The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1869. 43d YEAR.—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,890

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

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $18; half-yearly, $9; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $8 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rate of Advertising—Transient advertisements new 25 cents of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3

NEW ORLEANS,
TUESDAY MORNING, OCT. 26, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCESE CIGARS, 185.....Hampart Street.....185

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Twilight, or, The Days of Dante. Miss M. Gordon, Mr. Broughan.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Streets of New York.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Forty Thieves, or, Sticking Out from Family Jars.

A HEALTHIER PUBLIC OPINION DESIRED.

That our municipal affairs are not in a healthy condition is admitted on all sides, by office holders and non-office holders alike. Some persons indeed think that the disease under which the city government is laboring is past all surgical skill, and that, if not now, it soon will be, in the throes of dissolution. Already have members of the City Council indicated an intention of resigning their membership therein, and it is evident that unless some action regarding the finances be taken without delay, the business of the Treasury Department must come to a stop. In these circumstances, the effort of last year, which had in view an entire change in the system of administration, has been revived under encouragement which has been expressed in various quarters. The membership of the association which undertook to bring about this change has been largely extended, every one paying taxes, directly or indirectly, having been invited to come forward and lend his assistance to the work. Now there can be no doubt, from the indications we have seen, that class of the community, which desires to see a better and a more faithful administration of our municipal government than we now have, have come to the conclusion that the present system of government has served its time and that its day of usefulness has gone by. Why they have come to this conclusion, it is needless to enquire. To say that it is because the large property owners, the more intelligent and more deeply interested portion of the people, have neglected their public duty, have failed to attend the election and to vote for upright candidates for office, abandoning the control of affairs to those who follow politics as a means of gaining their livelihood, is only to tell us what has been said over and over again and what we all bitterly know and feel. But the evil has been done and the only course left us now to pursue, is to keep agitating the public mind on this question until that class of voters which have so long been indifferent to this particular and most important duty resume the performance of the functions of citizenship. Many fear that the only thing now possible, is to restrict the field of operations of the office-holding class, by entirely changing the system of administration. They are certain of accomplishing a cure by efficacy, such a change, but they think it worthy of trial. Because there has been a reformation have hitherto been unsuccessful, that is not a good reason why we should abandon the work. Our war itself, with its train of evils, it might be argued, was largely due to the apathy of the wealthier and more reflecting portion of the people, until the attempt at revolution had progressed too far to stop it. But would that have been a good reason why other evils should have been suffered to take this course, had we foreseen all that has happened?

The Real Estate Owners' Association, at the last session of the Legislature, came near enough to the point at which they aimed, to justify another attempt, and it necessary a third one. They certainly succeeded in alarming their adversaries, the office holders, who only staved off the measure contemplated, by the kind of influence which we regret to say has become all common in legislative halls. The Association received sufficient encouragement to renew the attempt, and will redouble their efforts to accomplish the object which they had in view when they organized. It is not merely a question of the City Government which the Association has undertaken to accomplish. They have in view also to arouse and set in motion a healthier public opinion in this city than has made itself felt for many years, and we think that the action proposed by the members of this body and adopted at a meeting on Saturday evening last at the Civil Law meeting, an action which opens the door of the Association to every tax payer without distinction, is one, the effects of which will make themselves manifest before many months. Let us encourage these well-meant endeavors to restore health and order to the City Government. We do not understand that any voter in New Orleans is sent out from participation in these proceedings. The word tax payer is one of wide sign Beside, and we believe it will be generally construed by those who have need it in this instance.

Important Decision—Yerger to be Liberated.

Our telegraphic column contains the important announcement from Washington that the **Supreme Court of the United States yesterday** rendered a lengthy judgment in the Habeas Corpus case of Yerger. The Court decides that its jurisdiction in such cases is derived from the Constitution and the Judiciary act of 1789, and is not, as contended by the Attorney General confined to cases where the parties imprisoned are detained by commitments issuing from superior civil courts of the United States. That they assert their jurisdiction over citizens held by the military. The Constitution, they say, prohibits any other mode of trial for crime than that by a jury.

The next step on the part of Yerger's counsel will be to bring the petitioner personally before the Supreme Court by a writ of *habeas corpus*, issued by that tribunal. Yerger, we presume, must be taken to Washington, unless counsel agree to his remaining at Jackson. In *habeas corpus* cases the body of the petitioner, if he demands it, must be carried by the Jailor before the Court issuing the writ. There can be no doubt now that Yerger will either be remanded to the civil courts of Mississippi for trial or liberated without further delay. The military commitment under which he has been now in *effect* been pronounced illegal. It sends out of the *substance* Radical encroachments upon the Constitution and civil liberty.

