THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till ordered out.
All bills with regular subscribers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1869

TRY GEORGE ALCOS' CIGARS.
183 .....Hampson Street.....183

THE TROUBLES IN GEORGIA.

General Butler has been busying himself with finding excuse for the prevention of that never-failing source of Radical inspiration, "outrages" upon "loyal men" in the South. His plan to remedy this evil was short, specific and concise, and was calculated, in fact, to afford a shining illustration of the pacificatory policy enunciated by Gen. Grant when he wrote the words, "Let us have Peace." The best corrective for the evil, in his opinion, was to hold the immediate sections of country in which the offences complained of were committed responsible, and if the offenders were not surrendered, then to let the military lay waste the country around about. When the murderers were finally caught, they were to be tried by military commission, and, if convicted, hanged. According to a special dispatch from Washington to the New York Sun of the 22d inst., Butler's plan, or something like it, is to be put in operation in Georgia. It is known that of late several murders—whether committed from political motives or not, we are not reliably informed—have taken place in Georgia, the victims being, we believe, Radicals. Whilst it has been stated that these killings had no connection with politics, the Northern Radical press has not failed to use the death of these men as the door of their political opponents Hence Butler's plan and his remedy.

It now appears, as stated in the Sun's dispatch, that Butler has had an interview with Secretary Rawlins upon this subject. "He found the latter," says the dispatch, "determined to do all that he could to secure protection to the lives of Union men in the South. He will probably declare martial law in Georgia, in the neighborhood where these murders have been committed, and where the murderers are not given up, will arrest a number of sympathizing citizens, and hold them as hostages until the criminals are given up."

We dare to assert, in a consideration of this subject, that, in the first place, affrays resulting in death, and in which Radicals happen to be the sufferers, are as much due to private causes of quarrel in Georgia as elsewhere, and, in the second place, that no respectable community in the South would shelter or applaud a man who should kill another simply *because* he happened to differ from him in political opinions. It is note worthy, however, that the death of every Radical in an affray, no matter what the provocation he may have given, unless brought about by one of the same party, is proclaimed by the Radical press as a "rebel outrage," and that the strong hand of the Government is invoked to punish the aggressor. The multiplied murders of Northern men by Radicals are passed by in silence or are tacitly applauded, while under other circumstances, the threat is made to cause an entire community to suffer for the act of one who may have been fully justified by every law in taking the life of the man whom he has slain.

We cannot but think that the course proposed by Secretary Rawlins, under the inspiration of Gen. Butler, would be of no effect. So long as Radicals, in common with other men, commit acts which render them liable to fall victims to the anger or revenge of those whom they have injured or aroused to rage, so long will the act, which is to be regarded as crime in some, be made to excite community with the recurrence of deeds of blood. Notwithstanding the appeals of the Radical press and their interested, systematic clamor against the people of the South, human life is just as safe in Georgia as anywhere else, be its possessor Radical or Democrat. The best assurance for safety lies in the observance of a proper respect on the part of individuals for the rights and feelings of others. Where that is the rule there is very little danger. Were it otherwise and were the people of Georgia or other Southern States disposed to persecute men for opinion's sake, the story of crime would be the rule and not the exception.

NEWSPAPERS.—We tender our thanks to Mr. Simon, bookseller, No. 84 Exchange Alley, for valuable periodicals, both American and European, which he has obligingly sent us.

The fame of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS has no parallel in the history of Medicine. The thousands upon thousands of bottles that are made and sold daily is but proof positive of their wonderful virtues. Thousands of Certificates can be produced showing the efficacy and certainty of the cures which they effect, and the Medical Fraternity, usually so jealous of anything which causes persons to think and doctor for themselves, are compelled to acknowledge their wonderful virtues, and prescribe them under other names. They are sold by all druggists.

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

The Commercial Convention.

Second Day—Tuesday, May 25th, 1869.

The Convention was called to order at 11½ o'clock A. M., the President, Chauncey J. Fillebrown, in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Barwell, of Louisiana, the Secretary proceeded to call the roll of the States to see what if the delegates had any resolutions to propose.

