and correct.

A. J. OLIVER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 24th August, 1869.

W H. COOLEY, Judge.

Let a writ of mandamus issue herein as prayed for directed to E J Peale, President, of —— Hesten, acting President, and J. H McKee, commanding them to show cause on Wednesday, the 1st of September, 1869, why they should not comply with the prayer of petitioner. W H COOLEY, Judge.

New Orleans, August 24, 1869.

The Courts.—No. 14006—Mrs. E. Escoubas, Mrs. E. Escoubas, administrator, Mrs. E. Escoubas, minor, and Truxton Lowell—Fourth District Court, parish of Orleans—vs. Mr. Lessee of the Louisiana Petroleum and Oil Company, a body corporate under the laws of Louisiana, domiciliated in New Orleans, to the petition of Mrs Elizabeth Escoubas, widow of John Lowell, as administratrix of her late husband, Hilaire Escoubas, and as tutrix of her minor son, Truxton Escoubas, and of Truxton Lowell, herein exhibited against them, denies, generally and specifically, all the allegations in said petition, then specially excepts to the petition, in other admitted, and denies that said petitioners have any right in law or equity to maintain their petition. Respondent admits the execution of the several instruments of writing setting forth contracts and agreements between the several parties named therein and annexed to the plaintiffs petition, and for special defense respondents aver that the tenth section of the contract of lease between Executor Wm. Mitchell and J. W. Mallet, of date the 5th of October, 1865, by which it was stipulated that the right of said Mallet or his assigns under said contract of lease should cease without any claim on the part of said Mallet or assigns to the restoration of the payment of the price of said lease of $20,000, twenty thousand dollars, if before the 31st of December, 1866, the said lessee or his assigns should not take experimental borings on the land, and obtain a flow of petroleum in measurable quantities, was, by the subsequent agreement of said parties abrogated and annulled, and that it was so declared in the joint petition of said respondents who are the assignees of J. W. Mallett and Hilaire Escoubas and Truxton Lowell, that said lessee should not have the right to declare a forfeiture of said lease, during the unexpired term thereof, provided respondents should use every exertion to develope the resources of the lands, and should continue constantly, and without cessation, to carry on the work necessary to perform the conditions upon said lands, and should operate up on said lands to the fullest possible extent for the production of oil or petroleum. That respondents have faithfully complied on their part with said agreement, and are now continuing constantly, and in the most laborious manner, to carry on the necessary work to procure oil or petroleum, and the failure to procure it in marketable quantities has not been the result of any fault or neglect on the part of respondents, but is solely attributable to the fact that the lands are not such as produce running wells of oil, to procure which, by boring, the company has expended very large sums of money.

J W. Mallet paid for said lease twenty thousand dollars cash, and it was not the intention and spirit of agreement of either of the parties thereto that such a sum should be given for the mere chance of discovering and procuring petroleum in paying quantities.

Respondents rights in said lease are absolute for the stipulated term thereof, qualified only by the obligation on their part to make good claims and reasonable exertions by proper and necessary workings to develop the resources of said lands for the production of petroleum or coal oil, which they have constantly done and are now continuing to do. Respondents aver that they have sustained loss and damage by the unfounded and baseless claim of your plaintiffs to annul said lease, that it has injured the credit of the company, and greatly embarrassed their efforts to make available large, for which they have paid so much, profitable to them. Respondents have expended very large sums of money purchasing the rights of J. W. Mallet to the said lease, as shown by the act of transfer from Mallet, and as will be shown by the books of the company on trial, and said plaintiffs are jointly liable and responsible to respondents for the damages which the said petitioners have occasioned to them by slandering their right and title to their possession and use and control of the said lands during the unexpired term of said lease, which terminates on the 5th of October, 1875, and by the institution of the present suit.

Respondents deny the right of plaintiffs, under any circumstances, to annul the lease without first returning the price or consideration thereof. And now, respondents, assuming the right of plaintiffs to recommence, pray that the said petitioners be served with a copy of this answer, and that their demand be rejected, and that they be condemned to pay to respondents fifty thousand dollars damages for their illegal and tortious acts aforesaid. And, in case judgment should be rendered in their favor for the repossession of the leased premises, that they be condemned to pay to your respondents, as assignees of said J. W. Mallet, twenty thousand dollars, price by him paid for said lease, and respondents pray for general relief.