What Yerger will now do remains to be seen. He has an action for damages against every one engaged in detaining him, and it is debatable whether he has not been in custody of his liberty in the legal sense, so as to form a plea in bar to a trial before a civil court. That he has not been in custody, we think. The case is only important to the public because it is a test case, and one which will form a landmark in the history of American jurisprudence. We by no means justify the act of Mr. Yerger which brought about his imprisonment, and this decision by the Supreme Court.

MR. EUGENE PREVOST'S CONCERT.—Odd Fellows Hall was resplendent with beauty and fashion on last Saturday night, the occasion is the brilliant gathering being a complimentary concert given to that veteran composer and professor of music, Mr Eugene Prevost, by a number of his lady pupils, assisted by some amateur friends.

Where all acquitted themselves so well it is difficult to discriminate. Nevertheless, we will mention some of the performers who appeared to give the greatest satisfaction and to elicit the warmest applause.

The opening piece was a duet for two pianos, admirably rendered by Misses Katie J. and Lucy D. both pupils of the Louisiana Institute of which school Mr. Prevost has been for many years past and is still the chief musical instructor.

The various "choruses" sung by Misses Wade R., C. C., V. C. and M. C. Mrs. M. V. and Messrs J. M., J. C., P. C. and L. Carriere were all warmly received, and the delightful singing of Miss M de G, the sweet, expressive voice of Miss A. A., as well as her finished style, and the magnificent contralto of Miss E. B elicited unbounded applause and universal admiration.

New Orleans may well be proud of the galaxy of musical talent which shone on this occasion, and the great success achieved by the charming young pupils must have been in the highest degree gratifying to their able and popular professor, Mr E. Prevost.

Coughs, Hoarseness, and the Various Throat affections to which Public Speakers, Military Officers, and Singers are liable, relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*." Having a direct influence to the affected parts, they act promptly and effectually. The free-from-all-medication ingredients make the Troches a safe remedy for the most delicate if used, or young child, and has caused them to be held in the highest esteem by those who use them.

There is so much adulteration in what we eat and drink that we are compelled to think we have to be taken upon trust, and treated as Articles of Faith.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Death of an Eminent Divine.—The death of an worthy an ecclesiastic as that of Rev. Father John Cambiase, of the Roman Catholic Church, which occurred Sunday morning at one o'clock, at the old Ursuline Convent, in this city, where he was latterly engaged as one of the chaplains, besides assisting Rev. Father Perché generally in the spiritual administration of the diocese, is an event which has caused general sorrow, not only among our Catholic population, but among all classes of our people who admire virtue and usefulness in every sphere in life.

Father Cambiase was not only an eminent divine, but a man of the highest intellectual acquirements, and, though sixty years of age at the time of his death, was still a laborious worker in the interests of the great church which he had so long and faithfully served. He was born in Lyons, France, Sept. 26th, 1807 and when 17 years of age entered the Society of Jesus, of which he was a member when he died. In 1838 he was sent to this city as a visitor of the order of the Jesuits, and succeeded Father Mazzanellas as Superior of the Jesuits' College, corner of Baronne and Common streets, where he devised the plan, and by his great energy caused the erection of the elegant Church of the Immaculate Conception which now adorns the grounds formerly belonging to the college, and was built under his personal supervision.

Father Cambiase being succeeded by Father Jourdan, the present Superior of the College, was appointed Visitor to Mexico, which country he visited twice, being the last time, we learn, in company with General Almonte, during an expedition of that ill-fated officer to Vera Cruz and consequently returning to this city, where he has ever since devoted his talents and energies to the interests of the church and the education of the young, so many of whom in the State are indebted to him for the most careful and valuable instruction, and who saw a mark of their love for him, attended his funeral in great numbers. The cause of his death, we learn, from a correspondent, as we do some other facts in this notice, was diabetes, which attacked him in August, resulting from an abscess on the shoulder, which spread over all the portion of his body. He was conscious to the last moment of his death, and bore his sufferings with true Christian fortitude leaving a vacancy in literary and religious circles which cannot be easily supplied. As a theologist, he was learned and persuasive, and as a teacher, was a master of the sciences and languages. In all capacities he was greatly beloved, and was a warm friend of the late Archbishop Blanc, and the present Archbishop of the diocese, Mr. Odin.

Father Cambiase had labored in Europe and Algeria almost twenty years and about as long in this country. He was a professor in the colleges at Dijon, in France, and Bruxelles, in Belgium. He was subsequently sent as a missionary to the tribe of Saint Francis of Regis and Grenoble in Algeria, where he was second in charge of the Orphanage of Ben Aknoun. He was sent to New Orleans as soon as the news of the death of Father Superior Malonde reached Europe, and arrived here in November, 1836, and remained Superior of the Jesuit College until 1842, when he was appointed above, in Mexico. On his return he again took charge of the college till succeeded by that important under the rules of Institution of the Order of the Church by Father Jourdan.

