THE DAILY BEE.

A. P. ... W. ... E. ...

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE, 88 CHARTRES ST.

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THE DAILY BEE.

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13.

THE NOVEMBER ELECTIONS.

The subject of the November elections begins to excite some attention. With respect to candidates for State officers, it seems to be almost settled that the Democratic nominees will have no opposition—at least we can perceive no manifestation of active hostility towards them. There are four members of Congress to be chosen, and portions of two Congressional Districts are situated within the limits of the city. In the First District the State Rights wing of the Democracy have placed Mr. CHARLES ENSMINGER in nomination. We hear it suggested that he will be opposed by an old line Democrat, and that the Americans contemplate running a candidate. In the Second District the anti-Slidell men have likewise been successful in the choice of Mr. MILES TAYLOR as the Democratic candidate. We perceive that Mr. L. D. NICHOLLS, of Ascension, is announced as the opposition candidate in the District. In the Third District T. G. PAVISOUS is the regular nominee, and in the Fourth J. M. LANDRUM. We presume the hopeless task of beating either of them will not be attempted by the opposition.

In the parish of Orleans there are a number of important offices to be filled at the November election—such as a Sheriff, Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Clerks of Courts, Members of the Legislature, Constables, &c. There will be no lack of aspirants for some of these places—especially for those the honor of which is enhanced by comfortable salaries or emoluments. We presume, therefore, that in view of the multiplicity of individuals who are solicitous of serving their country for a consideration, the question will be referred annually to the decision of a convention. It were futile to hope that the choice of parochial functionaries would be regulated by any other than political preferences. We have witnessed many well-intentioned but Utopian efforts to remove from party what does not properly come within its purview, and to strip parochial elections of their political complexion. But such experiments have proved so invariably abortive that we deem it useless to preach a doctrine evidently distasteful to those who do the ruling at elections, whatever may be the abstract favor with which it is received by those who are fond of talking on the subject, but seldom carry their theories into practice. Taking it for granted, therefore, that party will settle the most point of the several nominations, we, speaking in behalf of the citizens in general, may at all events demand of the several conventions — whether Democratic, State Rights or American—to present none but capable, intelligent and honest men for the popular suffrages. There is no absolute incompatibility that we wot of between integrity and intellect. Paradoxical as it may appear, we hold that a man of brains may yet be distinguished by probity and fidelity. Perhaps it is a stretch of audacity to declare that a combination of talent and honesty is best fitted for the faithful discharge of the duties of public office. If, therefore, the people are perforce compelled to take party candidates, let them be such as will command the respect of the citizens. If office is to be faithfully administered, we must be careful to whom we entrust it. These considerations should be paramount in the selection of candidates for the General Assembly. Our State has been but indifferently governed, and New Orleans, the central point to which the country members habitually look for accurate information and broad and comprehensive views, has of late years contributed little or nothing towards the collective wisdom of the Commonwealth. It is almost impossible to send a first-rate city delegation to the Legislature, while the Seat of Government remains at Baton Rouge; but we should at least elect representatives worthy of confidence and entitled to respect.

Among the city functionaries to be chosen in November is a Coroner. The suggestion has been thrown out that the candidates for this office should belong to the medical profession. This is certainly but reasonable and proper. The Coroner's special duty is to enter into all cases of sudden death, whether by accident or from crime. Without a competent acquaintance with anatomy, the material portion of that duty must be assigned to a physician, with whose report the Coroner must needs be satisfied. Is it not far better that he should be qualified to perform the task himself; and the more so as the entire business of his office is connected directly with medicine? We understand there are several skillful practitioners in our city who would be willing to accept the office. It is consequently to be hoped that the choice of the several parties for this office will fall upon physicians.

We publish to-day an interesting letter from Brazil, written by an intelligent gentleman from New Orleans. He promises a regular correspondence.

TOBACCO.—We announced some time since that Messrs. J. FLEURY & Co. had purchased the well known establishment of J. B. LANE, No. 136 Chartres street. It will be seen by a notice elsewhere that Messrs. J. FLEURY & Co. have removed to No. 141 Chartres street, corner of Toulouse, with a view of locating themselves in a more spacious establishment. Amateurs of the "weed," in all its forms and varieties, are recommended to examine the assortment of Messrs. J. F. & Co.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.—A dispatch to Messrs. S. DE VISSER & Co. announces the arrival, at Pass a Loutre, at half-past two o'clock, P. M., yesterday, of the steamship Empire City, Capt. Griffin, from New York, via Havana and Key West. The Empire City brings no freight or passengers from Havana. The steamship Granada, hence, left Key West for New York at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 9th instant. The Star of the West left on the morning of the 7th for New York, with 400 passengers and $1,560,000 in treasure.

