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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185 ..... Hampart Street 185

PAYMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

We publish in this issue a communication addressed by the Finance Committee of the City Council to the State Treasurer, enclosing a copy of the resolution adopted by that body on the 15th inst., authorizing and directing the Fiscal Agent of the city to deliver to the State Treasurer, certain seven per cent. bonds of the city authorized to be issued under the ordinance No. 1141. The delivery of these bonds to the State Treasurer was thus authorized for the purpose of paying the apportionment assessed to the city of New Orleans for the current year expiring October 1, 1869, by the Board of Police Commissioners, provided, that said payment of seven per cent. bonds be made at the par value of said bonds and that no discount whatever be allowed on them, and further that no delivery of them take place until the State Treasurer be empowered by the Police Board to receive them in full payment of all claims they may have against the city of New Orleans.

The State Treasurer having transmitted this communication to the Police Board, that body has, as we stated in our issue of yesterday, declined to authorize the State Treasurer to release the city from the amount assessed against her, on the delivery to him of the bonds described in the resolution of the City Council. The answer of the Board to the State Treasurer to this effect will be found accompanying the letter of the Finance Committee to the State Treasurer.

It will be remembered that the City Council were induced to agree to pay by means of these bonds, the Metropolitan Police on certain conditions. The negotiation was conducted, if we are correctly informed, by Mr. Thomas Layton, President of the Southern Bank, the Fiscal Agent of the city, with Governor Warmoth, who professed to act for the Board of Police. There must have been an agreement by Governor Warmoth to receive these seven per cent bonds in lieu of money, else a tender of them would not have been made to the State Treasurer. We understood from Mr. Layton that such an agreement had been made. That gentleman is now in New York endeavoring to sell the bonds alluded to and could therefore now explain the misunderstanding. Whether the agreement was in writing or not we were not informed. If not in writing it ought to have been, and with the Board of Police, because they are the officers appointed under the act of the Legislature, establishing the Police, to make the assessment against the city of her share of the expense of the organization. And at the same time the city Council should have demanded from the Board a complete list of the Police force, so that the city might have some means of protecting herself against a too free use of the power of appointment and employment of men vested in the Board by the law. Without such a check upon the Board they may employ any number of men without limit, if so disposed, five hundred, six hundred or fifteen hundred. It could not have been the intention of the Legislature to vest them with powers so extensive, but as the law reads, they have precisely this discretion. The act empowers them to assess the sum of money, the city is to pay for the services of the Police officers employed within her limits. The Board are required to communicate the amount so assessed to the City Council, the Mayor and Council, and the latter are permitted to object to the assessment, but if the Police Board adhere to the sum they have fixed, there are no means left to the city by the law, of reducing it. Now there must be some responsibility on the part of the Police Board. It cannot be pretended that they have the right to tax the inhabitants of New Orleans whatever it may please them, eight hundred thousand dollars—one million of dollars or upwards—just as the exigencies of the Republican party may induce them to exact from our people, and we should like to see the Mayor and Council making some enquiry of the Police Board on this subject. Let them call for a list of the police force and the sums paid to each man, in all we may judge as to the manner in which the Board are performing their duties. We think the city has a perfect right to require that this information be furnished.

As we said yesterday we see no escape from the dilemma in which the city is now placed but by disposing of these bonds herself and by means of the proceeds redeemed the warrants issued by the Police Board. Until this be done the city treasury will remain empty. But we urge upon the Council to take some measure which will form a check upon the possible extravagance of the Police Board.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1869.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

SIR—I am instructed by this Committee to send you the following, a copy of a resolution adopted at a session held Thursday, July 15, 1869:

Resolved, That under the ordinance of the Common Council, No. 1141, new series, authorizing the issue of certain seven per cent. bonds, approved July 15, 1869, the Fiscal Agent be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay over to the State Treasurer the bonds referred to in the aforesaid ordinance, No. 1141, new series, for the purpose of paying the apportionment assessed in this city by the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners for the current year expiring October 1, 1869, *provided*, that the payment of the seven per cent bonds to the Treasurer of the State be made at the par value of the said bonds; that no discount what ever shall be allowed on them, and that the receipt of the State Treasurer shall stipulate that no discount from the face of the bonds is to be made, *provided further*, that none of said bonds shall be paid to the State Treasurer as aforesaid until he shall be legally authorized by resolution of the Metropolitan Police Board, to receive them in full payment of all claims they may have against the city of New Orleans.