The death of Father Cambiase was announced yesterday from the pulpit by Rev Father Murphy in building in the church where the deceased had founded. His voice almost altered, and his eye attested the deep feeling which overcame him in making the sad announcement which must sensibly affected the congregation with the greatest sorrow. The body had previously lay in state in the church attached to the Ursuline Convent, where it was visited by great numbers of people till removed to lie in state in the Immaculate Conception, where it was laid upon a catafalque in front of the altar, which, as well as the coffin was draped in deep mourning. The coffin was covered with black velvet, according to the requirements of the Order, and on it were laid the stole and surplice of the deceased.

The solemn burial service of the church was sung by the choir and chanted by a chorus of about fifty priests, assisted by acolytes of the church, who surrounded the altar under the direction of the Very Reverend General and Administrator of the Diocese, Rev Father Perché, acting in the absence of the Right Rev Archbishop Odin, who is still in Europe. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Father Jourdan, who reviewed the eminent character and services of the deceased, paying an eloquent tribute to his great virtue and high literary attainments.

After the burial service and the sermon by Father Jourdan, the coffin was returned to the nave, and was followed by a long cortege of priests to the cemetery and on foot to the family vault of Mr. Thomas Layton, in St. Louis Cemetery No 1, where they were temporarily interred till further preparation is made for permanent burial. The tomb was almost covered with flowers and other tributes of regard from those present. The pall bearers were Fathers Murphy, Jourdan, Duffy and Hubert, of the Society of Jesus.

Father Cambiase was attended in his last illness by Drs. Stone and Stanley, and Drs Stone and Layton. He had received Extreme Unction Saturday morning in anticipation of his near approach to death, and Holy Communion about half an hour before he died.

The Metropolitan Warrants—Mandamus on the State Treasurer Made Peremptory.—The mandamus issued out against the State Treasurer (whose case why he should not pay over to S. N. Burbank, Treasurer of the Metropolitan Police Board, the balance of the city's assessment for the payment of the police, was yesterday decided by Judge Cooley, after having been argued by Messrs A. and M. Voorhies for the State Treasurer, J. Hawkins for Treasurer Burbank, and E. Pillsbury for the intervenor the Metropolitan Board. The mandamus was made peremptory, and a supplemental appeal asked for by Mr Pillsbury was refused. So he will doubtless apply to the Supreme Court for an order to compel the granting of the appeal Judge Cooley said.

In the disposition of the fund the Board was supreme but they must get it first, and the way was through the Treasurer of the Board. In the reception of the money from the State the law said nothing about the Board. It is said it must be paid over to the Treasurer of the Board, who was a bonded officer. It was quite evident that if the warrants had not been brought there we would have been the least public in this case, this was patent. If the State Treasurer had not the funds in cash they are his look out. He might as well come in to day he had loaned the money to a fund round the corner.

The policy of the law was to allow no tampering with the funds, no speculations, no transactions in back offices, etc., etc.

I do not suppose there is anybody stupid enough to think he was right in going on the street and buying these warrants, and it was a gross outrage on his part to employ the fund for any other purpose than the purpose for which it was received, to turn it over to the Treasurer of the Board, to be expended under the order of the Board, and to pay that out the rule is prescribed.

So far as the salaries of the Commissioners is concerned, this must be deducted from the amount, as the State Treasurer has to pay them; so far as the balance of the $26,000, the mandamus is made peremptory, and the State Treasurer ordered to pay over.

Murderous and Mysterious Assault.—Woman Nearly Killed.—A frail woman, Sophie Fraines (Dol Fraukee Dill, as she is called), was nearly beaten or stabbed to death about one o'clock Sunday morning in the house No 114 Dauphin street, where she rooms. The affair so far is a mystery, she herself being able to give no other account than that she was knocked senseless in the darkness by some man, whom she refused to let remain in her room. She received nearly a dozen wounds in the head, either from a blunt knife or the handle of a pistol, crushing the skull most frightfully and causing the brain to exude in such a manner as to leave the barest chance possible for her recovery, though at last accounts she still lived.

The Wrecked Steamship Gen. Grant.—The crew from New York who have been trying to raise the wreck of this vessel have returned and intend to renew their efforts.

