THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALGER' CIGARS,
183.....Hampers Street.....183

A CHOICE OF EVILS.

The condition of the city Treasury necessitates a choice of evils. The Radicals have succeeded, by the use of cunning, in forcing the City Council either to pay the Metropolitan Police, or sell the credit of the city Government targished by suspension of payment and the affairs of the municipality come to a complete stop. The Radicals calculated well. Their action was a variation of the highwayman's threat, "Your money or your life!" And we are compelled to make the melancholy admission, that we have fallen into the trap they laid for us, and have in fact contributed to our own undoing. The Radicals knew we were selfish enough and stupid enough to catch at the bait with which they angled for us. They calculated correctly, for after all our resistance to their Metropolitan Police law, here we are literally compelled to cooperate with the authorities of the State in carrying into full and unimpeded operation, the entire scheme in all its features. This course of our citizens acting each for himself, forgetting and ignoring the interest of the whole United, the people of New Orleans could have effectually resisted this attempt to impose on them an offensive system of tyranny and espionage. If they had stood together and acted as one man the cunningly devised scheme of our oppressors must have come to naught.

The bait with which we have been hooked is the currency known as the police warrants, now in circulation by the Board of Police Commissioners. The Legislature authorized the issue but could never have given them value enough they had made them receivable by the city for taxes, and not then unless our own people in their imaginary wisdom had accepted them in lieu of money, and bought and sold them as good tender paper and evidences of debt. According to our belief the issue of these warrants could have been legally, and ought to have been restrained by an injunction long ago. We believe that the issue of these warrants is an indirect infringement of that provision of the Federal Constitution which inhibits the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender for the payment of debts. We know it is said, and by Federal officers, that the issue of these warrants for the specific purpose of paying the police by making them receivable for taxes, does not contravene the Constitution of the United States, but we are persuaded this is not round law on the matter which decides it to be so. The consequence of the adoption of the opinion to be unsound and the issue of the warrants unconstitutional. Let us suppose a case, and to a certain extent it is the fact. The city of New Orleans owes a large bonded debt—from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. The security for that debt consists of the receipts of the city government for taxes. The holders of these Bonds have a vested interest in the revenue of the city. It is not a divestiture of this interest to compel the city to issue money to receive certificates of indebtedness in payment of her taxes? It seems so to us. Now the city at this very moment is unable to meet the semi annual payment of interest on her bonds, because the Legislature has made these warrants or certificates of indebtedness receivable for taxes. There is no money in the Treasury, and none will be received there, until these warrants have been absorbed. Now suppose there were several millions of them in circulation—and who can tell to what extent they have been issued—how is the city to meet her obligations? Why should she be compelled to receive into Treasury what is not money?

It is evident the city is not bound to receive as money what she cannot pay out as money. But suppose take the consequences of our own folly and cupidity, or see the credit of the city, which at this time stands fair, utterly destroyed. We see no other course then to make provision for the redemption of these warrants. When that is done, money will flow into the Treasury and the affairs of the city will go on regularly.

A plan has been devised for the relief of the treasury, which we have already explained to our readers. It is to deliver to the Treasurer of the State the bonds of the the city, to the amount of $800,000, for the purpose of enabling him to pay the Metropolitan Police. The State authorities and the Police Commissioners are willing, it seems, to compromise the dispute between them and our City Government, by the delivery to them of bonds to the amount named, and to agree that in the event of the Supreme Court declaring the Metropolitan Police law unconstitutional, the amount so received shall be credited to the city *pro tanto* against the amount hereafter to be assessed by the State as the share of the city for police disbursements.

This plan we confess we do not like. But it is a choice of evils and no other plan has been proposed.

Mr. H. T. Lonsdale, coffee broker, 134 Gravier street, has favored us with the annual statement of July 1st.

Mr. H. Rolling has been polite enough to send us one of his musical compositions, entitled "Harmonie de la Nature," for the piano. It bears the imprint of Messrs. G. Brauders & B. Dufour, publishers, 103 rue Richelieu Paris.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. A. Commazere, Assistant Assessor Internal Revenue, for a copy of the Regulation and Instructions concerning the tax on distilled spirits under the act of July 20, 1868, as amended by act of April 10, 1869.

These regulations provide that "Dealers in Liquors, who sell in quantities less than five gallons, and also in quantities of five gallons and upwards, must pay special tax both as wholesale and retail liquor dealers."

Our correspondent "A Lawyer," whose communication was published in our issue of yesterday, was therefore in error.

"Tell me from what hour's grace
Dates your fame this little phial to floor?"

