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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS.
183 ..... Hampert Street 183

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LITIGATION.

This litigation bids fair to occupy the attention of the courts for some time. The butchers seem to be satisfied that they are not to be disturbed, at all events for the present. It is the Slaughter-house Company who now occupy the anxious seat. There have been so many different proceedings taken by the parties to this litigation, in so many different courts, that it is hard to keep the "run" of it. Probably none but the attorneys engaged in the case know precisely how it stands. This much we venture to say, that so far the butchers have the best of it, and public opinion is unmistakably with them.

The proceedings before Judge Cooley hinge in consequence of the indisposition of one of the attorneys for the Crescent City Company, to whom it has been assigned to reply to the great argument made by Judge Campbell in that court. The effort there, is to have the rule of the butchers against the Slaughter-house Company dismissed without a trial upon the merits of the case, under the averment that there is no ground for the suit, and that the language of the petition of the butchers is scandalous, and for that reason alone, it is contended the court should send them out of court. It is thought by some, from certain indications that these objections will be sustained by Judge Cooley, in which event the scene of contest will be removed to the Court of Judge Collens, where several actions are now pending at the instance of other parties interested, in defeating the projections of the Slaughter House Company. Judge Collens has been occupied for two days in hearing argument upon a motion to dissolve an injunction issued by him, restraining the Company from interfering with the stock landing and stock keeping business of Imbau, Ayock & Co. In that proceeding the question of unconstitutionality has been fairly raised by the plaintiffs, and it has been thoroughly discussed by the counsel who have argued for and against the motion to dissolve. As in the other court the Slaughter House Company contend that they have been constituted agents of the State to enforce a police regulation, and that if the exclusive privileges conferred upon them amount to a monopoly, yet it is not prohibited by the State Constitution, and therefore, it was within the power of the Legislature to create the company and invest them with the powers and privileges they have been authorized by the act of incorporation to exercise. They stand upon the "police" character of the monopoly. They say that such legislation is regulations exist in all large cities and that it was necessary to endow the Crescent City Company with some advantages to induce them to go to the expense of erecting the extensive buildings contemplated by the act. They also allege the necessity of empowering the company to avoid the penal authority of the State, as a means of compelling obedience to the law. These arguments have been answered by Judge Campbell, one of the counsel on the part of Imbau, Ayock & Co., who will conclude his address to the court in their behalf to-day. It is understood that Mr. Rowlins will close the discussion immediately thereafter on the part of the Crescent City Company when Judge Collens will take the case under advisement, if not prepared to decide at once.

By the end of the week it is probable the proceedings will have assumed a more settled factory shape than it now presents. In many respects it is entitled to be termed one of the "causes celebres" of Louisiana.

THE STEAMER CREOLE—Remember that the fine packet, Capt. Charles Walker, will leave at 10 o'clock this morning for the waterlines of places. Her trip extends as far as Pascagoula.

The Yerger Trial.

[Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.]

Jackson, Miss., June 28—At the Military Commission to-day, further testimony was offered by the defense as to the sanity of the prisoner, Yerger.

Mr. Charles E. Hooker, formerly Attorney General of Mississippi, testified that he attended the Congressional Convention, at Memphis, with Colonel Yerger. His manner and conduct there impressed witness to the that of a man of unsound mind. He thought him drunk, he drank, though believed him to be a free liver. He was greatly excited over his emigration scheme. Witness left in New Orleans, he proposed him a million of dollars, and but for his unsettled state of the country he could get two or three million. Yerger's manner was to create difficulties and art with public men that ordinary men would pass by almost unnoticed. He was a man of very violent passions when aroused, and his emotions were, in almost all cases of the least misunderstanding, to consider his rights invaded and his honor assailed. Yerger had been an editor. He did not consider him a superior writer. On the contrary, his style was diffuse, and not characterized by a nice use of phraseology.

Mr. D. Porter, for defence—Formerly read law in the office of Yerger's father, who was a law partner of Mr. Felton Anderson, one of the counsel for the accused. Witness was secretary of the Mississippi Senate; had been on terms of intimacy with Col. Yerger for ten years, and had known him since witness was a boy. Col. Yerger was prone, in political matters, to assume that he was the special object of jealousy and attack; his egotism was excessive, and manifested itself on all occasions. He believed that he was, or would be, the first man of the same or of the country. Any person opposed to him politically, he considered had a personal enemy. Col. Yerger was a candidate for Governor of Mississippi some years before the war. He was in the habit of drinking, but never knew him to be drunk. The commission adjourned till Tuesday.

