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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
193 ..... Hampart Street 193

THE AUTHORITY OF THE GOVERNOR.

In the course of his decision upon the trial of the Commissioners of Police for contempt of court a few days ago, Judge Cooley took occasion to instruct those officers as to the power of the Governor of the State to issue orders to them and to the members of the police force. He did not stop out of his way to "lecture" the Governor as to his duties as has been incorrectly laid to his charge. The evidence of the Commissioners and Chief of Police given on the trial, went to show that the disorders of Jefferson city by the Metropolitan and their movements there, were directed by the Governor and that the Commissioners who are by the Metropolitan Police law invested with the powers and duties connected with and incident to the Police Government and discipline of the district, submissively yielded to the exercise of pretended authority by the Chief Executive of the State. They not only testified that the Governor assumed this power, and that they suffered him to exercise it, but some of them—and among them Captain Cain, the Chief, expressed the opinion that they were bound to obey the orders and carry out the wishes of the Governor. Captain Cain said on the witness stand, that the Governor, in his opinion, being the Chief Executive of the State, it was the duty of the Metropolitan Board and the members of the force to obey any order he might issue to them. The President of the Board did not go quite this length.

Now as the Metropolitan Police law does not give the Governor any power whatever over the Commissioners or over the members of the force, it was quite proper if it was not indeed the duty of Judge Cooley to declare as he did from the bench what the law was in this respect. He therefore said to the Commissioners, that the police force was subject only to their orders and that the law having invested them with the power, they were the responsible parties for the conduct of their men. The Commissioners and the Chief of Police seemed to think they could throw off the responsibility by showing that Governor Warmoth had initiated and directed these proceedings in Jefferson City. It was then quite in order that the Judge in pronouncing sentence upon them should lay down the law upon this subject. How else could he have justified the punishment he inflicted upon them?

The only reference to the Governor in the Metropolitan Police law is to be found in section 6, which provides that he "shall appoint the Commissioners with the advice and consent of the Senate, and may remove them, etc." There is not a word in the law which authorizes him to direct or interfere with the Commissioners or command their men. It is very possible that this might have been the intention of the Legislature and the secret understanding of the friends of the measure, and that the Governor is simply carrying into effect the secret purpose but courts are not bound to enforce anything not plainly declared in the law.

Now, if because *the power of appointment of the Commissioners* is vested in the Governor, he argued that that power it included the right to command them and the police force, it is according to the same reasoning he would have the power to direct, as to the performance of their duties, all other officers who derive their appointments from him. If it is merely because he is the Chief Executive of the State, and is charged under his general powers to see that the laws are faithfully executed, then he would have the right of supervising the courts and their officers, and issuing orders to them. This would be quite inadmissible. It is the *orders* of the courts he is required to see executed. The Governor is not vested by the Constitution with the supervision and direction of any State officer. There is nothing more plain, nothing better understood than the division of power in the organic law. Art. 92 declares:

"It may require information in writing from the officers in the Executive Department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices;" but there is not a word in the Constitution with reference to any further authority over them. They are not responsible to him.

This is one of the new fangled notions of those latter days, the tendency of which is to centralize authority. We do not say that it might not be well to have a little more of the "one man power," but so far there is no warrant of law for it, and therefore we should studiously set our faces against all encroachments of this kind. The moment we become accustomed to infringements of law we lose our respect for it and our confidence in it, and are subject to the caprice of those who are charged with its administration and execution.

The *Republican*, recently, commenting on this subject, reveals the secret designs of the Republican leaders in creating the Metropolitan Police Force, and confirms the suspicions we entertained when the law was proposed. We said at the time the object was a political one and sprung from the fears of the Governor and those with whom he acts. The *Republican* says "the Metropolitan Police of the Governor Lake a very wide range," and that in the exercise of his discretion the Governor is not liable to be questioned." We have examined the Constitution for this power, and can find no warrant therein for it. The defined duties of the Governor are defined, but there is no "carte" placed at his disposal, with the exception of the militia, and we have shown that the Metropolitan Police statute gives him no control over that body. We think that the present condition of affairs in this country arises from these innovations upon Constitutional principles, and that the sooner we return to the practice of strict construction of our fundamental laws, the sooner will prosperity and confidence in each other, return to our distracted community.