Very respectfully,
By order of the Finance Committee,
PAT. CONRAD, Secretary.

ANSWER BY THE BOARD.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1869.

SIR—Your communication of yesterday, inclosing a resolution of the city Finance Committee, dated July 15, 1869, has been received. According to Article 74 of the Constitution, "It is made the duty of the State Treasurer to receive the sums estimated and apportioned to the cities and parishes of the Metropolitan Police District, from or through the Treasurer of said cities and parishes respectively, and give proper receipts for such sums as he may receive."

Your duties are fixed by law and can not be modified or altered by any resolution of the Metropolitan Police Board or the city Finance Committee.

The Board can not agree to the proviso contained in the resolution of the Finance Committee, viz: "Provided, that the resolution authorizing the State Treasurer to receive the bonds mentioned in city ordinance No. 1141, in full payment of all claims they may have against the city of New Orleans."

The Metropolitan Police Board think that they have no authority to pass such a resolution, and consider it impracticable.

The estimate and apportionment made by the Board has been one a debt of the city of New Orleans.

The section twenty nine of act seventy four, provides that the Common Council shall levy a tax to pay this debt.

The Board, being without funds to carry on the Metropolitan Police act, were compelled to resort to the officers and men employed on the police certificates of indebtedness for services rendered. These certificates, under the name of warrants, belong to the holders, and entitle them to the amount mentioned in said certificates.

They are to be paid with funds provided by the city, or made receivable in payment of taxes in the city, and this Board can pass no resolution by which the holders of said certificates of indebtedness may be compelled to receive city bonds in exchange.

The Board, also believe that city funds could not be used for that purpose, and that unless authorized by the City Council, they are without authority to discount them, and in such case the difference and discount would be charged to the city.

COLLEGE OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

NEW ORLEANS, July 26, 1869.

DEAR SIR—We acknowledge receipt of an invitation from the Reverend F. Gaudet, President of the College of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Bardino and Common streets, to attend the distribution of premiums in said institution, this evening at 7 o'clock, on which occasion will be presented an English Drama will be performed by the students. The performance is entitled "A Family of Martyrs," and the characters will be personated by the following young gentlemen:

Severus, a Roman Citizen ..... J. Theard
Sylvanus, his Son ..... A. Lazare
Faustinus, a younger Son ..... E. Williams
Valentine, Prefect of Rome ..... G. Ryan
Philippa, his Son ..... R. Godchaux
Asterius, a Freedman of Severus ..... R. Bourk
Demetrius, a Pagan Pontiff ..... F. Grangnard
Gaude and Lictors.

A hundred Chinamen work in China for about two dollars a month, and are glad to get that. They are coming here to try their luck as farm hands.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 28, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,814.

ZELL'S ENCYCLOPÆDIA.—We have received from Mr. E. Lefranc, of *La Rédaissance*, Nos. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29 and 30 of Zell's Popular Encyclopædia and Universal Dictionary of History, Biography, Geography, Science, Arts and Language. Letter B begins with No. 24.

TURNIP SEED.—We invite attention to Mr. H. Hafner's seed store, 105 St. Charles street, opposite the St. Charles Theatre. He advertises in our columns to day the receipt of Landreth's new crop of turnip seed, for sale in quantities to suit purchasers.

Letter from New York.