A. M A H. N DIJKES,
JAMES D HILL,
Attorneys for Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company.

The Collection of City Taxes.—The proposition of Sheriff Maxwell to collect back city taxes on certain conditions, we learn, has received the approval of the Assistant City Attorney and will be recommended by the Finance Committee of the Council, who have considered the matter favorably, after minute investigation.

Garroting—A man who resides at No. 44 St. Ann street, but whose name we did not learn, was garroted on Wednesday night, while walking on the wharf opposite the Vegetable Market, and robbed of his watch and chain. The garroter escaped.

Irreparable—Two gay and festive damsels rejoicing for the time being in the appellations "Mary Duncan and Mary Thompson," having been arrested Wednesday night on Gasquet street for kicking up a shindy, appeared before Recorder Becker yesterday morning and listened to one of his fatherly sermons. Not being deeply impressed thereby, as some as they were clear of the court they procured a fresh supply of benzine, and forthwith adjourned to Lafayette Square, where they horrified Ford Smith, the modest comedian by impromptu rehearsals of the Black Crook, White Fawn, etc. Ford ejected them with considerable trouble, and Sergeant Gibney immediately pounced upon the gushing pair. Recorder Becker will have them in his congregation this morning.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Jeff Parker, colored, was arraigned on the charge of having, on the 19th August, during the night time, burglariously entered the house of Mr. B. F. Post. He pleaded not guilty and was remanded.

William Dell, colored, charged with stealing about $50 worth of goods from the steamer Selma, where he was employed as porter, had his case continued until his witness arrives. Dell is also charged with having stolen from Mr. Samuel Burk, on board the steamer Selma, $6 Trunks and valises have been cut open, and some of the goods found in the possession of the accused.

Michel Pollock, charged with embezzlement, in having on the 15th of July, while employed as agent for Jacob Newburniser and Hancke Newbauer, 204 Orleans street, was entrusted with twelve pairs of socks, four pair of pants, two shirts, for the purpose of selling the same and returning the proceeds, which he did embezzle. He told Mr. Newbauer that he could sell the goods to the laborers of a brewery, but never returned either clothes or money. The accused had swindled several other parties in the same way, a dozen of whom were present, who did not know anything about Mr. Newbauer's case, but were anxious to tell how Pollock had swindled them out of their goods. There were Gottlieb Ulrech, Main street; S. Kuhn, 225 Bienville street; Jacob Kaz, Annunciation street; D. Lemle, 985 Tchoupitoulas street; Joseph Mansberger, Tchoupitoulas street; Jacob Mayer, Jefferson City; widow Davis, Carrollton; Mr. Bullinger, opposite Miguel's restaurant, Milneburg.

The jury being out forty-five minutes, came in court and declared that they could not agree on a verdict. The District Attorney being willing that the jury should be discharged, the prisoner wanted them to be kept together, and they retired again.

The case of Billy Little, alias Sullivan, J. J Murphy, and Robert Carroll, charged with wounding less than mayhem Jacob Bull, a car driver on the Bayou Road Railroad, on Sunday, July 25th, was continued until Monday next. Little and Carroll were remanded; Murphy discharged on his bond.

Burglaries.—An attempt was made about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, to enter the residence of Mr. Leonidas Lozier, No. 75 Rampart street. The thief entered the back gate opening on Basin street, but being attacked by a dog, the attempting of Capt. Wm. Lozier, who is shot. He found Barney Lynch and James McCoy standing outside near the gate, and arrested them on suspicion.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Five colored persons were locked up for breach of the peace at 10 o'clock Tuesday evening. Recorder Gastinel administered a well-deserved rebuke to the officer, who made the arrest at that late hour on a warrant, which evidently showed spite, the parties were released.

Mr. Martin, whose dog bit somebody's child, did not feel inclined to have the canine shot, and gave bond for trial.

The Great Revolution.

[From the Cuban Times.]

Three or four weeks ago the *Times* gave the party of "the revolution" due notice that it must receive an accession to its number of about a million of voters. Why such an accession should be required by the party is unaccountable, but such seems to be the fact.

For five years it has been steadily at work to get the Southern States into the Union, under state governments of its regulation, and have which would make them the allies of the party in power. For this Congress enacted the reconstruction laws, and the Southern people, in order to get back into the Union, gave such villainous and detestable work as will make its memory ex crable in all time to come.

