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TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1870.

The New Orleans Bee.

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ADDRESS OF THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY OF LOUISIANA.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Louisiana:

In view of the Convention to be held in New Orleans on the second Monday of September next, and the great interest involved in the election in November, the Democratic State Central committee deem it incumbent on them to set forth to the people the political condition of the State, and to call earnestly upon every Conservative voter to aid in redeeming it from the hands of the corrupt men who have ruled it since 1867.

The hour is auspicious; the future is full of promise. We have but to unite, organize and march to victory. Other States have set us the example. North, South, East and West the follies and crimes of the Radical party have not only awakened the people to a sense of danger, but filled their hearts with the spirit of retributive justice towards those who have made merchandise of their loyalty, and betrayed their trust. Dishonesty and incompetency have controlled and perverted national affairs until those words have become but convertible terms of the very name of the Republican party. Oregon has responded to Connecticut, and New York has spoken through a victory of more than 80,000 majority, not that Radicalism must be, but is, overthrown.

Whilst it is not our purpose to dwell upon national politics, it may be well to note the unmistakable evidences of dissatisfaction manifested in every section against the present Federal Administration. To the people of the United States centralization is synonymous with despotism, and the rapid strides in that direction made by Congress have justly alarmed the entire country. With no decent respect for the rights of the governed, States have been subjugated, representation to Congress denied, the voice of overwhelming majorities disregarded, and as if to crown all these acts of infamy and usurpation, Congress has laid its polluted hands on the Supreme Court itself and betrayed the domination of the Radical party, bribery and corruption have grown respectable, and systematic plundering of the national treasury and honorable profession: taxation fearfully increased to the interest of an odious system of peonage adopted in its collection; grinding monopolies created that oppress labor, and under the flimsy disguise of "gifts" the offices of the national government are sold to the highest bidder, or bestowed in obedience to an unblushing system of nepotism.

If such and similar evil of a corrupt party have awakened the people of other States to a sense of the danger that hid the peace and prosperity, shall it be said that the people of Louisiana are less keenly alive to the abuses that have grown up in their State government under the three long years of Radical misrule, and which, if continued, must inevitably drive labor and capital from the State and bring ruin to every household?

It will not be forgotten that our last Legislature was a reproach to civilization and civil liberty. It trampled upon every virtue that should adorn the character of honorable men and elevated every crime it should have sought to repress. Ignorance, brazen impudence and vice were elevated preeminent to a seat on the Radical side of that body; and when the treasury was robbed, the people pillaged and legislative acts sold to the highest bidder for greenbacks, these members did but reflect credit on the trinity that brought them into official existence.

The length decreed for this address will not permit your Committee to enter into a detail of all the infamous acts passed by the Radical Legislature, with the positive approval. The public debt under Radical hands has grown from twelve millions to eighteen millions of dollars; taxes have increased to 5¾ per cent, reaching the limits of confiscation; individuals and corporations have been granted extraordinary and exclusive privileges at war with free labor and free capital; enormous sums have been granted to individuals from a suffering treasury for trivial and unnecessary services, and useless and oppressive offices have been created to make places for waning incendiaries of the party whose plan they had to by extorting money from every species of honest industry.

In the hope of perpetuating themselves in power the Legislature passed the registration, election and militia laws, each receiving Executive sanction, and which, perhaps, are the most odious, unjust and oppressive measures that ever disgraced the statute books of any State. In their folly and malignity they passed laws to enforce the social equality, not only of different races of men, but of the bad with the honest, and of the licentious and abandoned with the pure and upright. In like folly they passed laws to reorganize the once magnificent system of public school instruction, with an higher motive than to degrade, as they thought, the people of the State and create a breach between them and our colored population; all these measures adopted under the pretence of regulating commerce, trade, and the public schools and the amusements of the people, being really intended to pave the way to miscegenation. In short, the legislation of 1868, 1869 and 1870 can be condensed and summed up in four words: IGNORANCE, VENALITY, MONOPOLY AND OPPRESSION!

