NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & CMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Price of this paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1870.

THE CHINESE IMMIGRATION, IN CONNECTION WITH THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The agitation in the Eastern and Northern States over the threatened influx of large bodies of Chinamen will not extend to the South. The only interest we have in the question is, that no restrictions should be placed by the Federal authorities upon this new movement of labor towards our shores. The great need of the South just now is an addition to her working population, to make up for the exodus created by the disappearance since the war of so large a proportion of that element, and to render our people more independent than they are at present of the negro laborers, whose pretensions, rising higher and higher every year, it is scarcely possible to concede. Whatever may be the capacities of the Northern and Eastern States for the absorption of Chinese labor, the South will have no difficulty in finding a field for the profitable employment and maintenance of all who are likely to come to this portion of the country. And we do not well see how they are to be kept from coming. It is too late in the day for the United States to attempt to raise a wall against the influx of people of any race or color or country. Since the adoption of the late amendments to the Constitution there can be no possible pretence upon which to base any interference with the immigration into this country of the Chinese or any other nationality. The 14th article of the amendments declared the Fifteenth, and the act of Congress of May 31, 1870, adopted for the purpose of enforcing and giving effect to that amendment, we do not see how any one can now be made to nullify, check or regulate contracts with these people. Thus as Senator Wilson has introduced in Congress, Section 16 and 17 seem to have been framed and incorporated in that law with special reference to Chinese immigration, as well as to the falsely enfranchised negroes of the South. That our readers may see the scope and object of these provisions, we here quote them entirely, from a certified copy of the law:

SEC. 16. That all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States shall have the same right in every State and Territory in the United States, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property, as is enjoyed by white citizens, and shall be subject to like punishment, pains, penalties, taxes, licenses, and exactions of every kind, and none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom to the contrary notwithstanding. No tax or charge shall be assessed or collected by any State upon any person immigrating thereto from foreign country, which is not equally imposed and enforced upon every person immigrating to such State from any other foreign country; and any law of any State in conflict with this provision is hereby declared null and void.

During the late discussions on the Fifteenth Amendment and the law from which we make the above extract, before Mr. Justice Bradley, in the United States Circuit Court sitting in this district, it was pretended by the counsel who argued in favor of the constitutionality of the act, as distinguished from the act of Louisiana, that in giving the late amendments to the Federal Constitution and this law—parties, privileges, legislation designed to carry them into effect, the Legislative Department of the Government only had in view the protection of negroes. But it is impossible thus to limit the operation of the law in presence of language so comprehensive and sweeping as that contained in section 16 which we have cited. It embraces "*all distinct subjects* mentioned in this section;

All persons within the United States shall have the same legal rights in the courts of justice and are made subject to the same burdens and punishments."

The people of every nation are placed on the footing with regard to the right of emigration into the United States so as to be no discrimination against any particular nationality."

Now, it is evident that in making the provision, Congress had in view the Chinese immigration, because there was at the time no other movement of the kind worthy of those shores requiring legislation. We know from the debates in Congress that it was to prevent restrictions upon Chinese immigration that this law was passed.

But if there be any doubt upon this point, it must disappear in presence of section 17 of the same law, which reads, as follows:

That any person who, under color of law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom, shall subject, or cause to be subjected any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by the last preceding section of this act, or to different punishment, pains or penalties on account of such person being an alien, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Now, what other "aliens" than Chinese could Congress have had in view? We know of none and the history of the period indicates that it was precisely to open the door to the immigration of the Chinese into the United States that these provisions of law were embodied in the acts of Congress to which we have reference. That the Senate have refused to strike out the word "white" from the naturalization laws, does seem to be a retrograde step from the policy that body had adopted when giving their approval to the law enforcing the Fifteenth Amendment, as the Chinese, so far as we are aware, are perfectly indifferent to the privilege of naturalization, and so long as the Fifteenth Amendment and the law which gives the means of enforcing it, remain in existence, it is not probable that it can be set through Congress restriction of Chinese labor. The effect would be too great. But we live in a time of transition and change. Who can say what will come of this agitation?

SENATOR WILSON'S BILL.