"Seven years ago the PLANTATION BITTERS were but little known. To day, there is not a nook or corner of our land where they are not found and used. The sale has reached the enormous number of Five Millions of bottles annually, and it is constantly increasing. It only shows what can be done with a really good medicine, and a systematic course of making it known. Perhaps no medicine in the world was ever so deservedly popular as the PLANTATION BITTERS. Go where you will, among the rich or poor, and you will always find these Bitters in use. Their merit has become an established fact, and we cordially recommend them in cases of dyspepsia, loss of appetite, chills and fever, headache, &c., &c.

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

The National Intelligencer.

A Washington correspondent says of the suspension of this venerable journal:

"The *National Intelligencer*, a newspaper which has stood the storms of party for seventy years, and has been adequately supported through all Administrations, Whig and adverse, sustains at last under the universally proscriptive policy of this Ring. There was no longer a resource open—municipal or Federal—not an advertisement has been seriously accorded it by the Executive or the head of a single Department, or by the Mayor or any of his subordinate officials. No newspaper can live on Washington patronage alone without sharing that of the Government. The paper has, since the death of its incomparable Gales, substantially been under the control of Mr. John Y. Coyle, that whom a more gentlemanly and noble hearted man does not live. During and since the war the editorial department has been conducted by Coyle, Coyle and Snow, who, in the transition, had become the legal proprietors, in the supervision of A. G. Allen, Esq., well known and appreciated in Baltimore as a profound thinker, a vigorous writer and estimable gentleman. That the editorial columns and general management of the *Intelligencer*, render more enduring assertions to these gentlemen than can be done in this mode. I understand that the paper will be attempted to be resuscitated through means subscribed by citizens who feel a just pride in having contributed so long to sustain a journal of world wide reputation for marked intelligence and courteous bearing to all. In the contemplated arrangements, which comprehend a wider sphere of action, it is to be hoped that the gentlemen named may, by a further connection, be abundantly compensated for the sacrifices they have made for the sake of principle. X.

Mr. RAYMOND'S SUCCESSOR.—It is now definitely determined that Mr. Sullivan S. Cornell is the successor of Mr. Raymond in the editorial chair of the Times. Mr. Cornell is a son of the distinguished Hebrew scholar and professor, Rev. Dr. J. Cornell.

Special Order No. 97, issued from the War Department, Washington, Friday, July 2, 1869, relieves Brevet Major General Thomas Ewing, Jr., Colonel Thirteenth Infantry, from duty as Chief Justice of the State of Missouri.—*National Intelligencer, July 3.*

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,793.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The City Attorneyship—Rule for New Trial.—In the Fifth District Court, yesterday, came up, and after partial examination, was continued till the 14th inst., the rule for a new trial, taken by H. J. Leovy, the incumbent of this office, the decision having been in favor of J. R. Beckwith, the appointee of the Governor. The grounds on which the rule is based are as follows:

1. That the proceedings should have been quo warranto and not under the usurpation act.

2. That there was no vacancy in the sense of the act of 1868, when Mr Leovy was elected, as Mr. Eustis had failed to qualify legally.

3. That a corporation will not be presumed to be divested of privileges by any general statute.

4. That the Governor recognized and consulted with Mr. Leovy in his official capacity as City Attorney for several months.

The Council Controversy—The Case Submitted.—The case of the Governor's appointees vs the newly elected members of the City Council came up again yesterday before Judge Leonard, of the Fifth District Court, Messrs Bormetz and Cotton for defendants, and Thomas and Wendlinger for the relators.

The defendants had previously filed the following exceptions to the rulings of the Court on Thursday:

He (it remembered that on the trial of the challenge to the array of jurors summoned in this case, the 1st day of July, 1869, and after the decision of the court, sustaining said challenge, the counsel for the petitioners moved the court to take up the case and dispose of the same on the merits, and to disregard the order and prayer for a jury, for the reasons set forth in their written motion, which is made part of this bill, and which motion was opposed by the counsel for defendants as being novel and without precedent in the annals of jurisprudence.

That it was in violation of the legal rights of the parties defendants, and would deprive them of their vested rights under the organic law of the land, as well as those rights given and secured to them by the statute under the provisions of which this suit was brought, which objections were all overruled by the court, on the ground that it was discretionary with the court to grant or deny a trial by jury under the act, and that a continuance of the case would work delay and defeat the ends of justice, and the motion was granted and order for trial by jury set aside, and the defendants ordered to proceed to trial to which ruling the defendants then and there excepted, and takes this their bill of exception, and tenders the same, etc.

