THE DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 20, 1865

☞We are obliged to the officers of the U. S. transport steamer N. P. Banks, Capt. Hogan for Galveston papers to the 15th inclusive.

WM. R. WHITAKER. — We call attention to this gentleman's card. A claim agent, he gives particular attention to business connected with the United States Treasury Department. Office No. 2, Story Building, corner Camp and Common streets.

THE TELEGRAPH.—The line was down last night between the city and Jackson, and we received no dispatches. We understand that the Telegraphic Superintendent, Capt. Fuller, will send off a telegraphic train this morning to thoroughly examine the line and place it in good working order.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.—Monday evening, the 24th instant, has been fixed on for a grand charity concert at the Opera House, to be given by the ladies of New Orleans, under the direction of Mr. E. Christiani. The programme is extremely rich in operatic and ballad and miscellaneous selections, and concludes with a chorus and solo by one hundred and fifty young ladies. The music, just beauty, and above all the benevolent intent, combined in this occasion cannot fail to attract a large and eager audience.

How to Make a Perfect Race.

A misconception appears to prevail in the miscegenation organ, the New York *Independent*, a notable recipe for making a perfect race. He laments the deficiency of the Anglo-Saxon-Norman-Celtic stock of America which, left to itself, he says, can never produce great painters and poets, but, incorporated with the fertile elements of one that is "grander by nature, more heroic, more intellectual even, more spiritual and religious"—meaning the negro—will yield in the future, not in his generation or the next, "a fruit of art, of literature, of social life, such as has not yet been seen in the world."

According to the view of African nature, the negroes might reasonably object to the proposed commixture. A race so universally and highly endowed, one already so superior, could surely have nothing to gain by the amalgamation, but would inevitably lose by the alloy of inferior material. The expansionists and miscegenists philosophers and philosophresses of New England may yearn for the rich and regenerating blood of the African, but, the latter can afford to spare the alliance for reasons which they themselves have furnished.

But the truth of history requires us to dispute the estimate they put upon the negro's capabilities, while candor will allow us to concede the full amount of the deficiencies which they ascribe to themselves. They admit their inability to produce great works of art, and his story shows that the Ethiopian peoples of Africa have been the most unconvertible and least fruitful of all the world from the beginning of recorded time. Even religion never stimulated the native African to create the image he worshiped a fetish, a stone, a stick, a plant, a root, a snake, or a fowl, as it too indolent either to conceive of visibly represent an immaterial deity.

What, then, could be expected from this project of miscegenation? Are we to look for an unprecedented "fruit of art" that would arise from the fusion of two remarkably inartistic stocks? The thing is logically, mathematically and chemically impossible. Two negatives can not make a positive, two minuses a plus, or two alkalies a salt.

TEXAS ITEMS.

(From Fisher's Bulletin, (Galveston) 14th.)

WEATHER AND CROPS.

Mr. Thomas Bowler arrived in town a few days since, from Eagle Pass and San Antonio. He represents that heavy and continuous rains have recently fallen throughout that section. Mr. Bowler says that the corn crops are good in the sections of country he has visited, particularly in the Valleys of the Guadalupe and Medina.—*Austin Southern Intelligencer, July 7th.*

The reports from all directions give accounts of abundant crops. The cotton too, late in some sections, for forward corn, they are in time for most fields. The rains are in good time for cotton. We predict a good yield of the staple.—*Ibid.*

A WHITE LADY OUTRAGED BY A NEGRO.

On Saturday, the 24th of last month, Ed., a negro slave belonging to W. A. Blair, near Round Rock, in Williamson county, insulted and outraged a white lady of the highest respectability, in the neighborhood. The next day the citizens generally turned out and hung the negro. He confessed his enormous crime before his execution.—*Southern Intelligencer, 7th.*

THE KIND OF FUNDS RECEIVED FROM THE TREASURY.

