The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,809.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

[TERMS OF THE BEE.]

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly, published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $4 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements have the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185.....Rampart Street.....185

THE FORCE OF EXAMPLE.

In our comments of yesterday on the petition of Mr. Fleitas, now before the City Council, we assigned as a reason why the privilege sought by Mr. F. should be declined, that the granting of this application would be the signal for other propositions of a like nature by citizens of like public spirit, when would involve the abandonment to private control of the entire levee. The spirit of adventure is abroad in the land. The Ship Island scheme, the Slaughter-house project and other schemes, have stimulated in our citizens an ingenuity, a benevolence and a disposition to serve the public which is quite remarkable. In one case it is a tract out to the Gulf, with which these enterprising gentlemen tickle the public ear; in another it is the public health for which they are solicitous, and all of them put forward some plausible object as the point at which they aim, never admitting for a moment that it is self-interest which is the ruling motive. That we did not err in our prediction, the proceedings of the City Council on Tuesday evening sufficiently show. We find in the report of the proceedings of the Assistant Board that a petition was received and referred to the appropriate committee, asking permission to erect open sheds on that portion of the levee lying between the lower side of Lafayette street and the lower side of Conti and the track of the Pontchartrain railroad and the river; also on that portion lying between the lower side of Conti and upper side of St. Peter, and between St. Peter and the river. The privilege is asked for twenty five years, the sheds at the end of that time to revert to the city. These sheds are intended to serve as a protection for corn and flour grain sheds, and a small chance against there still else is to remunerate the builder for his outlay in erecting the structures.

Now why not make the same petition the Council for space to erect sheds for cotton, hay, rice, coffee, and the other productions brought to our wharves? Why not turn the whole levee at once into a store house?

We are opposed to encumbering the river front with structures of any kind. It is with regret we see the necessity of permitting the establishment of the railroad depots and the running of trains on the levee, but these privileges are justified by the demands of commerce—by an imperious public necessity to which every other consideration must yield. The first fruits of this evil are seen in the unseemly contest now in progress between Mr. Charles Morgan and the Chattanooga Railroad Company for a square of public ground on the levee, each desiring to possess it for his own individual purpose and benefit. As between the two contestants we stand indifferent, but we do not think the city of New Orleans has the right to sell to Charles Morgan the square of ground he desires to purchase. Neither of these parties should be permitted to enclose or get dedicated to public use. We wish to encourage every great enterprise like that of the Chattanooga Railroad Company, but not at the great cost. We wish to see Mr. Charles Morgan devote a portion of the great wealth he has acquired in this part of the country in extending the Opelousas Railroad to Texas, and when he shall give an earnest of his intentions in that regard, we shall advocate the extension to him of every proper privilege which the city can legally grant compatible with her interests. In the meantime, we do not stand in that favorable light before the people of New Orleans, and for aught they know he may never do anything for the prosperity of the city.

We think the Council should retain control of the levee and all public places unless some great advantage is to accrue from her abandonment of it to private parties.

SUBORDINATION OF THE MILITARY TO THE CIVIL.

A short time ago, alluding to the case of Weaver, sentenced to death by a Military Commission, the Galveston News asserted, with great propriety and accuracy, that in England heavy damages had been given against members of a military court under less censurable circumstances than in the Weaver case. Thereupon, Richard Busteed called upon the News to point out the decision to which he referred, and asserted that no such decision was ever made. The subject was at the moment undergoing examination by correspondents and happening to read an account, probably of the very decision to which the News alluded, we quoted in our issue of June 30, the history of the trial from DeLolme's work on the Constitution of England. It was that of a suit instituted by a Lieutenant of Marines against the President of a court Martial which had imprisoned him illegally. We invited, at the same time, Judge Busteed to cite the law which exempts military men from responsibility for violations of the law of the land. In answer to this invitation, the Bulletin makes the free comments

"Some time ago the Galveston News asserted that in England heavy damages had been given against members of a military court under less censurable circumstances than in the Weaver case. We denied it and called for the record. A correspondent sends us a clipping from the New Orleans Bee in which both paragraphs appear, supplemented by a very long quotation, nearly a column of our paper, which an interrogatory asking us if this is not a case in point. We answer, 'No.' In the case cited, judgment was given against a member of the military court for an act done in disregard of its authority. The Commission in the Weaver case obeyed the legislative law of Congress. There is no similarity between the two cases, nor can there be any.

