THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUOS & EMERY, Publishers,
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; six-monthly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription—$5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements in both editions of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 2, 1869.

TRY GEORGE MOCKS' CIGARS, 185.....Conti street.....185

FOURTEENTH REPORT OF THE JACKSON RAILROAD COMPANY.

We have had, this document upon our table for some time, with the intention of publishing an abstract of its more interesting features, which we now proceed to do. The report is brought down to the 28th of February 1869, the termination of the fiscal year.

The President states that "the road-bed and rolling stock have been much improved since the previous report. No accidents of a serious nature have occurred and the prospects of the company will become brighter as the country recovers from the prostration of business resulting from the war."

Two passenger and two freight trains depart and arrive daily. A sleeping car runs through, to and from Louisville every day. Similar arrangements will be made for the other through routes (Mobile, Ky., and Chattanooga) when ever the same shall be justified by the demands of business. A daily through freight line, to and from Louisville has been established. Tickets have been delivered from this line to ten days from Boston and New York and at an average price for light goods cheaper than per steamer.

The earnings of the road for the year have been:

| | |
|---|---|
| Freight and passengers | $1,144,213 57 |
| Post office service | 20,748 19 |
| | $1,164,926 76 |
| The operating expenses (65 6-10 per cent of earnings) amount to | 759,540 18 |
| Net earnings of the road | $418,921 58 |

The work of finishing the interest coupon debt has gone on during the year—$731,000 in this city and New York and $203,000 in London. There remains to be funded only $117,280. The total indebtedness of the Company—funded and bonded—is set down at $1,628,000 which the President says can be readily managed. The floating debt has been reduced during the year in the amount of $73,879 51, and this notwithstanding the large expenditures made for repairs to the road and rolling stock.

"The question of the extension of the road northward (Canton) the President says, has received a large share of the attention of the Board during the past year, both on account of the charter obligations and the intrinsic merits of the enterprise. The road was invested north of Canton $541,000 which is at present unproductive and even deteriorating from the action of the weather. The earnest desire of the citizens of that section of the country through which this extension would pass, to see this road built, and their frequent and hearty co-operation, together with the increased general prosperity of the South, seem to render immediate action advisable.

"Upon examining the question, the many advantages of making Decatur the objective point, rather than Chickasaw Bluff, on the Tennessee River, were self apparent. Decatur is closely approximate to air line through to Washington and the eastern seaboard, and is the terminus of the Nashville road, with a bridge already built across the Tennessee River. Under the advice, therefore, of the Board, I have caused a preliminary survey to be made by a competent civil engineer, of the line from Aberdeen to Decatur, with very favorable results. Upon examining the financial question involved, it is found that the entire line of 242 5-12 miles, it was found that the value of the stock of the company offered almost insuperable obstacles to obtaining the subscription of land, labor and money, otherwise freely tendered along the proposed line. The board disposed of our friends hesitated before paying $25 for a stock that is worth but $6 or $7 in open market. It was, therefore, decided that an independent organization should be organized under the style of the "Decatur Branch Railroad," under the influence and auspices of the road, to undertake this work, and to which the road would subscribe the amount already invested in earth work, graduation, &c., north of Canton, as well as such assistance as could be afforded in the shape of transportation, &c. A bill was prepared for the last session of the Legislature of Louisiana, that the plan should have some form of consistence, which act will subsequently have to be confirmed and ratified by the Legislatures of Mississippi and Alabama. And a resolution has been prepared, which is submitted herewith for your consideration, by which you authorize the Board of Directors to subscribe to the "Decatur Branch," in the name of the Company, when the work shall have been done.

"The resolution authorizes the subscription of the amount of the present value of the work done, north of Canton to the Decatur Branch.

"The cost of the extension from Canton to Aberdeen (122¾ miles) is roughly estimated by the Engineer, Major H. T. Green, in charge of the survey, at about $2,760,000, and from Aberdeen to Decatur (119¾ miles) at about $2,240,000, or about $6,000,000 for the whole distance.

"The decrease in the receipts of the Company as compared with previous years, is accounted for by causes which it is hoped are only temporary. Col. Williams the efficient Superintendent of the road, attributes it to a great extent to the reductions made in the passenger and freight tariffs, with the object of benefitting the patrons of the road and to meet the demands of commerce. The Directors anticipated an increase in the amount of business which would prove an equivalent for the reduction, but their anticipations have not been realized.

"The Board of Directors have spared no efforts to stimulate trade and settlements along the road, says the President.