That it may not be said these conclusions are but the judgment of the enemies of Radicalism, we propose to convict that party of all these and other offenses in well chosen words uttered by its own champions and defenders. There is no lighter task in the record than that part in this State than Thomas J. Durant, and in so far as he may be more candid than his political friends in the disposition of the more conclusive of the truth of what we have said. In his letter dated June 22, 1870, addressed to Mr. J. S. Sonde, speaking of the Radical leaders in this State, he says:

"There must be an absolute separation from the dishonest and incompetent men who have ruled since 1867."

This is strong language, yet it is surpassed in severity by a Republican address, but bearing with the endorsement of the Republican State Central Committee. That address says:

"Citizens and Republicans!—After an experience of two years, under the leadership of *the most dishonest and corrupt set of politicians that ever disgraced the political history of any of the States of this glorious Union*, you are now called upon to rescue the State from the hands of the political adventurers *who have brought it on the verge of bankruptcy!*"

Thus it is seen that our verdict is approved by leading men of the Republican party, and yet in the same breath in which they write down the infamy of their own party, they solicit a continuance of the support of the people under the pretence that honest men are to be put forward in the future. If the salvation of the State depends on that test, it must inevitably share the fate of the cities of the plains, and its requiem will be sung in November next. But this is not only our own but the verdict of all good men, indorsed by Mr. Durant himself, who realizes how much better it is for the ignoble party to be defeated than survive longer under the leadership of such corrupt political adventurers" as now afflict our believed State.

The pernicious consequences of the acts of the Radical party throughout the State have been felt by all classes, white and colored, native and foreign born. All have been plundered, deceived, oppressed and insulted in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed by every law, human and divine. In order therefore to redeem our State, and release ourselves from the curses of unfitness and corrupt men, it becomes us to unite as one man, without regard to race, color or previous condition, to wrest the reins of power and power, and fill the offices with men and patriots. The interests of both white and black men are identical in this struggle. Whatever rights and privileges either enjoy under the Constitution are sacred, and it is the duty of every citizen to see that they are unassailed. The Democratic party has always upheld and defended the Constitution of the country, and will now, as ever in the past, protect and defend every citizen in the full and free exercise of all rights guaranteed by that instrument. At the last election in New York, so triumphant for the Democracy, the only charges brought against the party was, that it would protect the citizens in their constitutional privileges. The colored people of this State, therefore, may be assured that the Democracy will ever continue to live up to the great principles that have so long characterized it.

As the greater part of our misfortunes are chargeable to the last Legislature, it is in the power of the people to remedy much of the mischief by the election of true and tried men to the coming Legislature, the members of which are to be chosen in November next. In this way we may yet save the State from further financial and political ruin. To that end let the Democratic and Conservative voters put in nomination their best men for the Legislature, and use all laudable and honorable efforts to secure their election.

Besides a Legislature, a State Auditor and Treasurer are also to be elected.

Our platform is retrenchment and reform; to rid the State of its enormous debt; reduce taxation; have our levees rebuilt; restore confidence and promote harmony between capital and labor; between the colored man and the planter; between the latter and the merchant; to induce immigration, and to develop the vast agricultural wealth of the State. For the accomplishment of these purposes we ask the co-operation of all good citizens, under whatever name associated. We believe a great triumph is within our reach. Republicanism has produced its bitter fruits, and in them we read its own condemnation; its days are numbered in Louisiana. A party that publicly pleads the cause of corruption; that prefers to return to office men who have earned an indelible infamy; whose watchwords have been fraud, disunion and false promises to a credulous constituency; who riddle private morality; who publicly proclaim that the ruling spirits of their legislation are spoilers and corruption, cannot confront the voters of Louisiana and successfully demand their support.

We earnestly urge upon the people throughout the State to organize for the work at once. The committees of the several wards are requested to convene their clubs and elect their delegates to the Convention, and report the names of such delegates to the Secretary of this Committee at the earliest date.