Mr. Sotin, of Arkansas, offered a resolution that the Committee on the Repair and Extension of the Levees be requested, in addition to its specific mode of reclaiming lands, to take into consideration any and all other means of accomplishing the object in a simpler, or, with cutoffs, outlets, or increased volumes of water into the channel of the river, etc., in order that the lands in the Valley may be permanently reclaimed from overflow and inundation.

The resolution was referred to the appropriate committee without debate.

Geo. Bussey, of Louisiana, presented a communication from the Board of Trade of Chicago, returning thanks for an invitation to attend the Convention, and expressing sympathy with the objects thereof; also a letter from S. B. Tupper, Chairman of the Charleston Chamber of Commerce.

A paper from Mr. Dilbear, of Louisiana, was presented, and referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Geo. Vandever, from the Committee on Obstructions at the mouth of the River, etc., reported back to the Convention, and suggested a special committee of five on the subject of obstructions and Gulf Harbors.

Mr. Plaskett moved to amend the resolution so as to refer to the consideration by the special committee of the matter of the bar, leaving it to the standing committee.

On motion of Mr. Oberly, the motion adopting the resolution was reconsidered, and the resolution amended accordingly.

The report was then adopted, and the Chair selected to appoint the special committee contemplated.

Mr. Fondisk moved a special committee of five on obstructions to commence at the mouth of the River Lee.

Mr. Marshall, of Mississippi, gave notice that he would introduce a resolution on a plan for levesing the Mississippi and its tributaries.

The following resolution was offered by a Virginia delegate, and submitted to the Committee on Emigration:

Whereas, the nationalism be thoroughly proscribed and indorsed first without agriculture, mechanics and commerce; and whereas, no community can prosper by the building up of interest at the expense of another, therefore,

Resolved, That there exists no antagonism between capital and labor, and that the South-ern States cordially invite both from all quarters.

Gen. Bussey announced that there would be a concert this afternoon, at Odd Fellows' Hall, to which the members were cordially invited.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Tennessee, the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M. in order to give the various committees time to take action up on those subjects before them.

The Chair announced that a lunch would be set in the hall below for the delegates, at 12 M.

Louisiana Items.

AFFAIRS IN PLAQUEMINE PARISH.—The *Iberville Parish* reports the health of Plaquemine as being very good. The levees in the parish, with one or two exceptions, are in good order. The crops have enlarged in appearance. The plant cane is thriving, and the rice and orange crops promise to be bountiful ones.

MR. MARS'S ORANGE CROP.—The orange crop of St. Mary's parish will be heavy this year. The trees are full of young fruit, resembling clusters of grapes.

APPOINTMENTS IN IBERVILLE.—Governor Warmoth has recently made several appointments of parish officers in Iberville, among them those of the parish jurors, a Justice of the Peace, and a Coroner.

ST. LAURENT INDUSTRIAL FAIR.—A meeting of the St. Laurent Industrial Fair Association is to be held in the town of Opelousas on next Saturday, the 29th inst. The citizens of Lafayette parish are also moving in the direction of an enterprise of this nature.

WM. H. Sands, Esq., Radical ex-Mayor of Norfolk, Va., received a grand ovation with a cowhide in the hands of Miss Carter, in that city a few days ago. Sands had been slandering Miss Carter, who is said to be a handsome young lady of irreproachable character.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,761.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Injunction Against the Slaughterhouse Monopoly.—In the Sixth District Court, yesterday, Judge Cooley granted an injunction as prayed for in the following petition of the Butchers' Benevolent Association of the city:

To the Honorable Judge of the Sixth District Court of the Parish of Orleans:

The petition of the Butchers' Benevolent Association of New Orleans, a corporation of this State and domiciliated in New Orleans, shows, That there has existed for more than thirty years past, in the parish aforesaid, and the adjoining parishes, the lawful and necessary trade of butchering domestic animals for the markets of New Orleans and the adjacent parishes, which involved the necessity of collecting, sheltering, feeding, slaughtering the said animals, the preparation of their meat and tissues for market, and the securing of their hides, horns, tallow, soot and other parts for sale or use.