In the reply of the Bulletin we have this remarkable sentence:

"Had we believed our contemporary to be a fair and fair-minded journalist we should not have thought it worth our while to give him the information he sought for, but as publishing requires satisfied that we were in error in the point to which he is not entitled. The suit for damages we cited for the benefit was a case which directly answered the call but he now says there is no similarity between the two cases, nor can there be any, because the commission in the Weaver case obeyed the positive law of Congress. It is impolitic, we think, to contend against one of this calibre, but for the benefit of others who are more open to conviction, more willing to listen to reason, and abler to appreciate a legal argument, we say that the two cases in principle are identical. The simple question is this: Are military men responsible in damages for their illegal acts? Why not? Why is they are religious. It answers itself. As to the Commission in the Weaver case not being responsible, because they obeyed the positive law of Congress, we say that is no shield, because the Constitution of the United States is superior to the enactments of Congress, and that instrument begins embodying the teachings of the common law, Magna Charta and the Habeas Corpus, most unmistakably constrains the civil power of Congress and against the military power, by throwing around him that safeguard of our ancestors, the trial by jury for all crimes.

The distinction drawn by the Bulletin between the case in England and the case in Texas, is not one we are able to appreciate. We should be glad to have the Bulletin point it out and explain it. Perhaps we are obtuse, but the distinction does seem to us shadowy and without any substance whatever.

Will our contemporary be pleased to enlighten our ignorance?

TENNESSEE SUGAR KETTLES—Mr. E. F. La Villeneuve, commission merchant, No. 16 Union street, invites the attention of factors and planters to the sugar kettles of the "Old Stacker" Iron Works, Tennessee, of which he has now a full assortment on hand; also for cane mills and other state bars of the most approved patterns. These are kettles of long tested excellence. Mr. La Villeneuve is sole agent for the "Stacker" Works. Planters should supply themselves while the prices are moderate.

It is said that the proprietors of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS rent no less than nine pews from the different denominations in New York city for all those of their employes who will occupy them regularly, free of charge. This is certainly praiseworthy, and it is to be hoped that others who employ a large number of people, will follow the example. The above fact, accompanied with the belief that a firm who would look so closely after the morals and welfare of their employes, would not undertake to impose upon the public, has induced us to give the PLANTATION BITTERS a trial, and having found them to be all that is represented, we cordially recommend them as a tonic of rare merit.—Observer, July 1st.

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

The New French Cable.

Washington, July 15—A copy of the following letter has been addressed to the diplomatic representative of France, and also of Great Britain, and another copy will soon be transmitted to the Governor of Massachusetts:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, July 10, 1869.

Sir—I have the honor to ask your attention to the subject of the transatlantic telegraphic connection which it is understood is expected to be made between the empire of France and the shores of the United States by means of a cable to be laid under the auspices of and in the proprietorship of a British private corporation and under authority of a concession from the Government of France.

The project of this enterprise embraces a connection direct from the coast of France to the island of St. Pierre, and thence to a point on the Atlantic coast of the United States. It is only, of course, in respect to this last division of the projected cable connection between the territory of France and of the United States, that I have occasion to ask your attention to the views of this Government as to its authority and duty in the premises.

It is not doubted by this Government that the complete control of the whole subject, both of the permission and the regulation of this mode of foreign intercourse, is with the Government of the United States, and that however suitable certain legislation on the part of a State of the Union may become in respect of its proprietary rights in aid of such enterprises, the entire question of the allowance or prohibition of such means of foreign intercourse, commercial and political, and the terms and conditions of its allowance, is under the control of the Government of the United States.

As the projectors of the enterprise now in progress have not received or awaited the permission of this Government, either to the establishment of this telegraphic connection or to its use for such intercourse with the coast of France, I have thought it proper to call the attention of the diplomatic representatives of the two powers under whose authority the private rights involved have been acquired to the position and authority of this Government on the subject.

In thus distinctly notifying you that in the absence of the assent to or concurrence in the proposed telegraphic connection of the United States, the proceedings of the parties interested must be taken in submission to the authority of this government in the premises, I am actuated not by a desire that those private interests should not suffer unnecessary disappointment, as by the purpose to place before you the authority of the United States on the general subject in its proper light.

The policy of this government in respect to the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress during the session of the last winter, and a bill embracing the whole subject was matured and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Representatives. It is quite probable that the bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and that the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent.

I therefore beg to call your attention to the enclosed copy of the bill as probable evidence of what condition of permanency or restriction foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be assisted upon by the United States.

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my very high consideration. HAMILTON FISH.

