THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1869.

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

THE PROPOSED LEVEE BONDS.

The opposition which we have made to the bonds proposed to be erected on the levee has not been of an unyielding character. The objections to the plan of Mr. Fleitas, which we advanced, were not unpalatable, for we said distinctly that if the planters and their factors in the city and others engaged in the sugar trade were to manifest a desire that the city should accept the offer of Mr. Fleitas, we should review the objections we had thought proper to make to the plan. We perceive that our contemporaries, the *Picayune* and *Bulletin*, are strongly in favor of these erections, and we are free to say that whatever we do not concur with them in our judgment is somewhat shaken as to the correctness of the opinions we have formed. It is the interest of the city we have in view. We hold that to be paramount to all other considerations. We do not desire to see another cent of expense added to the charges already made against produce coming to this market, and shall support any scheme which had in view the lessening of these charges, because unless some effort be put forth by our business men to counteract the attempts which have been made to draw from the market trade, which has always been done here, and which naturally belongs here, we may make up our minds to see it depart year by year. Now, if the construction of these proposed sheds can be made to contribute to the advantages which the city offers to planters and country dealers, if their existence have a tendency to draw trade here or keep it here, we are entirely willing, nay, *desirous* to see them erected, and that speedily. We conceded they would add to the appearance of the levee, the protection of goods deposited there, and the comfort of all those whose business on the levee expedites them to the sheds, but the interest of the city is above every other consideration, and if the sheds are to be built, let adequate security be taken that they shall prove a real convenience and not a clog upon commerce. We entirely agree with the *D. Sun* that it should be the aim of our city legislators to reduce the levee dues, as well as every other charge upon the commerce of the port, so that New Orleans may be enabled to compete successfully with Atlantic ports.

Since the project of Mr. Fleitas was laid before the City Council, a similar but much more extensive proposition has been made by another citizen—Mr. Edward Thompson. He asks for permission to erect open sheds on that part of the levee between Felicity street and the river, and extending from Lafayette to St. Peter street the sheds to give free ingress and egress to vehicles of every description; the roofs to be fire proof and the roof of the shed below Canal street to be so constructed as to admit the greatest amount of light; the sheds to be made moveable and to be extended as the levee and wharves extend, the city ordinances and regulations respecting the removal of produce from the wharves and levee to be in no wise affected by the proposed building; the wood and metal work of the landings to be kept in good order, at the city's expense; the privilege asked for, to last twenty-five years and at the end of the time the sheds to belong to the city; the charges, which are to form Mr. Thompson's compensation, to be collected at his own expense, and the rates to be much below those now paid by consignees of produce since landed here, and in no wise to interfere with the revenues of the city, derived from the wharves and the levee. The projector of this plan promises that there will be no addition to the expense charged against produce at the present time, and says the plan has been submitted to many of our merchants and has obtained their approval.

If we understand Mr. Thompson's scheme it does not contemplate the protection of produce any longer than is necessary for its removal to the regular warehouses of the city. What we have said touching the project of Mr. Fleitas is equally applicable to that of Mr. Thompson. If commerce demands these improvements and the city's interests are fully protected, the sooner they are brought into use, the better. What we have opposed is the merely individual interest which seemed to be the spring and motive of the parties applying for these privileges, while those of our merchants who are immediately concerned were altogether silent. The application one should have been accompanied by the approval of well known commercial names. The Council will no doubt scan these applications and if they find them advantageous to the city will so report.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE PAYMENT.—A correspondence has taken place and been published between the State Treasurer and the Metropolitan Board of Police concerning the amount due by the city under the Metropolitan Police law for the expense of maintaining the force, and which the city proposes to pay through the State Treasurer in the shape of seven per cent bonds, issued under ordinance No. 1143, approved July 15, 1869. The State Treasurer asked the Board for authority to receive these bonds in full of all claims against the city of New Orleans, on the part of the Metropolitan Police Board. The Board refuses to receive them and tells the State Treasurer that his duties are defined by law—that he must exact money, not bonds.