THE CROPS.—The Franklin (La.) *Advocate* has the following:

A visit to the country since our last afford ed us an opportunity of seeing the crops in person. We found the cotton crop to be much worse than we had any idea of. Not half the cotton can be turned out this year that there was last year. With the exception of the showers in the latter part of June, which were only partial, and too light to do much good even where they have behaved, the crops have been without rain during almost the entire growing season.

There was a shower Tuesday evening, which may have done some good as far as it went.

NEW COTTON.—The Morehouse *Advocate* says:

Colonel Thomas Summerlin has left at our office a boll of cotton, taken from his field on the 25th instant. We doubt whether there is another planter in North Louisiana, on the high lands or the low lands, who can exhibit a boll of cotton so early in the season, and of a finer staple. The Colonel informs us that he has fifty acres planted in cotton, and about thirty-five in corn.

PARENTAL SYMPATHY.—Parents express too little sympathy for their children; the effect of this is lamentable.

"How your children love you!" I would give the world to have my children so devoted to me!" said a mother to one who did not regard the time spent by her children as so much capital wasted. Parents err fatally when they grudge the time necessary for their children's amusement and instruction; for no investment brings so sure and so rich returns.

The child's love is holy; and, if the parent does not fix that love on himself, he deserves to lose it, and, in after life, to bewail his poverty of heart.

The child's heart is full of love; and it must gush out toward some body or something. If the parent, worthy of it, and possesses it, he is blest; and the child is safe. When the child loves worthy persons, and reserves their sympathy, he is less liable to be influenced by the undeserving; for in his soul are models of excellence with which he compares others.

Any parent can descend from his chilling dignity and free y answer the child's questions, talking familiarly and tenderly with him; and when the little one wishes help, the parent should come out of his abstraction and cheerfully help him. The bewildered will return to his speculations, elastic, and it will act with force. All parents can find a few minutes, occasionally, during the day, to read little stories to the children, and to illustrate the respective tendencies of good and bad feelings. They can talk to them ab ut flowers, birds, trees, about angels, and about God.

They can show interest in their sports, discouraging the character of them. What is a surer way than this of binding the child to the heart of the parent? When you have made a friend of a child, you may congratulate yourself you have a friend for life.—*Exchange.*

PARODY, of the Louisville *Journal*, does not suffer his wit to be extinguished by the wet blanket of the Kentucky elections. Witness the following:

The most satisfactory way of explaining a young lady's age is by adding to the present style of skirts, by saying that "eighteen springs had passed over her head."

In America no man is allowed to marry who can't write his name. If such a law were enacted in this country, the brood of Jeremy crows, at least of legitimate ones, would pretty nearly run out in some sections.

By Telegraph.

[TRANSMITTED TO THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.]

FURTHER BY THE GLASGOW.

SUCCESS OF AMERICAN HORSES IN ENGLAND—MR. TEN BROECK POCKETS $100,000—ANOTHER RACE WON BY THE YANKEE.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The steamship Glasgow brings full details of the great contest at the Goodwood meeting, in which the American horses took a prominent part, and, as it appears, carried off two prizes.

One of the most important races came off on the 26th ult., in which Mr. TEN BROECK'S American horse Stark won the Sentock Imperial stakes of one thousand sovereigns—the American mare Princess coming in third.

Fifteen horses started in this race, which was a very exciting one.

Mr. TEN BROECK'S colt Umpire won the Nursery stakes, and his winnings at the Goodwood races do not fall short of £36,000.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore off Cape Race.

The French Army of the Rhine Dissolved—A General Disarmament Proposed—A New India Loan of £3,000,000—Cotton and Cereals Unchanged—Commercial Intelligence.

CAPE RACE, August 13—The steamship City of Baltimore, Capt. Leitch, passed off this point this morning. She was boarded by the news boat of the Associated Press, and a brief summary of her news obtained.