2. Your petitioners further represent that in the parishes aforesaid there are about one thousand persons whose occupation is that of butchering or preparing for market, or for selling in market, and elsewhere, butchers' meat and the incidental operations connected with the said trade, and that the greater part of these persons have their residences and their establishments in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the landing, sheltering, feeding, slaughtering and sale of meat in those parishes and above the lower line of the city of New Orleans, on the east bank and above the depot of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, on the west bank of the Mississippi river, and during all the period aforesaid and previously, and until the commission of the grievances hereafter mentioned, without any statute, ordinance, regulation or enactment from any public authority to the contrary.

3. Your petitioners further represent that in order to facilitate their trade and commerce by the purchase, in large numbers, of cattle for sale for the market, and to combine their capital in the purchase, so that the individual butchers might obtain their stock at a lower price, and that by the reduction of expenses the price of meat might be reduced, and that aid might be extended to such butchers as belonged to the association, in case they have rendered it difficult for your petitioners to make contracts for the prosecution of their lawful trade plainly and have already made large expenditures of their property and diminution in their industry and wages and impaired their business. Your petitioners state that the charter in the title of the said comment is false, misleading and fraudulent, neither in language nor spirit furnishing what was intended in the 114th article of the Constitution of 1864, which was the proper title of the act would have been "An act to create for the benefit of the adventurers named, a monopoly of the business of butchering, employed in providing for, the markets, supplies of animals and butchers' meats and to tax upon the inhabitants of the city of New Orleans, and the community about it, for their benefit, and to subject the labor of all existing butchers to the payment of the adventurers and to exhibit contempt of the Constitution of the United States and State of Louisiana, in their most important provisions, by setting them at nought, and to subject to a certain indigent and beggarly officials in the State Government."

Your petitioners pray that the Crescent City Livestock Landing and Slaughter house Company, as organized, be made defendants and that citations issue to them through their President, F. F. Pratt, and, further, your petitioners pray your Honor to consider the premises and provide to issue a writ of injunction against the said corporation, and directed to them, their agents, attorneys, stockholders and employes; thereby during the pendency of this suit they be restrained from asserting, setting up, maintaining or endeavoring to maintain any exclusive right, prescription or privilege under said act, within the parish aforesaid, and to declare in the said order that all the existing and future arrangements of monopolies, combinations and other profits for landing of animals of any description, and all existing or future arrangements for carrying on the livestock landing and slaughter house business and for the slaughtering, dressing, sale and disposition of butchers' meat are void and operative, and in no wise subject to any prosecution, suit, or other proceeding by the said corporation or any other authority under the said enactment, and that they be enjoined from molesting or disturbing your petitioners or other persons from carrying on their trade as heretofore, and that they be required to desist from all threats, menaces, or declarations that they will molest your petitioners in their trade and business as heretofore. And your petitioners pray that judgment may be rendered against the said corporation, and that for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, for the damages already sustained by your petitioners for the illegal, unjust and vexatious proceedings and prosecutions of the said defendants.

And your petitioners pray for leave to file, if it should become necessary for additional relief by injunctions or otherwise, upon any fresh violation of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of Louisiana, by the defendant, its agents, officers, stockholders and employés. And your petitioners pray for such other and further relief as the facts of their case may demand.

FELLOWS & MILLS,
CLIFTON & LEVY,
CAMPBELL, SPOFFORD & CAMPBELL,
For Plaintiffs.

Let an injunction issue as prayed for on the petitioners giving bonds and security in the sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned as the law requires. W. H. COOLEY,

May 26, 1869.