PARK CHRISTIAN COLLEGE.—Professor Alex. Dimitry, we understand, has recently become attached to the Park Christian College, he having received a call to a chair in that institution. This eminentle and popular scholar, at one time the Presidency of the celebrated Brother Isaiah, has given indisputable evidence of his excellence in the proficiency of his pupils. To Louisianians and to Mississippians, especially, a new claim upon their favor will be presented by the institution which, in connecting with itself a gentleman of Mr. Dimitry's scholarship, gives a warranty of the high standard of education at which it successfully aims.

FIFTH CHAMPIONS.—We are in receipt of tickets to a grand *fête champêtre* to be given at the Carrollton Hotel and Gardens, from the 20th till the 23d of June, 1869, for the benefit of the St. Mary's Female Orphan Asylum and School of Carrollton.

For this mark of attention we are indebted to Mrs E Hulsick, on behalf of the committee. We are sure the occasion will be one of more than ordinary gratification to pleasure seekers, who may attend, not only on account of the charity which their patronage will support but the social entertainment which they will enjoy in one of the most agreeable of our suburban retreats.

THE ONE MAN POWER—THE ARMY DICTATING THE DISBURSAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS.—The latest instance of the President's inordinate desire to oblige his personal friends is related by Judge Brockins, of the Territory of New Mexico. It appears that a man who was formerly Speaker of the Territorial Legislature was appointed by Grant a Judge, confirmed by the Senate, Postmaster at Santa Fe, New Mexico. He was one of the most prominent Republicans in the Territory and was strongly backed by Chaves, the Territorial delegate in Congress. Upon hearing of his appointment, Judge Brockins, who was here, went to the Postmaster General to ascertain the cause. He inquired what charges had been preferred against the appointed Postmaster.

"None," said the Postmaster General.

"Then why was he suspended?" said Brockins.

"Well," said Creswell, with his usual frankness, "all I know about it is this:—General Sherman came to the President and said he wanted a place for an army officer, who was laid on his hands by the consolidation of the army. The President inquired what sort of a place he would like to have. Sherman replied that the officer was now in New Mexico, and he would like to be Postmaster at Santa Fe. Grant said he believed the place was filled. 'Put him out,' said Sherman, in his impatient manner, 'he's some political trickster. I guess, and my name is a soldier.' 'All right, Sherman,' said Grant, 'I'll do it.' And he he did."

Judge Brockins is curious to know what reasons the President will assign for this expression within thirty days after the Senate meets. It is said Grant has employed Sherman to write the reasons for this particular case.

Mayor Hall, of New York, in his annual message, condemns the Belgian pavement for any but side streets, and recommends the Flak cement pavement, citing instances from at home and abroad of its superiority.

The railroad west from Shreveport is progressing finely. One hundred and fifty tons of iron are sent daily. Figures for twenty more cars have just reached Shreveport.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 19, 1869.

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,781.

The Butchers' Association Overshadowed.

In the Fifth District Court, yesterday, in the matter of the Butchers' Association, enjoined by the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company, and seeking to have the injunction against them dissolved, on giving bonds, Judge Léonnont decided as below, adversely to the application of the Butchers' Association:

The rule to bond taken by the parties in this case presents exactly the same legal question which was delivered by our Supreme Court in the case of C L Knabes vs J. B. Fernel, and reported in the 14 A, pp 847.

Under the law incorporating the plaintiff in this case, and in his position, he claims to have the exclusive right to, etc. just as the plaintiff in the above quoted claimed—a right to—and the Supreme Court in deciding the above case says: "It is impossible to estimate in dollars and cents the damages that plaintiff will sustain by being deprived of his alleged rights; a compensation even in damages could not therefore be readily awarded to the plaintiffs. If the plaintiffs have any right at all, as the Court for the purposes of this rule, was bound to admit that he had, he is entitled to maintain his injunction until he can be heard contradictorily with his opponent."

It is therefore ordered that the rule be dismissed.

Thus the injunction of the Butchers' Association against the Slaughter-house Company having been dissolved on the Company giving bond, as Judge Cooley the other day ordered in the Sixth District Court, while, by the decision of Judge Léonnont, they are denied the privilege of giving bond in the injunction of the Slaughter-house Company against them, they are completely overshadowed so far as present proceedings in the courts go, and must take new or additional steps in some direction to maintain their rights.

It does seem that there is a radical difference between the two Judges on the same or similar legal points, so that we are bound to conclude that if the one is right, the other must as certainly be wrong. The question should be hurried before a higher court.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Dyspepsia.
Keep no more cats in the house than will catch mice.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Fever and Ague.
War makes thieves, and Peace hangs them.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.
Time is a fool that wears and makes no noise.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures the effects of Dissipation and Late Hours.
Better have one plow going than two *cradles*.