The Committee beg to call the attention of the people to the address issued by the Democratic members of Congress, and especially to that portion recommending the selection of the best men for Congress and only such as can take the test oath and are under no disabilities imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment. A Radical Congress has declared that those who cannot take the test oath, or who labor under the imposed disabilities, shall not take seats in that body. We may not stop to inquire into the policy or validity of the acts of Congress; experience teaches us to elect men who are not disqualified. What the State needs is representation.

With efficient and honest men to fill our offices of trust; with wise and faithful citizens as legislators, there can be no reason why our people should not again be prosperous and happy. We have a soil that is unparalleled for fertility; a climate that is genial, and great natural advantages and resources. Let us be true to ourselves, and a future awaits us of material prosperity as grand and unexampled as the past has been ruinous and disparaging.

The basis of representation in the State Convention, and the rule adopted by the committee, will be one delegate for every three hundred, and for every fraction over one hundred and fifty Democratic votes cast at the last general election. Every parish shall be entitled at least to one representative. This rule applies to each new parish.

All papers friendly to the purposes of this address are requested to publish it.

F. H. HATCH,
President Democratic State Central Committee.
THOMAS STREL, Secretary.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Franco-Prussian War.

Prussia Makes Overtures to Austria.

The Dispositions of Various Governments.

France Demands Decision from South German States.

Prussians Retreat from Moselle.

No Collision Reported.

Long War Anticipated.

Immense War Subscriptions in France.

French Explanation of the Cause of War.

The Gold Panic Largely in New York.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Norway and Sweden will join France provided the French fleets will operate in the North German seas. England is negotiating for the neutrality of Holland, which, it is said, France favors. The position of Russia is uncertain. The latest rumors show a disposition on Russia's part to support Prussia.

The French corps commanders are, first, Canrobert; second, Failliet; third, Frossard; fourth, McMahon; fifth, Failly; Imperial Guard and Reserve, Bazaine.

France disarms the Belgians because two alleged Frenchmen, Chazel and Beaumont, command her corps de armée.

Telegraph companies have made arrangements to report all European politics without touching France. Dorlin has been expelled from France. The evacuation of Rome is approved.

French men-of-war are watching the departure of the Prussian iron-clads from England.

Baron Alfonzo Rothschild has resigned the Parisian Consul Generalship, because the King of Prussia refused to receive him at Ems.

News from the front to one o'clock. No bloodshed yet.

Paris, July 18—4 P. M.—News has been received direct from the seat of war up to one o'clock this afternoon. There has been no bloodshed as yet.

The Prefect of Police has issued a proclamation requesting the citizens of Paris to make no more war demonstrations.

Arrived out—steamship Periere.

Paris, July 18—3 P. M.—At noon to-day Prussian forces occupied the following points:

Taarbrucck, in Rhenish Bavaria, and Newburg, in Rhenish Bavaria. Both of these towns are directly on the frontier. They also had a force concentrated at Linden, in Hesse Darmstadt.

It is now generally believed here that Russia will sustain Prussia.

The Journal de Paris, Republican organ, holds the Empire answerable for war without a pretext.

Paris, July 18.—The Corps Legislatif has voted all supplies asked for.

Immense subscriptions to support the war are pouring in.

The *La Liberté* says neither Prussia nor France have made a formal declaration nor committed an overt act of war. Each power hesitates to aggress. The diplomats of neither power have received formal passports.

St. Petersburg, July 18.—In the massacre of the French at Tientsin China the Germans were spared.

London, July 17.—The first glimpse of the true history of the declaration of war is obtained to-day from the Paris papers containing the report of Friday's debate in the Corps Legislatif, of which the accounts by telegraph were but better than caricatures. After the Duc de Grammont had declaration a demand was made for the dispatches. M. Ollivier, after refusing to give them, was compelled to admit that France had finally declared war on account of the Prussian dispatch communicating to the European courts the King's refusal to receive the French Ambassador, and that this dispatch this morning the state of war had not been seen by any French Minister. The Government in fact declared war on what purported to be an abstract of that dispatch supplied by two French spies, whose names were withheld. When the war was announced the left refused to join in the shouts of the majority. When the majority voted an extra war credit the five hundred million francs the left again satisfied.