NEW YORK, July 22, 1869.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

The summer tide which annually sets North would from year to year in this line already begun to make itself perceptible, and one walking on Broadway or Wall street any fine day may find abundant opportunities of reviving the pleasant memories or associations of Canal and Camp streets, or of Victor's and the shell. Ah, me! why is it ordained that he who has once imbibed the tawny fluid of the Mississippi should be forever possessed as by a spell, tempting him to seek it south? Did ever you meet a New Orleans man away from home but that he wished he were back again; back under the shade of the fragrant magnolias; back where the air is charged with the sweets of the tropics; back where, spite of mosquitoes and the torrid sun of noonday, a charm lingers over the landscape, melting away in the hazy summer sky beyond?

Yet not always does the raging dog star glare more fiercely there than here. Last week, on Friday, all New York resolved itself into one great sweltering piece of humanity, and, handkerchief in hand, vainly sought a grain of comfort, a moment's relief from the 96° degrees Fahrenheit. What an environ reflection was conjured within me on that fearful day when, glancing up at the bulletin displayed as if to tantalize, before the Telegraph office, I read "New Orleans 86°." Ah, thought I, that cool, shady side of Camp street, a glass of mead at McCloskey's, a cigar on the front gallery in the evening—all these those happy "stay-at-homes" are privileged to enjoy.

But, seriously, not days have been the exception, for so far the summer has been moderate, so much so that the watering place hotel keepers are in dispair. Long Branch leads, to be sure, and Charley Stetson has made a stride in the way of a sensation, by getting Grant and family to come and dance and swim away a two weeks' engagement, but even with this distinguished, watering place attractions are slim this year, and Bucha Helmbold, with his gilded equipage, has it pretty much his own way among the snobs. By the way, somebody is sending letters of unusual spiciness to the *World* from Long Branch.

The cholera, yellow fever and small pox sensations have all come and gone. The Board of Health vainly tried to persuade people that an epidemic of each, only to be averted by strenuous discharge of official duties, was impending. Then, too, we have had the Cuban excitement, which I think now is about over. The men captured at Gardner's Island by the marines and Deputy Marshals were those who had come from the recruiting offices in Richmond, Va., and Raleigh, N. C. What has become of the New Orleans contingent I can't say. Ryan turns up in Canada, living in style at a first class hotel, smoking Cuban cigars, and talking Cuba as fiercely as ever. I don't mean by this to satirize him, for I believe him to be in earnest, and a commander devoted to his men and the cause.

I met Manager Floyd, of the Varieties, on the Long Branch boat Saturday day. He is working hard in getting up his company for next winter, and desires to make no announcement until all his arrangements are completed. I learn, however, from another source that Oliver B. Dowd, who has been playing a brilliant star engagement at the Bowery, will be his leading man.

Ben DeBar and Charles Pope, of the St. Charles, have both been here. The latter was on the train that smashed up on the Erie the other night, by the way, en route for Buffalo. He escaped unhurt, to give a very vivid account to an eager witness to the Buffalo *Courier and Advertiser*.

The St. Charles Company next winter will include Mr. F. Hall, well known at the Varieties two seasons since, as first old man, E. Murray Dax, heavy business, Miss Flora Myers as walking lady, Miss Louise Sylvester, "and who won't welcome her back?" as soubrette, and Mr. McIntosh, recently of the DeBar Opera House, St. Louis, as prompter and assistant stage manager. As star, John Collins, Barney Williams and wife, the Chapman sisters, Lotta, and the Lydia Thompson troupe are engaged, the three opening about the 15th of October. Mr. J. A. Stevens for three years past a member of the company does not return, but retains the management of the Vicksburg Theatre.

Messrs. Spalding, Dave Bidwell and Mc. Donough, a trio unexceptionable in the show business, are here, or have been this week, putting their heads together to further organize their tremendous enterprise, that of running three theatres in the Mississippi Valley. Their three companies, two dramatic and one pantomime are almost complete, and are backed by stars, such as Jefferson, Mrs. Bowers, Lucille Western, Miss Margaret, Frank Mayo, Lucille Lewis. So be prepared, readers, for something remarkably liegeal at the Academy next season.

CHAMPION.

The Pennsylvania Platform.

The platform of the Pennsylvania Democracy has the ring

It is sound in every plank, and assails the misgovernment of the party in power, their violations of the Constitution, their overthrow of civil authority in the South, and the abomination known as the 14th amendment. It denies the right of the Administration to force it upon the States, and declares in favor of a revolution in the financial system of the Government.