She left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 3d inst., and touched at Queenstown on Thursday, the 4th, sailing from thence on the evening of that day. Her advices are therefore five days later than those received by the Arabia at Halifax.

ARRIVALS OF STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The Cunard steamship Asia arrived at this port on Sunday, the 31st ult.

The steamship Hungarian, of the Canadian line, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st inst.

The steamship Adelaide, of the Galway line, arrived at Galway on the 2d inst., and the Cunard screw steamship Etna arrived out on the 3d.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The sales of Cotton for the three business days since the sailing of the Arabia amount to 19,000 bales, of which 1500 bales were taken by speculators, and 2400 bales were sold for exportation.

The market generally closed quiet and steady at the quotations by the Arabia. Middling Orleans is quoted at 7 3-16d.; Middling Uplands 7d. A few forced sales have been made at ¼ decline.

CONSOLS.

LONDON, August 3.—The funds are slightly depressed, and have declined ¼ since the departure of the Arabia.

Consols for money closed at 96¼ to 96.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The advices from Manchester continue to be favorable. The market closed quiet, but prices are firmly maintained.

BREADSTUFFS AND PROVISIONS.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—The Liverpool Breadstuffs market is generally closed dull, and the quotations by the Arabia are barely maintained.

The Provision market generally closed dull, and prices have a declining tendency.

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LIVERPOOL TO CORK.]

LIVERPOOL, Thursday Noon, August 4.—The sales of Cotton yesterday (Wednesday) were limited to 5000 bales, the market closing dull.

To-day the market continues quiet, and closes steady generally at previous quotations.

Holders are offering their stock freely, but seem to evince no disposition to press sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s circular reports that the prospects for the harvest are favorable.

Beef and Pork closed dull, without material change in prices.

Sugar closed quiet at previous quotations. Coffee closed dull and unchanged.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 3.—The London Money market is somewhat more stringent. American securities generally closed steady.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, August 3.—Advices from Paris announce that orders have been issued from the war office, or are about to be issued, for the immediate dissolution of the French army of the Rhine.

No further developments have been made in relation to the proposed Peace Conference between France, Austria and Sardinia, which seems to have been postponed much beyond the time originally intended for meeting.

The latest advices from the continent are of a pacific and even reassuring character. The French Government, it is stated with out qual fication, is preparing for a general disarmament, and giving every evidence of its present pacific intentions.

THE PARIS BOURSE.

PARIS, August 3.—The Paris Bourse closed this evening at 69 francs 45 centimes.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUAKER CITY—SUSPENSION OF A BANKING-HOUSE—SHIPMENTS OF SPECIE TO ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The steamship Quaker City has arrived at this port, bringing advices from Havana to the 8th inst.

The yellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent, and had become epidemic.

The Banco Agricola and Credit Cubano are going into liquidation.

HAVANA SUGAR MARKET.

HAVANA, August 8.—The Sugar market closed dull. No. 12 D. S. is quoted at 7 to 8 reals.

The stock of Sugar at Havana and Matanzas is 250,000 boxes.

SPECIE FOR ENGLAND.

The English steamer Conway took out nearly two millions of specie for England.

Later advices from Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico via Havana represent that the country is generally quiet.

SPECIE FOR NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The Aspinwall steamship Star of the West, which arrived yesterday, brought $1,560,000 in treasure from California.

LATER FROM NEW MEXICO.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—The New Mexican mail has arrived here, with advices from Santa Fe to the 24th ult.

Another treaty has been concluded with the Navajo Indians. The Indians on the Plain are very numerous, but now appear friendly.

The United States troops at Pawnee Fork are well.

The mail party met a party of United States troops in Arkansas, en route for New Mexico.

STEAMBOAT DISASTER.

ST. LOUIS, August 12.—The steamer Kate Howard, with a valuable cargo and 150 passengers on board, met with an accident and sank in the Missouri river, below Jefferson City, yesterday evening.

The boat and cargo are almost a total loss, but no lives were lost.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

VICKSBURG, August 12.—The steamer Capitol passed down at 2 o'clock this morning.