The prisoner, in his hearing before the commission, does not betray any signs of oppression. He can not be said to be defiant, but he is not quite the least abashed. He has been treated with considerable leniency by the military authorities. Once or twice daily the carriage containing Mrs. Yerger, his two daughters, young ladies of thirteen and fifteen, and one of two young children, may be seen driving through the camp to the prisoner's quarters, bringing creature comforts to him. The prisoner appears to have been abashed, and whiskey and money have been conveyed to him. He is not now permitted to receive anything from outside, and is confined solely to army rations. John K. Yerger, the uncle, and George Yerger, the brother, who have been in the vicinity since Col. Crane's death, were this day released under bonds.

Louisiana Items.

The Opelousas *Courier* of the 3d inst. says:

THE CROPS.—Up to the present we can but congratulate ourselves upon the appearance of the crops of all kinds. Although for the last ten weeks we have been visited by almost daily showers, probably too frequent in certain parts of our parish for the convenience of our planters in their attentions to the crops still, if these showers will but suspend their unwelcome visits for a time, just for a few weeks the planters will be enabled to commence cotton picking, and also insure the harvesting of the other crops.

The Opelousas *Journal* of the 3d says:

The weather has been exceedingly showery for ten days past, and our planters are somewhat in the grass in consequence. All things, however, considered, we believe we can safely express the opinion of many good farmers, that should the season prove propitious from this time forward, St. Landry will ship a larger crop this year than has been produced here since the war. Cotton and corn give most excellent promise, but the corn crop is not so good, though a sufficiency will be produced.

Affairs in St. Landry are hopeful, and our people cheerful and contented.

The Morehouse *Conservator* of the 26 says:

We don't remember ever to have seen the prospect for corn more flattering. We saw last week, that with timely seasons, there would be corn enough raised for two such parishes. Our recent observations have, but confirmed us in this opinion. We heard a practical farmer say a day or two since, that corn can be supplied here in abundance at fifty cents per bushel. Cotton is a little backward, as stated a year, but fair early to make a large yield. Let it have the chance, and we will guarantee from the worm, and we venture to be a little per acre. Much has been said the woods this fall. The people will be out of debt, and not only pay all indebtedness, but have surplus money on hand. We hope they will make a wise use of their prosperity.

Morehouse parish hourly presents superior inducements to the immigrant. Here are the best of lands, at low figures. There is now growing the finest crop. We have good health and pacific kindly citizens, in the main, anxious for the honest, industrious immigrant, to come at once.

In the last few days we have seen over thousands of acres of the best land, lying in silence, waiting for some willing hand to bring it into rich tillage, and gather in the golden harvest. Why wanting new homes—to start anew with new energies the race of life, and we now say to all, who are seeking new homes, come to Morehouse! Come now! for land will certainly increase in value. They cannot remain long at their present low prices. Home can now be secured by you are industrious, honest and frugal, here you cannot only make a good living, but soon attain a comfortable little fortune.

Dr. Spring, of Boston, weighed 585 pounds, and had a foot of 13 inches in length and 14½ inches in breadth.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 7, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,796.

Speech of Andrew Johnson.

The ex-President delivered the following speech at Washington City on the 1st inst., on the occasion of a serenade given to him at his hotel. Being introduced to the company he said:

It was not his purpose to make a speech, but merely to tender his thanks, his heartfelt thanks, for his cordial welcome on his return to Washington. It was not necessary for him on this occasion to recapitulate or rehearse the arguments he had heretofore made in behalf of the people, and in behalf of those great principles which should be maintained and preserved by those calling themselves free, patriotic and intelligent. In taking the stand he did, he believed he was doing his duty. [Applause.] He had tried to act in principle and in vindication of principle, and had collected facts and arguments which in times gone by were considered unanswerable and irrefutable. They had been presented for the consideration of Congress and the country, but it appeared that they did not avail much during the time he had presented them. However, in his politics, as in his religion, when his facts gave out, and his reasons failed, he drew very largely on his faith and his faith was yet strong and unbroken. The time would come, and that ere long, when the American people would be aroused to the importance and high sense of preserving the great principles which have been overslaughtered and trampled under foot so long. He would say, let us have faith. He believed the gleam of the morning of redemption could now be seen. He thought the time was coming when the Constitution of our fathers would be restored. It was not necessary for him to call the attention of this intelligent audience to the struggles and contests transpiring within the last four years. It was not necessary for him to point their attention to the Judicial Department of the Government, to show that under the domination of a usurping Congress that even the Judiciary of the country was made to quail and shrink before it. [Applause.] It was not necessary to call attention to "the other end of the avenue." [Cries of "hear, hear."] Nor was it necessary to do more than point to the tyrannical body called Congress, which had attempted to absorb every single power of the President. He had called them tyrants. Standing with the marked heat of power on the necks of freemen of the United States, endeavoring to blot out the lines which separated the States, and to wipe out the other two co-ordinate branches of the Government, and in this Congress stood omnipotent. I tell you here, my countrymen, that if I were compelled to make a choice, and thank God I am not yet compelled so yet, I would take one individual who was honest, wise, patriotic and just as my ruler and master in preference to such a Congress—capricious and corrupt. [A voice, "that's so," and applause.]