For the purpose of avoiding unnecessary evidence, it was admitted in writing that the Governor's appointees had been announced as members of the Council and taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution of 1868.

"That the term of office for which the members claiming to hold over have been elected has expired since the third Monday in March, 1869, that no municipal election was held on the second Monday of March, 1869, that no proclamation was issued by the Mayor for that day, and no polls opened on that day, that the Mayor presents to the 19th of May issued and published a proclamation fixing the time required by law, ordering an election for the 19th of May to fill seats of the members of both Boards whose terms had expired, that the parties now holding their seats received a majority of the votes cast on that day, and that their election was not contested by any one who was a candidate at that time, and that they have been duly qualified as Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen by the Mayor, as alleged in their answer, that the defendants, or those claiming to hold over, are not acting, and have been supplanted by the Seventh District Court from interfering with the newly elected members of the Council.

That the relators having been commissioned by the Governor under the act of 1868, and taken the oath prescribed by the Constitution, have applied for their seats and been refused, that by the city charter a certain number of the Council vacate their seats at the end of one year, and those remaining at the end of two years, that two of the defendants have been elected Chairmen of the Finance and Streets and Landings Committees for one year, at a salary of $2100.

After argument by Judge Thomas, on behalf of the Governor's appointees, the counsel for the newly elected members, and Judge Living ston, representing Messrs Fisher, Pemberton & Co., submitted the case without argument, the court reserving the opinion.

The Albert Water Works Friends.—M. J. B. Richardson has made the following rather start ling declaration under oath, touching the matter of the Water Works appraisement, of which so much has been said in the suit going off in referee before the Fifth District Court:

Wm. H. Bell sworn: The City of New Orleans—No. 341, 332, 330, 463—J. B. Richardson, being recalled for the plaintiff, deposes and says: I heard Mr. Zantz's testimony in these cases, and the statements that he makes upon the subject of his approaching me on the matter of the Water Works are not true.

In a conversation Mr. Zantz had with me in reference to my being appointed an appraiser of the Water Works of the city, he suggested that that was a pretty good thing, and some thing might be made out of it. He thought Sam Smith & Co. would be willing to pay hand somely for a high award, and that he would see them about it if he could make anything out of it, and he would see them about it. I afterwards had several conversations with him on the subject. He finally told me to go over and see Sam Smith & Co. myself—that they wanted to see me.

I did not tell Mr. Zantz that I obtained certain moneys, and divided with the other arbitrators. I have no doubt I did tell him I got $15,000.

I got $15,000 from Mr. Hernandez. My associates do not know that I obtained that money. I received the receipt of that $15,000 to influence your decision or that of the Board, in any way, as to the value of the Water Works.

Answer—It did not mine, and as the Board knew nothing of it, it could not have influenced them.

The report of the sub-committee was made to the Board, and was concurred in. Mr Rouzan drew the form of the award, and the same was signed by all ten members of the Board.

Cross examination by H. J. Leovy, City Attorney—I hope to leave the city Sunday or Monday evening. I shall be back again, but hope to leave permanently by the 5th of July.

When I state that Mr. Zantz was the first to approach me on the subject of the city Water Works, I mean he was the first to mention that subject to me.

I think I had two or three interviews with Mr. Zantz before I saw Sam Smith.

The object of those interviews was to make some arrangement by which the Water Works Company, Smith & Co. were to pay me something. I had not at this time spoken to any of the city arbitrators about this arrangement. I did converse with some of the city arbitrators about the arrangement I was making. I do not think I conversed with all of them before the money was finally received.

I had more conversation with Mr. Lockwood than any other of the arbitrators. I don't think I ever said anything about this subject to Mr. Bell. I think that Mr. Bell did hear something of it, and said the figures were damned small, and that he would have nothing to do with it.

I do not know that Mr. Bell knew that any arrangement had been made. I can't say. Mr. Lockwood did object to it when I stated it to him, and said he did not want to have anything to do with it.

I never have seen the agreement said to be in Court under seal, but I have heard that an agreement had been signed by Labatut and Hernandez. I do not know what the agreement was, not having seen it. I do know no member who told me that such an agreement had been signed.

I have already stated that I received $15,000. I also received in addition $1000. The money was handed to me by Mr. Kilbourn of Smith & Co's. Before the $15,000 was handed me I had an agreement with Hernandez, where by I was to receive the $15,000.

There was an agreement that a further sum was to be paid me.

That agreement was with Mr Labatut. There was to be $25,000 paid—I understand that I was going to get $15,000 into my pocket for my trouble, which I did.