There seems to be some misunderstanding here. Mr. Clayton, the President of the Southern Bank, and the Fiscal Agent of the City, stated to us, when we recommended that the city should get rid of the Metropolitan Police matter by having the apportionment of their expense in bonds, that Governor Warmoth had pledged himself if to receive these bonds in lieu of money in the payment of his police. Neither Governor Warmoth has intentionally deceived Mr. Clayton, or he was without power to act for the Board of Police. It seems that he was with the Board of Police that Mr. Layton should have negotiated.

We see no other escape from the dilemma in which the city is placed, than for the Council to sell the bonds themselves and pay the money realized from their sales to the State Treasurer.

BAKERY.—Margaret Haugherty, of the well known bakery 74, 76 and 78 New Levee street, invites the attention of her friends and the public generally to her card in this issue of the *Bee*. All orders promptly attended to and delivered anywhere in the city, free of charge. She has a stand also in each of the markets, where families can enjoy themselves with bread baked at her establishment.

The bread baked at Margaret's bakery is a good one, the best, and her benevolent character is another reason why our readers should patronize her establishment. We advise them to do so.

The language of praise and experience demonstrates that wherever it could enjoy the pleasures of food, the bounties of landscape, the charms of climate, the riches of literature, or the treasures of fashion and research, *Hostetter's Stomach Bitters* is a household word. The effect of foul morbific food entering the stomach is to derange the digestive organs and produce headache, loss of appetite, unrefreshing sleep, low spirits, feverish burn ing etc., which are the symptoms of that horrid disease, *Dyspepsia*, which assumes a thousand shapes, and points toward a miserable life and premature decay. PLANTATION BITTERS will prevent, overcome and counteract all of these effects. They act with unerring power, and are taken with the pleasure of a beverage.

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

We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation, through Sister M. de St. Ignatius, Superior of the institution, to attend the distribution of prizes at the Academy of St. Angela, on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock.

"STORIES OF THE CRESCENT CITY."—This is the title of a book by Napier M. Bartlett, Esq., of the New Orleans *Times*, which is shortly to be issued from that office, from which we have been favored with an advance copy.

The talented young author has, with nice conception, naturalness of style and evident minuteness of detail, given us a series of some what interwoven stories which cannot fail to interest various classes of readers, as well as those to whom the facts are novel, as those who may remember some of them as remarkable events in the history of this city. Familiar with some of them, as we are ourselves, we confess to a new interest in them, as attractively clothed in the garmenture of romance by Mr. Bartlett, we, as a fellow journalist, we congratulate upon this, his first effort, we believe, in the trying field of authorship.

The impracticability of enforcing the Massachusetts stringent prohibitory law is shown by the news that the State Constables "wink" at liquor drinking.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1869.

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,813.

The Peabody Education Fund.

We invite the attention of our readers and our brethren of the press in the country to the letter we publish below, which has been addressed by the General Agent of the Fund—the Rev. Dr. Sears—to Mr. R. M. Lusher, of our city, who acts as the Agent of the Fund in Louisiana.

It will be seen that Dr. Sears and the trustees of Mr. Peabody, who are distinguished gentlemen residing in different parts of the country, are opposed to mixing the races in our schools, and wish to encourage their separation.

But Dr. Sear's letter speaks for itself, and will doubtless be attentively read by those of our citizens who are interested in the cause of education, than which no subject is more important at the present time. Mr. Peabody's beneficence should be availed of to the fullest extent possible:

STAUNTON, VA., July 10, 1869.

Hon. R. M. Lusher:

My Dear Sir—The Trustees have decided to co operate with State systems of public instruction so far as possible. We hope to do so with Louisiana; and I see no great difficulty, if the two races are placed in separate schools. I believe there are no mixed schools in Florida, North Carolina, North Carolina, or any other State, nor can I suppose that Louisiana will venture on so bold an experiment.