Another Injunction.—The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter house Company, is enjoined by a writ issued in the exclusive privilege of slaughtering in and for the city, here in the Fifth District Court sued out an injunction against the Butchers' Benevolent Association, who they allege have about to exercise the same privileges. Messrs. F. F. Pratt, President of the Crescent City Company, and Jonas Phillips have signed the bond in the sum of one or two millions of dollars and have commenced erections to carry out their schemes to engross all the trade aforesaid, and have published advertisements and declared in speeches their purpose to maintain all the odious clauses of the bill aforesaid and to sue for fines and penalties for any violations of the same and their purpose to compel all who have landing, pens and slaughter houses and prepare meat for market in the parishes mentioned in the said act, to close them up after the first day of June, and that all vessels from Texas and other States engaged in bringing animals from those States to New Orleans should use their cruelties, contumacious and pay to them their tolls and duties, and that they would persecute with suits, day by day all who, in any manner, resisted the gross, odious and grasping monopoly, which, by corrupt and criminal misapplication of the money in and among the members of the Legislature they had secured, in so far as to have the form and similitude of law. And that some of the more and cloak of this enactment, for their own ones, they purpose to oppress and impoverish labor and men whose lives have been lives of laborers; to burden every citizen with a tax upon their daily food for the satisfaction of the greed of these one pilots, to repel from their places of work and from the property prepared at cost, and effort more than one thousand butchers in these parishes, and to their oppression and injury of your petitioners who belong to the said trade, and are specially injured in manner aforesaid.

2. Your petitioners represent that the guarantee of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States, prohibits the State from abridging the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States, and secures to all protection from State legislation that invades the rights of property, the most valuable of which is the right of liberty in an honest avocation, and the Constitution places under the regulation of Congress, commerce between the States, and prohibits interfering legislation by the States. But this enactment confers upon these adventurers, the sole and exclusive right to carry on a business in large parishes in which your petitioners and hundreds of others are engaged and submits them if the said adventurers shall even permit them to trade, to their domination and control, and to burdens them with charges and impositions for their benefit, and the vessels engaged in the commerce of the United States within their limits are also subject to the imposition of the same band.

3. Your petitioners show that they have real and personal property appropriated to their trade above the lower line of the city of New Orleans, on the Mississippi river, in said parishes, and which is diminished in value by the monopoly amounting to five hundred thousand dollars, and that the butchers belonging to the corporation now complaining in this suit are essentially domiciled in Louisiana, have experience in the trade, and have followed the same in these said parishes up to the time of commencement of this suit. No judicial proceeding has been commenced against them to show that their trade was unlawfully pursued, or that the property applied thereto was injuriously or harmfully employed. But this measure aforesaid was promoted and adopted for the benefit of persons who, for the most part, were never employed as butchers in the parishes aforesaid, who were without property in the same, whose habits and interest in the community were indifferent, and who had no claim upon the hospitality of the State for the vast and unwelcome privilege solicited in the enactment of record.

10 Your petitioners show that the Constitution of Louisiana recognizes the same principles as are contained in the Constitution of the United States: Equality of rights, privilege and immunity is prescribed, labor is emancipated and the power to regulate its price denied. Liberty and property, the pursuit of honorable and just means for promoting happiness, and obtaining comfort, are recognized and proclaimed as fundamental law in the State, and that notwithstanding this, this corporation claims the exorbitant privileges hereafter mentioned, viz:

The sole and exclusive privilege of sending stock landings and slaughterhouses, and the sole and exclusive privilege of scoutboating and carrying on the live stock landing and slaughterhouse business within the limits specified in the said enactment, and which comprehends nearly a majority of the population of the State of Louisiana, and the sole and exclusive privilege of receiving and affording shelter to animals brought to New Orleans for sale and slaughter or to be used for food, and to take valuable portions of the same after slaughter, besides large fees and costs and powers and privileges for collection of costs prejudiced to the company right. Your petitioners aver that the whole scope and object of the said enactment was to create a grinding and oppressive monopoly for the benefit of a body of adventurers and to impose a burdensome tax upon industry and labor for their profit, and that whatever other claims in the act that have reference to health or police are more disguises and colorable pretexts to cover from public gaze the gross features of injustice and oppression contained in the said act; and your petitioners believe and so charge that the said corporation has been organized with a capital of two millions of dollars; *that its stockholders are bona fide Governor of the State, a number of the members of the General Assembly, who participated in its passage and who have found in this a place for their fragrant violations of their public duty and their flagrant violations of the Constitutions of the State and of the Union.*