That I understood more particularly with myself than any other person. I did not have this agreement with any other part.

It was an understanding of my own. If I had got $25,000, Mr. Zantz would have got $10,000. The other $35,000 I expected was to have been divided among the whole five of the arbitrators. Of the remaining $25,000, $1000 was paid to me. No notes were given, to my knowledge, for the $25,000, and nothing was said about writing about it, except so far as my share in it was concerned, and I did not deposit the $15,000 I received in the bank.

Question—What did you do with the $15,000 when you received it?

(Objected to by the plaintiff's counsel, except so far as it may apply to payment of any portion of the same to any of his coadjutators.)

Answer—I paid my debts with it.

Question—What debts did you pay?

(Objected to, except as above.)

None of these city arbitrators have called on me for any of the money above mentioned at any time.

I was told that Mr. Pilsini, one of the city arbitrators, drew up the agreement by which it is said that $50,000 was to be paid.

Question—Do I understand you to say that none of the city arbitrators knew that $50,000 was to be paid by the City Water Works, and that you received some money?

Answer—No; I do not mean to say so.

I supposed they all knew of the existence of the document which is now in court under seal. I had conversations with some of the city arbitrators about this document. I do not know that any of them ever told me that they protested against the arrangement.

I can't tell whether the arrangement influenced any of the other city arbitrators. It did not influence me.

Redirect examination—Mr Labatut always held at first that we should award them $1,000,000 five per cent. bonds, according to the act of 1853.

I did not pay my City Hotel bill out of the money received from Mr. Hernandez, as stated by Mr. Zantz. I borrowed the money on securities which had been loaned me by Mr. Parker.

(Signed) J. B. RICHARDSON.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th June, 1869.

(Signed) A. DUFRE, Jr.,
Deputy Clerk.

Teachers to be Paid.—Mr. Eugene Desdunes, the courteous and efficient Secretary of the Board of School Directors, informs us that the teachers of the public schools will be paid to day, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at the Boys' Central High School, No. 29 Burgundy street, their salaries for the month of May. This will be good news to these the most deserving employes of the city.

The Sugar Fraud.—The alleged sugar frauds to which we have previously referred, continue to excite general and anxious inquiry, but no further steps of a conspicuous character have as yet been taken by the prosecuting officers, so far as we are permitted to know positively, we forego mentioning the names of parties said to be involved in these transactions.

Courts During the Summer.—The Judges of the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Districts, have agreed to hold court every Wednesday during the summer vacation. There will be not less than two of these Judges present on those days.

Pictures in the City Library.—The hall of the Public Schools Library, in the City Hall, has been lately ornamented with a number of pictures, executed by the pupils of the Boys' Central High School, some of which evince fine talent in the arts of painting and drawing, and are an evidence of the care with which pupils are educated in such accomplishments, under our system of public schools. The specimens are the exhibits of classes of various degrees of instruction under charge of Mr. A. Jacquet Mr. Ducros will keep the Library open every evening till 9 o'clock for a short time, in order that those who take an interest in such things may have an opportunity of seeing them.

Ex-Soldiers and Sailors Union Club.—We are indebted to Col. Charles Case, President of this club, for an invitation to attend a basket dinner and celebration in honor of the Fourth of July, to be held at one o'clock on the 5th inst., at the U. S. Barracks.

Didn't Come.—The Chinese from California, who were expected here on the steamer Thompson Dean, did not come this far. Thousands of them will, no doubt, make their way here before long.

Notice to Tax Payers.—City Treasurer Mount informs the public that city taxes may be paid without additional cost till the close of next Saturday, July 10.

Disregard Injunctions.—In a suit before the Fourth District Court, Judge Tufard has decided that the decisions of State Tax Collector Mahon to force the collection of taxes in face of the injunctions of the courts, are as unfounded as the assumed provisions of the law under which he claims such extraordinary privileges.

Receipts Into the Treasury.—State Auditor Wickliffe yesterday received into the State Treasury $10,000, in U. S. currency, being the annual license required by law of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

The Congressional Investigation Closed.—The Committees engaged in investigating the late Congressional election in this State, have closed their labors and left, or were to have left last evening, to lay the result of their labors before the authorities at Washington.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Pierre Martin, charged with highway robbery, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court. Louis Dieux testified to the fact of the alleged robbery by a man supposed to be Martin and two others with him. Officers Smith and Harrison testified to having chased Martin to the Old Basin, where he was rescued, immediately following the robbery. The court of examination was in very strong against the accused.