The whole tenor of the platform is as follows:

The Democracy of Pennsylvania, in Convention met, do unanimously decree:

First—The Federal Government is limited in power to the grants contained in the Federal Constitution, that the exercise of doubtful constitutional powers is dangerous to the stability of the government and the safety of the people, and the Democratic party will never consent that the State of Pennsylvania shall surrender her rights of local self government.

Second—That the attempted ratification of the proposed Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution by the Radical members of the last Legislature, was not sufficient to uphold the result by a vote of the people, was a deliberate breach of their official duty, and an outrage upon every citizen of the State, and the resolution making such ratification should be promptly repealed, and the amendment committed to the people at the polls for acceptance or rejection.

Third—That the Democratic party of Pennsylvania is opposed to conferring upon the negro the right to vote, and we do emphatically deny that there is any right or power in Congress or elsewhere, to impose negro suffrage upon the people of this State in opposition to their will.

Fourth—Instead of the administration of the Federal and State Governments, and the management of their financial affairs, being properly demanded

Fifth—That the efforts now being made for the amelioration of the condition of the laboring man have our most cordial co-operation.

Sixth—That the legislation of the late Republican Congress outside of the Constitution the disregard of the majority therein to the will of the people and the sanctity of the ballot box in the exclusion from their seats in Congress of representatives clearly elected, the establishment of military governments in State and in the Union, and in the overthrow of all civil governments therein, are acts of tyranny and usurpation that tend directly to the destruction of all republican government, and the creation of the worst form of despotism.

Seventh—That our soldiers and sailors who carried the flag of our country to victory must be gratefully remembered, and all the generous ties given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

Eighth—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad. The assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign powers and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty and individual rights.

Ninth—That the present internal revenue and taxing system of the General Government is grossly unjust, and means ought at once to be adopted to effect a modification thereof.

MR. BOUTWELL AND THE VIRGINIA ELECTION.—Mr. Boutwell's name has been freely used in connection with the Virginia election as an adjunct of the Wells party in their disgraceful attempt to override the preference of the people. A special dispatch to the *Evening Post*, however, says:

"There is reason for believing that Mr Boutwell's position in regard to the Virginia elections has been misstated in the public press.

"To his personal friends he has not expressed the intention of opposing the admission of Virginia to representation in the next Congress, but, on the contrary, holds that as the election was fairly conducted, and in accordance with the Reconstruction acts of Congress, no just cause exists for longer refusing the State a voice in the national councils.

"The ratification of the fifteenth amendment is treated by the result of the election just held, and as the danger of allowing ex rebels political rights—which existed when the Reconstruction laws were framed—has passed away, it would be simply an act of consistency on the part of the Republicans to accept and abide by this result.

"We trust that this statement is correct.—*New York Times.*

Hour is disgusted with the Grant administration. He says he never saw such a collection of stupidity before in all his experience, and he has had much experience among stupid people. Not one man around any of the departments has the slightest idea of law, and very few of the heads of departments seem to kiss their wives without first submitting the quality of the matter to the Attorney General, although there seems to be, in their estimation, little doubt of their right to do so. They please with the pretty female clerks. All these fellows make a heap of work for Mr. Hoar, and he is already worn out with the fatiguing duties of his office. He thinks more men and fewer asses would make a better Government with less trouble.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Next year is the last year, under the Internal Revenue law as it now stands, in which the tax on income is to be collected. The amend ment passed in 1867 to the 119th section of the law reads thus:

"That the taxes on incomes herein imposed shall be levied on the first day of March, and day of April, in each year, until and including the year eighteen hundred and seventy, and no longer."

Unless, therefore Congress extends the operation of this inquisitorial, oppressive, and, as we believe, unconstitutional tax, its existence has nearly come to an end.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with. The Secretary announced that, there were no communications from the Mayor.