The statement below shows the kind of funds in the Treasury, on revision to the robbery, which Hon. [illegible] the probable amount taken. [illegible]

Specie on hand	[illegible]
Loan in Specie	[illegible]
Loan in Bank Bills	[illegible]
State Warrants	[illegible]
Bonds of Railroad companies	[illegible]
State Bonds, (many [illegible])	[illegible]
Confederate States Treasury Notes	[illegible]
Indebtedness to special funds	88 409 91
Total	$2,883,188 79

Some $5000 or $9000 in specie was recovered from the broken safes, and after the robbery which the burglars failed to carry off. It is said about a further amount of $5000 in greenbacks, as that the specie loss amounts to about $16,000 or $17,000.—*Southern Intelligencer.*

FREEDMEN IN BUSINESS.

A number of freedmen have established shoe, cobler's shops in our city and have gone into business on their own hook. The majority of them small specie for their work, and we saw one shop yesterday who demanded coin for his services, and threatened to appeal his command to Captain Miller, the Provost Marshal, because he customer offered him a greenback in payment. We hope he carried out his threat, and if so, he has probably learned ere this that United States currency is a legal tender to colored geslingers as well as white ones.—*Houston Telegraph, 13th.*

THE CIVIL VACATION OF THE STATE.

Mr. John Hancock, having been nominated for Governor of Texas, declined on the ground that there was no official machinery for conducting and giving validity to an election. He says:

We are a State as to definite territorial limits with a warrant for charter of incorporation, and all the necessary laws to carry out the functions of government, but there are the officers to administer any of the powers conferred, is as totally different from what it would have been if the State officers and all been swept away by a pestilence, an invading foe, or any other means by which all civil offices had been vacated; nor is it otherwise politically diff-rent than results from the operations of the war during its continuance, if the President should see fit to move its object and to secure to the inhabitants protection in their rights of person and property, the President of the United States may, under the Constitution, appoint a Provisional Governor or other officer, to administer the laws for these purposes.

[From the Galveston News, July 15th.]

TEXAS COTTON OPERATIONS — ROBBERIES IN GOLIAD — OUTLAWS IN WESTERN TEXAS.

Galveston, Day 14—We now learn that the Hacker will return this morning to New Orleans by way of Behind Pass to take in a cargo of cotton. There are some cotton operations from which we do not understand. It has been said that no private cotton would be allowed to be shipped and the right of property was fully recognized. I have not learned where cotton is to be shipped from Sabine by the Hacker.

A friend has just arrived from Goliad who informs us that robberies continue still to be perpetrated almost daily in Goliad and adjoining counties. Mules and cattle are stolen from home without arms and in company for the mixed population. The robbery is done quietly, and confidence the goods stolen are offered for sale.

A gentleman from San Antonio informs us that homeless in that city are of almost daily occurrence. A permanent patrol of the citizens is organized and constantly on duty to preserve order and prevent robberies, but they seem not to be able to arrest the marauders. There is a universal desire of Western Texas for the Federal troops to be sent to give them protection against the numerous outlaws. The desire is universal among all the citizens to receive their allegiance to the "Federal Government." The returned soldiers participate in this desire.

RETURN OF GENERAL HOOD TO SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.

[From the San Antonio Herald, 8th.]

General J. B. Hood arrived in our city on the evening of the 3d inst. It does our heart good to welcome his return to San Antonio after an absence of over four years, this truly great, good and gallant officer, soldier and gentleman. His history is well known to our readers. If we remember rightly, he entered the Confederate service as a Captain and nobly fought his way up to rank of a full General. His manly form has been hacked and pierced until it is now a wreck of its late proportions, still the General is in fine spirits and the full enjoyment of health. A delegation had he related to us. He says that prior to his last severe wound, which took him to leg, he used to suffer much from rheumatic pains caused by cold and camp exposures, but since recovering the wound above mentioned and the loss of his limb, he has never felt those affections.

He returns to his home in our State, poor in purse, and rich in the reward earned by a brave and chivalrous soldier. He shall never want for the comfort of his fellow-citizens. Long may he live to enjoy the gratitude of his countrymen.

In speaking of General Hood, it is not improper to remark, that now that the honorable contingent has ceased on the part of the Confederate States, the United States, that the Lone Star, Texas, he commands a responsible obedience and allegiance to the United States authority and Government.

Resolution of Thanksgiving.