The case of Armand Duguy, charged with embezzlement, was continued.

A portion of the following dispatch only has appeared in our edition of yesterday, we publish it in full to day.

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN WASHINGTON—HIS OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION—BUTLER CONSIDERS GENERAL GRANT SECOND TO HIMSELF—SUMNER'S SPEECH—THE HOUSE—MR. JOHNSON'S TRIBUTE TO MR. THOMAS—DISTRIBUTE OF THE TERRITORIES, COLORADO AND THE COUNTY TENNESSEE AFFAIRS—BOUTWELL'S THE COMING CHANGES, ETC.

Special Dispatch to the New Orleans Bee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Ex President Johnson arrived in this city to night, accompanied by Col. John Williams, of Tennessee. The object of his visit is to attend to private business, and to be present at the commencement of Georgetown College on Thursday next, his son being a pupil at that institution.

A correspondent sought an interview with the ex President and found him in good health and spirits and ready and willing as usual to converse upon political and other topics. He said feels very bitterly towards President Grant. When asked for his opinion of the President and the Administration he replied very frankly and freely. "You know what my opinion was in the past and I have seen nothing in the conduct of the Administration to induce me to change that opinion. I have no ax of the President to grind. I have no personal feeling, actuating him as a human, as a reasonable being, and as a man of physical and intellectual power and declared that he was a man without a great or a good policy, and deficient in all the qualities needed."

He reviewed some of the past acts of his own administration, especially those with which Gen Grant, as a Cabinet officer, was connected. He said he had never had a word to say against Gen Grant personally, and had had on more than one occasion read him through and through, and was satisfied that he was without substance or opinion of his own. He also spoke of Cabinet members from whom the President had been deserted, and of others who.

He thought it was a humiliating spectacle that a President of the United States should put himself to be placed under such obligations to his nominees as advised. He then reiterated at length the controversy between himself and Gen Grant and reiterated the charge of prevarication on the part of the latter. Upon this subject Mr. Johnson became very warm and said he felt a good deal of bitterness and bitterness of spirit. He had no favors to ask of this Administration, he said and no ends to accomplish. He had finished the submit of his publication. Had his race was closed run. At that hesitated was to see a fair settlement based upon a solid, constitutional foundation. He had no hope of that under the present Administration. He took a more encouraging view of public affairs generally, and entertained the most serious apprehensions of the result.

The country was drifting he knew not whither. It was fast tending to the control of a domineering aristocracy. Before the war the slaveholders controlled the power of the government, they occupied the same attitude to-wards the people of their fellow-members of property in man as their best debater title medal—the highest honor in their power to confer. The land wealth with which the victor was crowned at the Titan games of old, was at once the trophy of victory and the earnest of future honors. In such a spirit do your fellow-members desire the tribute of merit to be accepted, not as a testimony only to your superior talents as a debater, but as a badge, also, of the distinguished regard they shall ever entertain for you. Reserve it as a remembrance of those who here delight to honor you, and who will watch your future career with the same interest with which gallant soldiers watch their standard bearers in the battle's front. As one of their choicest spirits, they have placed you in the van. You now stand committed in the eyes of the world, and with your destiny is linked the fame and reputation of those whom you represent. Let your emulation be the broader arena and in the severer struggle of life which yet await you be as noble as that which you have displayed in the lesser contests of our literary halls, and may a like noble triumph reward your efforts.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE IN RICHMOND.—The remarks made by Chief Justice Chase to the merchants at the Tobacco Exchange in Richmond, on Wednesday, are thus reported in the papers of that city:

"I am in the habit, gentlemen, of pronouncing opinions from the bench, and sometimes I delivery a charge to the jury; but I see here no bench, except that occupied by those gentlemen in front, (referring to the auctioneer and his assistants,) and no jury box, unless those seated on either side (referring to those occupied by the tobacco bidders) may be called such. So I feel myself rather out of place. You must not expect anything like a speech from me. I can only thank you for the kindness of our welcome, and give utterance to one sentiment which lives in my heart and must find utterance from my lips: May God bless South, and may all the future of Virginia be as happy and more prosperous than the past, happy and most prosperous days of her past."

A rooster with horns is an ornithological curiosity at San Leandro, Cal.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Arrests of Cuban Filibusters.

Fatal Accident at a Conservative Colored Barbecue.

Shocks of an Earthquake at Memphis, Tenn.

Yellow Fever on Shipboard at Fortress Monroe.

FROM HAVANA.

Mutiny of the Catalan Volunteers

Speech of DeRodas.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 2.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,250,000.