A communication from Recorder Massicot announcing the appointment of ——Kinsella as an additional clerk in his court, required by the increase of business, was referred to the Committee on Retrenchment.

The resolution as amended by the Lower Board to sell a contract for erecting wooden railings on both sides of Orleans Draining Canal was concurred in finally.

A petition from Mrs. Haughery asking permission to erect a steam engine in her bakery premises, No. 74 Fulton and 76 New Levee streets, was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A resolution from the Lower Board to sell a contract for running a ferry at the head of Louisa street, was concurred in finally as amended.

Another to sell for cash the dirt of the Canal street Draining Canal was referred.

A resolution from Lower Board to allow parties to obtain water at the present rates for six months, dating from July 1st, 1869, was concurred in finally.

A resolution to have a policeman placed on Annunciation Square was referred to the Mayor.

A resolution that the Finance Committee shall not hereafter order the payment of any warrant on the Controller without preliminary action of the Council was referred.

A petition was read from Gen. Beauregard, President of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, addressed to the Council as follows:

"The Board of Directors of this Company respectfully petition your Honorable Body to grant them the right of way for a single track railroad, from the coal wharf of the Gas Company, near the foot of Robin street, to our track on Front street; also from our track on Enghien street, through Magnolia street to the Gas Works, with the privilege of crossing the bridge over the New Canal.

"This track is intended to transport the supply of coal for the Gas Works, in cars, which, with their loads, will weigh about as much as the ordinary street cars, loaded.

"The petition was referred to the Streets and Landings Committee.

A petition from Messrs. Joseph Batt and John Michel, offering to pay $60,000 for the lease of the vacant property at the French market, proposed to be leased by W. H. Wells at $30,000, as soon as that the watering place hotel keepers are in dispair. Long Branch leads, to be sure, and Charley Stetson has made a stride in the way of a sensation, by getting Grant and family to come and dance and swim away a two weeks' engagement, but even with this distinguished, watering place attractions are slim this year, and Bucha Helmbold, with his gilded equipage, has it pretty much his own way among the snobs. By the way, somebody is sending letters of unusual spiciness to the *World* from Long Branch.

A resolution from Mr Harrison to have signs posted on Canal street, at various points, directing parties to keep the right, so as to prevent accidents, was adopted finally.

A resolution was adopted to allow carts etc. from St. Bernard parish, to pass to the city unmolested.

Both these resolutions were sent to the Lower House.

A resolution in reference to property taken for the use of the city, in consequence of a cave in of Levee, near a portion of Magazat street, was adopted.

A resolution to sell a contract for repairing the wharves of the Second, Third and Fourth Districts was referred.

The Committee on Streets and Landings reported resolutions providing for resisting the appropriation of the drainage fund of the Drainage Commissioners by the Sewerage and Water Commissioners, pending the controversy with that company, the—of Carrollton and Jefferson having agreed to join with the city in the expense.

The resolution was amended and sent to the Lower Board.

The amendment provides for the return, by the Drainage Board, of funds loaned by these cities should the courts decide in their favor.

Mr. McCaffrey offered a resolution, that the time for the exchange of city notes for seven per cent bonds be extended fifteen days. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Harrison, according to notice, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the resolution providing for the depositions of Water Works funds was passed over the veto of the Mayor.

The motion prevailed. The Mayor's veto was then sustained by a vote of 5 to 2.

Mr Mat Carey offered an amendment to a resolution of Mr. Kaiser, which was adopted at last meeting. The amendment was as follows:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to lease to W. H. Wells, per mistrial for the term of five years, the vacant property of the city, bounded by the Red Market, Red Street, Pelpre street and the Levee, in the Second District, upon the following conditions, to wit:

1. The said Wells shall agree to erect upon said vacant property a market house, according to plans and specifications to be furnish by the City Surveyor.

2. The said Wells further agrees to pay the city the sum of $20,000 in semi-annual instalments the first payment to be made on the completion of the market, for the balance, in notes of $2,000 each, to be given and indorsed to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee—the notes to draw interest and made payable semi annually until the expiration of the contract.