M. Chevalier, director of the "Institution des Sourds, et Muets," has consented to a Mass from 1852 to 1865, and devoted the proceeds to the benefit of the Military of War. They there that within that period six thousand seven hundred and twenty-three amputations were excepted from military service in consequence of their bravery, and that the amputated average of each month to then to one thousand for all France, and five to one thousand for the department of the Seine. M. Chevalier adds that he has made a map of the geographical distribution of amputations in France, which shows that the north contains fewer sufferers than other parts of the empire, the southern being most fertile, and the northern the most educated.

Late from the North and the West via the River.

By the arrival last evening of the steamer Gunnison with, from St. Louis, we have papers of this city as late as the 14th, from which we transfer the following

The Detroit Convention Recognizes the Western Waters as National Highways—The East and the West Opposed on the Reciprocity Treaty.

[Special to the Missouri Democrat.]

Detroit, July 13.—The following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we recognize the Western waters as National highways, waterways, as they to, the shores of many populous States, and entitled to the legislative aid of Congress to the same extent precisely as the wealth of the lakes and of the ocean.

Reciprocity was discussed during the session. Lorenzo Seymour, of Troy, N. Y., made a long speech in favor of free trade. His time was extended indefinitely, greatly to the annoyance of Chicago and other opponents to the policy. He sought to show that the commerce of the United States was then balanced by our consumers to Canada, and that a large balance of exports over imports was in our favor.

Mr. Blake, of Bangor, Me., then opposed the policy, representing that the fishermen were all against it as well as the Legislature of that State. He said all Maine except Portland, where the Grand Trunk Railway terminates, was opposed to it.

Mr. Pierce, of Portland, replied to Mr. Blake, contending in spite of Bangor and the Legislature, the people of Maine were in favor of a treaty that would do justice to all parties.

Mr. Jay of Detroit followed in favor of reciprocity in a masterly effort. He was very sarcastic towards Mr. Hamlin for seeking to silence the convention on the ground that it was advise to advise the Executive in reference to any treaty to be made. Mr. Littlejohn had said that the route by Niagara Falls, on the American side, would save five cents per bushel in transporting grain, but Mr. Jay contended that the free use of the St. Lawrence, under a treaty, would save fifteen cents per bushel. He said since the treaty took effect Canada had paid the United States one hundred millions of dollars and over balance of trade. Referring to the idea of the Canal General and of Chicago, that if no treaty be made, Canada will come into the Union to avoid that. It was a proposition to set money out of their own people of the Empire, that they will come into the Union to save us.—Laughter. Mr. Jay proposed to have Canada board on the subject and introduce Mr. Howe, the late leader of Nova Scotia, but the time for the excursion having arrived, the Convention adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

There is a great diversity of local interests in respect to the reciprocity, and it is difficult to say how the question will turn. The East is generally in favor and the West opposed.

BOY, BROWNLOW CONVERTS HALF A MILLION IN GOLD BELONGING TO TENNESSEE INTO SAVINGS TRUSTEES.

Philadelphia, July 13.—Jay Cook has sent to Parson Brownlow Seven-Thirties for about half a million in gold—the specie belonging to the State of Tennessee, when Isham G. Harris was its Governor. When the Rebels were captured by the Union troops, Governor Harris fled, taking the specie along with him. Gen. Upton followed the fugitive to Atlanta, Georgia, and captured the gold, which he returned to Brownlow.

Parson Brownlow decided to convert the gold into U. S. bonds. This has been done by Jay Cooke, and bonds forwarded to Nashville.

APPREHENDED RISING OF THE NEGROES NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C.

New York, July 13—The *Herald's* Charleston correspondence of the 8th inst. says the whole people in the county above Charleston, along the Ashley and Cooper rivers, were greatly excited in the beginning of the month by reports that the negroes in that region, to the number of several thousand, intended to arise in rebellion on the 4th inst. and march in a body to the city. The stories could be traced to no reliable source, but to make matters sure, bodies of troops were sent to the disturbed parts of the district named.

CHICK OUTRAGED IN WESTON, MAS.

Boston, July 13—A child named Alice Burns, who attended a picnic at Weston yesterday, was seduced away from her young companions and brutally ravished by three ruffians aged from 17 to 21 years. The scoundrels have been arrested. Alice after the perpetration of the horrid act, was discovered by her friends in a perfectly insensible state. She still remains in a critical condition.