The Brazilian Minister has received a dispatch announcing that Lopez has proposed through M Mahon, to surrender his army, on guarantee of personal safety.

Customs receipts from June 21st to 30th include over four millions.

Johnson departed for Tennessee at 7 o'clock this evening. He will address a Tennessee in support of Senator.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day Fish, Rawlins and Hoar were absent.

The President sent in, answering the resolutions of the mass meeting urging that monitors be sent to Cuba, replied that he would do what tended most to the honor of Peru.

The hundred men of the Cuban expedition have been captured. Nothing has been heard of Col Ryall. The *Herald* says: "At last the music of the great Cuban filibustering expedition has been reached, and its failure is as absolute as its results are disastrous."

Washington, July 2.—Boutwell decides that goods seized which cannot be sold for the expense of seizure and tax must be stored subject to the future action of Congress.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 2.—The Cuban prisoners transferred to the Dubuque Whaling prisoners to be released the evening. The majority are Cubans. Senor Alfero and Dr Hazeura have been hooted in the Bowery and hooted in the streets, as a remnant of Fillet has been in Gardner's Island with a fully armed crew and pieces.

The Marshals report says they quarrelled among themselves, that three were killed and several wounded in a free fight.

New York, July 2.—The *Herald* has the following regarding Rodas's remarks to editors he expressed dissatisfaction with their treatment of the Cuban question. He complained that instead of advocating speedy and peaceful independence and raised obstacles to the policy of the Government. He wished them to guide public opinion rather than follow it. The people had been led to believe he was a patriot. What he desired most was to pacify the Island with the least possible bloodshed. He expected the editors would endeavor to conciliate peace. He hoped editors would comprehend the spirit of these instructions and act accordingly. In the course of his speech he said Hatze had been barbarously treated.

Fortress Monroe, July 2.—The French corvette Cerere has arrived from Martinique, having had 16 cases of yellow fever on board. The captain, first officer and surgeon are dead, and the assistant surgeon is dying.

Richmond, July 2.—A barbecue given to the Walker colored men took place to day on Varina Island, opposite the city. At half o'clock the chaulder day leading to the Island was so crowded that it broke, carrying down about 60 persons. Col James K. Branch a prominent broker and a conservative candidate for the Senate was instantly killed also, a man Kirkham who was striving to prevent the crowd from rushing into the bridge. Seven colored men are wounded.

Richmond, July 2.—The colored Conservative barbecue which was ended by the accident was attended by about 800 colored men and a large number of whites. A large crowd had congregated at the gate of the bridge leading to the Island being kept clear for the bridge by the police. Col Branch, who was managing the affair while standing on the bridge directed the police to admit the crowd, which being done about 60 persons on the weight broke the structure precipitating a number into the water where they had Branch Fouseman Kirkham and Robert Ashby were swept out in the falling timbers and killed several more were wounded, two of whom will die.

Branch's body was followed to his residence by a procession of prominent citizens, and the police force in a body. I followed Kirkham's remains home. Branch was one of the first in the city of General Longstreet's staff, and here in connection of the calamity.

Memphis, July 2.—The earthquake the month the was felt at Corinth and Holly Springs Mississippi, and Madison, Arkansas. No damage of consequence is reported. The vibrations lasted half a minute.

Augusta, July 2.—Crop accounts continue favorable. Weather all that could be desired.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

Havana, July 1.—The Catalan volunteers guarding the Nuevitas Railroad mutinied yesterday. Some arrested by Latorna, commanding at Puerto Principe, when the volunteers marched up Puerto Principe, rescued their colonel and imprisoned Latorna, who will prob ably be shot.

Brest, July 2.—No communication with the Great Eastern since Wednesday.

Havana, July 2.—De Rodas, in a public speech to day advised the journalists to show more moderation and endeavor to conciliate all classes, and to cease the publication of irritating articles, especially regarding the ladies.

Madrid July 2.—The contemplated changes in the Ministry are postponed until the budget of expenditures now before the Cortes is adopted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, July 2.—Evening.—Cotton a shade firmer, quotations unchanged. Sales 15,000 bales.

London, July 2.—Evening.—Consols 92¼. Bonds 91¾. Sugar quiet, both on the spot and afloat.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 2.—Evening.—Cotton quiet and firm, middling uplands 31½c. Sales 1200 bales. Flour steady. Wheat fairly active. Corn firmer and in moderate demand. Pork heavy at $32. Lard drooping, kettle 19¾ to 20. Whisky firmer at 96c to $1. Rice dull. Sugar heavy. Molasses dull. Coffee dull. Molasses quiet. Freights—Cotton, steam 9-16. Wheat, sail 7½, steam 8.