The Duel.—Saturday evening Mr. Louis B. Simonne, accompanied by some friends, went by the Jackson Railroad to a secluded spot, near Milneburg, where he was met next morning by Mr Prados and friends, and a duel ensued between the two parties, in which Mr. Simonne was fired by them, fortunately without injury to either party, and the matter was reconciled.

City Mortality.—There were 114 deaths in New Orleans the past week, all resulting from various natural causes.

Arrival of Artists.—The French Opera troupe engaged by Mr Calabresi in Europe, arrived here Sunday evening by the Jackson Railroad.

Miss Alice Grey, leading lady at the St. Charles Theatre this season, arrived yesterday on the Gen. Meade, from New York.

The One Per Cent Tax—Attorney General Belden's Claim—Decision in his Favor for $16,065 70.—In the matter of Attorney General Belden, claiming $125,000 as commissions on the amount of the one per cent. tax, collected by law, Judge Cooley yesterday gave his decision, ordering the State Auditor to warrant in favor of Mr. Belden for the sum of $16,065 70. We have only room for the concluding portion of the decision, as follows:

"Also that the members of the association owned fully one-third of the taxable property of the city. Mr. Lemarié, a State Tax Collector, has shown that the President of that association, Mr. Stevenson, called upon him and requested him to suspend the attempt to collect the tax against members of the association, and suggesting to him to present to the courts of law a test case, and stating also that the association of which he was the President, would employ counsel to defend the suit, and would pay the tax if the result of the test case was unfavorable to their idea of the unconstitutionality of the law. He suggested the names of the members of the association, against whom the judicial proceedings should be instituted for test the question. This proposition was accepted, the judicial proceedings instituted, and all attempt at compulsory collection of the tax abandoned by the collectors, until the final decision of the test case. This is, in short, the history of the origin of the celebrated case of Belden vs Malvin and this history proves conclusively that, if not actually, at least constructively, it was a suit to compel the payment of the tax by every member of the Real Estate Association. And that this is strictly true is established by the results. Both the witnesses, Girardey and Lemarie, testify to the fact that, after the decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the Belden case, the Real Estate Association gave up its opposition to the law, and the members thereof paid the tax. Therefore, it is reasonably certain that at least one third of the tax due in the city of New Orleans reached the Treasury, only in consequence of the efforts of the Attorney General and his assistant counsel in the suit mentioned above. The certificate of the Auditor shows that the sum of the tax due and collected in the city of New Orleans amounted to $1,203,041 38, one third of which would amount to $401,013, from which, however, must be deducted about ten per cent for amount still due by delinquents, say $40 131, and also about $40,065 collected by Lemarie before the decision of the Supreme Court, leaving a balance of $321 317, on which the Attorney General is entitled to his commissions at five per cent, amounting to the sum of $16,065 70.

It has been suggested that the amount of these commissions is large, and that no such claim has heretofore been made. But it must also be borne in mind that, for the first time in the history of the State, has it occurred that an organization, powerful in point of numbers and still more powerful in point of wealth, was formed for the openly avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the solemn expression of Legislative will. For the first time, the law levying a tax was universally resisted, and the financial credit of the government seriously impaired by open defiance of its revenue laws. Never before was there such an outrey against any tax, and never before has opposition to law assumed such a determined aspect, such unlawful means of resistance, without culminating in physical violence. The payment of the tax was nothing short of a compulsory tribute to the public treasury and faithfully or unfaithfully, in the opinion of counsel, that not only the exaction was unconstitutional, but that the tax payers would receive no compensation benefit in return for the money. Such considerations stimulated the zeal of the delinquents, and the contest became a very serious one, requiring ability and determination to overcome, even by the regular course of litigation, the fierce opposition which the law of the 27th September, 1868, has evoked.

The suggestion that the duties of the State in the litigation referred to was the duty of the Attorney General, is not entitled to a serious consideration. The argument is good at all, would be a good bar to his claim for salary as well as commissions.

The only question submitted by the Auditor being resolved in favor of the relator to the amount above fixed, and it being admitted that a warrant must issue for the amount, provided the mandamus is made peremptory, and the Auditor ordered to issue a warrant on the State Treasurer in favor of relator, Attorney General, for the sum of $16,065 70."

Fatal Casualty.—About 7 o'clock on Monday morning a drayman named Frank Alexander was proceeding with his team and dray along Bienville street, between Front and Levee, when the animal took fright and running away, the man was pulled from the dray, and falling in front of the wheel, passed over and instantly killing him instantly. It is not improbable the death must have been caused by the kick of a mule we saw. When picked up he was life less. The Coroner was called to hold an inquest on the body, the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Fire Alarm.—At eight o'clock Sunday evening a fire broke out in a double frame tenement, situated between Prosper and Saint-Louis streets, which resulted in the complete destruction of the building. It was owned by Martin Schaffer, and occupied by John Davis, and insured for $1500 in the Merchants' office. The building was valued at $1800. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

Description of Father Hyacinthe.