The following is a copy of the bill introduced into Congress by Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, entitled, "A bill to restrict the immigration of immigrants under labor contracts unlawful:

Be it enacted, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that contracts made in foreign countries by persons immigrants to the United States, to perform labor or service or having reference thereto upon or after their arrival in the United States, shall not be lawful, and shall not be enforced in the courts of the United States, or in the courts of any State or Territory of the United States. And it shall be unlawful for any person to engage, or to offer to engage in the business of procuring or inducing immigrants to the United States, or to bring or cause to be brought into the United States, under any contract or agreement, parol or written, with such immigrants or with others, made or entered into previous to the migration of such immigrants, to perform labor within the United States, or to render personal service of any kind within the United States after their arrival therein; and any person who shall engage or offer to engage in the service aforesaid, or in procuring or importing immigrants under contracts with them contrary to the provisions of this act, such persons, so offending shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, before any Circuit Court or District Court of the United States, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1000 for each offence, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than three years.

And be it further enacted, That if any master, owner, or agent of any vessel shall knowingly transport to the United States any immigrant procured or contracted for contrary to the provisions of this act, such master, owner or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1000 for each offence, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than three years.

And be it further enacted, That if any master, owner, or agent of any vessel shall knowingly transport to the United States any immigrant procured or contracted for contrary to the provisions of this act, such master, owner or agent shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $1000 for each offence, and by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than three years.

THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies who have had their heads constantly afflicted with nauseating and nauseous odors, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, PHALON'S SALVATION FOR HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, and void of all sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

RACING. ONLY TRYING SPEED.—Bayou Sara *Ledger* thus wittily puts off the Lee and the Natchez:

R. E. Lee and Natchez passed Bayou Sara yesterday before day. The Lee 8 minutes ahead. At Red River, still 9 minutes ahead. They were not racing, only seeing which could run the

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,106.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Pic-Nic.—We are indebted to Branch No. 1 of the Hibernian Benevolent Association for tickets to their first grand picnic, to be given at the Oakland Race Course, on Sunday, July 10th.

The Lost Child.—Gov. Warmoth, in his official capacity, has offered a reward of $500 for the recovery of the stolen child of Mr. Digby, and $500 more for the apprehension of the kidnapper of the child. Mr. Digby has besides offered $500 reward for the recovery of his child, which is but 17 months old, with light hair, blue eyes, pretty face and sprightly manner.

Returned.—Mr. Woelper, Clerk of the Sixth District Court, has returned from the Hot Springs, Ark., in fine health.

First District Court.—John Besack was tried yesterday and convicted of assaulting the person of Lena Moore.

John Washington was acquitted of the charge of carrying concealed weapons.

The case of C. C. Rubbard, police officer, charged with false imprisonment, was continued indefinitely.

District Attorney Lazenberg filed the following informations:

Assault and battery—John Luttier, John Green, Charles Genaro, Bernard Renaud, Michael Cronan, F. Kohn. Assault, with a dangerous weapon—Kate Flary, John Gowlin. Larceny—Brent Johnson. Embezzlement—Joseph Alcendath. Carrying concealed weapons—Harry McCarthy.

The case of Mary Williams, charged with larceny, was continued until the 11th inst.

Third District Court.—Judge Emerson has taken the Slaughter-House case before his court under advisement, and will probably not render a decision till next week.

Sixth District Court—Habeas Corpus Case.—State ex rel. James Wilday, praying for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

In this case it appears that the petitioner was sent to the Parishville by Recorder Stacs as a dangerous and suspicious character, and released by Judge Cooley on the 2d of July. On the same day he was re-arrested, brought before Recorder Stacs and committed for trial before the First District Court, in default of $5000 bail. Judge Cooley yesterday morning reduced the bail to $500. Wm. S. Thompson of counsel.

Seventh District Court.—Ex-Judge A. G. Brice presided for Judge Gallien in this court yesterday, which was engaged in the trial of an ordinary suit.

Eighth District Court.—New Orleans School of Medicine vs. New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.—The plaintiffs in this case, appearing by Samuel Logan, W. D. Denis et al. of the Faculty, sue the defendants on the 6th of August, 1866, said School of Medicine made an agreement with the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, wherein it was stipulated that the said School of Medicine should have the privilege of purchasing certain property situated on the corner of Common and Villeré streets, for $15,800, at any time prior to the 24th of June, 1870.