If, under the State law, no schools are maintained but such as are attended by colored children, or, if, virtually, the colored children, and they alone, are provided for by law, we must let it particularly after the white children.

On making our arrangement with towns our judgment must be guided, first, by the amount raised by the people, secondly, by the population to be provided for. Our contribution is not a charity to poor children, but an encouragement to communities. The people must contribute something—say three-fourths, or more, of the amount needed to support a free public school in their midst, and a certain number of children to be provided for should also be reported, so that we may know what supplementary aid is required, each year, to render the school permanent and successful.

Both the Trustees and Mr. Peabody are warmly attached to our plan as it now is, particularly to that feature of it which relates to public schools. I cannot yet say, however, what amount can be granted the coming year. If we can work more advantageously in Louisiana than elsewhere, we can justly and wisely do more than that we could otherwise, but if the children for whom we provide will not attend the schools, we must withdraw our aid and bestow it elsewhere.

I wish you to exercise a wise discretion in the matter. I am pleased to let the people know that the way in which they use our contribution one year will determine the question whether it shall be renewed. Everything is in a vastly better condition than it was at the previous festival, was still far from up to the true racing standard.

In conjunction with this several of the contests were deferred, and it was not until 5 o'clock the grand hand engine race was announced. The prizes in this were a splendid silver water cooler, manufactured expressly for the occasion in New York. Each company entering was to run with thirty of its bona fide members, half a mile, and throw water through fifty feet of hose, the time to commence at the start and end at the first water. All were to use the same engine, hand reel hose in the same way.

The entries were Irad Ferry No. 12, and Columbia No. 5 of New Orleans, and Protector No. 2 and Young America No. 13 of Jefferson City. Notwithstanding the condition of the track Irad Ferry carried off the prize in the extraordinary time of 2 P. beating the fastest time ever before made one second and three quarters.

The following is a summary of the time made by each:

Irad Ferry No. 12	2	0	1	0
Columbia No. 5	2	1	1	0
Protector No. 2	2	2	1	0
Young America No. 13	2	3	1	0

The second prize was awarded to Columbia No. 5.

The two hundred yard wheelbarrow race, exceptional for all ages, was won by Mr. P. Mealy, of Jackson Ps.

In the half mile foot race for a gold medal, the entries were Messrs. Taylor, of Jackson Ps., Frazlie, of Washington Ps., and Carroll. Mr. J. Taylor carried off the prize.

A match game of Base Ball was played between the Pelican and Hope Clubs. We append the score:

S. Kelly, 1st base	Carter	1	1	1
A. Mosely	Lafaye	1	1	1
J. Mosely	M. Kelly	1	1	1
A. Navarre	Hawkins	1	1	1
B. Navarre	Hawkins	1	1	1
A. Navarre	Hawkins	1	1	1
B. Navarre	Hawkins	1	1	1
M. Scott	Hawkins	1	1	1
M. Scott	Hawkins	1	1	1
S. Kelly	Carter	1	1	1
Total		27	27	27

Runs in each inning:

Pelican	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Hope	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Umpired by W. Jones, Esq., of the Washington Club.

Scorers—C. C. Flanders, for Fearless, and A. Baker for Surprise.

Time of game—2:15.

Jackson Railroad Bear Creek Excursion.—This worthy and popular association had a very agreeable excursion up the Jackson Railroad as far as Pontchatoula.

The following is the score of a game of base ball played between those two creek clubs, the Lone Star and Southern, in which the Star were victorious. Prize—silver goblet.

Lone Star	2	2	2	2
Southern	2	2	2	2

Fly catches, Lone Star—Conlan, 1; Asmar, 3; Scott, 2; Thebault, 2; Dunn, 2; Vickery, 1; Tracy, 2; Carson, 2. Total, 15. Foul bound, Thebault, 3.