New York, July 2.—Evening.—Money, after reaching, with a commission, closed at 6 commission. Sterling stronger, 109¾. Gold heavy, 136¾. Stocks dull and steady. Southern securities heavy. Louisianas 72. Levees 66 to 66¾. Governments strong—5-20s of '62, 122; of '64, 117¾; of '65, 118¾; do new 116¾; of '67 and '68, same. 10-40s, 108¾.

Mobile, July 2.—Cotton receipts for the week 506 bales; exports for the week, to Great Britain 3801; coastwise 3701; stock on hand 6178; sales for the week 1650; sales to-day 75, low, middlings 31c; receipts to day 83; exports to-day 2645.

Memphis, July 2.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 29¼ to 30c; receipts 80 bales; exports 111; week's receipts 496; exports 805; stock 8.20.

Cincinnati, July 2.—Flour $5 65 to $6. Corn 75c. Oats drooping. Whisky 92c. Pork nominal. Bulk shoulders held at 12¾c, clear ribsides 16¾c; sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear ribs sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard held at 19c.

St. Louis, July 2.—Superfine Flour $4 75 to $5. Wheat $1 17. Corn 67 to 68c. Oats 57 to 59c. Whisky 85c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $33 25 to $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 16c, clear sides 18¼c. Lard 19¼c. Whisky 94c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 2.—Passed up—Magnolia, at 3 p. m. yesterday. River falling slowly.

Memphis, July 2.—Weather cloudy. Thermometer 92 at noon. River rising.

Departed—Marble City, for St. Louis.

Louisville, July 2.—River falling, with 5 feet 2 inches on the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 2.—6 p. m.—Barometer 29.95. Wind E. S. E. and light.

Arrived—Steamship Harlan, Lewis, Galveston and Indianola, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

[Previous Dispatch.]

Cairo, July 2.—Passed up: City of Alton and Mollie Able. Down: City of Cairo and Vicksburg.

River rose six inches. Weather clear and warm.

Louisiana Items.

The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 30th, says:

The week has been emphatically a showery one all over the parish, but not too often at any one spot to do harm to the cotton. As for the corn it has been materially benefitted by the rains, and the cotton can stand it without the least set back. We are glad to announce that the cotton planters have weathered the storm and are free of grass. Their crops have improved much and we have the good and important fact to announce, that the prospects are good for a large cotton crop, barring as usual, the infernal caterpillars. So far not one of these pests seen.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

One of the incidents of the great slaughter house controversy in New Orleans, is the wonderful display of eloquence made before a legal tribunal of that city by Judge Campbell in defense of the rights of the people against the great monopoly created by the Legislature at its last session. The journals of New Orleans, with but few exceptions praise it as a most powerful effort.

The late decision of the United States Supreme Court, limiting the effect of the Legal Tender act, already bears golden fruit. The State of Missouri announces her prompt obedience to the tendency of the decision, and takes rank besides Massachusetts in her fidelity to the spirit as well as to the letter of her contracts. The interest and principal of her State bonds are to be paid in July next, and henceforth in gold coin. We cordially commend the act. It is as wise as it is just; its policy is as beneficial as its principle is clear, and a State thus vindicated is rich at her own cost a right act done absolutely compelled may well reckon upon an abundant reward.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 2, 1869.

There is a fair demand for discounts, but with an ample supply of available funds the money market continues quiet and easy at previous rates. On the street At paper secured by negotiable collaterals, and first class business paper with good endorsements are quoted at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum, and good and second grade at 1 to 1½ per cent. per month. Mortgage notes are down at 9½ to 10 for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second class.

Gold opened at 136¼ to 137¼ and closed at 137¾ at New York, and after selling as high as 138¾, closed weak at 137 to 137¼. The sales included $4000 at 137¼, $2000 at 137¼, $2000 at 137¼, $2000, $2500 and $5000 at 138, and $15,000 at 138¼ to 138¾. We did not learn of any sales of Silver. It is quoted nominally at 130¾ to 131 for American gold dollars, and 3 per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were even more limited than yesterday, and the movement was mainly confined to small bills by the banks to remitters. The only sale of Sterling reported was $1,000 bank at 109 in France 15,000 and 50,000 A 1 commercial sold at 5.16¾, and 15,000 private bankers' three days' sight at 5 for francs.