A correspondent of the New York Herald who came on the same ship from Havre with Father Hyacinthe, thus describes this now famous priest:

I had been some days at sea on the Persiche before I got a sight of the Abbe, who had not seen for nearly five years since I first heard his thrilling tones in the noble old temple of the Madeleine, which he made resounding, eventually, to known preacher. We were well out in the Atlantic, and the weather was beautiful. The ship was quiet as it usually is before me, with here and there a swell rising and falling in its cradle, that we were leaving the shores of France far behind, to plunge into the great unfathoms bar track of the ocean. The sun was shining and leaning over the rails, at the stern of the vessel, looking at the phosphorescent path made in the water by the flashing screw. The evening was seductive, the scene around me calm and grand I felt into a reverie, which was soon and time, disturbed by the whistling of the wind through the rigging. I heard a sweet, loud, and looking round saw a low-crest, thick set, man with a head like an inverted pear, his, in dark clothes, a priest, and the face of the one head buried in his breast and a pair of bright black eyes sitting and regarding him disturbed. I had not seen many of the cabin passengers, as a number of them, as is usual in the first days of an ocean voyage, had been confined to their rooms. I had taken any interest in the stranger at first, who in a moodily buried over the taffrail and was soon occupied in watching, like myself, the receding track of phosphorous gleams. Suddenly the voice fell on my ear in full melodious French, the language of whose tones I shall never forget. The charm of the voice attracted me at once, and I listened to him. I suddenly remembered, as with a flash of recollection, that I had heard the grand voice somewhere before. Turning around so as to face the new comer, he seized me with a marked courtesy, and then I saw that he carried under his arm a small volume with a cross embossed upon its back, which seemed to be a breviary such as continental priests carry with them in public and private all day long.

"My son," said he in French, "this night is a beautiful one and worthy of the great and eternal attributes of God's majesty."

Then I recognized in the thick-set, low-sized man before me, in the, courteous gesture with which he pointed to the brilliant sky above me, the priest whom I had five years before seen ascend the pulpit of Madeleine, and how him self in the shadow of his lofty canopy on the main after a silent prayer preparatory to pouring forth such burning words as are seldom heard in that mad, reckless capital of the world.

This, then, was Charles Loyson Hyacinthe, the wondrous Carmelite monk preacher.

All traces of the former worldly man were gone. I had seen him in frock, cowl, and sandaled shoes, his face lit up with a grave religious enthusiasm, and now I saw before me a gentlemanly little person in the black clothes of an ordinary American Roman Catholic priest, wearing the most unmistakable French kid boots, and a modern hat of fashionable construction. He was a little grayer, less sanguine, and the face seemed worn by an internal struggle; but the voice had the same inflection, and the majesty of port and mien still remained. He continued to speak, but without any effort or seeming desire to obtrude.

"Life," said he, still in the language of Bossuet and Bourdaloue, for he does not speak English at all, "on such nights as these that the true wisdom and grandeur of God are seen in their fullest force. The illimitable space of water, and the immensity of sky seem like ventures to scan the soul and search the shallow depths of man's puerilities. No temple built by hands can present an influence on the mind of a human being like these great witnesses of God's truth and majesty. The Gothic structure with its ground-to-1 and firework, its mural tablets and magnificent archways, may be forgotten after the vision has left them, but here the span of sky and the deep, deep ocean beneath silently flowing on, and ever like the stream of eternity, can alone palsy the thoughts of an unbeliever, and silence the reckless jest of the thoughtless scoffer. My son, think of these things; look not lightly upon Father Ocean, ponder and meditate, for our life is but a journey from Paris to Brussels, the terminus is reached, the passengers disembark at their resting place, and then all is darkness and agony and bewilderment for those who have dreamed on their journey that there is no great All-Giver and Father of Mercies was but an accident of Chance—a being to analyze and doubt of, as Voltaire did to the eternal destruction."

I looked around and I saw the form of the great preacher descending the companion-way into the saloon.

ACCURATE KNOWLEDGE.—I hold that one to be the most valuable which is almost entirely within our own acquire, and which nature unassisted never yet gave to any one. I mean a perfectly accurate habit of thought and expression. This is, so far as I can see, one of the very rarest acquirements, for it implies a combination of carefulness, close attention to details, a certain power of memory, and the habit of distinguishing between things which are alike but are not identical. I lay stress on this because it seems to me the characteristic daily distinguishing mark of good and faithful teaching, of real and honest learning. The best teacher is he who knows his subject thoroughly; the next best to know nothing about it, and to be aware that you do not know any thing; the worst is to know a little, and not to know that vaguely and confusedly.—Lord Stanley.