EFFECT OF MRS. SURRATT'S EXECUTION IN CANADA.

New York, July 13—The *Herald's* Toronto correspondent says the execution of Mrs. Surratt caused intense excitement among the rebel sympathizers in Canada. They manifested their sorrow by wearing crape on their arms, singing secession songs, and threatening the President with terrible retribution.

[New York Markets of the 14th.

New York, July 13—Cotton—Scarcely so firm, good business doing, closing at 51 cents for middling.

Money—Easy at 5 @ 6 per cent. Sterling exchange firm at 109 @ 109½ for gold, first class bills.

Gold—Firmer, but less active, opening at 144 to 142¼, and closing at 142.

Government stocks a shade firmer.

Stocks were dull. Sales of 81 registered 107¾, 64 of 81 coupon 107¾, 5,200 coupons 105¾, 5 30 coupons new issue 105¾; Treasury 7-30s, second series 99⅞.

Flour—Opened at 5 @ 10 better, and closed quiet at $6 70 to 6 80 for extra state.

Whisky—Steady at $2 09 for western.

Coffee—Active. Sugar, active and firm. Cuba Muscovado 11⅞ @ 12⅜; Havana 12¼ @ 12½. Molasses quiet.

Petroleum—Steady at 45 @ 50 for crude, 52 @ 55½ for refined, in bond, and 72 to 73 1/2 for do free. Wool dull.

Pork—Firm at $27 62 1/2 @ 28 for new mess, closing at $27 62 1/2, cash.

Beef—Dull at 14 to 16 for prime mess. Lard firmer at 16 1/2 to 22c. Butter quiet at 18 to 25c for Ohio, and 25 to 35c for State. Cheese in good demand at 10 to 12c.

Cincinnati Produce Markets.

Cincinnati, July 13, P. M.—Flour less buoyant, super is held at $6, buyers demand a reduction of 25c.

Wheat at $2 95, with a moderate demand.

Provisions firmer. Sales 1200 bbls mess pork at $25 50 for country, and $26 for city, the latter was held at $26 50 at the close. Bulk meats firm, 10,000 pounds sold at 14 for shoulders and sides. Lard in demand at 20c, but held at 20½ to 21, and hardly offered even at these figures. Bacon firm but quiet.

Groceries steady. Eggs dull at 18c; Butter steady.

St. Louis, July 13, P. M.—Tobacco—The demand was more active this morning, and prices were firm and steady. Sales 11 hhds green frogs $3 10 to 4 70, 22 hhds factory $4 80 to 5 75, 16 hhds planters' $6 to 8, 15 common leaf $8 10 to 12 25, 15 hhds medium shipping $11 50 to 13, 15 hhds common shipping $15 25 to 16 50, 3 medium $22 25 to 26 25, 2 good do $34 50 to 34 75, 2 fine $55 to 61, and 1 extra $150 per 100 lbs.

Flour—Market firm, and for double extra higher. Sales include 155 bbls low fall super at $5 60 to 5 85, 110 bbls good do at $6, 450 do do private, 120 wheat do at $6 30, delivered, 150 bbls spring extra at $6 37½, 75 do do at $6 25, 100 bbls fall single extra at $5 85, 100 do do at $6 75, 130 do choice do at $6 85, 100 bbls improved twelve extra at $7 40, 50 do do at $7 75, 150 do do at $8 to $ 50, 300 choice country do at $9, and 100 do do at $9 25 per bbl.

Corn—Market for mixed and yellow dull and low. Sales comprise 46 shs mixed at 77c; 1225 shs mixed and yellow at 76c; 1300 do do at 74c, subject to inspection; 375 do rejected at 72½c; 112 shs white at 80c, and 2310 shs choice white at 84c, in new bags.

Oats—Market steady. Sales 167 shs common at 55½ to 56c, 625 shs good, part delivered, at 56c; and about 200 bags choice at 58c in new bags.

Pork—Market firmer. Sales 475 bbls prime mess at $26; 100 do mess at $25, and 80 do mess and 6 M C. at $24 in store.

Bacon—Sales 25 casks pork-house shoulders at 15½.

Lard—Sale 119 tcs choice kettle at 19c—an advance—and 40 pkgs dark manufacturing at 14c.