FROM ORLEANS.—The *Journal* of the 17th inst. says:

The crops still continue to promise a heavy yield. The caterpillars are not yet, and the season all that could be desired, with the exception of want of rain in certain localities.

Everything in St. Landry is beginning to look up. During the past week several parties from abroad have been amongst us looking for lands, and two of the largest sugar plantations are about changing hands.

We reiterate that no better field is now presented for capital and enterprise than St. Landry. A moderate investment of capital in St Landry lands now will secure a fortune in a few years time.

Lands that will yield two hogsheads of sugar per acre, well improved, can be bought for a mere song. This is the time to invest as the price of lands must increase very greatly in a few months.

FROM ARBOUT PARISH.—The *Record* of the 17th inst. says:

No planter in this parish can boast of a promising crop, but there is a general feeling of satisfaction regarding the cotton prospects.

The Erie Railroad Accident.

The verdict of the Coroner's jury in this case is as follows:

The Coroner addressed the jury briefly, but rather excitedly, in the following language:

CORONER TO THE JURY.

Coroner Cameron having invoked the attention of the jury by rising, said: Gentlemen of the jury, you are called here to-day on a case of more than common importance. It is made your imperative duty to learn how these persons came to their death. I demand if Fire county demands it. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania demands it, and I will have it.

THE VERDICT.

After a few minutes' deliberation the following verdict was rendered:

Port Conkling, N.—An inquisition indicated and taken at Lackawaxen, in the county of Pike and State of Pennsylvania, before me, C. C. Cameron, Coroner of the county aforesaid, on the view of the remains of Rev. B. H. Hallock, Daniel Beer and six others unknown to the jurors, being passengers on the train called No. 3, which left New York at half past 4 o'clock, on July 14, 1869, and arrived at Port Hope, Pike county, Pa., at ten minutes before twelve M., at which place it came in collision with the engine of extra train No. 39, which was caused by the recklessness, as the jury believe, of James Griffin, engineer of extra freight train No. 39, by disobeying his orders, not before train No. 3 had passed, causing the death of the above mentioned persons; and the jury hereby strongly recommend the conductor of said train, Judson D. Brower, and all other persons, free from any blame whatever, except the said James Griffin.

JAMES C. HOLLY, JOHN M. WILLIAMS, R. R. SEAMAN, ISAAC VANSCOTER, CALVIN F. MILLIKEN, WARREN K. RIDGEWAY.

A warrant was immediately issued by the justice of the peace for the arrest of the said James Griffin, engineer of train No. 39.

THE REPORTS ACROSS CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—As the *Times* foretold, Reinstatement is beginning to rebel against the project to introduce Chinese labor into the South. The agrarian Radical press raises a hue and cry against the Southern States settled up among Yankees and others, and announces that the Southern people must be compelled to hoe their own cotton and raise their own corn.

The trouble is really that Chinese labor will tend to insulate Coffee and Sambo, who are wanted in the South not to hoe cotton and sugar cane, but to elect Radical candidates to office. The Asiatic, less a thief, and more industrious and reliable than the negro, will supplant the latter. The introduction of 100,000 Chinamen anywhere in the South will drive out 100,000 good Radical voters, who will have to immigrate to Iowa, where Radicalism is already sufficiently powerful, and where it more numerous are wanted.

The assertion of the Radical *Post* that South ern planters must learn to work with their hands, might not be put into the Reconstruction or military acts of Congress. To do so would be to do something no more impudent and absurd than has been done at every step of Congress in the mighty measures of reconstruction.—*Chicago Times*.

AN ANECDOTE OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* writes from Paris, July 2:

The imperial family seem to have taken up their residence for the remainder of the summer in the vicinity of Paris, and propose giving a series of entertainments in the gardens of the Palace of St. Cloud, to indemnify themselves and their friends for their privation of Fontainebleau. The Emperor has begun to stroll about the little town and the banks of the river, just as he used to do in Fontainebleau and the forest. The other day a friend, who was staying at St. Cloud, witnessed a curious scene, highly characteristic at once of the Emperor's *bonhomie* and adroitness. He was walking in a part of the park to which the public is admitted, and was followed and dodged about by a parcel of troublesome and curious children. He probably did not like to seem ill natured by ordering them off, so he sought out one of the gingerbread stalls which are always to be found in the neighborhood, purchased the whole of the stock at a bargain, and then upetting the entire concern with his own hand, left the counters to the mercy of the hungry crowd of urchins".