SAVAGE INDIAN WARS.—*The Creeks and Cherokees on Open Hostility.*—At the latest advices a war was imminent between the Creek and Cherokee Indians, in consequence of two or three of the latter having been murdered by some of the former. The Fort Smith *Times* of the 31st ult. says:

At the time of writing, our informant says that some four hundred of the Creeks are armed, equipped and painted, ready for battle, near the line, on the road to Opothleholo, near Deep Fork, in their own territory, awaiting the movements of the Cherokees. We trust that this difficulty will be fully settled and the good feeling between the existing between the Creeks and Cherokees again restored. It would be a matter of no small importance were these two nations to get their horns locked at this time, for each contains a vast number of fighting men, and the greatest evil would result to themselves.

It was mentioned a few days ago that a bloody and sanguinary butchery occurred about one hundred miles west of the Interior of Nebraska from Decatur, between the Omaha and Brule Sioux Indians, on the 23d ult. The St. Joseph *Journal* has the following particulars:

"A band of fifty Omahas, men, women and children, were returning from a hunting expedition, and while encamped were stealthily attacked in the night by a large band of the Brule Sioux. The Omahas had seventeen killed, seventeen wounded, and two prisoners taken, and succeeded in killing and scalping five Sioux, their entire loss being the survivors of the massacre arrived at their reserve, near Decatur, bringing the dead and wounded, on the day the Omaha passed up. The wounded were those the savages neither spared age nor sex. He saw a dead infant with a frightful wound across its forehead, killed in the engagement. The dead and wounded lying in the bottom presented a terrible spectacle. The lamentations of the friends and relatives, with faces blacked and in deep mourning, were truly piteous and heart-rending. The wounded are in charge of the agent, who endeavors to bind up their sufferings as much as possible."

A RAILROAD TRAIN ASSAULTED BY A BULL.—An accident of a very singular and novel nature occurred on the Allegheny Valley Railroad on Wednesday evening. It appears that, as the express train was passing a point near White Rock station, about 8 o'clock this side of Kittanning, it was charged upon by a bull belonging to a gentleman named Kincannath, residing in the neighborhood, and said to be an animal of great strength and mettle. In the collision which followed the heavy animal was precipitated almost to a jelly, and his carcass was carried some distance along the track. The affair, however, did not stop here. The fog-man proved an impassable obstruction to the train, and the locomotive bounding over it four freight cars were thrown off the track. The latter went over an embankment some thirty feet in depth, the first passenger car, the last fit the track, remained on the track, also the second, but the forward car would have followed the others had not a good pull been up, and the front drawhead of the mass forty feet, but beyond the snatching arrested from the mishap consequence.—*Pittsburg Evening Chronicle.*

[Correspondence of the Bee.]

RIO JANEIRO, June 18th, 1859.

It being winter here, I am spending the cool, delicious hours, which in the tropics, and on account of the neighboring hoops and shouts, spend up streets, whistling the poor emancipated cowboys into contortions, up-it abroads from out the obliquary rays and dreams of the power of the mocking-wind and performs its own natural and purposeful functions of ascending to the mysterious regions of air. And there is no one to disturb me, having escaped, hide-bound (place which is a little black pit all-sap) out of a window opposite, but as quickly popped it imagin'n my catching a cloud of smoke in his face from a misbegotten cohinegar-lop, which having nothing better to do, has gone to partnership with the wind and to spreading the smoke below with its unconscious contributions. On every side of me, like the tiled roofs of the quaint, old-fashioned houses, with here and there a tall church belfry rising conspicuously from out the mass below, and which indifferent clanging of bells is enough to deafen one of ordinary auricular faculty. Beneath the "Sugar Loaf" rears its stump, inclining top, its sides sloping, like an old volcano, the scars and seams of service, as it stands the sun-lisel at the entrance of the port. The harbor is generally calmed from the Southward and easterward; the land outside is rocky and curiously shaped, and a little south of the entrance presents the singular appearance of a man lying on his back, the nose very prominent, and the other features distinguishable. Our captain, a fine specimen of a British sailor, called it the Duke of Wellington Mountain. Passing the "Sugar Loaf," the bay, with its shipping, forts, castles and little villages, gradually opens to the eye. On each side of the entrance in a fork, from the largest of which, "Santa Cruz," a pretty white fortress built on an extended reef, which juts out from the land. All vessels, both coming in and going out, are required to give place of destination, cargo, &c., &c., when the same is telegraphed by signals to the city. Passing that fort vessels generally anchor near "Villa Galgnon," another (small) fort, almost in the centre of the bay. From this point may be obtained a view of a portion of the city of Rio, villages of Botafogo and Praya Grande, while far up the bay small steamers are pulling, little boats pulling, and larger craft sailing, the whole land forming a dark and picturesque back ground, and on each side gradually spreading away up the bay until lost in grey distance and its waters are only to be seen. Conspicuous above the city is the "Moro Castal," its white pavilion glistening in the sunlight, and its telegraph house with its many-colored flags holding silent converse with the busy city below.