Whisky—Supply small and holders ask higher, but make no sale.

Butter—Receipts small to-day, and demand good. Sale 23 firkins prime at 23c.

Eggs—Are in demand at 25 to 26½c per doz on receipts.

Hay—Dull. Sale 2 cars tight pressed timothy at $30, and 300 bales prairie at $9 per ton—delivered at the latter.

Beans—Sale 200 bbls prime mixed navy at $1 40 per bushel, with the pigs.

Hides—The current market rate is 11c for flint, but a lot of 110 was sold at 11½c.

Wool—Business moderate at full prices, including sales of 8 bags choice tub-washed at 57½ to 58; 2 do good do at 56; 1 do heavy at 50c; 1 most fleece washed and 2 do common tub-washed at 45c, and 1 do unwashed at 33c.

Groceries—There was considerable activity in sugar, the sales of one hogshead, yesterday, amounting to over 300 hds, in lots of 5 to 15 hhds each. Prices were steady, but sugar was quiet, holding up the quote of fair to prime at 13 1/2 to 14 1/2c; Lousiana at 14 1/2 to 15 1/2c; Porto Rico at 16 1/2 to 17c. Rio coffee at 30 1/2 to 32c; Java 38c. Hanna's New Orleans syrup is holding at 85c; New York syrup at 90 to 65c, rice is selling at 12 to 14c ⅌ lb, according to quality.

Onions—The tendency of the market is strong by arrival, although receipts are not large, but 132 bbls arriving at the Bellevue House since Monday. Sales in that yard were 11 bbls 15,000 lbs at 5 1/2c; 5 bbls 4,400 lbs at 4 1/2c; 26 bbls 21,060 lbs at 3 3/4c; 12 bbls 15,440 lbs at 3 3/4c; 15 bbls 13,020 lbs at $1 10; 20 bbls 15,440 lbs at $3 22 1/2; 9 bbls 7,990 lbs at $3 60 per 100 lbs green. Also 30 cows and heifers at from $20 to $30 per head each.

Hops—Receipts continue light, and good prices in demand. Sales from 22 head common, weighing 7079 lbs, at 7½ ⅌ lb green. At the Broadway yards 83 head, 28,956 lbs, at 9½c; 9 head, 900 lbs, at 8½c; 119 head, 44,860 lbs, at 9 1/2c green.

Cattle Market quiet and steady. Sales of 43 head at the Broadway yards, 50 head at $4 ⅌ head; 36 at $3 50 ⅌ head; 36 at $3 75 ⅌ head.

Lots of hides were sold at the Broadway yards of 50 head at $2 50 ⅌ head; 22 at $2 75 ⅌ head.

Milch Cows—Are in fair demand, and fair to good are selling at $80 to $85 each.

THE GALVESTON TEXAS NEWSPAPER—The Houston *Telegraph* of the 15th says:

On Chocolate Town, in this parish, yesterday the high water, the dam which is killed *ad libitum*. We learn that Mr. Charles Robinson killed 100 of them. The publisher has requested us to have the fact mentioned, and we mention denied that Mr. Gordon Pope, who gave up to the Rebels and dry goods, but it has it is too [illegible] to be [illegible].

The Delaware Indian Treaty—We have received through Mr. Jas. Beaudoin, No 39 Ouid street, the first number, July 5th, of the renewed publication, by A. Dove & Co., of the *Courier of the Tuche*, formerly a well-known organ of fashion and medium of news and advertising in the parish of St. Tammany. The revival speaks well for the renewal of peaceful industry and enterprise in the Tuche country. Mr. Beaudoin receives and delivers the paper in this city.

A German Paper on the Right of Southern States to Representation in Congress.