PLANTATION BITTERS are an antidote to Change of Water and Diet.
Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

PLANTATION BITTERS Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.
A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

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

The Chattanooga Railroad Company.

The Chattanooga Railroad Company, says the *Planter's Banner*, have their surveyors out along the whole line between New Orleans and St Martinville, and the route will be completely surveyed and the report sent in before the middle of July. It is not certain, but it is more than probable that the road will run on the north side of Grand Lake. The distance from New Orleans to Houston by this route is about 325 miles. By the other route over the Morgan line the distance is about 350 miles. We could easily expect to see this road completed to Houston in two years, and by that time the road will be finished from Houston and San Antonio, a distance of about 500 miles from this city. This company will then be but seven hundred and fifty miles from Mazatlan, on the Pacific ocean.

It will be to the interest of this road to help to up the whole line of levees from the mouth of Red River to the New Orleans on the west bank, including Grand Levee. All of the regions of Atakapas, Teche, Lafourche, Assumption and Iberville, overflowed in 1867, are deeply interested in these railroad movements from New Orleans West, and will in the end be made more secure by them.

But there is one thing which the Chattanooga Company may do though we hope they will not. They may employ negro labor on the road. They may employ negro labor to extent between New Orleans and Mobile. If they offer high prices for labor in Atakapas it will be a heavy blow to the quality of cotton of that section of the State. We hope that if they employ negroes, they will bring them from States where they are getting from $20 to $25 per month, and not from the plantations of this State. That would benefit the planting interests.

The company has agents out to secure the right of way across the country to Texas. We hope the people will be liberal with them, and offer them every facility in their power. These railroad companies will regenerate this whole country, and make it the richest and most prosperous agricultural region on earth. We are satisfied that the Chattanooga Company ardently desire the friendship of the people on the line of their road, and throughout the South, and proceed in a manner which will entitle them to the respect and good will of all.

Louisiana Items.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette and Comet* of the 15th says:

WEATHER AND CROP.—We have had an excess of rain throughout the parish. The ground in many places is too wet for the plow or hoe. The crops, however, are generally out of the grass, and the prospects are encouraging. We hear of cotton blooms in various portions of the parish.

The Shreveport *Southestern* says:

LOUISIANA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—We see by a letter from Judge Henry Boyce to Capitain Nutt, of this place, that he is traveling the world in the interest of this road. The Judge is now President, and thinks there is a fair prospect of its successful prosecution. Its completion would be a great benefit and a perfect security, if the people of the parishes through which it would run, and who are very materially interested in its success, could be induced to lend it efficient aid. And there is hope they will do so, more especially should a good crop be made the present year, and they find a surplus of money in the country. Heretofore this surplus must be invested in old stockings, manufactories, or railroads, as there are no negroes on the market.

The Louisiana Centralian would prove of incalculable advantage to the parishes of Atakapas, Rapides, Natchitoches, Desoto and Caddo, as it would meet the *yet* navigation at Baton Rouge, and a short line could connect it with the Opelousas road at Washington. Shreveport would be its northern terminus. It is needless to comment upon the immense commercial advantage we would reap from such a road.

The Caddo *Gazette* of the 12th says:

The crops on Red River, below Shreveport, improved very much during our visit to New Orleans. They are very backward, and many plantations are overgrown with weeds and grass. The cotton, in very good order, but the stand is good. With a continuance of dry warm weather the cotton will recuperate, and the yield will be sufficient to give employment to all the labor next fall in picking it.

The Claiborne *Advocate* of the 5th says:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—Rather much rain for the season—warm and sulry—crops growing. Corn is looking well though small for the season; but with a few days of sun will be forward. Cotton is very small but looks well and is growing finely—generally a good stand. Oats are in the hard dough stage. Oats are very few and scattering—gardens looking well and are now refreshing us poor devils with an abundance of vegetables.

Since the above was set up, we have had rain till the people can't rest; it seems to pour out without any effort. The flood gates are loosed.

The last issue of the Carroll *Record* contains the announcement of the retirement of Mr E. J. Delony, its senior editor and proprietor. Judge C. A. De France succeeds Mr. Delony.

The Carroll *Record* of the 12th says of the crops:

The weather, since our last issue, has been all that our planters could desire. The crops are growing finely, and the prospects are quite flattering. We hear of cotton blooms having been seen on several places, but none have been brought to us.