HOW THE CABLE RESTS.—The cable, as now laid, starts in very shallow water from Minot bay, but in four or five miles it deepens from seventeen to twenty fathoms (a fathom is six feet), and then gradually shelves from thirty to sixty-eight and ninety fathoms. At this level out on the whole gradually deepening, it continues still in a line with the westernmost part of the Irish coast, where, taking a northern course, it passes down in a gentle slope of sand that continues descending till the depth increases from 200 to 800 and 900 fathoms, and then in a short distance to 2000 fathoms. Over all the rest of the course to mid ocean the bottom is mud, shells, and sand, and with a uniform depth of about 2000 to 2300 fathoms.

All these great depths there is an absolute cessation of all motion. Over such a bottom the line is laid down in an arc of a large circle, the most southerly point of the cable being in forty two degrees north latitude, and the most northerly forty eight degrees. Along the southern end of the Newfoundland bank it is sunk in about 150 to 200 fathoms, the water on the bank itself varying from fifty to ninety fathoms. Thus it is completely sheltered from ice, which if the icebergs pass the bank at all, must clear the cable, which lies under its lee, by some hundred fathoms or more. From this point it is taken up due north in the channel between the Green bank and the St. Pierre bank in an almost unvarying depth of 500 fathoms. From this point to the coast, but the course is over very regular bottom, being at no part less than one hundred fathoms, and generally over one hundred and fifty—to its termination.

Duxbury, Mass., is alive with the prospect of the completion of the French Atlantic Cable, which, it is expected, will reach that town about July 25th. Duxbury is in Plymouth county, and lies on Plymouth harbor, at the mouth of Cape Cod Bay, thirty miles southeast of Boston. A double wire land route of telegraph is now in course of construction from Duxbury to Boston, and another line is being put up by the French Cable Company along the Old Colony and South Shore Railroad. The point selected for the terminus of the line from St Pierre is at House's Hummock, near the Garnet Light, at the entrance of Plymouth harbor. The Hummock is a conical hill of forty acres, the highest point of which is fifty feet above the level of the sea. The price of real estate at Duxbury has risen 100 per cent during the last month.

Frank Blair on the Recent Long Branch Howlers.

NEW YORK CITY, July 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the New York World:

Sir—The New York *Tribune* and the *Times* do me a great injustice in their notice of the reunion of the officers of the Army of the Gulf, at Long Branch, New Jersey. They assert that I insulted the association to whose banquet I was invited, by the allusion I made to the leaders of the Confederate army. I did not intend to wound the feelings of those who had honored me with an invitation to participate in their festivities; on the contrary, it was a compliment to our army to speak well of those over whom our army had triumphed, as "foemen worthy of our steel." My intention and meaning could only have been perverted by men who had been taught by such heroes as Butler to relish a different kind of *steak*.

I was urged to attend this meeting and banquet, and declined to do so until a further refusal would have appeared churlish. I was appointed to respond to one of the regular toasts, and refused to do so. My reluctance to attend or speak at the banquet grew out of the apprehension that these army reunions were being used as Radical stalking horses. The result justified the opinion I had entertained, as an expression which cannot be tortured into anything but to a compliment to our gallant soldiers was eagerly seized by a portion of those present and made the occasion of a gross and indecent insult to its invited guest.

You will do me a great favor by publishing this note. Very respectfully,

FRANK P. BLAIR.

Our Roving Statesman.

SEWARD IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Ex Secretary Seward was serenaded at the Occidental Hotel, in San Francisco, and made the following speech:

I cannot express to you the satisfaction, the felicity I feel in finding myself, after so long a period of expectation, standing at last, not only upon the shores of my native land, but at the same time looking off upon the Pacific Ocean. The situation is not a surprise, because it has been long a purpose, a pious expectation on my part. It is suggestive of many reflections. It suggests the reflection that at last, after the struggles of factions for many years, the Republic is at last composed in peace; that henceforth we are no more to have civil war as a trial of the Constitution of our country. It is suggestive also of the congeniality of the Republic. Whose is the power, and whence are the forces that are to come, or that can come, to make war against a people in whom boundaries are unknown and whose people are numbered by millions? It is suggestive of enterprise, improvement, wealth, prosperity and happiness at home. It is suggestive, more than all, of a better civilization to be extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, and there hereafter to influence the East and elevate mankind in the Western Continent and from the Pacific shores, the same benign influence crossing the Pacific ocean to the Islands of the East. It is suggestive, therefore, of hope for the prosperity and advancement of the human race. But, gentlemen, I have already been tempted by the novelty of this situation into making what I fear will be set down as the beginning of a speech. It is contrary to my principles, contrary to my purposes, and inconsistent with your comfort, that I should proceed; and I, therefore, bring these remarks to a close, with the expression of my thanks for this generous and unexpected and surpassing welcome. At some future time I may have the pleasure to renew my acquaintance with, and continue my remarks to you.