"It should be observed, also, that to encourage settlement on the road, commutation tickets at 2 cents per mile were furnished to heads of families in business in New Orleans whose families reside along the line, and at 3 cents per mile to any applicant who desired to purchase an intermediate ticket. This rate was established in 1867, and in July, 1868, from its trial for five years from that time, were allowed to heads of families locating on the road and putting up a residence, with at least $1000. Moreover to encourage the establishment of gardens and cultivation of soil along the road, grass and other manures were transported at actual cost.

"The President appears to his report that of Messrs Pohlen and Weller, Masters in Chancery, who had been appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States to examine and report upon the management and condition of the affairs of the Company. This report made on the Court was expeditiously favorable to the Company and enabled them to resist the attempt of Mr. D. D. Withers, one of their first friends, to have their property and affairs placed in the hands of a Receiver of the Court. This election has been paid since the report was prepared, and all other creditors holding bonds or coupons have been settled with, the Company are now free from litigation. For the present excellent condition of the Company's affairs, the stockholders are indebted to the forbearance of the bondholders and the energy of the President and officers of the Company. This testimony to their capacity and fidelity in the management of this large trust is borne by the Masters in Chancery above referred to.

"The General Superintendent, Mr. Williams, is pre-eminently qualified for the position which he occupies, and the President and Directors are laboring earnestly for the permanent success of the work."

Considering all the disadvantages under which the company have had to labor, the stockholders have reason to congratulate themselves that their affairs are in so satisfactory a condition, and that they have been able to save their property from the grasp of rapacious creditors. It is by no means problematical that future reports will exhibit a gradual but decided improvement, especially should the extension of the line be constructed.

In our editorial article of yesterday's issue, touching the city finances, we have credited solely to Alderman Logan for the opposition offered in the Assistant Board of Aldermen on Tuesday night last to the scheme for the payment of the Metropolitan Police reported by the Finance Committee. This credit should have been given to Assistant Alderman Sam Barnes, representing the Sixth Ward, Second District, who on a more careful examination of the proceedings of the Board, we find was the principal opponent of the scheme. Alderman Logan's name happened to appear first in our report by making alphabetical, which will account for the mention of his name in our comments of yesterday. Our object was to show who were the opponents of the measure, that to set forth the fact that opposition had been made and the reasons therefor. Our report of the proceedings of the Council, in our Wednesday's issue gives credit to the members for the various parts they took. We are always ready to do justice in our comments upon the action of public officers and others in our columns, and we always strive to avoid the ire of Alderman Barnes' protégé against the measure alluded to. We are prepared to offer to the Board any measure of his own for the relief of the City Treasury, if something must be done.

PUBLIC [illegible] Mr. Dick, the Deputy Sheriff, was called upon the stand, and testified that the civil Sheriff had made no limit of jurors, and that the jurors in the present case were drawn from the box in the hands of the Criminal Sheriff.

Mr O'Neil, a Deputy Sheriff, said he made the drawing from a box which was used at the time by the Criminal Sheriff in drawing a jury.

After further testimony and argument the exceptions were overruled and the case fixed for hearing on its merits this morning.

Messrs Hermsdorf and Cotton appeared for the new city municipal, and Thomas and Wendel rides for the opponents of the Governor.

*The Slaughter-house Controversy.*—Yesterday in the Fifth District Court came up the rule taken by counsel for the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company against Dr. Jonas Lynch, a member of the Butcher's Benevolent Association, to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt of this court, in signing a bond in the Seventh District Court on an injunction in the latter against the Slaughter-house Company, after having been enjoined by the Fifth District Court from interfering with said company. Messrs. Cotton and Fellowes for Mr. Rush, and Messrs Wm. Hunt and C. Houston for the Company.

Judge Cotton stated that his client was perfectly willing to withdraw from the bond if the court considered the signing of it a contempt. Mr Rush, he stated, had no intention of acting in contempt of the orders of the bench.

Judge Lea[illegible] said the defendant was unquestionably in contempt and the results were the same whether intended by direct or indirect act. He therefore sentenced Mr Rush to 24 hours confinement in the Parish Prison.

*The Sugar Frauds.*—So far as has transpired, these frauds, to which we have previously alluded, amount to about $500,000, but it is suspected that the total will be found to be the amount of another half million of dollars, inasmuch as the interests of the Government to a large amount of revenue charges, and the probability of confiscation of all the sugars seized.

The investigation will be continued in the U. S. Court as soon as Collector Casey can properly classify and estimate the goods alleged to have been fraudulently imported. The parties involved are noted smugglers of the Customhouse, previously suspected of similar transactions—two gangers and weighers, and a well known firm doing business both in this city and Havana. Able counsel have been engaged in anticipation of a suit by libel.