WHAT ARE WE WORTH?—Fifty thousand millions, Mr. Boutwell says is a fair valuation of the accumulated property of this country, which strikes us as rather high, unless the column made up for assessed prices or valuations on an inflated currency. If we really are worth fifty thousand millions then our debt is equal to four per cent. of our property. It is as if a man worth a hundred thousand dollars owed four thousand dollars. That is it is nothing. Now if Mr. Boutwell can convince the world that our accumulated property is equal to fifty thousand millions he will do more to raise the value of the national obligations than he can do in any other way.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Yerger Habeas Corpus Case.

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase.

Pardons by the President.

Butterfield Wants to Resign.

Gov. Holden Arming Negroes in North Carolina.

The Virginia State Fair.

FROM EUROPE.

Military Precautions in Paris.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Oct. 25.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $626,000.

The Court of Claims has resumed session. Peck and Scott are absent.

Mr. Ewing is recovering.

The sentence of Capt. Frank Monroe, of Marines, has been commuted to suspension from rank duty and command for three years.

Justice Miller dissented from opinion of the Supreme Court in assuming jurisdiction in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case.

Miller's opinion contains over 5000 words.

Boutwell authorizes the immediate payment of the November interest without rebate.

The Treasury will be absent from noon tomorrow until Thursday next.

Philip Phillips appeared for Mobile, and ex Judge John A. Campbell, of Alabama, for Wearing. The Supreme Court, in opinion delivered to day, held that under the laws of the United States regulating imports, and under the circumstances of the case, the plaintiff in error could not recover in this suit, but the importer or purchaser from the importer, and the fact that he sold it in unbroken packages did not exempt him from state taxation. He had not partaken of the risks of the voyage, but was a bona fide purchaser of goods in arrive. The owners of the cargo when account the salt was laden, and who had paid the duties, were in law, in the matter of discharging by lighters, were to be deemed the importers.

The judgment was affirmed. Moses Wearing versus Mayor, etc., of Mobile, error to Supreme Court of Alabama. The plaintiff in error is a merchant of Mobile, and claims to be an importer of salt into Mobile. The complaint is that the city under the authority of a State law, seeks to impose upon him a tax on salt, and a penalty for its non payment. The tax is unequal, was illegal, because it is in conflict with that clause in the Constitution which prohibits a State from laying any duties on imports and exports.

Washington, Oct. 25—Judge Chase in his opinion in the Yerger case cites Judge Hallowell's decision in the case of Kennedy, quietly report to Pitt a reserve were ready, and troops were assembled at the barracks, but their interference was unnecessary.

New Francisco, Oct. 25—Returns from judicial elections show comparatively large Democratic majorities.

Sacramento, Oct. 25—Weather clear, thermometer 80.

It is thought that the Board of Education will to-night exclude the Bible from the public schools.

A barge laden with 3000 bbls of flour, sunk at the levee to-day.

London, Oct. 25—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Illinois 94¼.

Paris, Oct. 25, A. M—Bourse opens firm Rentes 71 40.

Havre, Oct. 25, A. M—Cotton market opens firm. Prices unchanged on the spot. 117. Low Middling afloat, 135.

New York, Oct. 25—Noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unchanged. Corn heavy and lower. Pork firm. Lard dull. Beef dull. Cotton a shade firmer. Rice dull. Molasses Uplands, 34c to 35½c. Turpentine quiet, 48. Rosin dull at $2 90 to $2 95, strained $2 22½ to $2 25.

Washington, Oct. 25—Late Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase read a long and able opinion in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case from the United States jurisdiction in the Supreme Court of the United States has jurisdiction under the Constitution and the judiciary act of 1867, and the act of 1868, which was repealed by the act of 1868, does not cut to take away the jurisdiction of this court in such cases.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was referred to as the great writ for personal rights and was guaranteed by the Constitution.

The merits of the Yerger case were not in the opinion, the court merely assume jurisdiction.

Yerger's counsel will have a conference to-morrow with Attorney General Hoar, when further proceeding under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court will be arranged. The granting of the writ is still pending.

(Monday's Dispatches.)

Madrid, Oct 21.—Prim said in the Cortes that should the Ecumenical Council adopt infallibility the organization of the Constitution would be modified. Prim's speech was cold and cautious.

Paris, Oct 21—There will be no military review on Tuesday. An imperial manifesto is expected to-morrow. Some journals assert that the Government is making stronger military preparations to prevent any public disturbance Tuesday.