The city is in some parts a very picturesque one, but its streets are narrow—not wide enough for two vehicles to pass at once without infringing on the pavement, which is here nothing more than two stones laid lengthwise across on a level with the road, the gutters being in the centre of the streets, formed by the incline of the road, and when vehicles are passing it is usual to face them, keeping close up against the houses to escape damage. The streets are filthy and redolent of bad odors, and on traversing them at night it is necessary to close the nostrils and keep to windward of sundry mysterious barrel-shaped carts (the uses of which shall here be named) and from which abounds an offending not all the "spicy gales from Araby" could counteract. There are many fine buildings here, but their style of structure is irregular. Among the principal of these are the Emperor's Palace, Cathedrals, Assembly Rooms, Custom-House, Opera Theatre, Exchange Exchange and Quartels, or barracks. Hotels are here numerous, and generally present a neat appearance with their white or yellow fronts and wide portals. Probably few cities offer such diversified features as this, and there are to be met with the denizens of many parts of the globe. You hear a jumbling of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, German and African, occasionally interlarded with an expressive, good round English oath, from some Jack Tar out to see the sights, but there is not much English spoken here. Occasionally may be seen the announcement on a store door, "English spoken here."

The number of beggars and deformities to be met with in the streets is incredible; the torment is a piteous thing arising alms in the name of every saint in the calendar.

Here the African is to be seen and heard conversing in his native tongue. They are used in lieu of beasts of burden, and are capable of carrying a tremendous weight on their heads, and when in gangs, one of their number usually sings, the rest keeping step and responding in loud chorus—a light and sound both novel and interesting to a stranger. Varying these is the little Brazilian boy, emaunting in a not unmusical voice the contents of his stock in trade, and counting custom, while against the houses are rows of African women, with piles of nicely peeled oranges before them, to which they occasionally direct the attention of the passer-by. A hand organ is sometimes to be heard, but very rarely: that line of business does not appear to pay here. The milkman also is somewhat of a feature of the place. Unlike his Yankee cotemporary, who drives his cart up to your door, and with an independent ring of his bell, impatiently waits the appearance of the servant, he here hawks his cow (which is always accompanied by a calf, though she might have seen the identical cow which, with her respectable companion, came out of Cook's ark and had just taken it into her head to go into the milk business) upon the very door sill, and there dispenses the lacteal fluid, which is very poor, to say the least. The rattle of the drum ever and anon breaks upon the ear, and a squad of troops, composed of whites and blacks, in neat uniforms, march past, the latter grinning in the sun.

Rio is best viewed to advantage by night. It is then standing at the head of "Rua do Ouridor:" you look down upon a street brilliantly lighted up with gas, and shops with large shop windows containing rich wares tastefully displayed, while crowds of gaily dressed persons fill the streets (no vehicle being allowed in his street after nightfall.) The bay, as viewed from the height of the "Moro Castal," presents a scene of beauty, and the hideous features of the city's filth are veiled beneath its splendor. A walk of ten minutes is well repaid by a stroll through the "Passeo Publico"—a spacious park floating the bay, and whose variegated lamps add a pleasing effect when shining the foliage around, that partakes of the grandeur of the South American forest. From the ramparts of this place you look down upon the waters of the bay, dashing at your rear upon the rocks beneath, and far as the eye can reach the city's front from Botafogo up is one continuous line of light, while the different objects in the bay show dimly in the pale moonlight.

Last night the votaries of San Antonio burned candles and fireworks in his honor; there were rockets, Roman candles, &c., in the air, rockets shot across the sky, and a continual rattle of Chinese crackers kept up the din far into "the wee sma' hours ayont the tow."

I have seen specimens of the native wood, which is very beautiful, and, like coffee and sugar, is one of the exports of the country. The sugar is very coarse, possessing little saccharine, and not to be compared with that of Louisiana; nor do I think it susceptible of such higher cultivation.