11. Your petitioners respectfully represent that the grounds aforesaid in said enactment affect the rights of your petitioners in their prosecution of their pursuits. Composed as their corporation is of citizens of the State and possessing domiciliated in the State engaged in the supply of butchering in the parishes mentioned in the enactment, they have obtained stock landings, slaughter-houses, yards, sheds, and other conveniences for the carrying on the trade of slaughtering cattle. They have vested capital which is employed for the collection and disposing of animals in that business. That the enactment has been made so as to place the further erection and employment of those erections, constructions and fixed arrangements under the entire dominion of the corporation enacted as aforesaid.

Within the prohibited limits this corporation have embraced the greater proportion of all such erections, constructions and objects of convenience with the purpose object to destroy them, and they have engrossed the whole trade and business, so as to compel its abandonment by your petitioners, or its prosecution in serfs and vassals and tributaries of these monopolists. The design of the whole act being to speculate upon the necessities, wants, comfort and subsistence of an entire community for their own sordid and selfish profit, and to dominate tyrannically the members of a large trade in the parishes aforesaid.

12 Your petitioners represent that a combination of large number of persons interested to retain such a monopoly as is sought to have been created. Such an act could never have assumed any form resembling a law except by the fraudulent and corrupt appeals to avarice and cupidity of persons in office. Nor could these agents to sustain it except by measures of oppressive pressure of any and all who should connect for their right, and so it is that they have employed attorneys, agents servants and counselors to impress upon your petitioners and others stationed as they are the vast power of the State, viz: Jas. P. Sullivan, J. S. Whitaker, J. S. Walker, Jr., A. Boisdale, Henry C. Dibble, Lewis Banks, E. K. Disney, Boodlert Howell and B. F. Joubert, purporting and pretending to be "The Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans." That said parties have already, through suit instituted in the name of James P. Sullivan, purporting to act as the President of the New Orleans and the Director of the city of New Orleans, under the pretense of the exemption and intention act of 1864, and the joint resolution of April 1867, declared "not the legal Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans, but to be illegally assumed and usurped the rights and office or franchise" to have said Municipal Board forbidden, from doing or performing the duties and functions of the functions thereof" to have themselves and the legal Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans, to be the successors of the present Municipal Board, and to have the right to be "entitled to the possession and custody of all the books, papers, parapherna, moneys and property," now in possession of said Municipal Board.

Your petitioner further avers that the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans are distinct and apart from the free public schools of the State of Louisiana, and that their rights are to be special and exclusive, and that the limits which law is still unrepealed, that the said special legislation with reference to the State schools, approved March 15, 1855, and amended by the act approved by the act of 1869, approved March 16, 1869.

That the city of New Orleans is the legal and just owner and entitled to all the books, papers, parapherna, moneys and property, "including the numerous school-houses situated within the several districts of said city." Your petitioners for a detailed description, that for several years past petitioner has been in the peaceable, public and uninterrupted possession of said property, both real and personal, and that defendants are threatening to disturb said possession, and by claiming title to the same as property belonging to the public schools of the State, have slandered petitioner's title, and are destroying petitioner in the enjoyment thereof, and will continue to do so unless restrained by the equitable writ of injunction.

Wherefore, petitioner prays that James P. Sullivan, J. S. Whitaker, J. S. Walker, A. Stockdale, Henry C. Dibble, Lewis Banks, B. M. Disney, Boodlert Howell, and B. F. Joubert, "the Board of School Directors, be cited to answer this petition; and, the annual tax of five mills be adorned that writs of injunction issue restraining these defendants from further disturbing stock-landing and slaughter house business and for the slaughtering, dressing, sale and disposition of butchers' meat are void and operative, and in no wise subject to any prosecution, suit, or other proceeding by the said corporation or any other authority under the said enactment, and that they be enjoined from molesting or disturbing your petitioners or other persons from carrying on their trade as heretofore, and that they be required to desist from all threats, menaces, or declarations that they will molest petitioners right to conduct their trade and business as heretofore. And your petitioners pray that judgment may be rendered against the said defendants, for the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, for the damages already sustained by your petitioners for the illegal, unjust and vexatious proceedings and prosecutions of the said defendants.