Tere Hyacinthe not returning to his convent, as ordered by his superior, has been deprived of all his charges.

New York, Oct. 24.—The *World* publishes an account of the Hornet's capture by Cuban cruiser of the Lilian expedition. After several hairbreadth escapes, the Lilian succeeded in landing her freight, when a Spanish gunboat captured the Lilian weighed anchor and escaped, but was finally captured by British steamer Lapwing.

It is reported that the Teaser was captured by the Spanish steamer L'Afric, but this is disbelieved by the Cubans.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—The Republican organ of the State claims to have information of a redeem nature, that Secretary Boutwell has declared that Judge Johnston, Senator elect from Virginia, has a moral right to removal of his disabilities, which should be imparted by an unintentional oversight of Congress, and that President Grant concurs with Boutwell, and expresses the hope that Congress will remove Johnston's disabilities.

Raleigh, Oct 25—Gov. Holden is organizing and mustering a company of negroes in this city, which is regarded with considerable fear. It is proposed they are designed to be sent to Orange and Northam counties, to suppress preaching Ku Klux.

Richmond, Oct. 25.—President Grant has pardoned Anderson, Patterson and Elsom, who were convicted here in 1868 of conspiring to defraud the revenue, and were sent to Albany Penitentiary.

The State Fair, which commences Tuesday, November 23, will be the first since the war. The new grounds comprise 60 acres, and are nearly covered with new exhibition buildings. The entries are already exceed any fair before the war, and those from the Northern States are five times as great.

President Grant and his Cabinet will be in attendance.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 25.—The Emperor has arrived at the Tuileries.

M Pietri, the Prefect of Police, issued a proclamation in which he says, that in view of the proceedings expected on the 29th inst, which are likely to disturb the public peace, the authorities inform the people of Paris that measures will be taken to insure respect of law and the maintenance of tranquility.

All public officials are requested to be on their guard against impudent curiosity, and to express themselves to consequences that may result to the enforcement of laws against mobs.

London, Oct. 25.—The fears of a revolt at Paris are diminishing. The Government is taking every precaution to guard against a disturbance. Marshal Bazaine has been authorized to use his discretion without mercy if need of it be required.

Austin Henry Layard, the author, is appointed British Minister to Spain.

J Cunningham, Professor of Oxford is dead, aged 45

London, Oct 25—It is reported in Paris that the plot for Liberals for rising on Tuesday has been discovered. The Liberals deny the rumor, say they are disposed to postpone the attempt to open the Corps Legislatif. The people of Paris are much excited. The Emperor is concentrating troops; and Bazaine has been ordered to employ artillery if necessary to keep the streets clear.

Madrid, Oct. 25—It is the growing conviction that it will be impossible to select a King in the present state of affairs. Parties in the Cortes and Cabinet are divided in opinion, and unless a compromise is effected the establishment of a monarchy is hopeless.

Trieste, Oct 25—During the insurrection at Cataro the rebels gained possession of the fort through treason, then massacred the garrison. Their attacks on other parts of the city were repulsed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 25—Evening—Cotton closed unchanged; uplands 12¾; Orleans 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation. Wheat—winter red Western 9s 3d. Naval Stores quiet and unchanged.

Paris, Oct. 25—Evening—Bourse firm. Rentes 71 47.

Frankfort, Oct. 25—Evening.—Bonds firm, 87¾ to 87 ½.

Havre, Oct 25—Cotton closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 25.—Cotton firm, closing quiet; sales 2800 bales; middling uplands 26½c.

Flour heavy, 5 to 10c lower; superfine State $5 55 to $5 70; common to fair extra Southern $6 35 to $8; good to choice $6 85 to $10 25. Wheat closed 2c better, moderate export demand, light offerings; winter red Western $1 40 to $1 41; Illinois $1 30. Corn 1 to 2c better, at $1 to $1 05. Pork $31 25. Lard dull, kettle rendered 18 to 18½c. Whisky quiet, $1 21 to $1 22½. Rice quiet, Carolina 8¾c to 9½c. Sugar more active and firmer. Coffee quiet, and very firm. Molasses dull. Turpentine 48 to 49c. Rosin $2 95. Freights firm; cotton by steam 1-16 to ⅛; flour by sail 2 to 7s. Wheat 9½c.

New York, Oct. 25—Evening.—Money 6 to 7, few exceptions at 5. Sterling heavy, 9½ to 9⅝. Gold heavy, 130⅝. Stocks dull, but steady. Governments closed steady. Southern securities steady.