We quote nominally as follows: Sterling 110 to 110¾ for bill of lading and clear, and 109¾ to 110¼ for bank and francs 5 15¾ to 5 16¾ for commercial and 5 14¾ to 5 15¾ for bank.

Owing to the scarcity of Sterling and bills, operations in Domestic Exchange were very light, without any change in rates. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sale of commercial included 10,000 and $20,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium, and $15,000 and $25,000 at 5-16.

The sales of Stocks included 25 shares Crescent City Bank at $72 and 25 Canal Bank at $40. There is a fair inquiry for interest paying Stocks but they are generally held above the views of buyers.

The Warrants $5000 Metropolitan Police Warrants sold at 52. The transactions reported yesterday were at 51.

We quote as follows: Bank of Louisiana 93 to 94. Louisiana State Bank 35 to 36. Mechanics' and Traders' Bank $60 to $65. Canal Bank $40 to $40 50. Citizens' Bank 95 to 96. Citizens Bank $100 to $105. Bank of New Orleans $100 to $110. Southern Bank 80 to 81. Mechanics' Bank 50 to 51. Bank of Commerce $95 to $98. Bank of Louisiana $95 to $97. Bank of America $90 to $95. Louisiana National Bank $70 to $71. Union Insurance Company $70 to $80. Hope Insurance Company $80 to $90. Home Insurance Company $50 to $60. Louisiana Insurance Company $50 to $60. Carrollton Railroad $90 to $95. Orleans Railroad 30 to 35. Jefferson Railroad 90 to 95. Levee Steam Cotton Press Company 90 to 95. New Orleans City Railroad 17 to 18. St Charles Street Railroad $40 to $50. Crescent City Railroad $80 to — Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad $40 to $60. Carrollton Railroad $70 to $80. Louisiana Railroad 5 to 6. New Orleans Gas Light Company 12 to 13. Louisiana Gas Light Company 4 to 5. Consolidated City Bonds 50 to 55. Orleans Railroad Bonds 50 to 60. Louisiana Railroad Bonds 50 to 60.

Nothing was reported in City Treasury notes or Louisiana bonds and only a few small lots of Levee and second mortgage bonds changed hands.

The receipts of cotton for the week were 3,000 bales against 2,000 last week and 1,000 bales the corresponding week last year. The receipts of sugar were 1,000 hds against 1,000 last week and 1,000 the week before. The week's receipts comprise 1,000 hds sugar, embracing 500 hds from other delivery ports, and 500 proper receipts against 1,000 last week, showing a decrease of 270 bales, and 250 less than last year, an increase of 511. The week's exports comprise 11,000 bales, embracing 1813 to Liverpool, 1,000 to Boston, and 1,000 to New York. There have been no exports during the past three days.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales.....	7,[illegible]
Arrived since last statement.....	[illegible]
Arrived yesterday.....	224,[illegible]
Arrived yesterday, Sales from year's sampling, waste, etc.....	[illegible]
Cleared to-day.....	[illegible]
Cleared previously.....	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....	[illegible]

Receipts proper since last Friday evening 893 bales, against 1,000 last week.

FLOUR.—The foreign market is quiet but firm. A vessel was taken up for London with Tobacco at 40s per hhd. Consumptive demand for room continues brisk and rates are firm. We quote as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Northern ports 5c per lb. Corn to do. nominal at 16 to 18c per bushel. Flour to do. 85 to 90c per bbl.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool — 16 3-4d, to Havre and Bordeaux 15-16d. Tobacco to Liverpool 32s 6d to 35s; do. to London 40s to Havre 40s per hhd. Flour to London 2s 3d per sbl, do to Liverpool 2s 3d. Grain to Liverpool 9d per bushel. Oil Cake to do. 32s 6d per ton.

TOBACCO.—The demand for the past four days has been moderately fair, the sales footing up 363 hhds, principally the higher grades, viz: 1 hhd lugs at 6c; 2 do 10c; 11, 5, 1, 2 and 23 at 11c; 10 at 12½c; 12, 13 and 1 at 13c; 1 at 25 and 14 at 13c, 27 at 13½c; 1 at 14c, 14 at —c, and 179 on private terms. This makes an aggregate for the past month of 2350 hhds, against 3500 for March. It will be noticed that the receipts for the season have already reached 21,684 hhds, against 15,904 for the whole of last year, and as it is yet coming in rather free, our total receipts will reach nearly 28,000 hhds. The exports are within 1,000 of the total exports for last year. Prices are without any change.

	Short.	Heavy
Extra shipping.....	9 @ 9½	7½ @ 8½
Good ship