The St. Louis *Anzeiger*, in discussing an article from the New York *Staats Zeitung*, wherein that leading German Democratic journal expresses the opinion that it will be the duty of Congress to vouch that the Southern States are properly reclaimed, and to refuse admission to representatives from those States, which has improperly reclaimed, remarks:

"We think, that Congress has the right, by "rejecting representatives" to regulate the States and thus to protect the "Union of the future" from the "dominion" of certain States. It was wrong. Congress has neither any such right, nor occasion to exercise such power. Both houses of Congress has the right to expel a rebellious member of their assembly. This is a merely formal right, looking only to the formal validity of the election, the eligibility of the candidate and the decision of contested elections. This right does not include the power to place conditions upon a State or prescribe a programme for it. If this were the case any temporary majority in Congress would stand above the Constitution, and might carry all possible powers by indirect violence against one or the other State. It is neither necessary nor advisable to tender such a power on Congress. The Federal Constitution and the Federal laws are the highest law of the country, and are to be carried out by the judicial and executive authorities, even without the assistance or against the will of the States. The admission of Congressional Representatives has been, and is, to the end of the Rebellion, and even after Lincoln's inauguration, every Congress, shall and must be admitted by Congress as soon as they are elected, if they are eligible under the Constitution.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Prospects for Sportsmen.

The present season promises to be a most auspicious one for sportsmen North and South. Owing to the absence for the greater part of two years of a sporting turn of mind, game of every kind has had an opportunity of increasing rapidly during the past four years. In fact, the far, far, and the fairly wooded portions of the Union abound in game of the more sequestered forests and streams. This has been especially true of the "Confederacy," where most of the men have been swept into the ranks. From nearly every Southern State we hear that game is found in abundance. Deer and bear have reappeared in localities where they had not been found in many years prior to the outbreak. Quails and rabbits are said to literally swarm in many sections of Virginia rendered desolate by the war. When General Sheridan's forces entered Fairfax opposite Washington, it is full of rabbits, quails were as plentiful almost as grasshoppers on the Lessy and other abandoned estates, and partridges he reported to have built their nests in our halls in some of the houses of Charleston. Our soldiers are now catching more fish from the inland waters of Georgia and Alabama than they can use, while many of the Southern groves have taken to profitable angling. The game thus to be found throughout the Southern States may go a considerable way to toward supplying the demand for fresh game in some of the devastated localities. At all events, there is a good time in store for the disciples of Nimrod and Izaak Walton.

We observe from our Western exchanges that preparations are now being made, under Government auspices, for a grand buffalo hunt on the plains. The Kansas *Commonwealth* is urging the enrollment for the purpose of "drawing to the town" to hunt the buffalo over the plains." The American Union Co. in Accomac, acting under the advice of the Secretary of the Interior, and having a capital of fifty thousand dollars, proposed to set out about the first of August for the plains West of the Missouri River, and there to capture and eventually drive into the market some five or ten thousand buffaloes which are said to be found in the vicinity of that section of country. Every one who joins the Association mites shall give twenty dollars in the fifty thousand dollar stock, provide his own horse and outfit, and will be entitled to an equal share in the profits accruing from the expedition. Colonel Cook, who distinguished some distinction in the war as the head of the Second Kansas Cavalry, is to have charge of the enterprise. Here is certainly a chance for those desiring adventure or relaxation from business.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court—Judge Duval.—United States vs. the right, title and interest of J. C. Nicholson, in three cases of hats and twenty-eight claims against the Government. On motions of E. S. Whitaker and Kelsey, proctors for defendant, it was ordered by the Court that Rufus Waples, Esq., District Attorney for the United States, shall answer on Saturday, why a new trial should not be granted.

The trial of the consolidated cases of the U. S. vs. the right, title and interest of W. A. Scott, in eighty-four Confederate Bonds and $200 in gold, was resumed yesterday and then taken under advisement by the Court.

A lot of ground labelled and seized as the property of H. W. Eadie, was yesterday, after the trial of the case, ordered to be restored to claimant and the libel to be dismissed.

United States vs. the lot of ground and a parcel of ground, the property of C. F. Hatcher. The libel in the case was dismissed and the property ordered to be returned to the defendant.

United States vs. seven lots of ground of B. Avegno. The judgment in this case on the intervention of the Bank of Louisiana was amended by requiring the joint note to be given by the purchaser to be for the sum of $945, and the mortgage of Isaac Delgado, to be received by said bank out of the cash paid, to be on the sum of $1000 instead of $945.

United States vs. 104 *Lots of Ground, the Property of P. Reid.*—The libel in this case was on motion of the District Attorney, taken for confession in consistency and default, except as to such persons interested as have intervened.