And your petitioners pray for leave to file, if it should become necessary for additional relief by injunctions or otherwise, upon any fresh violation of their rights under the Constitution and laws of the United States and the Constitution of Louisiana, by the defendant, its agents, officers, stockholders and employés. And your petitioners pray for such other and further relief as the facts of their case may demand.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Organization of the Union Pacific Railway.

Decision of Attorney General Hoar Concerning National Banks.

Funeral of Col. Woodruff of Mobile.

Boutwell Persists in His Sales of Gold.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Washington, May 26.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $895,000.

Grant has decreed to Washington.

The Union Pacific Railroad has organized, with Oliver Ames, President, John Duff, Vice President, Jesse H. M. Whitmore, Treasurer. Nearly all the directors are Massachusetts men.

Attorney General Hoar, decides, regarding New York legislation enabling National to become State banks, that it is not within the power of the legislature of New York to modify, add to or diminish the powers, duties or liabilities created in or conferred upon a banking association established under an act of Congress.

J. W. Hooks, colored, has been appointed Judge of the Cape Town Court of Arbitration, established under the treaty for the suppression of the slave trade.

The initial steamer of a line from New York to Rio Janeiro, sailed yesterday.

The arrival of Corbin's bridal party, with the attendant festivities, perplex the Presidential interviewers.

Washington, May 26.—Ex-Mayor Opdyke, of New York, and Boutwell had a consultation to-day. Opdyke presented no argument or proposition, but urged Boutwell to adopt a policy. Boutwell said Opdyke, after consultation, seem to be in accord regarding the proper immediate policy to be adopted. Boutwell also said he thinks Boutwell expressed a determination to persist in selling two millions of gold, and purchasing an equal amount of bonds until the end of June, or until the end of the fiscal year, if he should find it necessary to do so to prevent a panic. He stated that he had received no assurances from the leading Wall street men that they would aid him. Sener, it is stated, picked up a bronzelet and struck Vinet across the shoulders, and Vinet then drew a pistol and fired, the ball entering the left side of the Dexter, as he ran.

Is now subsequently extracted and the wounded man was well enough to return to the shore.

The other account is that Vinet went upstairs with the pistol in his hand, and presented it at Dexter, a gentleman who he was going to whip. Sener picked up a bronze statue and used the weapon out of his hand, and Vinet fired.

He was arrested by the senior clerk of the establishment, where he was taken to the special Officers Dunne and White. The accused was locked up in the Central Station.

Buying Stolen Property.—A man named Will Smith, was examined before Commissioner Becker, charged with having in his possession a lot of cloth stolen from the steamboat Dora on a plantation.

The accused, in his defense, stated he had purchased the goods from two boys in good faith.

The following is the decision of the Recorder: From the evidence elicited in the case, and from the condition of the accused to the officer who made the arrest, I am of the opinion that the goods in question were not bought in good faith, as they were purchased from two boys of no responsibility. I, therefore, feel bound as a committing magistrate to send the accused before the First District Court for the parish of Orleans, under $500 bond.

Shooting on St. Philip Street.—About 9 o'clock this morning a Frenchman, named Louion Lestourn, while on St. Philip street, near the levee, was shot in the back and dangerously wounded by a Spaniard named Francis Loque. Loque was arrested by Officer D. Dupontel and locked up at the Second District Station. The wounded man was examined by Dr. Cooper and sent to the Charity Hospital.