Petitioners represent that prior to said date, Dr. Mitchel, a member and incorporator of said School of Medicine, one of the petitioners herein, accompanied by witness, repaired to said Insurance Company and tendered the sum mentioned, and demanded compliance with said agreement, and said company accordingly gave instructions to its notary to prepare its papers necessary to a transfer of title. When further progress was arrested by an injunction from this court, at the instance of Samuel Choppin, C. C. Beard, D. Warren Brickell, C. E. Fenner, in a suit entitled Choppin et al. vs. Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

Petitioners represent that they interceded in said suit, and that the issue therein was the existence of the New Orleans School of Medicine as a corporation, plaintiffs claiming that they alone were entitled to the benefits of the contract heretofore set forth; that said corporation was defunct, inasmuch as they had with drawn from the same. Petitioners represent that the Merchants' Insurance Company set up said injunction as the only reason why it did not comply with the enactment to transfer said property to the petitioners, and defended and deceived petitioners with the assurance that petition could not be had in the right to said property, and that under no circumstances whatever, and said Choppin any claim to the transfer thereof. Said proceedings, petitioners say, the object is to conserve public morals. Hence, when the constitution of 1864 was framed, it was necessary to expressly authorize the General Assembly to license gambling and lotteries, as, in the absence of such express authority, the Legislature would have had no such power. The present constitution gives no such grant to the General Assembly, but impliedly forbids legislation repulsive to the ethics of jurisprudence.

The idea that a State Legislature may do anything not expressly prohibited by its written constitution, is a prevailing error. Natural rights can only be legislated upon for their protection; privileges can not be granted in derogation of public morals; monopolies can not be created in violation of individual rights. When a Legislature transcends its powers, in these respects, its acts are absolute nullities, and citizens may disregard them without awaiting the decision of courts and without respect to decisions which seek to enforce such acts.

It may be said that our General Assembly has taken a different view from that herein expressed, and has granted a lottery. I reply that either the lottery is against public morals and the spirit of constitution, or it is not. If not, the lottery business is legitimate, and any citizen may pursue it. Therefore the act conferring the privileges on one company to the exclusion of all others, is a monopoly, and hence unconstitutional.

I think I should find no difficulty in sustaining these views by the authority of the plenary writers on legal science, as well as the decisions of enlightened courts, but deem it unnecessary to prolong this answer to the question submitted.

For these reasons, I am of opinion that the City Council cannot legally license the "wheels of fortune," but may by ordinance prohibit, them and suppress all kindred evils.

I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,
RUFUS WARPLE,
Assistant City Attorney.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Land Grant to Louisiana in 1856 Declared Forfeited.

The Tehuantepec Railroad and Ship Canal Company.

Report on the Currency Bill Adopted.

Butler's Amnesty Bill to be Tested in the House.

The North Park Massacre.

Testimonial to Capt. Geager, of the Steamship Geo. Washington.

FROM MEXICO.

Revolutionary Movement in Nueva Leon.

FROM EUROPE.

The Candidature for the Spanish Throne.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 7.—It is apprehended the Georgia bill will not be touched this session.

Messrs. Hoar and Ackerman had a long interview to-day with President Grant.

The House refusing to concur with the Senate's Funding bill, Messrs. Schenck, Hooper and Sherman were appointed a Committee of Conference.

Ex-Collector Bailey's account shows only $281,000 deficiency.

There is no present prospect of Mr. Fish's retiring from the Cabinet. Mr. Cisbe, however, will not go to St. James.

The President has called for two days nominate a successor to Mr. Motley.

Internal revenue receipts to-day $668,000.

The receipts at customs for the week ending July 2d is over $2,750,000.

Washington, July 7.—A semi-weekly mail from New Orleans to points on the Ouachita river has been established. Dr. Smyth, of New Orleans, has the contract, at $20,000.

The following is the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Louisiana, to aid in constructing a railroad therein, as passed in the Senate to-day on motion of Mr. Kellogg.

Be it enacted, etc., That all the lands which were granted by Congress in the year 1856 to the State of Louisiana, to aid in the construction of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad and which have not been lawfully disposed of by the said State, under the said grant, which has expired by limitation or by an act of Congress since the original grant, are hereby declared forfeited to the United States, and these lands shall be disposed of as other public lands of the United States.