Fly catches, Southern—Fay, 3; Hays, 1; Twomey, 2; Keefe, 3; Boddendorff, 1; Larkin, 1; Chandler, 2; Keanne, 3. Total, 21. Foul bound, Larkin, 9.

Stars out on base, 3.

Time of game—2:15.

Umpire—R. H. Walker, of Lone Star B. B. C.

Scorers—Lone Star, M. Dumpby, Southern, J. J. Wall.

City Mortality.—There were 123 deaths in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning. Of the deceased 6 were still-born, 31 died of consumption, 9 of diarrhea, 8 of convulsions infantile, 7 of lockjaw, 3 of teething, 1 of congestion of the brain, 1 of heart disease, 3 of premature birth, 3 of tria nacentium, 3 of gun shot wounds, 3 of dysentery, 2 of apoplexy, 2 of pneumonia, 2 were drowned, 1 of measles, 1 of whooping cough. Of fevers, 2 died of congestive, 3 of intermittent, 1 of gastric, 1 of typhomania, 1 of brain, 1 of puerperal, 1 of typhoid, 1 of yellow, and 32 of other diseases.

The death reported by yellow fever is that of a young man, aged 19, just arrived from France via Havana, on the steamship Darien. He was detained eight days at the Quarantine Station, the quarantine completing the "ten days from an infected port," required from unacclimated persons before coming to the city. He was attacked with fever the day after his arrival, and died in three days.

Health officers took sanitary charge of the premises when the death occurred, and have used all the means that are deemed necessary to prevent the spread of the disease.

It is believed that if the vessel on which he came from Havana had been detained three days longer at quarantine the disease would have developed there instead of in the city, or in other words, that the disease was contracted in Havana and only more than ordinarily slow in development. The delay resulted of vessels coming from infected ports has, consequently, been increased.

St. Joseph's School.—Among those who received diplomas in the commercial department at the recent examination at the Pass Christian College, we notice the names of several young men attached to St. Joseph's School, Common and Marais streets, who, in consequence of the inability of that institution to confer degrees, underwents second examination, and received at the hands of Bro. Isaiah diplomas for proficiency in commercial branches. The following are the names of the happy recipients:

H. J. Riley, Jno. P. Canan, Jno. J. Ward, C. V. Kathmann.

The Police Corruption Charge.—Mr. John Broderick complains that certain reports in the papers concerning the charge which he made against W. H. Green, Deputy Clerk of the Metropolitan Police Board, were inaccurate. He says he was not summoned for Tuesday, that he paid $100 Green to use his influence to have him (Brodetick) reinstated on the police, that Green returned him the money when he found the matter was going to be exposed; that he (Broderick) did not go before the Board because he did not believe he would obtain justice; and that Green wanted him to swear against another party. So he concluded the testimony was to be compromised in some way, and would have nothing to do with the matter.

Bitten by a Dog.—About 8 o'clock Sunday morning, Willie Stephens, ten years old, son of Mrs. Stephens, residing on Tchoupitoulas street, between St. Mary and Felicity streets, was bitten in the left breast by a dog, belonging to John Gallagher, residing at the corner of Felicity and Tchoupitoulas streets. The latter refuses to have the dog killed.

Fire.—About half past six o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out at the corner of Magnan and Robertson streets, in a house owned by Mr. Manning. The flames were extinguished by some citizens and the police before any damage resulted. The building is insured, and the fire is attributed to an unknown incendiary.

The Courts—In the case "State of Louisiana ex rel. Wm. Dubridge vs. F. J. Pratt et als," the defendant refused to go to trial, urging as reason that the case is not on the present time open for the trial of writs of mandamus on their merits. Judge Cooley upon this defence, rendered an adverse opinion, in which, overruling the defence, he decided that the case of mandamus could be tried on its merits.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Felicie Washington was yesterday found guilty of assault, and Thomas Hudgett of assault and battery.