Let us talk about these things as they are. Do we ever find a difference among them as to whether they would take such a government as an omnipotent Congress would impose, or an imperial government? Such feelings have been seen. Let them wish to develope what sentiment there is in the country. Take a paper, especially one in New York, which no doubt is the emanation and reflection of a certain combination of individuals, some of them perhaps residing in Washington. Wince we turn to the title page we find we see. On the one side "the empire is peace," and on the other side the quotation "Let us have peace." [Laughter.] Let us have peace. Yes, let us have the empire with Grant at its head and we shall have peace. [Laughter and applause.] But, you find lurking behind this a debt of twenty five or twenty eight hundred millions of dollars. The great men of the people are not to be trusted, and will not pay it, and hence we must have a strong government with an army at our back, and when the people become restive, as to the payment of taxes, they are to be compelled to do so at the point of the bayonet. I know what I say, and not to be egotistical, I know what is being prepared for the American people. We find the single item of $150,000,000 to be collected as the payment of interest on bonds, and what is this interest to be paid on? One half year thus wind you your hands into your pockets and pull out something so dim and worn that you cannot tell what it is. But see what it calls for in its face, as compared with the currency of the world, as admitted by both Christian and barbarous nations. We find the paper to be worth four or forty cents before par. But be about the men who have so many millions in bonds! I must here tell a little story. It has been so long since any of the people in my section saw a $5, $50 or a $10 or $20 gold piece, that I made it a special point to carry home with me a few pieces, in order that they might see them.

It has been stated in a paper that in a conversation, he had remarked to somebody that Congress had never yet paid a national debt created in war, except by repudiation. If I stated that as a fact is there any harm in it? [Cries of no!] What political economist can deny the proposition? I also state that there is not a nation on earth that has made a debt intermable or permanent, that is free. Is there any harm in stating such facts and great truths? Then how does the matter stand? Because I have uttered truths which cannot be controverted, it is said I favor repudiation. But go to Congress: what has it done? You will see that in the inaugural address, it is stated, that I only said I favored repudiation to the extent of a single farthing, he cannot hold an office under the Government. [Laughter.] But when you go to the Congress, so conscious were they of the great fraud practiced in various atrocious ways, they came forward and proposed to repudiate one third of the whole debt. It is nominated in the bond to pay six per cent., and yet Congress, in the face of this solemn contract, proposes to reduce it to five, four and three per cent.; but this interest is to be paid in gold and silver. Go to the Department. A man comes in with coupons, and at one counter gets gold and silver for them, another man comes in and goes to the other counter with claims for some widow or orphan of him who fell in the country's cause, and who was buried with no winding sheet around his body but the blanket stained with his blood, and to this man, acting for his widow and orphan, is handed depreciated paper, while the bondholder gets the gold and silver. When the rebellion commenced I was one of those who opposed it. My country was then peopled. I raised 57,000 men for the struggle. I am out of office now and ask for no place, and therefore can tell plainly my mind on the subject. The war commenced and was waged on our part, as was solemnly declared in Congress, for the purpose of preserving the Union, and restoring the States to their proper relations.

The rebellion progressed, and what was the effect? There was an institution in the South to which there was a great prejudice. It was estimated that when considered in its character and shape as property it was worth $3,000,000,000. It was an abyssal slavery. The negro walked off, and just as this property disappeared in one section, it appeared in the shape of government bonds in another. Had there been of the line, instead of slavery, go look into the vaults and see the giant stocks of government bonds. Look at the men: Rothschilds it plough. How many ships do we build? How much wealth does it add to the nation? It there remains, corroding and eating out the government vitals. The prejudices of the American people seems to tolerate these things! Instead of such a vast amount of credit and capital being locked up in the form of a slave, it is proposed to force out the bands of the holders and forced to seek investment in such enterprises as would add to the wealth of the country, the development of its resources and in works of public improvement.