Finally.—Yesterday a report of the Bureau to the City Council, "it has been urged upon us that the improvements on the City Park a call be made the same as the Lake Park, Bayou Bridge by associating his name in connection with and improvements. On this point no one has higher claims than the gentleman of the Bureau benefits conferred on New Orleans by Gen Butler. We regard him as entitled to the high honors which the people and the city authorities; and actuated by these sentiments, we propose, at some future day, not as *Attorney General*, but as *Governor* even on the winner, who belongs to Mr. Butler.

Hy the Cable.—An assassin at Leghorn killed the Austrian Consul and wounded Col Gen. Hale. The assassin was subsequently put to death by revenge. Greenville was the intended victim.

France and Italy have completed arrangements for the exchange of consuls in Tunis.

The French elections have resulted in the return of 195 Government and 26 opposition members, while 45 districts submit ballots.

The Billy Sunshine, by Thornsby, dam Sunbeam, won the Epsom Woodcote stakes.

Rumors of Rumoisier, dam Souvenir, won the Rose stakes.

The betting was 8 to 1 against Myrtle, and 3 to 1 against Sunshine.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 26—afternoon.—Bullions nearly unchanged, in consequence of the Derby. Bonds 79¾. Tallow 48s. 6d.

Frankfort, May 26.—Bonds 85¾ to 85⅞.

Liverpool, May 26—Evening.—Cotton closed unchanged. Sales 1000 bales.

Paris, May 26.—Tres Ordinaires on the spot 1.39½.

Paris, May 26.—The Opposition gain 6 and lose 3 in the 40 new members elected.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 26—evening.—Southern securities quiet. Money active at 7 plump. Sterling 109½. Gold weak at 132¾. Stocks dull, much depression, closed irregular but unsettled.

New York, May 26—evening.—Cotton favors 30½c. Sales 2000 bales. Flour 10 to 15 dollars, sales 1500 bales. Freights firmer cotton by rail 3-32 to ¼.

New York, May 26.—Sub-Treasury balance $79,500,000.

Gold 131¾, 132, 131¾, of '62, 116; of '65, 117¾, do new, 119; of '67 and '68, same, 10 40s 108¾; Louisiana 72¾; Levees 68¾.

New Orleans, May 26.—Cotton dull. Low middlings 30½c. Sales 1000 bales. Receipts 98 bales.

St. Louis, May 26.—River falling.

Chicago, May 26.—Flour $4 75 to $6 75.

Cincinnati, May 26.—Flour $5 to $5 75. Tobacco sales 3,000 bales at $5 60 to $12 50.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, May 26.—River declined 6 inches, Pomeroy two inches night, 10 ft 10 inc.

The Cora Bell, with the Pinkney Butcher's Landing and sank in 8 feet of water. Her cargo will be saved with but little damage. The boat can be raised.

Louisville, May 26.—River falling with 6 feet 2 inches of water in the canal.

Vicksburg, May 26.—Passed up—A. J Salvie and barges at 7 P. M. yesterday, and Comet and barges at 11 A. M. Passed down—Indiana at 3 P. M. yesterday. River falling slowly.

FROM SOUTH AND SOUTH PARK.

Southport Pier, May 26—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80 Wind southeast and fresh.

No arrivals. Sailed steamship Harlan.

[Positions Unknown.]

New York, May 26.—William C. Rosekrans, President of the Atlantic National Bank of Brooklyn, killed by the recent Long Island Railroad disaster, was about a quarter of a million. A run on the bank was checked by personal pledges of the directors.

Paris, May 26.—The Orleanist and Moderate Republican candidates are beaten everywhere. The Radicals carry Paris and Lyons. Gambiaes and Jules Favre are defeated.

The new Dayo Legislatif will be composed almost entirely of Government and Radical members.

Tranquility prevails throughout the country. The Government majority is larger than was expected.

London, May 26.—Volante won the royal Ascot race. Time 7.30.

New York, May 26.—The Quaker City, sailed yesterday for Aspinwall with 1,000 of the Australian emigrants.

Fatal Gunny Explosion.—Hy Wyrander, the young married lady, recently arrived from France, who was injured by the explosion of a gold oil lamp, as reported in the *Bee*, died yesterday of the effects of the injuries at her residence on Ursulines, between Bourbon and Claiborne streets.