*Court Items.*—The rule against State Auditor Wickliffe for contempt came up for trial yesterday in the Fifth District Court, and was dismissed, Judge Leaumont holding that the action was premature as the delay allowed for appeal had not expired.

In this court the motion of H. J. Leary, City Attorney, asking for a new trial in the case of Robt. R. Smith vs. the City of New Orleans, a suit to recover the fees of a large amount of city money for which defendant refuses to take city bonds, has been continued till the first Monday in the November term of court.

*Charity Hospital.*—Report for the month of June: Admissions, 436; discharges, 319; deaths, 49; remaining, 566.

*Acquittal of Arthur Guerin.*—The jury in the case of Arthur Guerin, tried for killing officer Dave Hennessey, under circumstances which were very fully reported by us at the time, yesterday returned an unqualified verdict of acquittal, after having retired only about five minutes after the case was submitted about 5 o'clock, and the usual charge of Judge Abell in such cases. The case was conducted by District Attorney Lazenburg for the State, and Messrs. Castellanos and Dronet for the accused.

*A Alleged Outrage.*—Celestine Germain, a young woman, residing at 341 Julia street, makes affidavit before Recorder Becker that on Wednesday evening last she was indecent (how she did not say) to take a ride in cab No. 30 with a man named Michael McGrane, who, in company with two others, dragged her out of the cab and outraged her person, some distance out from the city near the shell road. McGrane was arrested by officer Riley, and held for examination.

*St. Charles Theatre*—Manager Pike writes that he has engaged for the closing season Lotta, Barney Williams and wife, and the Lydia Thompson Burlesque Troupe.

*Stabbing.*—Alexander Cornell was stabbed in the back and dangerously wounded in a difficulty which he had with a man named John Gray. Cornell was taken to the Hospital and Gray arrested. The dispute was about wages.

*Handsome Bank Dividends.*—The Bank of New Orleans, of which Mr. Charles Cavaroc is President, has just declared a dividend of eight per cent, free of Government tax, in favor of its stockholders, after retaining a reserve fund of over $30,000 from the aggregate net profits.

The Bank of America has declared the handsome dividend of fifteen per cent, or $15 per share, from the profits of the past six months. The bank, moreover, has added $8 per share to its reserve fund. The previous semi-annual dividend was 12 per cent, making the total amount dividend to stockholders for the year 27 per cent.

*The Steamer Robt. E. Lee*—The Lee passed Cairo at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening, being only three days and eleven hours out from New Orleans, and having made forty six landings. She had 195 passengers to Cairo.

*The Congressional Investigation Committee.*—The evidence taken before the commission which has been so long in session in this city investigating the late Congressional election in this State, will close probably in a few days. It will cover over 7000 pages of foolscap paper.

*Burglary.*—A small sum of money, some surgical instruments and other articles were stolen from the residence of Dr. Hall, on Dorgenois street, near Esplanade, early Thursday morning.

*Large Sale of Flour.*—The firm of Glover & Glenthal, Western produce merchants, has just completed a sale of 20,000 barrels of flour, the largest of the kind made in this city since the war. Three vessels have been loaded with it for transportation to Liverpool.

*Recorder Gastinel's Court*—In the absence of Recorder Gastinel, Recorder Becker presided, yesterday.

The only case worth noticing was that of a gentleman who having recently come into possession of considerable money got upon a frolic Wednesday night. He was sentenced to go to prison, but managed to get off. The Recorder intimated that he might be crazy, but the gentleman rationally combatted that absurdity by telling the Recorder that he was not a doctor to determine such questions.

### Washington Items.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

ARRIVAL OF EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON IN WASHINGTON—HIS OPINIONS OF PRESIDENT GRANT AND THE ADMINISTRATION—BITTER COMMENTS UPON GEN. GRANT—GLOOMY VIEW OF AFFAIRS.

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 he expects to be present at the commencement of Georgetown College on Tuesday next, his son being a pupil at that institution.

Your correspondent sought an interview with the ex-President and found him in good health and spirits, and willing to talk freely on everything political and other topics. He still feels very bitterly towards President Grant. When asked his opinion of the President and the administration he replied very frankly and emphatically: "You know what my opinion was in the past, and I have not changed in the conduct of the administration to induce me to change that opinion." He then spoke of the President in the most contemptuous terms, characterizing him as a monotony, as wanting in physical and intellectual power, and declared that he was a man without mind, without or a policy, and therefore not to be trusted.