Mme. Lagrange is singing here to enthusiastic audiences.

The Emperor, judging from his portrait, is a fine looking man, said to be a patron of the arts, and one of the most intelligent and progressive monarchs. He exercises, however, but little power, and has the reputation of being liberal in ideas, and of a generous heart. The people are very passable, their politeness excessive, so much so as to be irksome to a stranger. A fight is rarely to be seen here, probably owing to the stringency of the laws upon that subject. Therefore the police reports of the papers are seldom called upon to record drunks and disorderlies.

An insanity and lunitude seem to pervade all classes, probably induced by climatic causes. Business is here conducted in a very different manner from what it is in the United States. The trade of the country is almost entirely in the hands of English houses; for, at the time I write, there are but one or two American importing houses in this city, notwithstanding the vast commerce between the United States and Brazil, three-fifths of the coffee exported going to the former country. There are few American residents in this city; indeed the latter seem to be a country for the enervate of those talents peculiar to the North American, the sons of the people being antiquated in their notions, and will accept of no innovations on their established ideas and customs. Trial by jury of the most primitive form, and to which they adhere with an obstinacy almost amounting to veneration. There are some few American engineers on the second railroad from Dom Pedro II Railroad, which is in the hands of American contractors, who have about 1200 hands working, mostly Portuguese.

It is currently that a lady of any profession is to be met with in public; for the sense of ladies in the streets is generally the first thing remarked by a stranger, accompanied by a shrug. The United States parties of ladies promenading the public thoroughfares, but an American lady would little wish to promenade these narrow, dirty streets, unless invited to the mode store of the man who sit them.

The hotels here are principally kept by French people. Living is expensive, the prices of meat and fowl being high. Beef is two milreis per day. Provision of good wines, though not scarce, is high-priced, which is the French "de choice;" the latter very little in demand. The natives drink of the country—made from the sugar-cane—is indulged in by the lower classes, who, a mongst other beverages, obtain their favorite drinks of "matte-chopp," a species of "cobbler" of tea of the middle, of which there are many here, but no two are to be seen, the public habits not requiring such accommodations.

The surrounding country is mountainous, and the roads in the rainy season almost impassable, and, consequently, is difficult of penetration, and, consequently, little is known of the interior, but they are of an exceedingly fertile character. Water any distance north of the city is difficult therefore it is always to be had, and therefore bad odors of a sewerage are on the ascendant. Fire is the forest-evil. Every September, the land is cleared for planting purposes, and it is subject to periods of terrific winds and destruction for the years.

The investigation of the assassin who burned the Brazilian Minister, and of the Brazilian gentleman, for his gallantry, and the attempt on the life of the Minister of the Interior, by the same villain, are still pending, but from the latest advices from Europe, the murderer has not been found, and the chances are that he never will be. It is said that he escaped from Rio in a vessel bound to Europe, and that he was seen on board of her by a person who knew him, but who, from some cause, did not give the alarm. The vessel was boarded by the police, but the murderer was not found. The police are still at work, however, and it is hoped that they will yet succeed in finding the villain.

A LOOKER-ON.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CHARITY HOSPITAL.—The following is the report of this institution for the week ending this evening, the 13th instant, at six o'clock:

Admissions	229
Discharges	228
Deaths	15
Remaining	667

No yellow fever.

The Free Dispensary Report of the New Orleans School of Medicine is as follows for the week:

Persons treated August 5th and 6th	46
" " 7th	160
" " 9th	40
previously	13,016
Total	13,124

THE "CONSPIRACY CASE."—The case of Jas. Boyle, charged with heading a conspiracy "to put an end to" Lieutenant Dryden and officer Dutton, of the First District police, was up again before Recorder Summers yesterday morning. M. Hahn, the counsel for the prosecution, and J. T. Mosher, Esq., for the defence, as leading counsel in the case.

The testimony of three young men was taken, to the effect that Boyle had really threatened to put an end to the officers. Which was all that was done, in the professional fashion of "swelling," but it being afterwards testified by numerous witnesses that the young man have had no intentions of carrying his threats into effect, the Recorder dismissed the accusation for having no better foundation, and the accused was at once discharged.