After further remarks on this and kindred subjects, Mr. Johnson said:

We once had a Washington in this country, and thank God for it. [Applause.] I have heard that there we have a second Washington. A voice, "we have got him yet." I should like to look at him. [Laughter.] I should like to see what kind of an animal he is. I suspect the second Washington is about as much like the first Washington as the illustration of the old story of the prank or satire that Diogenes practiced on Plato. Plato, who was very learned, and who instructed young men in his academy, defined man to be an animal with two legs, and without feathers. Diogenes, who was a cynic and full of satire, concluded he would ridicule the idea out of existence, and therefore said he would catch a goose, strip off its feathers, and bring it by the head to be the students were turned out, he pointed out the goose without feathers, saying, "this is Plato's man." [Cries of "You are sound on the goose," etc.] I think the comparison near about complete, carrying out the idea. Washington was inaugurated on the 30th of April. He referred his speech to Congress, to his great want of experience and diffidence in assuming a responsibility so great, and also spoke of the public virtue. He furthermore recommended that in sustaining the Executive Department no more money should be appropriated than was barely sufficient to defray expenses. He approached the Presidency almost with dire and trembling. He did not say "I feel the responsibility, but I take the office without fear." That is your second Washington. But I have not seen your second Washington as yet. I imagine Washington sitting at his Council board, looking at the Secretary of the Treasury and saying: "I've got your draft for $65,000," and working for an hour perhaps to derive a little information, saying to the Secretary of the Navy: "I've got your library at a cost of $15,000. Then look at the furniture, houses and lots. How would Washington have sat in such a Cabinet meeting, surrounded by such men as these? You see how the Government is moving. The cry comes up, my countrymen whether we shall not meet the issue. Give me the Constitution of my country and you may take your party tyrants, but give me the Constitution of my country.

The ex-President spoke an hour and a quarter, and was vociferously applauded.

A DIFFERENCE OF OPINION—Mr. Consul Donohoe, representing the British Government at New Orleans, refers to the Foreign Office in the last annual trade report that there are few planters in the Southern States who would now wish to return to the old system of working their plantations by slave labor.

"There are some," he adds, "who complain more or less of the unreliability of the negro in keeping up his contract; but there is a marked improvement from year to year in this particular, and ultimately I have very little doubt that a very efficient negro laboring population will exist through the Southern States; but I do not believe that, with the exception of the State of Texas, it will be possible to attract a white laboring population to either Louisiana or Mississippi as long as the far more salubrious climate of the Western States invites the emigrant from abroad."

The British Consul at Savannah, (Mr. Bennett,) on the other hand, tells his Government nothing can be expected from the freed negro: "For the most part, useless is the conception in which they live, as well as to themselves, their race in all probability will gradually become extinct."—*Boston Advertiser.*

Henry Ward Beecher writes that the Tennessee river at Chattanooga has more resemblance to the Rhine equal to the view of the Seven Mountains from near the Hudson, but that is the only exception in favor. In all contrasts, vastness, ruggedness and sublime, richness of color and picturesqueness of effects.

Dispatch General Macey reports that where the Indians have been allowed peaceable possession of their lands, they have done very well, and his opinion is, that these lands should not be on any national thoroughfare.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter-house Controversy.—Hon. Randell Hunt, who was to have continued his argument yesterday in this matter, for some reason failed to do so, and the case was continued. The case will probably come up again this morning in the Sixth District Court.

In the Seventh District Court, in the same controversy, the rule taken by counsel for the Slaughter-house Company to rest aside the injunction sued out against them by Messrs. Imbau, Ayocock & Co., was partly argued by Judge Campbell, in answer to the argument the day before by Wm. H. Hunt, Esq., of counsel for the Slaughter house Company. Judge Campbell is expected to conclude his argument to-day.

The School Board—There will be a meeting of this Board this evening, in the rooms of the Central High School Building, on Burgundy street. A President, and Secretary of the Board, and an Assistant Superintendent of the Schools are to be elected.

Right of Way of the Chattanooga Railroad.—Judge Leaumont yesterday decided in favor of the right of way for this road against the owners of certain lands through which the proposed road is to pass, beginning at the Pembertonville Place, on the Metairie Ridge, extending to Chef Menteur, and crossing the Pontchartrain Track at the Gentilly Road. The expropriation of the lands was resisted by the proprietors because they thought they were valued too low. The report of the Commissioners is ordered to be approved.