He reviewed some of the past acts of his own administration, especially those with which Gen. Grant, as a military officer was connected. He said he knew Grant thoroughly, and had on more than one occasion read him through and through, and was satisfied that he was without substance or opinions of his own. He then spoke of Cabinet members from whom the President had been the recipient of presents.

He thought it a most humiliating spectacle the President of the United States should permit himself to be placed under such obligations to his constitutional advisers. He then spoke at length the controversy between himself and Gen. Grant and reviewed the charge of prevarication on the part of the latter. Upon this subject Mr. Johnson said he had no hope of the present administration. He took a most discouraging view of public affairs generally, and entertained the most serious apprehensions of the result.

### The Lancet.

A CORRECT DIVISION OF A CONTESTED PROPERTY.

The following notice of a valedictory lecture of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Dr. J. P. Yandell, Jr., is from the London Lancet for May 8th. We find it in the *Western Journal of Medicine* for June, and we are sure it will be read with pleasure by many of our readers.

We have received a pamphlet entitled "Commencement Exercises of the University of Louisville, Medical Department, containing addresses by W. C. Mazzi, A. M., Prof. Lunsford P. Yandell, Jr. As the latter author made a very favorable impression upon us when we had the pleasure of meeting him in London, we turned to his pamphlet with some curiosity. We were at first pleased, as one of the discourses of the "Commencement Exercises" is a valedictory address to students, and we thought that relations, our cousins to give some advice to our fellow-educated doctors assembled on the occasion when the new comers begin their studies. Reading from the second discourse, entitled Dr. Yandell's address—though the language is on the side of the Atlantic seems quaint—the custom is not bad. Our own introductory lectures have, on the contrary the defect that they are addressed to students just beginning their office, whilst the hearers are but embryo doctors. A feature of this pamphlet, rather unusual with us, is the speech of one of the newly made physicians, full of hope for the future, and bearing with praise of the professors, the same in high flown, and approaches bombast. Dr Yandell, however, does not conceal from his hearers the shortcomings and the dark sides of our profession. But we have rewards, also, and the author says "In truth, you may very confidently judge of the civilization of a country by the estimation in which medical men are held in it. The worthy representative of the noblest people on this planet Queen Victoria, delights to honor the conspicuously worthy members of our profession in her kingdom. And that wonderful man, the third in name, but hardly second in point of wisdom, the peerless-minded Emperor of the French, is scarcely behind the good Queen of England in rewarding medical merit. The author is very full and explicit on the "duties and qualities of the good physician." Here he says: "Never tell your wives, or your patients, nor your patients' secrets to your wives." On the subject of cleanliness Dr Yandell remarks: "The healthiest people in the world, and the longest-lived I believe, are the English of the higher classes and beyond all, paradoxicly, they are the most cleanly." He insists on the necessity of pure air and good cooking, and with reference to the latter the author has some very bold outspoken "Bad cooking, which spoils food, however good in itself, is the cause, I strongly suspect, of half the sins of the world and of quite three fourths of the misery in it felicity. If I had the training of a girl, I should charge and beseech her, above all things, to be amiable and unselfish, and a good cook. There is little doubt in my mind that the bad biscuits of America are in a great measure to blame for the number of homicides which render our country a byword among the nations. Bad bread breeds battle, murder, and sudden death. Bad cooking probably killed more Confederate soldiers than the bullets of the enemy. I am not sure that our Legislature ought not to pass laws making bad cooking, if not actually punishable as a felony, and if on the part of a wife, unquestionable ground for divorce. This is certainly a savory bit, and will frighten any persuasive intending a trip to Kentucky. But Dr. Yandell is in sober earnest when he speaks of the art of "giving advice" on the "duties of physicians and patients," and on "the bearing of doctors toward one another." We wish the Professor and his University much success.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Ex-President Johnson Serenaded at the Metropolital Hotel.

Statement of the Public Debt.

Public Reception of Mr. Seward at Sacramento, Cal.

East Filibuster Tugboat Captured.

Radical Convention at Jackson, Miss.

### FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $844,000.

The debt statement shows a decrease of six teen and a half millions.

Total coin interest due to day $31,000,000.

Treasury receipts for the past 48 hours amount to $6,000,000, which unexpectedly swell the decrease of the debt.

Debt bearing coin interest, $2,200,000,000 currency interest $66,000,000, bearing no interest $418,500,000. Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity $5,000,000.

Coin in the Treasury $79,750,000. Coin certificates in the Treasury $30,500,000. Currency $37,000,000.

The Secretary of the Treasury directs the Assistant Treasurer at New York to purchase not exceeding $5,000,000 worth of bonds on Saturday next, to be held by the Treasury Department subject to the future action of Congress.