In the case of United States vs. the household effects of James Dick Hill and vs. one lot of ground and building, judgment of condemnation was given and the property ordered to be sold.

Seat Before the First District Court.—Recorder Wousley yesterday held Mark Scott on the charge of having stolen $15 from the book of Mary Hamilton on the 5th of July. The case was sent for a jury trial before the First District Court. Bail $100.

John Kennedy and Richard Leak, charged by Jean Lopran with having stabbed him three times on the 34 inst. in the morning on Levee street, between Ursuline and Hospital, the former was sent before the First District Court. Bail $1000 each.

Sudden Death.—A colored man named John Ballous fell dead yesterday at the corner of St Joseph and Magazine streets. On his person were found the following papers: Certificate of U. S. Colored Infantry.—It is supposed it was a case of apoplexy.

Sick and Destitute.—The police found a man named Bernard Thompson, on the Levee, sick and destitute, and yesterday evening. He was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.—The Police is vigilant to force on such parties as are in the habit of passing counterfeit 50 cents Postal Currency. J. James and Jose Ramagosa were arrested yesterday on this charge, and will be sent before the U. S. Commissioner for examination.

Extortion.—Peter Gromon, a cab-driver, was charged with extortion in demanding $2 over his proper fare of Mr. Prudhomme. He made a bad appearance. Since was then locked up on the charge, his horse and cab sent to the pound and the release of owner and property was only effected on the payment of a fine of $5, the pound fees and the return of $2 to the complainant, who showed himself to be a prudent man.

Stolen Property.—J. O. Dorsch was charged by J. Foley with having, with a guilty knowledge, received from the son of pronounce a gold chain valued at $25, for which, it is alleged, the accused paid $5. Foley was ordered to refund the $5 he received but to take his chain. The case was then continued.

Recorders' Courts.—Mary O'Neil charged by Sylvia Blake with stealing $115 from her pocket on the latter, No. 68 Franklin street, on the 19th inst., was sent for trial before the First District Court after examination before Recorder Vousard; bail $250.

Geo. Hall and Dr. Darby, who were fighting and disturbing the peace on the steamboat landing, were fined $10 each, or 10 days imprisonment. Hall paid the fine.

Edward Brinkley was examined before Recorder Vousard on the charge of having stolen $901 from the pocket of John Degan at his house on Levee, near Ursuline. The case was sent for trial before the First District Court.

Thomas Hosten and Elizabeth Carter got themselves into the hands of the police for fighting in the yard of the St. Charles Hotel. Hosten had a revolver which was confiscated, besides that he paid a fine of $10, and Elizabeth, who made a very bad impression on Recorder Vousard, has to pay a fine of $10, give peace bonds in the sum of $500 or, go to the Workhouse for thirty days.

Inquest.—Coroner Tolser held an inquest on the body of Pat Hayes, who was accidentally drowned in the New Basin, at the foot of Magnolia street. The boy could not swim and got beyond his depth and his companions could render no assistance. Verdict accordingly.

Correbonds.—Recorder Vousard sent fifteen colored folks down to the orleanhand depot, to be interrogated to useful labor.

Tapping the Whisky Barrel.—Colored Small Spencer pounded the whisky barrels on the levee, but was caught and fined $5. The stolen liquid was confiscated.

Gen. Bowen, C. Minier on Kentucky Slavery, Rebels Contraband, &c. He decides a Contraband Autocracy.

[Telegraphic Correspondence Chicago Commercial.]

Lexington, Ky, July 13.—A Union mass meeting was held here to-day. Gen. Bowen made by Mr. Kinsey, of Paris, and others. Among other things Bowen said:

"I have not spoken until the gentleman who has just addressed you. Mr. Kinsey of Lexington, has taken my place. I do not a certain intention to give the right of suffrage to the negroes in these Eastern States. I believe there is a certain intention to do it. There has been a plan hatched at the North among politicians of a certain class, to defeat Union men in the South, before you, and to remove your Senators restored to the Union. I speak words of truth and sobriety to the people assembled. When I was born and reared, the idea entertained by the men you meeting this evening where I was born and reared, the idea entertained by the men you meeting this evening where I was born and reared, the idea entertained by the men you meeting this evening where