The Great Sugar Seizure.—The large lots of sugar recently seized by Collector Casey, for alleged violation of the revenue laws, have all been libelled for confiscation. The libels number 1387 hogsheads, 79 tierces, and 4397 boxes. Messrs. Pinson, Aviles & Co. have filed claim to 1140 hogsheads, 1300 boxes and 46 tierces of these sugars.

The vessels reported for bringing them are the M. E. Warwick, Alice Starrett, Andromeda, James Long, C. H. Kennedy, R. W. Godfrey, James Murchie, M. E. Hinds and Dexter Washburne.

First National Bank—In the case of the Creditors of the First National Bank vs. Charles Case, Receiver, the U. S. District Attorney has filed a petition for a suspensive appeal on behalf of the United States. The District Attorney, Judge Morgan, having gone to Europe, is represented by his Chief Assistant, Mr. Gurley.

The Church Mice.—The case of Nonegan and others, colored, arraigned for either a disturbance at the African Church St. James Chapel, on Roman street, last Sunday, was examined yesterday before Recorder Gastinel, and the prisoners released, as the matter in dispute which caused the disturbance is already pending in one of the District Courts.

The Alleged Nun Abduction.—The examination of the case of the nun known as Sister Annie of Jesus, 21 years of age, alleged to have been abducted by three of her relations from the Convent of St. Joseph, corner of Galvez and St Philip streets, attracted quite a crowd yesterday morning in Recorder Gastinel's Court. The difficulty in the case is made by Sister Theresa of the Convent.

The Recorder stated that he had been misinformed as to the presence of the young lady, who failed to appear, being required in court. Her counsel Col. Lansley replied that he believed the young lady is in the city, and what would be a very disagreeable meeting with the Sisters of the convent, was not prepared to show the authority of the alleged kidnapping was done with the young lady's consent, and thought her presence was unnecessary and said not be required as she was doubtless in Mississippi beyond the jurisdiction of the court, and would not obey its order.

The Recorder declined to decide the case till he heard from her and ordered the rule that she had returned from the Convent of her own accord, and accordingly continued the case for that purpose.

Recent at the National Theatre.—Mrs Pauline V. Wood, the wife of the acting pilot of the steamer Glyde when she blew up some months ago on Red River, is to have a benefit performance at the National Theatre this evening. We hope she will be favored with a good audience.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening: President Wolfe in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Shields the Board adjourned to meet the Lower Board in joint session to elect an official printer and other city officers, the result of which is given below:

On resuming Mr. Shields asked a suspension of the rules to call up several important resolutions. Granted.

The resolution accordingly which had been adopted at the last meeting of the Board to extend the time for the payment of taxes from the 1st to the 30th of July, was on motion of Mr. Shields reconsidered, and a motion to concur was lost.

The resolution of the Lower Board was concurred in, providing, in order to meet interest on bonds for the purchase of the Water Works, that the Board of Commissioners of the Water Works turn over to the Fiscal Agent and Commissioners of the Consolidation Fund of the city, wherever balance they may have on hand.

The following resolution from the Lower Board was next called up for consideration:

Resolution in furtherance of an act entitled:

"An act to enable the city of New Orleans to fix the floating debt and to provide for its indebtedness," approved 27th February, 1869, the proper officers be and they are hereby directed to issue coupon bonds authorized by said act the sum of $855,000 so to be disposed of under such rules as the Finance Committee and the Mayor of the city may direct, and provided the bonds so issued be given by the Fiscal Agent as par in payment to such creditors of the city as may be determined by these committees, and the Mayor to come within the purview of section 34 of said act.

Mr. Paloubet offered the following amendment:

Provided, That it is understood that the payment of these seven per cent. bonds to the Treasurer of the State shall be made for the par value of the said bonds, and that no checks whatever shall be allowed on them, and that the receipt of the State Treasurer shall stipulate that no discount shall be paid on the bonds to be made. And provided further that bonds of said bonds shall be paid to the State Treasurer as aforesaid, nothing in this act shall be legally authorized by resolution of the Board of Commissioners of the Metropolitan Police to receipt for them in full payment of all claims they may have against the city of New Orleans.

After considerable discussion Mr. Prados withdrew his amendment, stating that he feared it would be lost in the Lower Board.

Mr. Wilty presented written reasons for voting against the original resolution. Most of the members explained their votes.

The resolution was finally concurred in on second reading—Mr. O'Brien, however, giving notice that he would move for a reconsideration next meeting.

Mr. Wilty offered a resolution authorizing a change of the route of omnibus lines of the Harrarks and Levee Streets Railroad, in consequence of the expense of opening Cascalvo and Moreau streets. Referred.