The last clause relating to the disposition of the lands is a substitute for the provision of the House bill declaring that they should be reserved by the United States for homestead entry, and settlement under an act passed June 21st, 1866.

This amendment was concurred in before the bill goes to the President.

Washington, July 7.—HOUSE.—The House finally passed majority resolutions regarding Woods, which jail him for 3 months.

The Conference report on the Currency bill was adopted. The bill provides for an increase of $54,000,000 circulation, and the retirement of $45,000,000 greenbacks.

The Senate provision in relation to coin notes is retained, and the House provision for the retirement of $25,000,000 in the States now in excess, with a proviso that this amount shall not be withdrawn until the entire $54,000,000 shall have been taken by the States now deficient. The bill goes to the President for his approval.

Mr. Beck introduced a bill to incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Reconstruction Committee a motion to report the general amnesty bill or action at this session was lost by a tie vote—the committee standing 5 to 5. As there were some absentees it is possible that this action may be reconsidered at a future meeting.

Some of the Southern members announce their intention to test the sense of the House upon the subject by introducing Gen. Butler's bill, and asking a vote on it under a motion to suspend the rules.

SENATE.—The Committee on Judiciary have been discharged from a consideration of the female suffrage memorials.

The bill regarding the liquidating of the national Banks to retire their notes was amended and passed.

Mr. Sawyer, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the House Special Deficiency Appropriation bill, which provides that in the Fifth Military District the pay of Registers and Sheriff shall be $5 per day, instead of $5 as fixed by act of 1870, and makes the necessary appropriation to supply the deficiency. The bill was passed.

The Postoffice Committee reported a bill for steamships between Cedar Keys and Havana, with amendments.

The Naval Appropriation bill was reamended and passed without an amendment. It goes to the President for his approval.

The Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments, which takes it back to the House.

Washington, July 7.—SENATE.—The Amay bill was tabled—which kills it for this session.

Mr. Harris called up the bill reviving land grant of 1856 to North Louisiana and Texas Railroad. Bill passed.

Mr. Fenton's bill, introduced in the Senate, incorporates Marshal O. Roberts, Moses Taylor, Peter Cooper, Jno. J. Astor, Jr., Wm. M. Evarts, Wilson G. Hunt, of Horace Greely, J. P. Morgan, Moses H. Grinnel, Jas. Barnard, Emile LaSere, Duddley Field, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Drexel, J. S. Forbes, Jno J. Blair, J. N. Spofford, Wm. Walter Phillips, Thomas J. Durant, Edward Pierpont, F. A. Conkling, Jno. J. Cisco, Jno. F. Tracey, Samuel Sloan, A. S. Hewitt, Geo. Bliss, Simon Stevens, S. L. M. Barlow, Richard Schell, Wm. H. Travers, Louis Van Hoffman, Adolph Gans, A. G. Thorp, Jr., H. G. Stebbons, W. and Judicial Council. Statutes have been enacted, from time to time, punishing such practices on the assumption of their immorality. Such statutes have been enacted, not only when we have had a Constitution expressly prohibiting lotteries, etc., but also when we have had a constitution silent upon the subject. Whether so expressed in the organic law or not, the very existence of a constitution implies that all these objects is to conserve public morals. Hence, when the constitution of 1864 was framed, it was necessary to expressly authorize the General Assembly to license gambling and lotteries, as, in the absence of such express authority, the Legislature would have had no such power. The present constitution gives no such grant to the General Assembly, but impliedly forbids legislation repulsive to the ethics of jurisprudence.

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Your obedient servant,
RUFUS WARPLE,
Assistant City Attorney.

Ticket No. 23,980 drew the first prize. The drawing will occupy the best part of the night. The drawing is superintended by a committee of our best citizens.

St. Louis, July 7.—Additional cavalry has been stationed along the line of the Kansas Pacific Road, ordered to protect the settlements from Indians.

Gen. Schofield and family leave Fort Leavenworth to-day for San Francisco.

The General Court Martial which has been in session at Fort Leavenworth the past six months has been dissolved, and the officers composing it ordered to join their commands.

Over 1200 surplus Government mules are to be sold at Fort Leavenworth.

Track laying on the Kansas Pacific Railroad eastward from Denver, commenced Tuesday.