3. The building with all its appurtenances to revert to the city of New Orleans at the expiration of the lease, say on December, 31st, 1874, without cost or charge to the said city, and in perfect good order and condition.

The amendment, of Mr. McCaffrey reads as follows: *Resolved*, that the Controller be and he hereby authorized to sell to the highest bidder, or bidders, after ten days notice in the official journal the lease for ten years of the vacant property of the city, bounded by the beef-market, Red street, Pelpre street, and the Levee, in the Second District, upon the following conditions, which are the same as specified in the resolution of Mr Kaiser, conditions 1, 2 and 3, except that the name of W. H. Wells is stricken out, and the words "Lessee or Lessees" substituted, and the figures "$20,000," "$2,000" and "$2,500" are also stricken out.

The whole matter was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution that no man shall be employed, or material purchased, except by resolution of the Council, was laid over at the request.

A resolution to fix $2 40 per square yard, superficial measure, as the price to be allowed for the city for the Sewerage Department laid on Race and St Charles streets, was adopted and sent to the Lower Board.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—A regular meeting of this Board last evening. President Patsely in the chair. A quorum present.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending July 24th shows receipts, $19,[illegible] 93; expenditures, $18,147 23, balance on hand, $2,897 35; bills receivable deposited with Southern Bank, $18,[illegible] 82; proceeds of market notes deposited with Southern Bank. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Report of the Controller shows check registered drawn by the Treasurer for week ending July 27th, amounting to $22,287 41. Referred.

On motion of Mr Logan, the Treasurer's report was either made was ordered to be published in full in the official journal.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Pasley introduced a resolution guaranteeing the defense of the city in the cases of contest between the appointments of Gov Warmoth of members of the Council and the city to E. Bermudez and J. B. Cocina, and relieve the City Attorney from services therein, which was adopted.

Mr Pasley introduced a resolution abolishing the office of pound-keeper in the Second and Third Districts.

Mr Pasley stated that these pounds were part and parcel of the Street Commissioner's Department, and were managed through a system of exaction and peculation.

Mr. Wynne said the pounds were run in the interest of a class of men, who sleep all day and steal all night. The cows and goats of poor people were driven from the commons and put into the pounds in order to force the owners thereof to pay unlawful fees.

After considerable discussion the resolution was lost.

The following was received from the Street Commissioner:

Gentlemen: I was somewhat surprised to see in the proceedings of your last meeting the 20th instant, as they appeared in the Official Journal, that the pay roll of this department for the month of May, signed by myself and approved by the proper officers of the Committees on Streets and Landings, and transmitted to the Finance Committee for examination, had been referred by this substitute branch of the Council to the Board of Assistant Aldermen. As there were no changes of any kind set forth in the report of the Committee, and as I have since ascertained there were none made verbally by any of your body, member of that Committee, I am at a loss to conceive their motive in this action. I feel the generousness of that committee called upon me I would have endeavored to the best of my ability to elucidate any of the items enumerated in that roll which they may have expressed a desire upon, and in my conversations with members of the Committee on Streets and Landings who had approved with their signatures the roll in question, I feel they would have united with me in furnishing any information or extraneous matter—outside the roll on which the members of the Finance Committee wished to be enlightened.

I regret the fact of the Finance Committee of the Common Council preferring rather than approve the roll in question, to shirk the responsibility by throwing it upon a special committee of your body, and without making any direct or indirect charges upon which they could act in its deliberations on which I, as the head of the department could refute, justifies me in believing that the motion that actuated the party so proved culpable to not only a dishonorable dismissal from office, but to a rigid prosecution before the courts.

Very respectfully,
JOS MURPHY.

A resolution was adopted restoring the salaries of the Assistants of the Wharfinger to $60 per month.

A resolution to sell the dirt taken out of the Canal street canal was laid over for two weeks.

A resolution appropriating the sum of $250, monthly, to the St Vincent's Orphan Asylum, to be used in the payment of wet nurses, was adopted.