The *Pioneer* of Assumption contains a report of the proceedings taken under a rule to show cause why the Sheriff, John W. Swords, should not be punished for contempt of the parish court in failing to serve process as ordered. The Sheriff was found guilty and sentenced to pay a fine of $75 and to be imprisoned ten days in the parish jail.

There has grown up in this country a system which violates law and tramples it underfoot. In fact, recognized robbery as a regular business. We allude to the "Detective System," so far as it makes the compounding of felonies a part of its operations. The great bond robberies in New York were hushed up, on the restoration of the bulk of the property—less a very large reward paid to the thieves who stole it, and the officers of justice who arranged with them for for the return of the booty. To state such a transaction is enough, without wasting words to condemn it. There is a general resignation in this community to the toleration of any such system here. Every one is glad to know that the Beneficial Saving's Fund has recovered its property, but there is a general desire to know, also, by what means and at what cost this has been effected. It is no gain to the community if villains are, thereby, emboldened with a sense of impunity, and encouraged to attempt new crimes. We echo the general question—how was this property recovered, and on what terms of compromise with the thieves? There can no ends of real justice served by concealments in such a matter, and we hope the officers of the city and the Commonwealth will probe to the bottom the Compounding a felony is a serious crime at common law, and, by a statute of Pennsylvania, "if any person or persons shall compound or compound or take satisfaction for any stolen or embezzled goods, such person shall forfeit twice the value of the same agreed for or taken."—*Philadelphia Age.*

THE STEAM PLOW.—The Bank of England makes a business show of spade in its vaults, the gain since recently being very marked. The Bank of Prussia, on the contrary, is a heavy loser.

Mr. Shellabarger, U. S. Minister to Portugal, sails from New York Wednesday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrest of Cubans in New York.

Officers Well Paid to Make the Arrests.

The Proceedings Characterized by a Degree of Ruffianism.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 18.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $697,000.

Secretary Boutwell returns on Tuesday.

Andrew Johnson is to visit Washington July 1st.

Nearly half a million of 3 per cent. certificates were redeemed yesterday.

The President has appointed Thos. S. King, of Atlanta, Ga., one Agent, between Atlanta and Chattanooga.

Dr. Brack, Consul to Mexico, is reported saying the administration will soon adopt a positive policy towards Mexico.

It is stated that Pierpont arrested the Cubans in New York under direction of Hoar, who represented Pierpont with dereliction of duty, for not acting sooner.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 18.—The captured Cubans, paid the Ludlow street jailer twenty dollars each for a bed.

The *Herald* says Minister Senor Lemus was found as his residence in Brooklyn at a late hour, but declined to recognize the character of the officers who presented the order, and refused to permit himself to be arrested. He gave parole to appear in the morning at court and answer. The officers acknowledge that they had been well paid to make the arrest at that late hour The presumption being that it was intended to subject him to the personal indignity of imprisonment at an hour when no court was in session to take cognizance of bail.

The verbiage of the bond to keep the peace is:

"To be of good behavior towards the United States and refrain from any violation of the neutrality laws or from any breach of the peace of the United States for the term of one year."

The whole proceedings were characterized by a degree of ruffianism and brutality unworthy of the fame that New Yorkers and Americans hold so dear. These Cubans may have violated the international law of the country, yet nevertheless, they were entitled to the common privileges accorded from time immemorial to the refugees from tyranny from every climate. Mr. Evarts appeared for Senor Lemus.

The Quaker City, now known as the Columbia, sailed under British colors, but will hoist the Cuban rebel colors on reaching Hayiien waters. She has been altered into a powerful war vessel.

Cincinnati, June 18.—A joint committee of the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce have arranged to have cannon fired, bells rang and music on the 26th, when the vote on the ten million appropriation for Southern railroads is to be taken.

Charleston, June 18.—It is officially announced that the interest on the State bonds and stocks for the two years ending July 1st next will be paid on and after that day. The interest on the bonds will be paid in New York and Colombia, and on the registered stock in Columbia only.

Richmond, June 18.—United States Marshal Parker this morning made a descent on the alleged Cuban recruiting office and arrested H H. Harrison, the leading promoter. Harrison had been placed in bail, and promptly gave bail in $1000 to appear.

It is stated that about 30 men were recruited yesterday. The men are promised $500 bounty in New York.

Staunton, Va., June 18.—The members of the Medical Convention visited Weyers Cave yesterday.

In the session to-day Dr. Ray read a paper on the abnormal condition of the mind occurring in cases of fever, with inflammation and paralysis, where patients apparently perfectly sane, afterwards, on recovering, declare they have no recollection of what they said. This paper was debated by nearly all the members for two hours and ordered printed.