Now, when the people of these States voluntarily and freely come forward and join the Republican party, and place themselves on Republican platform, and nominate Republican candidates, they are told that the party does not want them, and will not acknowledge them

They want the party in the North they are the party. They are to stay—until they get ready to leave. They will not go out, and they cannot be got out, until they do get ready to leave. They are "reconstructed." They are converted. They are "loyal. They are Republicans. Have they not been twice swindled, declaring these facts? How can they be prevented from voting the Republican ticket? As they are in the majority, how can they be prevented from carrying the elections? They will elect them, and then the Republican party will have in it such able and staunch defenders as Walker, and Dent, and Emerson Etheridge, and Andy Johnson

Of course, the Democracy are grieved to see the white men of the Southern States transfer themselves in a body to the Republican party, but, as such is their privilege, there is no way to prevent it. It is a great political revolution It is without a parallel in the history of political parties.

What is most singular about it, is the perseverance with which the ex rebels adhere to the Republican organization, despite the many results they receive. Grant may disown them, and Howell may make war on them, but they still claim Grant as their leader, and the Republican party as their home. Another singular feature in the affair is political. Instead, as that the Democracy are resigned, and are cheerful, under their loss, while the Republicans are plunged in profound melancholy over their gain.

Justice Strike.

THE PROBABILITIES OF HIS RESIGNING HIS SEAT ON THE SUPREME BENCH

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

It is announced by the Philadelphia *Courier* that Justice R C Grier, of the United States Supreme Court, will resign his place on the bench as administrator of his late husband, Hilaire Escoubas, and as tutrix of her minor son, Truxton Escoubas, and of Truxton Lowell, herein exhibited against them, denies, generally and specifically, all the allegations in said petition, then specially excepts to the petition, in other admitted, and denies that said petitioners have any right in law or equity to maintain their petition. Respondent admits the execution of the several instruments of writing setting forth contracts and agreements between the several parties named therein and annexed to the plaintiffs petition, and for special defense respondents aver that the tenth section of the contract of lease between Executor Wm. Mitchell and J. W. Mallet, of date the 5th of October, 1865, by which it was stipulated that the right of said Mallet or his assigns under said contract of lease should cease without any claim on the part of said Mallet or assigns to the restoration of the payment of the price of said lease of $20,000, twenty thousand dollars, if before the 31st of December, 1866, the said lessee or his assigns should not take experimental borings on the land, and obtain a flow of petroleum in measurable quantities, was, by the subsequent agreement of said parties abrogated and annulled, and that it was so declared in the joint petition of said respondents who are the assignees of J. W. Mallett and Hilaire Escoubas and Truxton Lowell, that said lessee should not have the right to declare a forfeiture of said lease, during the unexpired term thereof, provided respondents should use every exertion to develope the resources of the lands, and should continue constantly, and without cessation, to carry on the work necessary to perform the conditions upon said lands, and should operate up on said lands to the fullest possible extent for the production of oil or petroleum. That respondents have faithfully complied on their part with said agreement, and are now continuing constantly, and in the most laborious manner, to carry on the necessary work to procure oil or petroleum, and the failure to procure it in marketable quantities has not been the result of any fault or neglect on the part of respondents, but is solely attributable to the fact that the lands are not such as produce running wells of oil, to procure which, by boring, the company has expended very large sums of money.

J W. Mallet paid for said lease twenty thousand dollars cash, and it was not the intention and spirit of agreement of either of the parties thereto that such a sum should be given for the mere chance of discovering and procuring petroleum in paying quantities.

Respondents rights in said lease are absolute for the stipulated term thereof, qualified only by the obligation on their part to make good claims and reasonable exertions by proper and necessary workings to develop the resources of said lands for the production of petroleum or coal oil, which they have constantly done and are now continuing to do. Respondents aver that they have sustained loss and damage by the unfounded and baseless claim of your plaintiffs to annul said lease, that it has injured the credit of the company, and greatly embarrassed their efforts to make available large, for which they have paid so much, profitable to them. Respondents have expended very large sums of money purchasing the rights of J. W. Mallet to the said lease, as shown by the act of transfer from Mallet, and as will be shown by the books of the company on trial, and said plaintiffs are jointly liable and responsible to respondents for the damages which the said petitioners have occasioned to them by slandering their right and title to their possession and use and control of the said lands during the unexpired term of said lease, which terminates on the 5th of October, 1875, and by the institution of the present suit.