A resolution requiring the Assistant City Attorney to furnish additional bond and security in the amount of $70,000, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported an ordinance granting to Mr. Pleitas the privilege of erecting on the sugar landing, fireproof sugar sheds etc., which was ordered to be published in the official journal, and recommitted to the same committee.

The special committee to whom was referred the pay roll of the Street Commissioner's Department for the month of May, reported as no charges have been made by the proper committee of malfeasance in office, that the roll be paid. Report agreed to.

A communication was received from the captain of the sanitary company of the Metropolitan Police, requiring the filthy and unhealthy condition of various streets. Referred, as a complaint, to the Street Commissioner.

A communication was also received from the Board of Health relative to the filthy condition of many localities of the city, which was referred to the Committee on Police and Health.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Mr. Davis, of the third ward.

Mr. Pasley introduced a resolution providing for adjudicating of a contract for the grading and shelling of Frenchmen street, from Markuny Canal to the Lake, the contract to be for twenty years, after which the road to revert to the city.

Mr. Barnes introduced a resolution providing for a joint committee, on the part of the Lower Board, and two on the part of the Upper Board, to investigate into the administration of the Street Commissioner's Department, with power to report articles of impeachment if in their opinion such a course be necessary. Adopted. Messrs. Barnes, Camp and Logan appointed on the part of the Lower Board.

A resolution from the Upper Board providing for the removal of the iron building at the head of Canal street was concurred in.

The Board then adjourned.

Destitute Strangers.—A family, consisting of two men, a woman and two children, who arrived Monday evening, by the Jackson Railroad, have been sent to the Charity Hospital in a sick and destitute condition.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the corn mill of Mr. Mannix, corner of Robertson and St Ann streets, which destroyed the building and damaged an adjoining kitchen. Mr. Mannix is insured—for what amount or in what office we do not ascertain. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Case of Cartel.—The young man Cartel, charged with stabbing Miss Kepper with intent to kill, in the City Park, was called before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, and the accused admitted to bail of $1000, on the certificate of the girl's physician that she will recover.

First District Court.—The case of Hamburger charged with embezzlement of the proceeds of $5000 in Metropolitan warrants, entrusted to him for sale by Mr. Samuels, broker, was partially examined yesterday and continued. So far the evidence is strong against the accused.

Sudden Death.—Mr. Charles Zangler an old resident of the Third District, suddenly expired at his place of business, at the corner of Manuel and Levee streets, at half past 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Apoplexy is supposed to be the cause of his death.

Burglary.—Sometime during Monday night an unfinished building on Franklin street, near Canal, was burglariously entered by an unknown thief, who stole about $50 worth of carpenter's tools. Most of them are new, and are marked W. C. Williams.

Recorder Massicot's Court.—Wm. Edwards, a young thief, was brought to grief Monday evening at the Lake End by Capt. Schreiber of the fifth precinct. In the morning he effected an entrance into the residence of Mr. Fawcett, on Louisa street, and stole therefrom a lot of clothing, which he sold, valued at about $50. The clothing was at the time of his arrest found in his possession, which he admitted was the property of Mr Fawcett, but he denies taking any silver ware from the premises. The accused was remanded to the Parish Prison for further examination.

From Washington.

(Special dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.)

Washington, July 21.—The position of Chief Justice Chase with reference to the larger license corporation matter has been misrepresented by nearly instance of notice in the papers on the day when the postponement took place. The general impression was that Judge Chase had indicated his unwillingness to decide the case. Such was not the fact, and it is learned from one of the counsel that Judge Chase made no suggestion until after the Attorney General and defendant's counsel had come to an agreement. Then the matter was submitted to the Chief Justice, who approved the arrangement, in view of the legal doubt as to the jurisdiction of a single judge outside of the circuit where the crime was committed, and especially because it was agreed that it would be advisable to have the grave question involved brought up in regular form from the Supreme Court to the United States Supreme Court for its decision. All parties were willing that the case should go to the United States Circuit Court, which has jurisdiction over Mississippi. Therefore Chase Judge Chase with a disposition to shirk the decision do him injustice.

(Correspondence of the New York Herald.)