New York, Oct. 25—5-20s of 1862, 120¾; 64s, 119; 65s, 119¾; new 117¾; 67s, 117¾; 68s, 117¾. 10-40s, 108½; Louisianas 65¾; Levee 6s, 64. Porto Rico Sugar 12¼c. Muscovado 11¾ to 12¼c; Havanas 12 to 12½c.

Mobile, Oct. 25—Cotton closed firm; middlings 23¾ to 24¼c; sales 750 bales; receipts 3072; exports 204.

Charleston, Oct. 25—Cotton firm; stock light; middling 26c; sales 450 bales; receipts 2472; exports coastwise 210.

Savannah, Oct. 25.—Cotton market firm; middling 26c; sales 400 bales; receipts 3112.

Chicago, Oct. 25—Flour—spring extras $4 25 to $6. Wheat 98c. Corn 66 to 66½c. Oats 40½c. Rye 72½ to 73c. Barley $1 06. High-wines $1 12. Cuba Sugar 12½ to 14½c. Pork $31 50. Lard 16¾ to 17c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¾ to 14c.

St. Louis, Oct. 25.—Superfine Flour $4 50. Wheat—No 2 spring 98c. Corn 75 to 75c. Oats 34 to 36c. Rye 68 to 70c. Whisky $1 15. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $30 to $30 50. Bacon—shoulders 17c, clear sides 19¾ to 20c. Lard 17 to 17½c.

Cincinnati, Oct. 25—Flour dull; family $5 50 to $5 75. Red Wheat $1 08 to $1 12. Corn—old 85 to 87c. Oats 50 to 52c. Rye 95. Cotton firm; middlings 26c. Whisky $1 12. Tobacco unchanged and quiet. Pork $31. Lard held at 17c. Bulk Meats—shoulders held at 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 16c, clear sides 19c. Butter 30 to 35c. Eggs 22c. Cheese 17½ to 18½c.

Louisville, Oct. 25.—Bagging 27½c. Cotton quiet; middling 26c. Flour—superfine $4 50. Grain and Groceries unchanged. Tobacco quiet; sales unimportant. Pork $31. Bacon—shoulders 17c; clear sides 20½c. Lard 18c. Whisky $1 13.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Oct. 25—Arrived up—Post Boy at 12 M; Greenback at 10, Peytona and barges at 3 P. M; Lizzie Gill at 5, Pargoud at 5 P M. Down—Mississippi at 7 A. M. River falling slowly.

Memphis, Oct. 25 — Arrived — Magenta. Passed up—Belle Vernon, Indiana. Down—Luminary. River falling. Weather clear and cold.

Louisville, Oct 25.—River falling, with 3 feet 7 inches of water in the canal, and declining above.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 25—5 P. M.—Barometer 30 20. Wind N N E, strong.
No arrivals or departures.

FROM QUARANTINE STATION.

Quarantine, Oct 25—6 P. M.—The brig Maria Ross was released from quarantine and left for the city at 5.30 P. M.

(Previous Dispatches.)

London, Oct. 25.—An immense Fenian assembly has been recently been going on here. Several thousand women were in the procession, wearing green flowers and scarf. Fifty Sinn Feiners were present. The American flag was displayed and loudly cheered. Sam Carson speeches were highly inflammatory. Resolutions demanding amnesty were passed by acclamation. Arrangements having been confined to the reserves were ready, and troops were assembled at the barracks, but their interference was unnecessary.

New Francisco, Oct. 25—Returns from judicial elections show comparatively large Democratic majorities.

Sacramento, Oct 25—Weather clear, thermometer 80.

It is thought that the Board of Education will to-night exclude the Bible from the public schools.

A barge laden with 3000 bbls of flour, sunk at the levee to-day.

London, Oct. 25—Noon. — Consols 93¾. Illinois 94¼.

Paris, Oct. 25, A. M—Bourse opens firm Rentes 71 40.

Havre, Oct 25, A. M—Cotton market opens firm. Prices unchanged on the spot. 117. Low Middling afloat, 135.

New York, Oct 25—Noon.—Flour dull and drooping. Wheat unchanged. Corn heavy and lower. Pork firm. Lard dull. Beef dull. Cotton a shade firmer. Rice dull. Molasses Uplands, 34c to 35½c. Turpentine quiet, 48. Rosin dull at $2 90 to $2 95, strained $2 22½ to $2 25.

Washington, Oct 25—Late Supreme Court to-day, Chief Justice Chase read a long and able opinion in the Yerger *habeas corpus* case from the United States has jurisdiction under the Constitution and the judiciary act of 1867, and the act of 1868, which was repealed by the act of 1868, does not cut to take away the jurisdiction of this court in such cases.

The writ of *habeas corpus* was referred to as the great writ for personal rights