New York, June 18.—Rumor says that a Cuban expedition 1500 strong, recruited in Philadelphia, leaves here to-night, but the Cubans deny it.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 18.—The *Power* this morning inferred from the news of debate in the House of Lords that the passage of the Disestablishment bill is certain, though a modification is probable.

Brest, June 18.—The shore end of the new cable was submerged to-day.

Madrid, June 18.—The Cortes is considering a reduction of 33 per cent. on rentes when presented for payment.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 18—evening.—Cotton closed on the spot, low middling uplands 12½d; middling 12 to 12½d; middling Orleans 12½ to 12¾d; sales 12,000 bales.

London, June 18—Evening—Consols 93⅝. Bonds 80⅝. Tallow 44s 3d. Sugar—afloat easier.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 18—Evening.—Cotton lessentive—middling uplands 31½c. Sales 1900 bales. Flour—active and prices 5@10c higher, specials; superfine State $4 85 to $5 25; common to fair extra Southern $6 25 to $6 80 Wheat closes less active at noon's advance Corn dull and heavy. Pork heavy—old $32 75, new $33 Lard dull—kettle 20 to 20½c. Whisky quiet at $1 03. Rice dull—Carolina 8 to 9c. Sugar firm—Muscovado 10⅞ to 12c. Coffee quiet. Molasses quiet and firm. Freights firm

New York, June 18—Evening.—Southern Securities heavy. Gold 71½. Levees 69½. Money continues stringent. Sterling very dull at 109½. Gold, after considerable fluctuation, closed heavy at 136⅞. Stocks depressed and unsettled. Sub-Treasury balances nearly $25,000,000. 5-20s of '62, 112; of '64, 117¼; of '65, 118; do. new, 119¼; of '67, 119¼; of '68, 119¼; 10-40s, 109¼.

Memphis, June 18.—Cotton quiet and firm—low middlings nominally 31½c Receipts 60 bales; exports 160 bales. Week's receipts 578 bales; exports 1904 bales. Stock 3093 bales.

Mobile, June 18.—Cotton receipts for the week 709 bales; exports to the Continent 260 bales; coastwise 2495 bales; stock 15,701 bales. Sales for the week 3800 bales; sales to-day 250 bales; receipts to day 55 bales; exports 260 bales; demand limited; closed quiet; low mid uplands 30½c.

Cincinnati, June 18.—Family Flour $5 50 to $5 75. Corn 62 to 66c. Oats 68 to 72c. Whisky 96c. Pork $33. Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 16c Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; hams 20 to 21c. Lard 19½c. Groceries unchanged.

Louisville, June 18.—Flour $4 25. Corn 65c. Oats 70c. Tobacco sales 230 hhds at $5 50 to $40 50 Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; hams 20 to 22c. Lard 19½c. Whisky 96c.

St. Louis, June 18.—Flour $4 25 to $5 Wheat $1 07 to $1 09. Corn 63 to 65c. Oats 62 to 66c. Rye 90c. Whisky 95c. Sugar 12½ to 15c. Molasses 55 to 85c. Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 19½ to 19¾c.

Chicago, June 18.—Flour unchanged. Wheat $1 16 to $1 17. Corn 63c. Oats 39⅞ to 40c. Whisky 95c. Provisions and Groceries quiet and firm.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 18.—Passed up—Lizzie Gill at 3 A. M., Alaska and Sam Merwin and barges at 7 P. M. Down—Star and barges at 10 A. M. River falling slowly.

Louisville, June 18.—River rising, with 7 feet of water in the canal.

Memphis, June 18.—Weather clear and hot—mercury 91 at noon. River stationary. Passed up—Leonidas.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 18—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind East and strong.
No arrivals nor departures.

(Pontoon Steamboat.)

New York, June 18.—Hon Henry J. Raymond left the New York Times office at mid night last night, perfectly well, and died at 5 o'clock this morning of apoplexy.

Washington, June 18.—Turner, the negro postmaster at Mason, Ga., has not yet filed his bonds. While patrons of Turner say they would go on his bond, but Turner stubbornly persists in having black bondsmen.

Madrid, June 18.—Great meetings were held at Valladolid and Seville, to protest against Montpensier's presence in Spain. Republican orios in the streets are declared illegal. Military officers refusing to take the oath have been cashiered.

Havana, June 18.—Gen. Ferrer, having vicinated Las Tunas after desperate fighting. The insurgents retiring in good order, returned to Manzanillo with 19 abolers cases, several of which have since proved fatal.