*Washington, July 1.*—Among the Cubans captured from the expedition are Ignacio T. Alfaro, member of the Cuban Republican Junta, Dr Bussara, Secretary to the Junta, the sons of Aguiers, Secretary of War, and of Eduardo Agramonte, Minister of Interior, and Major Gen. Edardo Del Carlejo, who was ordered to execution by Gen Concha in 1867 for his connection with the Lopez expedition, but reprieved while his head was actually in the garrotte. Oscar Pinto, who was, and Ramon Pinto was garroted by the Spaniards, Ricardo Ponce de Leon, whose father was Lieutenant General in the Spanish service, and who himself had served four years honorably on the Federal side in the late war.

There are but a few of the prominent Cubans who accompanied the expedition, many of whom are millionaires in their own country but whose names are withheld for prudential reasons, their friends and families living within the Spanish lines. The Cubans to the number of about 100 were all on board the Hiram M. Cook.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Andrew Johnson was serenaded to night and addressed an immense and enthusiastic crowd from the verandah of the Metropolitan Hotel.

*Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1.*—An explosion occurred at Dupontz powder mills, to day killing two.

### MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*Gettysburg, Pa., June 1.*—No funerals crowd in attendance to-day. The ceremonies proceeded according to the programme.

*New York, July 1.*—Among the Cubans captured and captured are parties hailed to keep the peace in bonds aggregating $75,000. Colt, Hunt and a large number are still missing.

The paper covers the impression that the entire expedition has failed. Among the American officers captured were Col. Byron and Keate, Majors O'Leary and Courtney, and Captains F. O'Neil, Wm H. Lindsay, Emmet, McCue, Simonson, Kearns, Gibbons, Tom Masterton, Dixon, Hoar, Harris, and several others, all of whom had acquired reputations as brave officers in our late war.

*Liverpool*, July 1—Sickles sailed for Europe today.

*San Francisco*, July 1—Sacramento City received toward with a salute of 50 guns, and huge firing. Both parties participated in the reception.

The Democratic Convention passed resolutions denouncing the 15th Amendment.

*New York*, July 1—The revenue cutter Mahoney yesterday afternoon captured the last filibuster tug boat, Cheve, with 75 men besides the schooners Fanny and Union, with rifles, sabres, field pieces and ammunition. All the vessels are now at the Brooklyn navy yard.

*New York*, July 1—The Alaska brings April mail dates to the 23d and $67,000 in gold.

The Colombian Congress adjourned after declining to ratify the American and British treaties for an inter Oceanic Canal.

Two thousand laborers are employed on the inter Oceanic Railroad.

The Chilian President accepts the mediation of the United States between Chili and Spain.

A large meeting of Chilean and Peruvian citizens at Lima adopted resolutions urging the Peruvian government to send a monitor to aid the Cubans.

Yellow fever is rapidly disappearing from Peru.

The Costa Rica Congress confirmed the contract with Americans for an inter Oceanic Railroad from Limon to the Gulf of Tonjas.

The Assistant Treasurer paid out to-day $1,500,000 in coin.

*London*, July 1—The Radical Republicans met to day. A Barwell, of Vicksburg, Presented and K. J. Copland, Secretary. A committee on resolutions and platform was appointed. Nothing definite yet done.

Senator Robinson, of South Carolina, was present. Gen. Ames, commanding the Fourth Military District was on the floor and received the Convention of his hearty approval and unconditional support.

*Memphis*, July 1—Judge B. C. Lytton, a distinguished jurist of Arkansas, is dead.

*Newfoundland*, July 1—Thermometer 90 in the shade at Colchester.

*Memphis*, July 1—Mercury 90 at noon. River stationary. Passed up—Nick Longworth.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Madrid*, July 1—The Cortes rejected the bill introduce the City of Cuba.

*London*, July 1—Evening—Bullion in the Bank of England £185,000.

*London*, July 1—The Lord Mayor gave a banquet to Minister Gladstone to day, at which the latter spoke and said that though great pains had been bestowed upon the disestablishment bill, no doubt it still had many defects. The Premier concluded: "We shall be gratified for every improvement and all changes shall be respectfully considered subject to the position in which we stand to words spoken and judges given, and to the commission we have received. We tendered the terms of the covenant when in opposition and shall not forget them when in power."

### FOREIGN MARKETS.

*Liverpool*, July 1—Evening—Cotton a shade firmer. Middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer. Naval stores dull. Other markets unchanged.

### DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, July 1—Cotton active but firm; middling uplands 34½c. Sales 2,900 bales. Flour, Wheat and Corn firm at noons advance. Pork lower, new mess $32 to $32 25, old $31 75. Lard lower, prime steam 16½c. Whisky easier, bulk 19c, in bond 20c. Rice quiet. Groceries dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights firmer.

*New York*, July 1—Evening—Southern securities quiet. Money closed at 7, with ¾ to ¾ commission. Sterling 109½. Gold 136½. Stocks weaker and unsettled. Government lower but steady—5-20s of '62, 121¾; of '64, 117; of '65, 118, do. new 115½; of '67 and '68, 115¾. 10-40s 108¾.

*Mobile*, July 1—Cotton closed quiet. Demand limited, low middling 31c; sales 250 bales; receipts 36 bales.

*Memphis*, July 1—Cotton quiet and firm. Low middlings 31½ to 32c. Receipts 12 bales; exports 94 bales.

*Cincinnati*, July 1—Family Flour $5 65 to $6. Corn 70 to 72c. Oats 60 to 66c. Whisky 92c. Pork $32 50. Bulk shoulders held 19½c; clear rib sides 20½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 19c.

*St. Louis*, July 1—Flour $4 75 to $5 25. Wheat $1 30 to $1 32. Corn 65c. Oats 42 to 70c. Rye $1. Whisky 91c. Louisiana Sugar 12 to 14c. Molasses 50 to 75c. Pork $33 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard nominal.

*Chicago*, July 1—Flour $5 25 to $6 25. Wheat $1 21 to $1 21½. Corn 66½ to 67½c. Oats 63 to 63½c. Rye $1 01. Barley $1 40. Highwines 92½c. Molasses 55c to $1. Sugar 13½ to 14½c. Pork $33 12½ to $33 50. Lard 19c. Bulk shoulders 19½c.

*Louisville*, July 1—Superfine Flour $5 25 Corn 65c. Oats 60c. Prime Sugar 14½c. Molasses 75 to 85c. Tobacco—sales 219 hhds at $5 10 to $10 25. Pork $33. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 18½; clear sides 18½c. Hams 19½c. Lard 19½c. Highwines 92c.

### RIVER NEWS.

*Yiddsurp*, July 1—Passed up—Frank Pargoud at 5 p. m. Down—Mohawk and barges at 5 p. m. River falling slowly.

### FROM PARS-A-LOUTHE.

*Passe à l'Outre*, July 1—Evening.—Went to sea—bark Dessah, brig Essex and schooner Ad-Bison Gilbert.

Arrived outside the bar—Ship Celedonia, from Havre, Ship Tranquebar still on the bar, outward bound.

### FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, July 1, 6 p. m.—Barometer 29.90. Weather calm.

Arrived—Schooner Cecelia, Montgomery, 7 days from Rustan, fruit to J. Machoca.

Sailed at 5 p. m.—Steamship Agnes. Ship Victoria still outside at anchor. High tide at 11.45 this A. M. The best water found on the bar this morning was 17 feet.

*St. Louis*, July 1.—River boiming.

*Louisville*, July 1.—River falling, with 6 feet 6 inches of water in the canal.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Havana*, June 30.—The Opotocock arrived today and returns to Key West to-night.

*Brest*, June 30.—This morning, at 9 o'clock, Greenwich time, the Great Eastern telegraphed to us, "We are going to cut the cable and buoy." No signals have been received since. The first sign of something wrong in the electrical condition of the cable occurred this morning, but nothing of a definite character. Electricians see no reason for alarm. Delay is the only inconvenience.

*Baltimore*, July 1.—Judge Giles, of the Federal Court, decides that the steamer Ocda is liable to confiscation for smuggling cigars from Havana. The defendants have appealed.

*London*, July 1—Noon—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 80¾. Sugar, on the spot, firmer; afloat, steady.

*Liverpool*, July 1—Noon.—Cotton a shade firmer, middling uplands 12¾; to 12¾d, middling Orleans 12¾ to 12¾d. Sales 12,000 bales. Corn, old, 29s; new, 27s. Other markets unchanged.

*Liverpool*, July 1—Afternoon—Red wheat 8s 6d to 10s.

*Havre*, July 1—Cotton firm, but not higher.

*Washington*, July 1—The three Cuban crafts captured in New York harbor contained only 150 men. The main expedition is undoubtedly far at sea.

The police have advices of the departure of a schooner with a lot of horses on board. The horses will probably perish for the want of the hay aboard of the captured vessel, Catherine Whiting.

British Minister Thornton and Spanish Minister Roberts have been in consultation.