Dr. Chas. A. Pope, of this city, whose death in Paris was reported Tuesday, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Chicago, July 7.—The Horse Fair at Dayton opened very favorably yesterday. In the trot, Bay Jim carried off the honors in three straight heats; last heat in 2:41. Balls' Wright's Hiram took second premium in coach—six horses. Balls' bays took the first premium. Gross team second premium.

New York, July 7.—The Board of Underwriters presented Captain Geager, of the New Orleans steamship, George Washington, one thousand dollars for saving the vessel from an infernal machine stowed among the cargo.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 7—8 P. M.—The *Gaulois* publishes a second edition to retract its report that Prim had given away. The *Gaulois* states that he still maintains the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern, but that the Spanish Government has telegraphed to Madrid that the subject must be abandoned or there will be war.

Paris, July 7.—It is asserted in well informed circles that a defensive alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

They authorities here have been assured that full three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes are favorable to the elevation of Prince Hohenzollern to the Spanish Crown.

There seems to be no doubt of the King of Prussia being also favorable to the project, and he refuses any explanations in reply to the note from the French Government.

Dispatches from Madrid announce that at the Council of Ministers yesterday, the course of General Prim was unanimously approved, and the candidacy of Prince Hohenzollern accepted. They authorize the Minister of Foreign Affairs to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened extraordinary for that purpose.

The Council of Ministers hope that the Prince will receive more than 150 votes, the majority required by the resolution passed by the Cortes.

The Prince Hohenzollern is expected to arrive at Madrid early in November. A Spanish frigate is expected for him.

The *Gaulois*, an independent organ, has the following this morning: Gen. Prim, in reply to a dispatch from Olozaga, Spanish Ambassador to this country, says that he acted with the consent of Regent Serrano unofficially and outside of diplomacy, Finding difficulty in obtaining a candidate for the Spanish throne, he addressed the Prince of Hohenzollern, who unites many qualities, but whose personal importance and influence are insufficient to give umbrage to France. As such a negotiation has been created. Gen. Prim retracts and assures the French Government of the inhabernity of his intentions.

The *Gaulois* adds: The question is settled, as far as Spain is concerned; it remains to be seen if Germany will do, after the scenes in the French Chamber yesterday, and the unequivocal declaration of the Duke of Gramont.

Paris, July 7.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has received full confirmation of the unanimous and French subjects in Pekin. Instructions will be sent to Admiral Rose, the commander of the French fleet in Chinese waters. No special expedition will be dispatched, as a gun boat and a half is deemed sufficient to vindicate the outraged dignity of France.

Paris, July 7.—Afternoon.—There is great agitation and anxiety in the Foreign Office. It is said that scores of telegrams have passed between Prim and Bismarck before the latter would consent to the withdrawal of the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern. It is now believed that France would agree to a conference if the great powers on the question, as she desires to settle directly with Prussia and Spain.

Austria, so far, maintains a strict neutrality on the impending war.

It is asserted that the French fleet will immediately sail via Brest, for the Mediterranean.

The rumor that Prim had abandoned the candidacy of Prince Hohenzollern, in view of the threatened opposition of France, is not confirmed. Prim wishes to have the decision of the Cortes on the question, and insists the project is not abandoned.

La Liberte to-day demands that Prussia be forced by an European Congress, or by war, to give a guarantee which will bind her not to interfere in the affairs of other nations. It also calls on France to get possession of the Rhenish frontiers either by diplomacy or war.

London, July 7.—There is much excitement on the Continent in view of the threatened European complications on the subject of Prince Leopold's candidature for the Spanish throne.

Dispatches from Paris say there is a strong feeling in favor of peace, even among official circles, against the bestowal of the Spanish crown on any Hohenzollern Prince.

The tranquilizing assurances of the French Emperor have exerted a beneficial effect in the Bourse. Rentes opened at 70f. and 35c. or 15 centimes higher than the closing rate of the day before. The tension appeared decidedly lower to-day in sympathy with the French rentes, which have declined heavily within the past few days.

American securities to which are also a trifle were influenced solely by the price of gold at New York.

Dublin, July 7.—The Prince Arthur embarked on the steamer Crocodile to-day, for England.

London, July 7.—The *Morning Post* says the great powers will be disposed to sanction any energetic action on the part of France for the punishment of the Chinese. The *Post* is well informed, and asking a vote on it under a motion to suspend the rules.