Recorder Gautinel's Court.—Coroner Avila made an affidavit against Rosas for murder, and Aniello as accessory. The accused are held in prison to await examination.

Billy Little, J. J. Murphy and Robert Curren were held for examination on charges of breach of the peace and assault and battery, with intent to kill Jacob Buhl, the driver of car No. 80 of the Bayou Road line, Sunday night.

The same two are suspected of being the parties who attempted to rob Pierre Paolu, the station-master of the Dumaine street line, Sunday night, but were not successful.

Buhl's condition is still critical.

Robbery.—Mrs. Gaudet complains that her pocket-book, containing a small sum of money, was snatched from her on St. Andrew street by a colored man named Charles Edward, who was arrested.

Baiting on a Prisoner.—James Carlin was arrested yesterday, on complaint of James M. Lally, of the Redding Cotton Press, for larceny, but made his escape by violently beating officer Ferguson, who reports that he called in vain for assistance from citizens present.

Larceny.—Mr. Fawcett, residing at 42 Louisa street, reports $300 worth of articles, including $50 in money and some silver spoons, stolen from his residence by a colored boy named William.

Fire.—About 8¾ o'clock last evening a fire broke out in a grocery store, No. 267 Camp street, occupied by James M. Conlin, and owned by Mr. Thomas Gilmore. The building and stock were entirely destroyed. The grocery was insured in the Louisiana Mutual Insurance office for $7600. We could not ascertain whether the building itself was insured or not. No. 265 Camp street was occupied by L. J. Brown, paper hanger, whose stock insured for $1600 was slightly damaged by water. This is the second or third time the store has been fired, and there are very strong suspicion of incendiarism.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-Gov. Sharkey on the Condition of Mississippi.

Actual Signatures of Collectors Required on Liquor Stamps.

Proposed Interview Between Grant, Dent and Lynch.

Mr. Layton in New York Negotiating New Orleans City Bonds.

The Sugar Frauds to be Rigorously Investigated.

Death of Col. Sloan, of Vicksburg.

FROM EUROPE.

Rumored Treaty Between France, Austria and Italy.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 26—Internal Revenue receipts to day nearly a million.

The Secretary of War returns to-morrow.

Ex-Gov. Sharkey, of Mississippi, leaves this evening for the North. He represents the condition of affairs in his State very hopeful. He says there is great anxiety among all classes to have the State back in the Union. The Conservative Republican Convention of that State meets in June. He thinks there is no doubt about Judge Dent receiving the nomination.

Washington, July 26—Thos. Layton, President of Southern Bank of New Orleans, is at New York, negotiating $865,000 City 7s to pay the police, and $400,000 to end liquidation of the Douglas debt.

It is stated that Mr. Layton was offered 82½ for these bonds in New Orleans.

Hon. Anthony Sambola has been here several days, and is now at Philadelphia in the interest of the Knights of Pythias and S. W. M.

To a remark of ex-Gov. Hahn, of Louisiana, that he is greatly interested in Sickles' success, great injury to honest importers and the sugar planters of his State, and should be severely punished, but that the people of New Orleans did not believe that the investigations could be prosecuted and the criminals brought to justice irrespective of the high position of some of the officials implicated. Secretary Boutwell said that the parties will be tried and the evidence presented to the country. No compromise will be accepted, even if more is offered than is due the Government. That the guilty, civil and criminal, will be pressed with vigor and determination and the guilty parties exposed. That Mr. Barrfield, Solicitor of the Treasury, has been sent to New Orleans to aid the legal proceedings, and if there is no conviction it will be owing to the corruption of judges or jury.

Washington, July 26—Pursuant to the decision of the Supreme Court, the Collector of Internal Revenue at Boston, on Friday, commenced the collection of the tax on incomes, and will continue the collection of the tax on incomes, and will continue the collection of the tax on incomes, and will continue