Mr. Fillmore on Negro Suffrage.

Ex President Fillmore has lately expressed these views on the suffrage question:

In speaking of the suffrage, the ex President said the great mistake made by the Radicals, and seemingly by their opponents, now is that this was a natural right and not a political right or privilege. Hence the suffrage has been given to millions of benighted negroes who scarcely know their right hand from their left, and who can have no knowledge of what they vote for. Having given the suffrage to the negroes it cannot be taken from them without millions of Chinese who are coming to this country, and who are a superior race to the negroes. This is a serious evil in the future to contemplate. But he does not see how the suffrage is to be taken away or restricted when once given. We are rushing on in the wild of political revolution, and it seems that it must run its course to the extreme point of radical rule. It will be fortunate if third or fourth minute in a *[illegible]* course, to be followed by another kind of despotism or personal dictatorship. When speaking of this state of things Mr. Fillmore referred to one of the old Italian republics, that of Florence, I think, where revolutionary and radical equality was carried to such an extreme that elections to office to administer the government were done away with, and officers were taken by lot from the whole community. As in the lot of course, the most ignorant became the rulers, for they were the most numerous. The consequence was that with this radical attempt to force equality where no natural or moral equality existed, utterly soon expired and despotism succeeded. Mr. Fillmore admits that the suffrage should be on the broadest possible basis, and remarked that England and all other civilized countries were tending hither; but it should be held only as a general rule, by those who know how to use it. Still, he had hope that the evils of extending the suffrage to the ignorant masses of other races would be counterbalanced in a measure by the progress of education, the preponderance of the Caucasian race and the enlightened patriotism of the American people.

THE YERGER CASE IN WASHINGTON.—The correspondent of the Baltimore *News* says:

Much disappointment is expressed at the failure of Chief Justice Chase to decide the Yerger habeas corpus case. The transfer of the case to the Supreme Court is considered as shirking the very evident duty of the Chief Justice to decide the writ issued by Judge Underwood, which necessarily sets forth political questions of great moment. As to jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of the United States undoubtedly will finally decide that either he believes he has the jurisdiction or that it is a doubtful question that no profit can be determined by the whole Bench of the Supreme Court.

As to the general merits of the legal course every there is no variance of opinion among sound judges. If Yerger is tried he must be arraigned and tried before a competent tribunal, and though he may be guilty of a most heinous crime, such as would result in his hanging if tried and convicted by a civil court, he would be murdered simply if convicted and executed under sentence of the Military Commission before which his trial is now proceeding.

A GENTLEMANLY ACTOR RECEIVES FIFTEEN CENTS FROM A NEGRO.—As Mr Stuart Robson, the popular comedian, was approaching the corner of Rollins and Washington streets one early morning, he encountered a pompous-looking darkey, who was in charge of a comfortable family carriage and a span of sleek looking horses. As Mr. Robson neared him, the newly made American citizen patronizingly addressed him with:

"Young man!"

"Sir to you," said Robson, pulling off his hat with much politeness.

"If you are not in a hurry, would you oblige me by dropping into that store across the way and bringing me a plug of tobacco? I can't leave my horses, and I'll do the same for you some day."

For a moment the comedian's dignity seemed disappointed, but he quickly recovered himself, and, with an ill concealed smile playing on his comic countenance, replied:

"With pleasure, sir."

The coachman handed him a twenty five cent note, which was received in the most respectable manner by Robson, who proceeded directly to the store indicated, and in a few moments returned with the tobacco in one hand, and fifteen cents change in the other, which he held out to the party waiting and given him no striking a proof that Mr. Robson's distinguished countryman, George Peabody, Mr. Peabody, as is well understood, left England very unexpectedly, and quite without alleging his departure to be known to any beyond a narrow circle of his friends. But the fact of his embarkation, and of his extremely feeble health, found its way into the English journals, and came to the knowledge of Her Majesty, who, with that goodness of heart which has always unsettered her, and which has gained her affections, failed to appreciate and admire, gave immediate expression to her feelings in the following telegraph note, which, we learn, has been received by Mr. Peabody within a few days past, and of which we have been fortunate enough to obtain a copy:

"Windsor Castle, June 20, 1869.—The Queen is very sorry that Mr. Peabody's sudden departure has made it impossible for her to see him before he leaves England, and she is concerned to hear that he is gone in bad health.