There is not a lobby in the world to stand that any money has been contributed, or obtained upon current respectable diligent, to the imagined disinterested front of accusations.

PRISONER PARTY.—Capts. John Morris, William Faughar and Hillier Cann were sent to prison, to await examination on Monday, on a charge of furiously driving in the streets on the 4th inst.

Vincent Frank was held to answer a charge of assault and battery on Lieutenant Cole.

A charge of assault and battery against one Kuppernan, of the U. S. ship Cumberland, was dismissed.

Joseph Rick was fined $50 for beating Edward Westinger.

John Strahlen and a free man of color, Jay Tenson, were sent to prison to await hearing on a charge of keeping a house of ill-fame. Strahlen had the impudence to ask for his pocket-book on the Bayou road.

Thos. Osborne was admitted to bail for a further examination on a charge of keeping a disorderly house.

Another person was held to bail to answer for manslaughter on charges of theft.

Assistant Recorder Shepherd presided.

THE CASE OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.—The counsel of Governor Morgan, of New York, has obtained from the Governor of Louisiana a requisition upon the Governor of Connecticut for the arrest of Mr. Bowen, the President of the Phœnix Bank, Hartford, Conn., and Mr. Hyde, President of the Exchange Bank, Norwich, Conn., for embezzlement and misapplication of the funds of the Ocean Bank, New York. The requisition was issued by Governor Wise, of Virginia, on the application of Governor Morgan, and was forwarded to Governor Gardner, of Connecticut, by Governor Wise, on the 4th inst. Governor Gardner has not yet acted upon the requisition, but will probably do so in a few days.

AN AFFRAY AND WOUNDING FROM FRENCH HARDLESS.—Yesterday, July 12, a most amusing scene took place yesterday at the Imperial dinner. As the Emperor Francis Joseph was turning his blonde moustaches, a la mandolin fashion, a loud horse laugh was heard in the courtyard, and in Paer Bobo obtained ratified in. The officer of the day hastily left the table, and returned to inform His Majesty that the Emperor and Empress, Archduke Maximilian, Archduke Charles, and two of his brothers, two cousins, the Grand Dukes of Tuscany and Modena, you and fancy the consternation that was depicted on every face. The meeting of the staff was remained in suspense on this forks. The Emperor rose, and putting aside his napkin, proceeded to the adjoining room, where he received the Prince. In a few minutes after he returned, the dinner was hastily concluded, and the guests made a general rush down to their stairs. The Grand Dukes sent for their swords and cops, and in the room where Prince Napoleon sat, and escaped to their several homes as quickly as they could get there. Everything in the Imperial headquarters could only be described as in much confusion. "Plon Plon remained several hours in Verona, and went late in the evening to Desenzano to sup and quarters.—*Special Correspondent of the Times.*

A SOLID MAN.—The Urbana Citizen, speaking of Robert M'Farland, Esq., of that city, says: "In his 70th year, now he lived there 35 years. He saw Washington in the White House before any house was built. Made the brick he lived in. Never was made in Spring, and (for fifty-two years) never gave a note or went security. Never paid interest. Never sued any person, or was sued. He never chewed tobacco or smoked a cigar. He never drank a dram of whisky in his life; and he was the first chain bearer in Champaign.

THE MONTARA CASE.—The report of Sir Moses Montefiore to the Committee of Deputies of the British Jews, on the subject of his mission to Rome in the Mortara case, has been published. It is certainly very interesting in the documents it gives, but it shows that the mission has hopelessly failed of its direct object. Sir Moses, on the representation of the Papal authorities, and unfettered with all respect by the Papal Government, and was favored with the countenance and assistance of the diplomatic representatives of France, that the only response which the delegation could obtain, the purport of which he was the Cardinal was that the case was closed and could not be reopened.

PRINTING THE BIBLE.—It is a fact not generally known that the printing of the Bible is a monopoly in England. Only the Queen's printers, Eyre & Spottiswoode, and the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, have the legal right to produce copies of the Scriptures. This right was granted in the reign of George IV, and is renewed from time to time. In Scotland and Ireland the restrictions was abolished some years since, and notice has been given in the British Parliament of a motion to disestablish the monopoly in England after the present patent expires, in 1870, the reason for it, originally, was to secure accuracy, but the authorized editions have contained more typographical blunders than those printed in Scotland.

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