The truth of the story that a filibuster expedition landed near Guantanamo and was destroyed, is that a small advance, sent forward to communicate with the insurgents, was cut off.

London, June 18.—Noon.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 80⅝. Tallow 44s.

Liverpool, June 18.—Noon.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 12¾ to 12¾d; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. Sales for the week 86,000 bales, of which 18,000 bales were for export, and 12,800 bales for speculation. Stock on hand 668,000 bales, of which 228,000 bales are American. Stock afloat, 565,000 bales, of which 86,000 bales are American.

Havre, June 18.—Cotton opens quiet and steady.

Liverpool, June 18.—Afternoon.—Holders of yarns and fabrics demand a farthing advance.

New York, June 18.—Stocks feverish; money easier at 7, with 1-16 commission; sterling 109½; gold 137⅛; 5-20's of '62 112⅛; Louisiana old, 71; Levees 69½.

The Aldermanic Controversy.—The contest of the appointees of Gov. Warmoth to seats in the City Council came up yesterday, in the Fifth District Court, upon the exceptions taken by the old and newly elected members.

The newly elected members were represented by Mr. Bermudez, and Judge Cotton; the old members by Mr. Randolph and Judge Livingston, and the Governor's appointees by General Sheldon, Judge Thomas, and Messrs. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes.

The counsel for the old members contended that there were no vacancies, and that the election was illegal. The counsel for the Governor's appointees take the position that there were vacancies, and that under the act of the Legislature the Governor had the right to fill them, as he did.

General Sheldon, on behalf of his clients, took the ground that while the Government of the United States was one of restricted power, a State Legislature could do all things not denied it by the State Constitution. He argued that encroachments upon the rights of the people by the act of the Legislature was a matter for correction by legislation and not the Courts whose province was simply to determine what is and not what ought to be the law.

After further argument by Judge Thomas and Mr. Randolph, the case was submitted and taken under consideration by the Court.

The counsel of Messrs. Fisher and others of the Common Council sajoined from interfering with the newly elected members of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, have taken a rule in the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens, whose late injunction issued, to show cause the morning, why the injunction should not be dissolved.

Jefferson City Affairs.—We visited Jefferson City yesterday, and found Leahe's Metropolitans on duty, claiming to be not so much More-head's men as Governor Kreider enjoined the Metropolitan Board and Judge Cooley sent them to prison for contempt.—"Jefferson City police." They are hedging for pre-emptorary that Judge Cooley has not yet decided the injunction against the Board—that is equal to the wonderful dodging of the celebrated Dodge. Ever since he was "dodged" all good and dodged a deal of evil, and yet after dodging all he could never dodge the devil—whom, by the way, he has dodged and will find it hard to dodge, much as they dodge the people.

These Metropolitans are a dodging set of fellows sure enough. We saw them yesterday, when, to dodge our interest in the matter so as to elicit a little information as to the true state of affairs in Jefferson City, we put to them the rather dodging inquiry: Whether they had one or two Mayors or any Mayor at all in Jefferson City. They seemed to have a power that they didn't seem to know how to answer it, till they cleverly laughed, and we were clever enough to tell them that they had to be dodged by the Metropolitans," they said, after telling us about the truth, it is fair to presume, and we were. They are a clever enough set of fellows, whatever fun may say of the Metropolitan Board.

The Revenue Cutter Wilderness.—The Wilderness, Capt. Freeman, is nearly ready for service again, and will be stationed from Old Quay, will be placed at the service of the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Science for a short cruise, for the purpose of enabling them to make surveys and observations on the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi. We are great friends of the Wilderness, and we doubt if the examinations are carefully and scientifically made, they will prove of eminent service in the interest of commerce.

Judge Trowbridge.—The City Treasury is in a needy condition, and probably will continue so for some time, no matter how much is paid into it, unless our municipal affairs are honestly and economically administered.

Treasurer Mount states that of the $1,939,185 67, amount of assessed taxes for the year 1869, last year, only $1,000 of the sales included into the treasury, owing to the delinquency of tax payers. He announces that all bills not paid by the 1st of July will be subject to costs and delinquents subjected to additional cost.

Meatless Markets.—The markets yesterday, owing to the injunction against the Slaughter House Company, were comparatively meatless, scarcely a leg of beef, mutton or other animal being exposed in the stalls to admiration of the public, and those those outside of their organization could still sell their meats. The fight was not over yet; they would not substantively surrender their rights.