The Mississippi Valley Navigation Co.—The Commercial Convention, among other resolutions, yesterday adopted the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of the committee, the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company of the West and South is an enterprise which demands the fostering care and patronage of the people of the Mississippi Valley, having for its object the cheapening of transportation and the promotion of trade and commerce of the nation.

Quarantine Against Havana and Other Ports.—Gov. Warmoth yesterday issued his proclamation quarantining the following ports, on account of Spanish, viz: Havana and other ports have had made its appearance in Havana and other places:

Havana, Matanzas, Remedios, Cardenas and St. Jago; the island of Cuba, Kingston, Port Royal, Montego Bay, Jamaica, Jacmel, Port-au-Prince, St. Domingo; the islands of St. Thomas, Martinique and Guadeloupe; Campeachy in Yucatan; Belize, Honduras; Vera Cruz, Alvarado, Tampico, Matamoros, and Tuspan, in Mexico; San Juan, Nicaragua, Chagres, Aspinwall, and Porto Bello, in Central America; Maracaibo, in Venezuela; Laguayra, Trinidad, Rio de Janeiro, Para, and Cochins, in South America; and Nassau, N. P.

Injunction Against the State School Board.—The following petition, upon which an injunction was granted, was filed in the Fifth District Court:

The petition of the city of New Orleans with respect, represents that under the provisions of an "Act relative to public schools in the city of New Orleans," approved March 14th, 1855, the Common Council established and organized public schools in the several districts of said city; that means were provided for their support; ordinances enacted and rules adopted for the government and management of said schools, for the gratuitous education of the children; that said schools have been up to the present time under the control of said city, and continue under the laws and ordinances creating and regulating the same, unless they be terminately suspended by illegal and violent means, by or through the instigation of certain parties, viz: viz: Jas. P. Sullivan, J. S. Whitaker, J. S. Walker, Jr., A. Boisdale, Henry C. Dibble, Lewis Banks, E. K. Disney, Boodlert Howell and B. F. Joubert, purporting and pretending to be "The Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans." That said parties have already, through suit instituted in the name of James P. Sullivan, purporting to act as the President of the New Orleans, and the Director of the city of New Orleans, under the pretense of the exemption and intention act of 1864, and the joint resolution of April 1867, declared "not the legal Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans, but to be illegally assumed and usurped the rights and office or franchise" to have said Municipal Board forbidden, from doing or performing the duties and functions of the functions thereof" to have themselves and the legal Board of School Directors for the city of New Orleans, to be the successors of the present Municipal Board, and to have the right to be "entitled to the possession and custody of all the books, papers, parapherna, moneys and property," now in possession of said Municipal Board.

Your petitioner further avers that the municipal authorities of the city of New Orleans are distinct and apart from the free public schools of the State of Louisiana, and that their rights are to be special and exclusive, and that the limits which law is still unrepealed, that the said special legislation with reference to the State schools, approved March 15, 1855, and amended by the act approved by the act of 1869, approved March 16, 1869.

That the city of New Orleans is the legal and just owner and entitled to all the books, papers, parapherna, moneys and property, "including the numerous school-houses situated within the several districts of said city." Your petitioners for a detailed description, that for several years past petitioner has been in the peaceable, public and uninterrupted possession of said property, both real and personal, and that defendants are threatening to disturb said possession, and by claiming title to the same as property belonging to the public schools of the State, have slandered petitioner's title, and are destroying petitioner in the enjoyment thereof, and will continue to do so unless restrained by the equitable writ of injunction.

Wherefore, petitioner prays that James P. Sullivan, J. S. Whitaker, J. S. Walker, A. Stockdale, Henry C. Dibble, Lewis Banks, B. M. Disney, Boodlert Howell, and B. F. Joubert, "the Board of School Directors, be cited to answer this petition; and, the annual tax of five mills be adorned that writs of injunction issue restraining these defendants from further disturbing stock-landing and slaughter