Mr. Cullery offered a petition on the subject of leasing the Sugar Landing, embodying objections of Messrs. J. Thompson and others, to the proposition of Mr. Fleitas, presented last meeting.

It was referred without reading, to the same committee to which Mr. Fleitas's communication on the same subject was referred at the last meeting.

The Board adjourned till Friday evening next.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening at the City Hall. President Pendely in the chair. Present: Messrs. Keyes, Rose, Wagner, Walker, David, Camp, Stringer, Granpiré, Barnes, Farley, Wynne, Farrell, Breen.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending July 3d shows: Receipts, $142,653 94; expenditures, $143,757 18; balance on hand, $13,962 66.

A communication was received from the Street Commissioner, relative to the dirt taken from the canal draining Canal street—stating that the injunction sued out against him in the Fifth District Court restraining him from removing the dirt had been dissolved, and that he had recommenced removing the same, but had been required by the Street and Levee Committees to desist. He asked the Council to settle the question. The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The report of the Superintendent of the Water Works states balance on hand, June 26th, $33,650 87. Receipts for week ending July 3d for water rents, $2,309 20. Transfers of water $24. Disbursements $13,944 35. Balance, July 3d, $22,039 72. Referred to the Water Works Committee.

A resolution was adopted, requiring the appointment of a special committee, to inquire why judgments rendered against delinquent tax-payers have not been enforced.

A resolution from the Upper Board requiring the Superintendent of the Water Works to report detail the number of plugs in the fire plugs, and what will be the probable cost of providing such repairs as may be needed, was concurred in.

JOINT SESSION.

The Board of Aldermen being announced, the Council went into joint session for the purpose of electing city officers.

Aldermen Pike was proposed in nomination for the official journal, the New Orleans *Bulletin*. The *Bulletin* received 20 votes. The *Picayune* 1 vote. *The Bee*, 1.

Mr. W. J. Castell was then elected City Notary.

Mr. G. DeFeriet was elected City Auctioneer.

Maj. William Toler was elected Keeper of the City Hall.

Mr. Oscar Blasco was elected Keeper of the City Park.

Mr. O'Neal was elected Keeper of the Courthouse.

Mr. John Hart was elected Warden of the Workhouse.

Mr. James A. Tate was elected Clerk of the Workhouse.

Mr. Timothy Tracy was elected Sexton of the Fourth District Cemetery.

Mr. Henry Gallagher was elected Wharfinger for the First and Fourth Districts.

Mr. Thomas Boyle was elected Assistant Wharfinger for the Fourth District.

Mr. Robert Hamilton was elected Assistant Wharfinger for the First District.

Mr. John Daly was elected Collector of Levee Dues for the First and Fourth Districts.

Mr. C. H. Mobles was elected Collector of Levee dues on sea-going vessels for the First and Fourth Districts.

Mr. Thomas H. Shields was elected Assistant Recorder for the First District.

Mr. Peter Kaiser was elected Assistant Recorder for the Fourth District.

Mr. Eugene Dupré was elected Wharfinger for the Second District.

Mr. Robert Brewster was elected Assistant Wharfinger for the Second District.

Mr. David Waters was elected Assistant Wharfinger for the Third District.

Mr. Pierre White was elected Collector of Levee dues on steamboats and flatboats for the Second and Third District.

Mr. Charles Cavanas was elected Collector of Levee dues from sea going vessels for the Second and Third District.

Mr. Samuel Barnes was elected Assistant Recorder for the Second District.

Mr. John Pasley was elected Assistant Recorder for the Third District.

The object of the joint session having been accomplished the Board of Aldermen retired to their chamber.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported an ordinance providing for the sale of a certain square near the head of Girod street to Charles Morgan, for the purpose of erecting thereon certain depot building to facilitate the operations of the Opelousas Railroad, and granting certain ferry privileges under certain restrictions. The price to be paid for the square to the city of Charles Morgan is fixed by the ordinance at $54,000.

The ordinance was adopted, and Mr. Grandpré gave notice that he would move a reconsideration at the next meeting.

The Committee on Water Works reported that in the ordinance establishing water rates the rates are lower in Western cities—being in the case of large consumers as much as 20, 30, and in the case of St. Louis, as far as 35 per cent. lower.

The committee recommended the following additions to part 13 of the ordinance:

For daily average over 20,000 gals. 13c per 1000 gallons; for daily average over 25,000 gals. 12c per 1000 gallons; for daily average over 30,000 gals 11c per 1000 gallons.