The majority thereupon began a vehement altercation.

M. Thiers said: "When such a demonstration is made, I wish to say why I did not rise with the majority. I believe in love my country. If there was ever a solemn day in this When war shall be declared, nobody will grant to the Government more readily than I the reasons of resignation. My patriotism equals yours. We are considering a decree for the loan made by the Ministry of the Tribune. Does such a declaration concern the Ministry alone, not us? Our duty is to reflect. The resolution you have just adopted is the death of thousands of men. One moment, I beseech you, of reflection. Before you of May 1866. Will you forbid me to hear me when I sought to show you what was about to happen. Let that recollection persuade you to listen now.

The principal demand of Government has been conceded, (interruption). My conscience tells me I fulfill a duty in resisting imprudent passions, and representing to you the country's interests. Is this a time for you to break the peace on a mere question of susceptibility, you are shedding torrents of blood for a question of form. I ask for the dispatches upon which the resolution for war has been adopted. If I had the honor to govern my country I should have wished to give it time for reflection.

I regard this war as an imprudence, and on occasion as ill timed. Have than anybody else I desire reparation for 1866.

No doubt Prussia has made concessions. (Interruption). You do not understand that I disharge the most painful duty of my life. I pity you. You may insult me if you will. I will endure everything, but can ido not fulfil your whole duty, and that is why I call for the dispatches.

M. Ollivier briefly replying, refused the dispatches absolutely.

M. Gambetta rewed the demand, saying: "You put the responsibility of war on a stepmotel; you must show us the dispatch."

M. Ollivier: "I will read *two dispatches*, but not the signatures, for our agents would be sacrificed." (Laughter.)

M. Ollivier then read part of one dispatch confirming the refusal of King William to receive the French Ambassador, and two dispatches from French agents abroad giving the substance of Bismarck's circular. The circular itself M. Ollivier did not read, *to prolong it purposely* by saying: "We are at war with a light heart and confident in our cause. After an interval and other question M. Ollivier said: "We will tell the whole truth—what we could not endure was the semi-official communication to all Europe of the rejection of our Ambassador—all the more significant because done in the most courteous terms."

The fight says *La Liberté*, a vehement war organ, received M. Ollivier's speech with consternation.

M. Thiers attempted to reply, but was interrupted. M. Duvernois said, "war is due to a Cabinet blunder." M. Thiers: "It is to a blunder that we owe war. M. Ollivier has evaded the question. Prussia ought to have been attacked when she desired to unite the German States, then war would have been legitimate, and we should have been sustained. I blamed Sadowa at the time. To-day the world demands legitimate complaints. Prussia also has committed a great fault in negotiating with Spain.

"Yes, Prussia wished peace and we have war. If we had still to require the renunciation of the Hohenzollern's candidature I should be with you, but now that we have obtained that, we demand something else. You had not only obtained your result, you had a form and substance both, yet you say Prussia has not yielded in form. We have been insulted. Public opinion will turn against us, the journals of Europe will be against us. Prussia never would have resumed this candidature, it would have been madness."

Duke de Grammont—"Why then did she not promise me?"

M. Arago—Because you challenged her!

M. Thiers—She refused because you began all. I know well that I shock your feelings, but I know there is the heart of the question. I have heard my opinions echoed on all sides.

Great clamons here arose, and M. Thiers in reply to the interruptions declared that he would only yield the tribune to violence. He then resumed:

"We no longer live in the peace at any price times. To demand war at any price is the sovereignity of a courtier, but I am of no party."

M. David accused Thiers of wanting in patriotism and in bringing misfortunes upon France.

[Cries of order on the left.]

M. Thiers—"Misfortune upon France It is not I who have caused it. It is they who would not listen to our warnings. You who voted Mexico and Sadowa. Had you permitted us to discuss. Now, under a liberal regime, world you refuse to hear me. You shall not hinder me from speaking. My duty is to pour light upon a great fault."