She now writes him a line to express her hope that he may return to this country quite recovered, and that she may then have the opportunity, of which she has now been deprived, of seeing him and offering him her personal thanks for all he has done for the people."

The note was transmitted by Mr Arthur Helps, the Clerk of the Privy Council, who adds that the Queen also commanded him "to be sure and express her sorrow at Peabody to report himself on his return to England."

How much there is in such an act of consideration and kindness on the part of Queen Victoria, toward one whom all Americans are proud of, to soften the asperities growing out of public controversies between the two nations! The exquisite portrait of Her Majesty, which she sent to Mr. Peabody two or three years ago, is now at the Danvers Institute, in the same apartment with the beautiful gold medal presented to him by Congress in the name of the people of the United States. But a little more than this, and we probably from the Queen's heart, as well as from her own hand, has a significance and a value far above any mere material gifts, however costly.

THE PRUSSIAN NAVY.—THE NEW MILITARY PORT OF WILHELMSHAVEN.—The Prussian military harbor of Wilhelmshaven, formally opened by King William in June, has an interesting history. A correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Berlin, says:

"It is a few months since the idea of the federal marine force will have reached 5000 men, among them 5000 sailors. This figure admits of an eventful increase of 30,000, Northern Germany having a maritime population of 78,000, of whom about 48,000 are regularly employed in the merchant service. Of ships ready for active service we find in the official list three frigates, two coiraased batteries, ten corvettes, thirty-six gunboats and four dispatch boats; all mess, every vessel, mostly armed with the heaviest Armstrong or Pleasing cannon. In addition there are of sailing vessels three frigates, three brigs, thirty-two gunsloops, and some smaller craft, the whole counting about 500 heavy rifled guns. Some more wooden and iron-cased ships are in course of construction in Prussia as elsewhere. With the exception of the iron-cased vessels, nearly all these ships have been built in Prussia, and now even the highest sort is being attempted, as the dockyards of Dantzic can testify.

The new compulsory law in Massachusetts, which prohibits even the sale of beer, is exciting the bitterest opposition from the German population, and is likely to oust the Radical party, the support of this entire element, which they have hitherto had in that State. Meetings of the Germans have been held in Boston and elsewhere, and resolutions passed declaring the act oppressive and tyrannical, and taking steps to resist its enforcement, and forming permanent leagues for that purpose.

The new Massachusetts Prohibitory law has gone into effect, forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors, ale and lager. The State Chief Constable, Jones, has notified all parties interested of the fact. Developments are awaited with considerable interest, especially by the numerous lager beer dealers and patrons.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Corruption in Office—An affidavit was recently made against Wm. Green, colored, Deputy Clerk of the Metropolitan Board, charged with having received forty dollars as a consideration for obtaining him a situation on the police force. The matter was brought before the Board on Tuesday morning by Mr. Dunn. Upon investigation, the party who had given Green the forty dollars did not appear, upon the ground, as he alleged, that he had already been badly treated, and thought it likely that he would be still worse so. Green, however, admitted, when the receipt for the money, with his signature attached, was shown him, that he had taken it, but claimed that the money had been paid back. The charges, for what reason does not appear, were dismissed. The investigation will probably lead to other developments.

The Mandamus on the Governor—The motion to set aside the supersedeas appeal taken against the judgment of the Sixth District Court in the mandamus case was argued yesterday. The State intervened and asked for the appeal.

Judge Cooley said that he could not see what interest the State had in the matter in dispute. The Governor who takes such a position must be laboring under a temporary aberration of intellect. The duty of the Governor is simply manual labor—that of signing his name—a ministerial function which requires only a limited knowledge of orthography to accomplish. How could the State be damaged or benefited, whatever might be the judgment? This the judge was unable to see. It will be recollected that this appeal, the motion to set aside which is discussed, is taken from the judgment rendered some time ago, making a mandamus commanding the Governor to sign $18,000 of the Red river improvement bonds peremptory.

The Judge took the ground that once having granted the appeal in this case, he could not set it aside. The motion was therefore overruled and the appeal goes to the Supreme Court.