Antwerp, July 7.—Petroleum opened firm, and closed dull at 55½.

Madrid, July 7.—The *Tiempo* and *Epoca*, which support Don Alfonza, and other journals join in outcry against Prussian aggression.

The partisans of General Prim press it as the last resort for Spain.

Berlin, July 7.—All semi-official journals here are silent on the Spanish embroglio, with the exception of the North German *Gazette*. This paper professes to have learned for the first time from the declaration of Duke De Grammont, that any Prince of the house of Hohenzollern had accepted Prim's offer of the Spanish crown, and it fails to understand the talk about the indignation in by Ollivier yesterday in the French Chamber.

City of Mexico, July 1, via Havana, July 7.—Judges Riva Palacco and Cordoso have resigned their seats in the Supreme Court. Prince of the Spanish Legation sent by President Juarez criticizing the action of the court in censuring the partiality shown to Espinosa Barrios on the 16th of June.

Notwithstanding the recognition of Cicero as Governor of Jalisco, a revolution in that State is imminent.

The Liberal General Mojican, which started in pursuit of the Placido Vegas steamer Forward, overtook and destroyed the latter on the 30th inst. The crew of the Forward's crew were taken prisoners by the Mexicans, at Tocapain Bay, and shot.

Governor Quirogus has initiated a revolutionary movement in the State of Nuevo Leon.

The Vera Cruz Railroad has been completed and opened to the public as far as Chiquihuite.

The Siocia Puebla insurgents have surrendered to the Government authorities.

The women of Numaran organized to defend the town against the rebels. Esteban, the brave, but his troops failed to make the anticipated attack.

Congress having decreed a continuation of the Freezone, Minister Romero has organized a guard to prevent smuggling. The cost of the maintenance of which will be $100,000 annually.

Another Priest, a resident of Vieza, in the State of Chihuahua, has married.

The *Diario*, official organ, denies peremptorily the charges against Juarez, that he had aided the Confederates in the late civil war in the United States.

Havana, July 6, via *Key West*, July 7.—Gen. DeRodas will probably go to Santiago de Cuba. Gen. Quesada has left Bayamo to go there also.

The troops in the vicinity of Santiago de Cuba are acting altogether on the defensive.

Col. Balmes, who is in command at Santiago de Cuba, made demands for reinforcements, but is unable to get any.

Various reports represent positively that the Spanish troops have been defeated in several engagements recently with the insurgent leaders Diaz and Gomez. The situation of the Spaniards in the eastern departments is unfavorable.

The planters are sending money, and nearly all of them refuse to obey the emancipation laws, and will resist freeing their slaves. Large amounts of money will be sent to Spain in order to avoid the execution of the law and to secure its repeal.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, July 7—Evening—Bourse closed excited. Rentes 71f. 25c.

Frankfort, July 7.—Bonds opened flat at 86¾.

Havre, July 7.—Cotton opened quiet.

Liverpool, July 7—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady: uplands 9¾d.; Orleans 9¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, including 2500 for export and speculation. Red Western wheat 8s 7d; red winter 8s 8d. Corn 33s 6d.

London, July 7—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾. Bonds 90¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 7—Evening.—Money closed 3@5. Sterling 9¾@10. Gold 11¼@11¾. Governments closed very weak. Southern Securities unchanged.

New York, July 7—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm; sales to-day 1200 bales; middlings 23@23½c. Flour—State steady; 5@10c lower; supplies light; 9400 bbls. Southern common to fair extra 6 20@6 80. Wheat 1@2c lower; supplies light; 6m; white Red and amber Western 90@97. Corn a shade firmer; new mixed Western 62@67. Beef quiet; new plain mess 11@16; new extra do. 16@18c. Pork a shade firmer; new prime $23 75. Lard unchanged. Whisky heavy; 93@95. Groceries active and steady. Naval stores quiet. Tallow quiet 9¼@9¾. Freights steadier.