Nothing could be so significant as such a speech from Thiers, who has constantly shown a fearless dislike of Prussia—a readiness for war on any reasonable pretext—a belief that France ought to do as she likes in Europe. Not one word of this speech was allowed to reach England by telegraph. There has been a systematic effort to deceive Europe about public opinion in France respecting war, and to deceive France about the opinion of Europe.

Telegrams to the English papers during the past week have misrepresented the tone of the French independent press and suppressed the manifestations against war. The French telegrams declared that the French press was all for war—this is true, only of the Government organs—the *Debats, Temps, Rappel, Siecle, Revil* and *Clocke* are all strongly opposed to it. The most significant telegram leaders were for peace. Louis Blanc, in the *Treit Cand. Rappel*, protested with matchless vigor and ability against this last Imperial crime. Even journals like the *Pays*, Imperiel organ of what is popular to-day, have given but doubtful support to the Government measures. Immense majority of the provincial journals related war.

The demonstrations on the Boulevard were police work. The students took little part in what has been attributed to them.

A letter in the *Rappel* shows that the disposition of the Liberal party in France as a whole, throughout France is against the war, but they cannot longer oppose it. Popular opinion has run in crisis. Two journals high for the moment, and not even the French exiles want to see France beaten. Telegrams to French papers similarly misrepresented the English press. Some journals at the beginning were inclined towards France, in the hope that France would yield. Now they begin give what was said against Prussia, but suppress everything against France.

The Prussian Government is no more active or unscrupulous. In spite of its wavering the English press now without exception charge France with the responsibility for war.

The interview between Beneditti and the King is perfectly *understood* as a proceeding dictated under the circumstances and a violation of every diplomatic usage, while Prussia's dignified attitude under repeated provocations has won her the sympathy of Europe.

London, July 18.—The steamer Chilian from Liverpool for New Orleans, sunk in the Mersey river. Crew, a hopeless wreck having parted amidships.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 18.—No collisions reported.

Washington, July 18.—Diplomats here have received no unusual dispatches except that Prussia has given orders to hold German vessels in safe ports. The Administration has no fears of complications or of dangers to American shipping.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 18.—Many Germans have telegraphed to Bismarck for safe transportation home to join in the fight.

Memphis, July 18.—Sheriff Wright, Captain Gibbs, Deputy Sheriff Newsman, R. T. Shivers and Frank Graves, charged with Kukluking young Schofield, has disappeared from Cuba, the Wednesday night. They were brought before Judge Phippen, of the Criminal Court, on a writ of habeas corpus, and committed to jail, charged with murder in the first degree.

Raleigh, N. C., July 18.—Militia General Kirk arrested several citizens of Alamance county, yesterday. A writ of habeas corpus was granted by Chief Justice Pearson Saturday and served on Kirk yesterday. He refused to obey, saying that sort of thing was over. The citizens charge against those who have been arrested have not been made known. There was no warrant out worn out against them. They are the first citizens of this county. Trouble is anticipated.

An injunction will be served out to-day forbidding the Treasurer paying money for State troops. There is no insurrection or resistance to civil law in this State.

Wilmington, N. C., July 18.—The Sonbatteamer Hornet cleared for New York yesterday with Cant. J. N. Maffit, temporarily in command.

Recent arbitrary arrests of Conservatives by Kirk, the commander of the new militia have created intense feeling but the people are determined to bear all injustice and fortitude and rely on the ballot box in August as the proper corrective.

New York, July 18.—Arrived—steamship Bienville, from New Orleans.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Antwerp, July 18.—Petroleum opened declining and quiet at 53¼.

London, July 18—Evening.—Consols 90. Bonds 93. Stocks flat and nominal.

Liverpool, July 18.—Evening.—Cotton closed flat and irregular. Uplands 9¾d. Orleans 9¾d. Sales to-day 6000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation. Wheat—red winter 11s 11d. Flour 28s. 6d. Corn 38s.