U. S. Courts—In the United States Circuit Court process in rem has issued against 308 boxes cigars, 1395 boxes cigars.

The lot of 1395 boxes were seized upon the premises of Mr. Pesant, and have been released on bond by the claimant. It appears from the statement of Mr. Pesant that he acted, in stocking the cigars, entirely upon the advice given by Mr. A. W. Fisher, who was the former Deputy Collector, but Collector Stockdale took a different view of the law upon the question of stamps, and hence the seizure. Mr. Pesant is well known to be one of the legitimate traders, who is anxious to comply with the strict letter of the law.

Process in rem has been issued from the U. S. District Court libeling four hundred and sixty three hogsheads of molasses under the same grounds as the sugar seizures have been made. The value in gold is estimated at $5,000 00. The goods have been libeled, seized, bonded and released, the bond being signed by Pratt, Cook & Co., and Edwin O. Good, surety.

Gold Demand—At a late hour Tuesday evening, a young girl named Mary Slice accidentally fell into the river, in the neighborhood of the Ursulines Ditch. A crowd soon gathered before effectual assistance could be rendered her. It is supposed the under tow drew her under the water and floated her away. The body has not been recovered.

The Isolated Case of Yamito—In regard to the death of Pierre Lafisance, which occurred in this city on the 17th inst., and which the result of black-vomit, the Board of Health, after carefully investigating the case, have decided that the disease was contracted in Havana, and that the vessel in which he came to this port, the St Nazaire, should have been detained at quarantine thirteen instead of but ten days before accordingly has been sent to the Quarantine officers concerning future arrivals.

The house where deceased died, No 117, Carondelet street, has been carefully fumigated and the clothing and bedding used by him burned, and we think we can safely assure the public that there need be no more apprehension on account of this case, which is isolated in fact, especially as we have never had a more healthy season before, particularly at this advanced stage, and there are no indications of no superinfecting causes to produce an epidemic.

Oil Bonds—Efforts are being made to have the Point Clear Hotel, recently burned, rebuilt, as far as possible, by the use of the bonds, which escaped the flames, and the Lower Oil Bond remodelled in charge. In case this is not done, the Mobilians are anxious to have Oil Bond sent back to Mobile.

Robbery—A young man named James Day complains that he was assaulted Tuesday night, on the corner of Franklin and Drayier streets, by two mulattoes, and robbed of a gold watch, a small sum of money and a knife. He shows a large cut on the head, where he says he was struck with a clubbing stick. No clue has been found to the perpetrators.

Suicide of a Four Weeks' Bride—A Mrs. Button, who was arrested on Franklin street, Monday night, and locked up in the Tribune prison, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself upon one of the bars of iron which traversed her cell. She had grown to be an habitual drunkard.

Stabbing—Joseph Jones, colored boy, while John Jones, who, and said killed the little white boy Nicholas Ryan, Tuesday forenoon, and fled, surrendered yesterday to the police. There is no witness to the affair, which the colored boy explains as having been unintentional while playing with a pistol. Indeed there can be no conjecture as to the motive for his wishing to kill a child but five years of age, with whom he was accustomed to play.

Suspected Arson—Gabriel Roseufeldt was arrested yesterday by Sergeant Corbett, on suspicion of arson—that is of having set fire to the building used by him as a tailoring establishment at 111 Camp street, and belonging to Mr L. Florence. The building was but slightly damaged.

For Sacramento—Captain Edward Harking, of this city, is about to leave for the mines in Sacramento, where he contemplates going into business. We have always found him a clever fellow and with his promise.

Recorder Gastner's Court—Wm Badmen and Phil Scott were arrested by Corporals Wolf and Douglas, of the river police, on the charge of having in their possession a quantity of stolen cigars, crackers, tumblers and green shoulders, supposed to be the property of the steamer Robert Lee, as they were found on board of that boat when she left. They were brought before Recorder Gastner, and remanded for trial.

Drowning—The unfortunate drowning of the little ten ten years of age, of Mr. Joseph Dunbar of this city, shows how very careful boys should be at all times. He and his young friend, about the same age, went down to the Mississippi bridge, had, by permission of their parents, gone up the river on a tug boat which Mr. Mitchell ferryman had sent down to Carrollton, and at the time of the accident they were playing together in one of the berths of the cabin, the doors of which open on the outside guards of the front of the boat. In the playful scuffle between them young Dunbar's hold of his companion slipped, or he tripped and fell, and, as sad fate would have it, he fell with such force into a narrow opening in the guards of the boat, that he went through it, though he could have hardly gone through it voluntarily, and was drowned before assistance could reach him. We sympathize with the bereaved parents, and are gratified that they have recovered all that was possible, the body of their little treasure, who, we learn, was their only son.