And providing that in no case shall water be furnished at a rate lower than 10c per 1000 gallons.

A resolution offered by Mr. Logan, that the water rates as at present established be remain until the first of the ensuing year, was adopted.

A resolution introduced by Mr. Davis, providing that no money shall be paid upon checks drawn by the Commissioners of the Water Works without being first approved by the Committee of the Water Works.

Pending consideration of which the Board adjourned.

Financial Stroke.—The supply of ice for the employes of the city at the Municipal Building has been curtailed. This is not because there is any scarcity of ice, nor because the water coolers at the City Hall have recently acquired more refrigerating capacity. The supply has been reduced, we learn, by the Finance Committee as a financial stroke. It is supposed to be an effort to uphold the credit of the city. It appears, however, very much like one of Mrs. Chick's efforts. It is even regarded as almost equal to one of Mr. Micawber's financial strokes, though we heard a very reckless individual remark that such financiering reminded him very much of stopping a crack while the bung was open, or straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel.

This reducing the quantity of the ice, besides being a financial measure, is supposed to have been partially prompted as a sanitary precaution; it is being generally believed that cool water at the present time of year tends to produce cholic and other ailings.

Trouble at Pontchatoula.—We understand that the celebration of the Fourth of July was not unattended with some disturbance at Pontchatoula, in the parish of St. Helena. The difficulty was caused by some Radical whites from New Orleans, which, it seems can supply men for any purpose, insisting on dancing with the negro women at a barbecue given to, or by the negroes at that place. The citizens drove them away, but they returned with reinforcements, and were again driven off, not however without some fighting. As far as we can learn, however, nobody was seriously hurt.

Fire.—A fire occurred yesterday about one o'clock in the rear part of the two story brick house No 518 Magazine street, occupied by Mr. Sonnichsen as a boarding house. The inside of the rear of the building was burned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virgina Elections.

Returns Indicate a Conservative Victory.

Organization of the Irish National Republican Convention.

Prominent Officials Going on an Excursion.

Release of the Macon Negro Postmaters.

FROM EUROPE.

Conflicts Between the Troops and Republicans at Seville, Spain.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 6—Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,750,000.

Gen. Sherman has returned.

Gov. Stevenson of Kentucky is here.

John M. Langston, of Virginia, a negro, made personal application to the President to day for the Liberian mission.

The Talloponsa, which towed the iron-clad Sanquo to Cuban waters, has been ordered home to take prominent officials on an excursion along the Atlantic coast.

The hands in the Navy Yard Ordinance shop worked yesterday on some emergency job.

The steamer Fire Fly, which left Philadelphia with an excursion party for Cape May, was overhauled and brought back on suspicion of having filibusters on board. The passengers were released this morning.

President Grant's family leave for Long Branch on the 15th. The President has absolutely prolonged absence during the summer; Supervisor Presbery, of Virginia, gives favorable accounts of Revenue matters in his district. He says corn money has been collected during the four months of this administration than last year. Presbery represents the party prospects in his state and the entire South better than for the past two years, the tobacco crop in particular is most abundant, and the wheat harvest has exceeded the utmost expectations of the farmers.

Mej. Wofford states that Judge Dent consents to run for Governor of Mississippi, on the Conservative democratic ticket.

Washington, July 6—Scattering returns from Virginia indicate clearly that Walker, Conservative, is elected, with a strong probability that the same party carry the State Legislature. The election was unusually quiet. Many negroes voted the Walker ticket without question or molestation.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, July 6.—The negro Turner, Postmaster at Macon, was released by the United States Marshal last night and returned to Macon. The women having in their possession the stolen United States Treasury notes were released on $500 bond after a private consultation between the Marshal and some lawyers.

The whole affair will be exposed in a few days and the guilty parties brought to trial.

New York, July 6—Mayor Hall, addressing Tammany Society while celebrating the 4th, favored Orthan Independence, condemned the action of the Senate in refusing to confirm obituaries in her way, and favored a vigorous policy in the Alabama claims.

Chicago, July 6.—The Irish National Republican Convention organized by electing J. W. Fitzgerald, of Cincinnati, President, and a Vice President for each of the 18 States represented.

Richmond, July 6—The election here closed quietly and so far as heard from, has been the quietest ever held in the state. The city presented the appearance of a Sunday. A body of troops bivouacked in the Park, and the ambulances of the two parties, covered with national flags, driving about after sick and infirm, are the only unusual sights of the day. A number of blacks openly voted the Walker ticket without any of the hostile demonstrations from their brethren which characterized the last election. The ballots are being counted; both parties claim the State. Returns show that a large colored vote has been given for Walker, and it is thought he has carried the State by a handsome majority.