Respondents deny the right of plaintiffs, under any circumstances, to annul the lease without first returning the price or consideration thereof. And now, respondents, assuming the right of plaintiffs to recommence, pray that the said petitioners be served with a copy of this answer, and that their demand be rejected, and that they be condemned to pay to respondents fifty thousand dollars damages for their illegal and tortious acts aforesaid. And, in case judgment should be rendered in their favor for the repossession of the leased premises, that they be condemned to pay to your respondents, as assignees of said J. W. Mallet, twenty thousand dollars, price by him paid for said lease, and respondents pray for general relief.

A. M A H. N DIJKES,
JAMES D HILL,
Attorneys for Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company.

The Collection of City Taxes.—The proposition of Sheriff Maxwell to collect back city taxes on certain conditions, we learn, has received the approval of the Assistant City Attorney and will be recommended by the Finance Committee of the Council, who have considered the matter favorably, after minute investigation.

Garroting—A man who resides at No. 44 St. Ann street, but whose name we did not learn, was garroted on Wednesday night, while walking on the wharf opposite the Vegetable Market, and robbed of his watch and chain. The garroter escaped.

Irreparable—Two gay and festive damsels rejoicing for the time being in the appellations "Mary Duncan and Mary Thompson," having been arrested Wednesday night on Gasquet street for kicking up a shindy, appeared before Recorder Becker yesterday morning and listened to one of his fatherly sermons. Not being deeply impressed thereby, as some as they were clear of the court they procured a fresh supply of benzine, and forthwith adjourned to Lafayette Square, where they horrified Ford Smith, the modest comedian by impromptu rehearsals of the Black Crook, White Fawn, etc. Ford ejected them with considerable trouble, and Sergeant Gibney immediately pounced upon the gushing pair. Recorder Becker will have them in his congregation this morning.

The Chinese question is thus explained in a conversation between two colored citizens of San Francisco: "Well, Jim, I suppose you like the idea of the Chinaman coming to this country, and going down South and working the old plantations?" "No, sar; no, sar; dat am too bad. Bad enough, sar, to have white carpet-baggers come. Now day going to fill up the country wid yellow carpet-baggers from China to keep de white carpet-baggers in office—cause our folks was a throwin' off on de new white trash."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Delano's Cigar-Making Decision.

Overwhelming Demands for Small Notes.

Death from Thirst in Arizona.

Red Stockings and Haymakers Base Ball Match.

FROM EUROPE.

Captured Carlists Sentenced to Death.

More Troops to be Sent to Cuba.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, August 26.—Francis Key Shaaf died of thirst on 35 mile desert, Arizona Territory.

British Minister Thornton has returned from his summer vacation.

Applications for small notes and fractional currency are becoming overwhelming.

Superior Barbour has been assigned to the Southern District of Ohio, Conklin to the District of Michigan and Wisconsin, and Young to the District of Arkansas.

Rawlins' physicians hope he will be able to attend to business in a few days.

Delano declines any arrangement whereby cigar makers may take leaf home and make cigars—all must be made at the factory.

Hartford, August 26.—Quesada, recently from Cuba, has gone to Canada to consult with Col. Ryan and others. A big expedition is on the tapis. It is said Col. Wood who is the successful expedition from Nassau in March last.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, August 26.—At the conclusion of the fifth inning between the Red Stockings, of this city, and the Haymakers, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., the score standing 17 and 17, the Haymakers found fault with the umpire and Jim Morrissey called the Haymakers to stack bats Great excitement prevailed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, August 26.—The continued fine weather and favorable crop reports have a depressing effect on breadstuffs. Sellers throughout the country are asking prices above the views of buyers.

Constantinople, August 26.—The Empress remains a week at Constantinople. She has abandoned the contemplated journey to Jerusalem

Paris, August 26.—Specie in the Bank of France increased 50,000,000 francs.

Madrid, August 26.—Tapete officiates during Prim's absence. 6000 troops will be sent on Cuba military service in two weeks.

The Carlist Palo and his secretary, recently captured, have been sentenced to death. Seven other Carlists have also been condemned.

London, August 26.—Increase of specie in the Bank of England £75,000.

Paris, August 26.—The Empress and Prince Imperial have arrived at Toulon.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, August 26—Evening.—Cotton market dull, uplands 13¾d to 13¾d,