New York, July 7—Evening.—Money closed easy. Exchange quiet and steady. Gold, during the forenoon, advanced to 11¾, under European advices, but afterwards declined to 11⅛@11¾, at which point it was steady, closing weak at 11⅛@11¼. Governments quiet but forenoon were strong and higher on free purchases. Currency 6s were steady, closing at 111¼@111¾. Governments quiet but forenoon were strong and higher on free purchases. Currency 6s were steady, closing at 111¼@111¾. Governments quiet but afternoon heavy and lower, closing very weak. 5-20s of 1862, 111¼; 64s, 111¾; 65s, 111¾; new 110; 67s, 110¾; 10-40s, 109¾. Southern securities, during the forenoon, weaker in North Carolinas, firmer in Tennessees, with nearly all the business in those two issues; during the afternoon stronger in Tennessees and weaker in North Carolinas. Others generally unchanged, closing dull. Tennessee, 68½; new, 66. Virginias, 57; new, 58. Louisiana consols, 75¾; 78, 93. North Carolinas, 35¾; new, 36. Alabama 80½. South Carolinas, new, 70¾.

Mobile, July 8.—Cotton quiet and firm; low middling 23c. Sales to-day 600 bales; receipts 103; stock 19,820.

Charleston, July 7.—Cotton steady. Sales to-day 350 bales. Middling 24¼c. Receipts 91; stock 5493.

Norfolk, July 7.—Cotton dull. Sales today 100 bales. Receipts 75; exports coastwise 117; stock 1305.

Savannah, July 7.—Cotton quiet. Sales to-day 100 bales. Middling 24¼c. Receipts 62; stock 10,317.

Galveston, July 7.—Cotton dull and nominal. Sales to-day 80 bales. Good ordinary 23c. Receipts 131. Stock 12,188.

Mobile, July 7.—The Legislature met to-day, and adjourn until January next, without action by Congress on the Georgia bill.

Memphis, July 7.—Cotton quiet but firm; middling 19¾@19¾c. Sales to-day 300 bales. Receipts 83. Exports 51.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 7—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.81. Wind W. S. W., and strong. No arrivals or departures.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, July 7—5 P. M.—Wind W. N. W.

Arrived—Schooner Helena, Blahm, master, 60 days from Utilla, with fruit to R. Transportant.

No departures.

From Bay St. Louis.

The *Gazette* of June 30th expatiates upon the delights of that pleasant watering place.

A flattering prospect is opened to every inhabitant of Hancock county, and to the whole of the Mississippi Coast, for the coming year, by the completion of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, which will make of our county one vast suburb of New Orleans, and enhance the value of real estate to a degree not easily determined. Its admirable lumber resources will be opened to a good market; its large tracts of hammock land will be converted into fine sea side gardens; its live-oak groves will become sites of beautiful suburban residences, and the main body of its pine land will be converted in the course of a few years into fine sheep pastures and Bermuda grass meadows.

Bay St. Louis will after the completion of the railroad be only an hour and a half from New Orleans. The man of business who, after an early breakfast, starts from his home in the Crescent City, can arrive at Bay at 7, reach the city at half past 9, and leaving again at half past 3, reach home in time for dinner at 5. Three hours of the day he may spend along the shore, but they will be pleasantly employed in inhaling the world outside the city or in medicinal baths, which few business men get time, or in conversation, and not idly spent when they separate him from business cares. The rest of the time will be in the country, along the beach, angling perhaps, perhaps bathing in the salt water, and inhaling in the cool and pure air made fragrant by the odors of the pine woods and the breeze with the Pine boughs. Summer has set in with all its splendor. The days are indeed warm and sultry, but *ladies fair sirens* as pleasant and delightful as it could be enjoyed in any portion of Italy. The evenings and mornings are delightful, and promise a healthful season, while the day is passed in dreaming, reading or sleeping.

The bathing, fine teams at the Bay now, but the finest and fastest animal of them all is a large, fiery, high-stepping sorrel driven by Col. Robert N. Ogden.

From Washington.

The following dispatch:

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Board of Commissioners of Emigration met this day. Present—Governor Hoffman, President, and Commissioners Stevens, Bliss, Bell, Wood, Cisco, Barlow, Travers, Van Hoffman, Gans, Thorp, Sibbons and Scott. The minutes of the meeting of June 21st were read and approved. Mr. Murdock, Secretary of the Board of Health, appeared before the Board and stated that the Health Officer at Castle Garden had been instructed to refuse admission to all persons coming from infected districts, and that the Health Officer at Quarantine