Burglaries—Between 8 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 20th inst., the office, No. 57 Perdido street, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stole a guitar, a Webster's unabridged dictionary, a gold pen, a brush and comb and a bill of lading book the property of Messrs N. C. Gallott & Co. There is as yet no clue to the thief.

About fifteen minutes past 3 o'clock yesterday morning the residence of Capt. T. P. Leathers, on Carondelet street, was burglariously entered by an unknown party, who, on leaving the house heard the noise, and getting up, the miscreant escaped. Nothing was stolen.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Virginia Elections Will Unfavorably Affect Northern Elections.

Peabody Visits the White Sulpher Springs.

Revenue Department Decision.

The Yerger Case.

Arms and Ammunition for the Cubans.

FROM HAVANA.

There is Great Excitement in Spain

FROM EUROPE.

Loss of the Ship Lord Sidmouth.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 21.—Custom receipts nearly $500,000.

Delaware and Creswell have returned.

Supervisor of Internal Revenue Conklin, of Louisiana, is here.

Wade says the Virginia elections result will unfavorably affect Northern elections.

Robeson, with a party on board the Tallapoosa, will inspect the navy yards along the Atlantic coast.

The murderess Minnie Gaines has been sent to the Insane Asylum by order of the Secretary of the Interior.

Peabody and Corcoran visit the White Sulphur Springs to-morrow.

Revenue Department decided that smoking tobacco can't be retailed from pinted packages unless packed in wooden boxes and stamps.

Efforts are being made to remove General Gordon Adams, Attorney for Mississippi. It is understood that Commander Ames desires his removal. The charges against Adams are political.

Washington, July 21.—The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says, recently a bark left Baltimore with 700,000 rounds of cartridges on board, ostensibly for Cuba. She got off without trouble, proceeding to be loaded with hay, and reached her destination safely. It is undoubted that another vessel is likely to sail soon for the same port similarly freighted.

Washington, July 21.—Mr Whittaker recently from the Sixth District, Assistant Appraiser of New Orleans Customhouse, has been appointed by Boutwell to a clerkship in his office.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jackson, Miss., July 21.—The final argument in the Yerger case before the Military Commission will be submitted by the prosecution to-morrow. Argument by the defense closed yesterday.

The case of Yerger comes before Judge Hill, of the U.S. District Court, to-morrow, on the preliminary steps to carrying the case before the Supreme Court of the United States.

Richmond, Va., July 21.—The official returns show that the vote for Walker fell 26,000 short of the white registration, and that for Wells 8,000 short of the colored registration. The objectionable clauses in the Constitution were defeated by 40,000. There seems to have been an entirely new deal in politics so only numbers elected to the Legislature have never been there before.

Thos R. Bowden, State Attorney-General, resigns to-day.

Ex-Governor Pease, of Texas, is at the Metropolitan.

Rev Joshua R. Sutton, Mob Leader, Pardoned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 21, 1869.

Nothing has occurred to indicate any material variation in the Money market. The stress rates are still 10 to 11 per cent per annum for All kinds of paper, secured by unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper with good endorsers, and 1 to 1½ per cent per month for prime and second class. Mortgages notes may be quoted at 8 to 10 per cent, per annum for All, and 10 to 12 for good and second grade.

Exchange ruled dull and heavy against Lots of New York sterling, and rates have fallen off. The rates included $10 000 at 15½ discount, $5000, $2500, $1000, $5000 and $10000 at 15¾, and $1000, $2000, $2000, and $1000 at 16, and rather a better demand for Silver, the sales and receipts including $1500 in American half dollars at 12⅞, $1000 at 12¾, $1000 at 13¾, $2000 at 13¾, and $400 at 13¾. We quote Sterling Exchange for American half dollars and 1 to ¼ per cent premium for Mexican dollars. Foreign Exchange ruled dull and heavy, and owing to the high rates demanded by drawers the business was mainly confined to a few commercial bills and small orders for remittance. The only sale reported in Sterling is £1500 At commercial at 109¼, gold in Paris, and 109¼ in gold in London. Bills on Sterling may now be quoted at 108 to 108½ for All bill of lading and clear, and 109½ to 110 for Banks and Francs—to 3.81 for the former and 5.17¾ to 5.16¾ for the latter.

We have again to report a very limited movement in Domestic Exchange. The banks continued check on New York at ½ per cent premium, but meet with a very light counter demand, and the sales of country drafts included $10,000 and $25,000