Liverpool, July 18—2 P. M.—Panic in markets here, quotations irregular and nominal. Sales to-day nominal. Sales went exceed 6000 bales. Breadstuffs Bruer. Lard 12s. Pork 105s. Tallow 44s. 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 18.—Gold opened in Wall street in a state of excitement which eclipses anything witnessed since the war. Reports from Europe came thick and fast during the morning, and of the most exciting character. First came the announcement that Russia had made an alliance with Prussia, and that Austria, Italy and Spain were with France, then came a report that Napoleon had notified the South German States that they must join France in 48 hours whether they would take sides with France or Prussia. Then came intelligence that there was a panic in Frankfort and London. At this point the report that Russia was informed that a French iron-clad fleet was cleaving the Prussian fleet into the Baltic, also that 100,000 Prussians had crossed the Rhine and defeated the Prussians.

The price opened early at 117¾, and quickly advanced to 119¾. At this point the report that Russia had joined, but soon started up again and did not stop until it reached 120. Here the excitement cooled off a little, and the price dropped to 119¾. The bulls after a short resting spell sent the price up once more, and this time it rapidly rose to 122¾, the highest figure made on the present upward turn. At this point the market seemed to have become dizzy, and almost in an instant the price dropped to 120¼, but quickly rallied to 121¾, and then fell off to 121.

The Germans were enormous buyers of gold during the day, and their operations have been conducted with a boldness which shows great faith and confidence in a prolonged European war. The day closed in Wall street with a calmer feeling. There was a considerable abatement in the speculative excitement, the situation in the gold room became very tame, and the enormous sums were staked upon the war between France and Prussia. Gold closed very quiet at 120¼.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, July 17.—The Foreign office is not officially advised of the declaration of war.

Italy and Denmark assure the great powers of their neutrality.

Troops of Saxony are in motion. Russia has proposed out to protect, the peace.

The German Parliament meets on the 24th.

Belgium relies upon England, Prussia and France for protection in her neutrality, and possibility of her territory.

The Bavarian army containing reserves, were ordered to camp at Hamburg.

King William, in addressing the Chamber of Commerce, regrets the sacrifices which the honor of Germany requires.

Paris, July 17.—The expected session of the High Council in Imperial Palace postponed, and general amnesty issued.

The Moniteur has positive advices that Spain will avoid complications.

After session yesterday the Senate proceeded in a body to Court. Rouher, addressing the Emperor, said: "Monarchical combinations injurious to prestige and security of France have unjustifiably offended by Prussia and were defeated by your prompt protest against Hohenzollern's candidature. Your Majesty has been compelled to draw the sword. The country is with you, eager for and long prepared for the contest you have awaited. You have raised to protection the military organization of France. By your care France is prepared."

The Emperor replied, as reported to have taken place near Forbach, in which 3000 Prussians and 2000 French were killed. No verification of the fight has been received.

The Emperor has issued a reassuring proclamation to the South German States. "Your feeling has entire possession of the people.

Offensive demonstrations have been made in front of Thiers' residence, on account of his anti-war speech, followed, however, by demonstrations in his favor. It is stated that the French troops have been recalled from Rome as contradicted.

Holland and Italy will maintain absolute neutrality.

The report that the bridges on the Belgium frontier has been destroyed is contradicted.

The Moniteur says that England is much concerned for the welfare of Belgium. *La France* denies the neutrality of Belgium. *The Moniteur* thinks England is more uneasy regarding the attitude of Prussia than that of France regarding Belgium's neutrality. The *Moniteur* holds friendly language towards Spain, intimating that France would be willing to support the father of the King of Portugal for King of Spain.

Paris journals have sent special correspondents to the front. By order of the Prussian Government railway and telegraphic communication with France has been destroyed, it is stated Italy has tendered France friendly neutrality or unconditional aid.

Prussia has made overtures to Austria for an alliance. Prussians have invaded Moselle for the purpose of destroying railroads, and retreated precipitately to Bastadt, the fortifications of which are commanded by Prussian officers.

The bridge gap between the right and left banks are destroyed.

The wildest enthusiasm is displayed on the streets and boulevards. Latest reports show Prussian troops have crossed the Rhine. The Garde Nationale and Garde Mobile of the first three corps have been ordered to Paris immediately for active service.