Fortress Monroe, July 6.—Confusion in this vicinity passed off quietly.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 6.—There is unusual depression in the cotton trade in Lancashire. Several heavy firms have suspended.

Dispatches from Corfu report continued Fenian outrages. The police were recently attacked and several injured.

Cork, July 6.—The Common Council unanimously passed resolutions calling for the relief of the Fenian prisoners.

Brest, July 6.—Signals continue good. All well on board the Great Eastern.

Lisbon, July 6.—Late Rio Janeiro advices place McMahon at Buenos Ayres.

Madrid, July 6.—A number of Republican demonstrations have occurred throughout Catalonia.

Madrid, July 6.—Conflicts have taken place in Seville between the troops and bands of Republicans. The latter dispersed and the city is comparatively quiet, though the excitement is intense.

Havana, July 5.—The steamship Louisiana arrived on Saturday.

A number of torpedoes have been found in the coal at the City Gas Works.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, July 6—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds dull at 81¾. Tallow 44s 6d. Sugar steady; afloat 28s 9d to 29s.

Liverpool, July 6.—Cotton a shade easier; middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 12¾d; sales 8000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 6—Evening.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 34½c; sales 2600 bales. Superfine Flour $5 to $5 50; extra $6 30 to $6 50; Southern brands $6 50 to $11 75. Wheat excited at noon's advance. Corn firm. Pork $32. Lard quiet. Groceries dull and nominal. Freights firmer.

New York, July 6—Evening—Southern securities dull; Louisianas 69; Levees 56. Money very stringent; at 3 o'clock call loans reached 7 with ¼ commission but subsequently relaxed and closed at 7 16 commission. Sterling dull at 109¾. Gold heavy all day, closing at 135. Stock weak. 5-20 Treasury receipts to-day $19 500,000; balance $96,250,000. 5 20s of '62, 121¾; of '64, 117¾; of '65, 118¾; do new 116¾; of '67 and '68 same. 10-40s 108¾.

Mobile, July 6—Nothing done in Cotton yesterday; receipts 178 bales; exports 572; nothing done to-day; market nominal; receipts 14 bales.

Memphis, July 6—Cotton quiet and firm; low middlings 32½c; receipts 40 bales; exports 36 bales.

St. Louis, July 6—Flour $4 75 to $5 Wheat $1 15 to $1 16. Corn 66c. Oats 66 to 68c. Whisky 93c. Groceries quiet and unchanged Pork $33 Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18c. Lard 19¼c.

Chicago, July 6.—Flour $4 75 to $6 50. Wheat $1 22 Corn 73¼c. Oats 64¼ to 65c. Rye $1 05 to $1 06. Barley $1 50. High wines 93 to 95c Molasses 95c to $1. Sugar 13¾ to 14¾c. Pork $33 Bacon 16 to 16¾c; short rib middles 16c; loose rough sides 15¼ to 15¾c. Shoulders in bulk 12 to 12¼c. Lard 19 to 19¾c.

Cincinnati, July 6.—Flour $4 75 to $4 90. Corn 72 to 75c. Oats 67 to 69c. Whisky 93 to 94c. Pork $32 50. Bulk shoulders 12¾c; clear rib sides 16¼c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17¾c; clear sides 18c. Lard 19¼c. Hams 19¼c. High wines 93c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 6.—Passed down—Henry Ames, at 6 P. M. River falling fast.

Louisville, July 6—River rising, with 8 feet 2 inches of water in the canal.

The Falls river is open to the navigation.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 6, 1869.

The Money market proper is still easier, although there has been no quotable change in the street rates as quoted in our reports for several week past. There is a very good demand for first class business paper and notes secured by collaterals, the former being done readily at 10 per cent per annum, and the latter at 10 per cent per annum to 1 per cent. per month according to character of security. The banks discount for their customers, and are prepared to show a liberal out or running of the vessel; they only build up, however, for those persons in other lands to add what was wanted to the completion of a man-of-war. But, though the demand for money is not so pressing on nearend ship, she left it a ship prepared for armament. She was built, and built to order, and the purchaser, by equipping her as a privateer, could not be represented as an other port, she could be represented as an unarmed vessel waiting her fate in the Mersey. President Woolsey and his counsel may well observe that in these remarks we have not disguised or mitigated any single fact apparently telling against