Mr. Gus Merkel followed in an equally determined strain. The remarks of both speakers were received with applause.

Mr A Jellin then moved that all the butchers are firmly resolve to retire from the market, and sell no more until the injunction is dissolved. The motion was adopted with shouts

Various speakers spoke, all in about the same strain as the above.

Resolutions were adopted, the purport of which we give as follows, not having room for them entire:

That in consequence of the arbitrary action of the Legislature and the contemptuous contempt and oppressive administration of the courts, the butchers feel bound to lay their grievances before their people.

That their rights in common with all men to the free use of their property and facilities, and right to accumulate without domination of any central monopoly.

Declaring their trade lawful and beneficial to the community and deserving its support.

Declaring the Slaughter-house act violative of the Constitution giving to a few a business which is necessary to three hundred thousand persons; subjecting a large community of laborers to the monopolists, without leaving them any exercise of the rights of contract; imposing large fines and severe penalties for acts heretofore lawful which tended to the support and comforts of the entire community, destroying the value of a large amount of property which has been accumulated by hard labor of men in moderate circumstances, and improved by them with a view to their avocation.

Declaring the police and health features of the Slaughter house act delusive subterfuges of men conscious of their guilt, and seeking to conceal it from the public

Declaring that the act was passed by bribery by a Legislature largely interested in the stock, stock given to them for fraudulent and corrupt purposes.

Denouncing the injustice, cruelty and wickedness of the act, and calling upon the people of the city and State for sympathy and support.

And appointing a committee of 13 to consider what measures are necessary to be taken for the safety and welfare of the community.

The meeting adjourned till 10 A. M. to-day.

Tacle Remitted.—The following remittur has been ordered in the Sixth District Court in the case of the city against J. W. Exchaire:

It is ordered in compliance with the order of the Finance Committee of the Common Council that the following tax judgments against the defendant be fully remitted: $6141 for taxes of 1863, $2115 for taxes of 1866, $3249 for taxes of 1867, $2211 for taxes of 1864, $2310 for taxes of 1865, $705 for taxes of 1865, $1200 for taxes of 1865.

Change at the Café Imperial.—Mr. Eugene Kroes, son of our worthy friend Kroes, of Carondelet street, and lately proprietor of the St. Louis Rotunda Beer Saloon, has bought out the Beer and Lunch Saloon in the Café Imperial Building, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, and has associated with him in the conduct of the business Mr. A. Offergeld. They will doubtless deserve and we hope have success.

Bail for Damages.—The widow of the late colored State Senator, Franzie, has sued the Fourcat and others, of St. Maria's parish, for $25,000 damages for causing, she alleges, the death of her husband.

Another Butchers' Injunction.—Messrs. Imbas & Alycoch have sued out an injunction in the Seventh District Court against the Slaughterhouse Company on grounds similar to those in the case in the Sixth District Court Judge Collens granted the order returnable to-day, at 3 o'clock

Personal.—Mr. Joseph H. De Grange, recently of the popular and successful auction firm of Montgomery & Co., left or was to leave last evening for the North.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The following sentences were pronounced yesterday: James Scott, colored, convicted of cutting one Bonan Shepherd with a razor, six months' Parish Prison and one dollar fine.

Sam Williams, who mortally wounded Augeste Rose on the 9th of March, at the Lake end of the shell road, and who was convicted on the 3d of June of manslaughter, withdrew his plea for a new trial, being ready to receive the sentence of the court. Mr. John Foley gave the accused a very good character, which was corroborated by several other prominent citizens. The court sentenced him to six months' hard labor in the Penitentiary. Judge Abell gave his reasons for this mild punishment—that the jury not only recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court, but they individually had come before him and stated, that they were not satisfied with their verdict. Besides Williams has been stripped by the deceased for life.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 18, 1869.

The Money market proper is quiet and easy with a moderately fair demand for discounts and ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all A1 paper. We hear of some complaint, however, of increased difficulty in placing second class notes in the outside market. Our banks have suffered no quotable change. In the street All paper with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper will be readily discounted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum, and good and second class business at 1 to 2 per cent per month. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. Sterling is firm at 109 to 112 for good and second class The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free to lend on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 137⅞ to 137⅝, (against 137⅝ at New York) and after a very small business closed at 137 to 137⅛. The sales included $2001, $2500 and $3000 at 137⅛, $1000, $2000, $2500 and $5000 at 137⅜. We did not learn of any transactions in Silver It is quoted nominally at 132 to 132½ for American half dollars and 2 per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