Banks, after consulting the Cubans here, visited the President and Rawlins. Banks says the Cubans will obtain early independence, and the government will declare them belligerents before many weeks.

Bishop Wilmer visited Grant to day.

*New York*, July 1—Yesterday's *Express* has the following regarding the money panic:

"It has leaked out to-day that about $5,000,000 in greenbacks is locked up by parties manipulating the money market to effect panic prices generally. The present distress in the money market could never have been reached at this season of the year but for the remarkable assistance from the Treasury Department.

"Wall street has locked up four millions and Boutwell has locked up nearly thirty millions."

*New York*, July 1—Noon—Stocks strong. Money easy, 7 with ½ commission. Sterling 109½. Gold 136½ @ 136¾. 5-20s of '62 121¾. Louisiana, old, 72. Lavens 57½.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION—*London*, June 30.—An abstract treaty was laid on the table. It is rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr Motley was presented by Lord Clarendon. The report states that in the communication, Mr Motley informs Lord Clarendon that a resolution of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama Claims treaty, and represents that the grounds for its rejection were insufficiency of reparation, and that the treaty was a full settlement of all differences between the two countries, intimates that the Administration agrees with the Senate's decision to ratify the treaty; says he is instructed to express the earnest desire of his well led government that it may be a friendly removal of matters in difference by a treaty which will do justice to all parties, leaving no question open for future consideration. He also informs the Government that it is prepared, under with liberality any proposition for Mr Motley's government may make for a full settlement of any international question at issue in the case of individual citizens growing out of the action of either party subsequent during the late war.

GEN GRANT NOT FEELING SPEECH—The Boston correspondent of the New York *Times* thus relates an incident of General Grant's visit, which occurred on Wednesday:

At half the President's party accorded by more distinguished, and introduced by the Hon S. H. Rice. What the Governor said, and what Grant said, the telegraph has told you but one half has been found. Rice said he could have knocked him down with a feather. Every word was spoken as though like a sweden curb. It had been drawn with great difficulty and was received with a low murmur. It was a voice as to be unintelligible except to the illuminated. Finally, the President faltered and stuck. It was no use. He could not make a speech.

The Clinton *Patriot* states the crops in East Feliciana are in fine condition and promise an abundant yield.

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, 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 All paper secured by warehouse receipts or other collateral, or business paper without collateral are quoted at 10 to 11 per cent per annum, and good and second grade at 12 to 15 per cent per month. Mississippi Bonds are quoted at 75 for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second grade.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Bank of New Orleans this morning, they declared a dividend of 8 per cent, free of tax, from the profits of the past six months. The Bank of Stockholders, on and after the 5th instant. In addition to this they have carried to their reserve fund a fraction over five per cent. The total profits of this institution for the past six months, amount to $79,221 31 or little more than 13 per cent.

The Southern Bank declared a dividend yesterday of 8 per cent, free of tax, payable on the 15th inst. The previous annual dividend was four per cent, declared on the 2d of January last.

We notice also that the New Orleans Gas Company declared a dividend on the 29th ult of $6 per share, from the profits of the previous six months, payable on and after the 5th inst.

Gold opened at 136¾ to 136⅞ against 136¾ at New York, and, after a limited business, closed at 136¾ to 136⅞. The sales included $1,000 $2,000 and $10,000 at 136¾, $5,000, $9,000, $40,000 and $10,000 at 137¼, and $10,000 at 137. Nothing reported in Silver. There was some inquiry for Mexican dollars at 3 per cent premium in gold, but the small supply in demand at the prevailing rate, in anticipation of notice We quote American half dollars nominal at 130¾ to 131, and Mexican dollars at 3 to 3½ per cent premium in gold.

Duty was collected, business was done in Foreign Exchange during the early part of the day. Rates were stiffer in agreement with the advance in gold at New York, but the market closed weak in consequence of a partial loss of the improvement. The sales yesterday included £15,000 bill of Exchange on London at 110¾; £16,000 A1 bill of lading at 150, and £3,380 bank at 151¼. In France 5000 bankers sight at 5.7½ francs. Bills on the United States ranged nominally at 149¾ to 149¾ for bill of lading and documents, 151 for bank, and francs 5.80 to 5.77½ for commercial, and 5.76½ to — for bank.

Domestic Exchange is without any material variation. The sales continue to be made in New York at ¼ per cent premium, and the sales include $15,000 and $10,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ per cent premium, $15,000, $15,000 and $10,000 New York commercial and $155,000 commercial and bank, mostly bank, at ¾ and $1000 ten days sight on St. Louis at ¼ discount.