MADRID.—The council notifies deputies that the withdrawal of Hohenzollern makes convention on the 20th unnecessary.

Rome, July 16.—The Pope wishes to proclaim the infallibility dogma on the 24th instant. Leaves of absence, for three months, will then be granted to many bishops desiring it, and those who choose to remain may discuss minor questions yet undisposed of.

Washington, July 17.—LATEST—No collisions yet.

The barometer to-day 106.

The Prussian Minister here has ordered North German steamers to ports of safety; details suppressed. This stops New Orleans and Baltimore lines.

Congress has adjourned by Congress was the Appropriation bill, giving $200,000 for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi River; $50,000 for improving the parish of Orleans and other parts of Louisiana; $30,000 for repairs of Custom House at New Orleans; $17,500 for improvement of Bayou Teche; besides other appropriations, and a survey ordered of Lake Pontchartrain and the Ricolets.

An act was also passed by the Senate increasing the facilities for importations from New Orleans to the interior cities of Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis and others.

The Senate amendment declaring the lands granted the Orleans Railroad Company in 1856, subject to entry the same as other States, was concurred in by the House.

Separate bills were also passed granting aid to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Vicksburg Railroad, and North Louisiana and Texas Railroad.

The grant to Texas, originally included in the Texas Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Kellogg called up the bill making Monson a part of delivery, which was passed.

The Senate appointed a select committee on levees, consisting of Kellogg, Trumbull, Howe, Bayard and Sherman.

The interview between Beneditti and the King is perfectly *understood* as a proceeding dictated under the circumstances and a violation of every diplomatic usage, while Prussia's dignified attitude under repeated provocations has won her the sympathy of Europe.

Boston, July 18.—The steamer Chilian from Liverpool for New Orleans, sunk in the Mersey river, a hopeless wreck having parted amidships.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, July 18, 1870.

The stringency in the Money market was increased to-day, and it was difficult to negotiate paper on the street unless a concession was made in the rate of interest, not much demand for accommodation, and the banks are able to supply all their customers, and are accumulating, but there is no call for commercial paper at 8 @ 9 cent. per month, and prime paper at 10@ per annum for first and 11@14 for second grade. Long paper can be placed at 10 per annum.

The Gold market was active and excited throughout the day, rates ruling as follows: Opening the Wall street rates, opening 119¾@119¾, opening 119¾ at New York and after touching 120¼@120⅛ closed at 119¾@119⅞ (against 120¼.) The sales embraced from $10,000 and $50,000 at 119; $78,000 at 119⅛; $4000 at 119⅛; $4000 at 119⅛; $2000 at 119⅛; $2000 at 119⅛; $2000 at 119⅛; $10,000 at 119¼; $6000 at 119⅜; $2000 at 119⅜; $2000 at 119⅜; $50,000 at 119⅜; and $12,000 at 119⅜, showing a reported in silver.

Foreign Exchange was almost nominal, and Government Bonds were quiet and dull, refusing to buy even the best bills, and not a single transaction was reported. Private France were firm, and some bankers completely bare. We quote finally bank sterling at 4—8@ and commercial at 109@ 109. Sterling in gold is quoted at 109@ figures are based upon the 5 P. M. gold discount quoting 120¼.

Sterling in the above we have based of £17,000 of Sterling taken by one of the banks at 109¼, 109 and 109⅛, opening at 109¼ and closing at 109.

Carrier's Debentures ruled quiet and steady, the banks still checking on New York at ¼ per cent. premium. The quotations are $1,000 commercial gold on New York is ¼ per cent. premium. $1,000 coupon gold is ¼@¾ per cent. premium. Sterling in gold is 109@ at the opens, and 109 bank sterling.

The Stock market was very quiet, the gold excitement absorbing attention. Nothing was reported on the regular list, and in fact there was no regular business done, no sales on the Stock Exchange. Co. sold 10 sh. St. Charles Hotel at $70 at 10 sh. Louisiana State Lottery at $5 at 10 sh. Louisiana State Lottery at $5 at 10 sh. Louisiana State Lottery at $5