We have again to report a very trifling business in Foreign Exchange, the only transaction reported being one pound sterling from Old Quay, will be placed at the service of the Chamber of Commerce and the Academy of Science for a short cruise, for the purpose of enabling them to make surveys and observations on the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi We are great friends of the Wilderness, and we doubt if the examinations are carefully and scientifically made, they will prove of eminent service in the interest of commerce

Wheat.—Receipts of Canadian and Western again, and the market is now in better supply, though superior and double extra are still scarce and in request. Superfine is quoted at $6, double extra at $6 25, and description desirable for baker's one $6 50 per bbl. The sales today embrace 1100 bbls, of which 80 and 183 double extra at $6 25, 150, 100 and 100 treble extra at $6 50, 100 and 200 choice extra on private terms, and 50 treble extra at $6 62½ per bbl.

Week's sales 9400 bbls, receipts 15,791, exports 3330.

Corn.—Is in better supply, although the receipts since yesterday are not large, and there were sales to-day of 3000 sacks, of which 150 and 350 yellow mixed at 90c, 100 yellow at 92c, 100 white mixed at 94c, 800 do and 50 yellow at 95c, 600 white mixed at 96c, 400 and 500 white at 97½c, 70, 300 and 1500 white at $1 per bushel.

Week's sales 33,550 sacks, receipts 26,699, exports 5600.

Oats—The demand is poor but at rather easier rates. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 116 and 450 at 71c, 134 do at 72c, and 450 at 72½c per bushel.

Week's sales 5055 sacks, receipts 1667, exports 981.

Bran—Is in light supply, and is selling in the trade at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales 6694 sacks, receipts 737, exports —.

Hay—The stock is being reduced, and prime is selling to the trade at $27 per ton.

Week's sales 4600 bales, receipts 4401, exports 10.

Pork—Last evening, not previously reported by us, 400 bbls over weight mess sold at $34 75 per bbl. To-day mess is held at wholesale at $35, and is retailing at $35 25 to $35 50 per barrel A lot of 200 bbls sold at $34 75 per barrel

Week's sales 1000 bbls, receipts 1127, exports 95

Bacon—Shoulders are more in demand, but sides appear to be rather dull. Shoulders command, in a small way, 15¼c per lb, clear rib sides 19½c, clear side 19c per lb. Some 25 tcs sugar cured hams sold on the landing at 20c, and 3 casks clear sides at 18¾c per lb.

Week's sales 225 casks and tierces, receipts 206 casks, 84 boxes, 37 tierces, exports 49 casks and 3 tierces.

Dry Salt Meat—Shoulders are quoted at wholesale at 13¼ to 13½c. They are retailing at 14c per lb.

Breakfast Bacon—Commands 20 to 22½c per lb.

Lard—We note a very firm market. Kettle and tierce in tierces is held at 20c, and kegs at 21c per lb Refined is very scarce, and would command about 1c per lb more than other descriptions A lot of 20 kegs kettle-rendered sold at 21c per lb.

Week's sales 1250 tierces, 250 kegs, receipts 341 tierces, 143 kegs, exports 308 tierces.

Whisky and Hops—The stock is ample for the demand, which is confined to the local trade. Spring Barley Malt is selling at $2 25 to $2 50, Canada $2 60 to $2 90 per bushel.

Cheese—There is a fair jobbing demand for the West and prices are firm. We quote prime (gold duty paid) at 16¼ to 16¾c per lb, good 15¼ to 16¼c, fair 14½ to 15¼c, ordinary 13¾ to 14c per lb

Butter—The market is heavily supplied with both Northern and Western Butter and the demand is limited. Choice Western is nominally held at 30 to 35c per lb, prime Northern 32½ to 36c per lb.

Cheese—The stock continues very large and is easily met by demand for round lots Western Reserves at 15 to 16c, inferior 8 to 10c per lb. North ern Cheese is held at 17 to 18c per lb.

Lard Oil—Is steady at $1 35 to $1 40 per gallon for winter strained

Brooms—Are selling quietly nominal. Prime white Western $9 to $10, do Northern $11 to $12 per bbl.

Esculents—Southern Potatoes are selling at $3 25 to $3 50, and Onions $5 to $6 50 per bbl Western Potatoes entirely nominal

Fruits—Oranges—Chicos are selling on the landing at $5 to $5 50 for grown, and $7 50 to $8 50 per dozen for young. Turkeys at $18 per dozen Eggs 17 to 20c per dozen for fresh Western in demand.

Coffee—Choice brands of Rio dried still readily at $1 50