The sales of Stocks included 50 shares Canal Bank at — 100 do at $50, and 10 do at $50 50; and 100 shares Crescent City Bank at $19.

In Warrants the only sales reported is $5000 Metropolitan Police at the advanced rate of 81.

We did not learn of any transactions in the Treasury notes. The dealers rates were 90¼ per cent discount buying, and 95¼ to 95¾ selling.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 1, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 140 bales. Quotations nominally unchanged. Low ordinary at 25½c; ordinary at 27½ to 28½c; good ordinary at 29½ to 30½c; low middling at 31½ to 31¾c and middling at 32¾ to 33½c.

The market opened with a limited demand, the inquiry being confined to one or three parties who were looking around for small lots to complete unfinished orders, and notwithstanding that factors in many instances evinced a willingness to accept lower quotations, quotations generally throughout the day, resulting in the limited business noted above. We have repeated our quotations of yesterday more as matter for reference than from any idea that they belong sufficient to serve as a basis for any change, but it may be proper to add that there is very little, if any, low middling or middling to be had, under 31½c for the former, and 32½c for the latter. In fact, we heard of a small lot of middling having brought a fraction above the latter figure. The sales yesterday included 318 bales, not reported until to-day, making a total of 1268 bales instead of 950.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales | 3 904 |
| Arrived since last statement | 497 |
| Arrived previously | 221,077 |
| Additional bales from year's samples, weight, 364 | 1 |
| | 225,479 |
| Cleared to-day | 100 |
| Cleared previously | 225,379 |
| | 100 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | 14,011 |

Receipts proper since Friday evening 775 bales, against 982 corresponding time last week.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There was no movement of any consequence in either Louisiana Sugar or Molasses, but prices are nominally unchanged. In Cuba Molasses we note a sale of a cargo of 310 hhds on private terms; another cargo was in treaty. It is quoted at 45 to 52½c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamers Thompson Dean and Kelsey and barges, from St. Louis, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We note a much better feeling in the market generally to day, and with a good demand prices are decidedly firmer. The sales embrace the unusually large amount of 25,000 bbls, of which 20,000 bbls double extra to fire-fine and on the way here, taken by one party for England, on private terms, 100 superfine on the spot at $5 62½; 100 do at $5 75; 900 double extra at $5 90; 300 do at $5 95; 150, 50, 150, 250 and 1000 double extra at $6 50 do 100 and 300 do in merits at $6 12½; 50 and 170 treble extra at $6 25; 400 do in merits at $6 25; 50 and 100 treble extra at $6 30; 100 choice extra at $7 50; 150, 50 do at $7 50; 30 and 100 do at $7 75; 100 do at $8; 100 and 75 at $9; 900 do in merits at $6 90; 200 do at $6 95; 50 treble extra at $6 30; 100 choice extra at $8, and 100 at $8 25 per bbl.

CORN—The supply is light and prices are very firm. About 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 mixed at 65c, 800 white and yellow mixed at 66c, 600 white mixed and 100 white at 67; 100 and 100 white at $1 05 per bushel.

BRAN—The market is very firm, and there were sales of 300 sacks at $1 07½, 125 and 115 at $1 10 per 100 lb.

OATS—Are in much better demand and prices have advanced. About 1100 sacks were sold to day, of which 400 at 72c, 50, 100 and 200 at 73c, 140 at 74c, and 250 at 75c per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair demand, and prices are firm. Yesterday, not reported, 225 bales choice sold at $25. To-day 500 bales were sold, of which 100 New York at $23, 75 prime Western at $26, and 275 at $29 per ton.

PORK—Only a retail business doing, at $33 25 to 35 50 per bbl for mess.

DRY SALT MEAT—There is very little here. Shoulders are held in first hands at 14½c per lb. They are retailing at 15c.

BACON—The principal sales to day are confined to 4 casks shoulders at 14½c, and 5 tierces sugar cured hams at 22½c per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 14¾ to 15½c; clear rib sides at 18¾c; clear sides 18¾c; sugar-cured hams at 21 to 22½c per lb.

LARD—A lot of 82 kegs and one of 50 refined sold at 19c per lb. The market is quiet, but firm, at 19¼ to 21c, kegs at 20 to 22c per lb.

CORN MEAL—The market is quiet. 65 bbls kiln dried sold at $4 25 and 50 at $4 20 per bbl.

WHISKEY—Choice Western rectified is held at $1 and Louisiana at 95c per gallon. 25 bbls common Western sold at 93c per gallon.

STARCH—250 boxes first quality Western sold at 6¾c per lb.

VINEGAR—25 bbls Wooster cider Vinegar sold at 19c per gallon.

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