THE ADMINISTRATION AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mississippi has sent a delegate to ask that Judge Dent be their candidate for Governor, with assurances of the hearty support of the administration. The President gave his consent and the delegation went back rejoicing. But he Mr Boutwell declines to give the influence of his department to any such election, or to lend anything to do with Mr. Dent. General Ames, the Commanding General of the Department of the Mississippi, and an extreme Radical, has been called up for constitution, and has received the instructions that Dent is to be beaten if he can be beaten. Dent is to be beaten, and Grant, in his chagrin, has gone to Long Branch.

GRANT NAILS AN OLD GOVERNMENT GUEST.

President Grant has availed himself of the heat and dullness which prevails and has gone off on a cruise along the coast, and he stop a few weeks at Long Branch, where he is the guest of some wealthy admirers. It was said that he had taken military officers for the season, but it is treasonable and *expensive* to be somebody's guest. For this expedition the United States Navy Department has ordered by the secretary of "spoon Boris" from Cuban waters, and he has had been on duty preserving the neutrality laws.

There could be no objection under ordinary circumstances to the President using a Government steamer for a pleasure excursion, but in the case of Grant it is generally supposed that it is a subject of general condemnation. *It is made a* [illegible] *Government steamer a Commodore Vanderbilt yacht, and the Commodore Vanderbilt is a Democrat.—N. Y. World.*

ABOUT THE ADMINISTRATION.

It was thought there for awhile that there would be a split in the Cabinet, that the President would not brook opposition, and would have his own way in the matter of his own policy. His admirers had endowed him with an iron will, which laughed at obstacles and went straight on to his object, inexorable and implacable to every influence, but it turns out very differently, for at all Cabinet meetings Mr. Boutwell has overruled the President, and to such an extent that he now absolutely controls the administration. The success in Virginia of the Wells party disposed the President to order the elections in Mississippi and Texas immediately, but Mr. Boutwell thought otherwise, and they are put off until after the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Perhaps this is as it should be, for the ignorance and inexperience of the President upon all questions of state has been so manifest, and his blunders have been so deliberate, that the country should be made to understand that a man of capacity should take the helm. It is said that the President does not like this, but he has been obliged to obey the behests of the party that put him there, and he has surrendered with as good a grace as possible. Hence his impression that it may well be to enjoy himself in his numerous journeys throughout the country. In his absence he cannot be so responsible in the eyes of the world for the action of the Administration and preserving solvent state.

DENVILLE.—The *Sentinel* of Saturday last says:

WEATHER AND CROPS.—The temperature has not moderated during the week—the sun has been scorching by day, and oppressive when no breeze prevailed—and it is only occasionally that they do make themselves felt. Showers have occurred during the week, but only in localities, some time here and sometimes there. Some planters complain of too much rain—a few say that they have not had enough. As a general thing, however, the season has been favorable to the crops. The cane crop is the only one of which the planters can at all complain, and that only because it is backward. It is growing well now and may yet turn out better than is now anticipated, it is to be hoped so. Another year approaching that of 1868, would place the sugar planters fairly upon their legs again. The cotton is doing finely in general, wherever it has been properly worked. In our parish the cotton cannot be profitably raised on "Cocy" lands. It is too frail a plant, to combat the "Cocy" weed, which requires the hoe, and too careful tilling in such lands. We hear nothing as yet of caterpillars.

LAFAYETTE.—The *Advertiser* says:

A certain citizen of our town was by some, it is said, very drunk last week, and it is hoped that our people must not hug too closely the old routine of raising nothing but sugar or cotton. The following is a little illustration of the truth of the remark: Homer Munnier, Esq., of our town, planted two acres of ground in beans, one acre of red, the other in white—he cultivated them himself, and to-day gathered twenty barrels of beans, which at the low price of $10 per barrel in the market, will net him three hundred and twenty dollars, and he is now preparing the same land to plant a second crop. This he raised almost at leisure, without counting the Irish potatoes, melons, pumpkins, etc.

ST. MARY.—The New Iberia *Times* of the 21st says:

THE CROPS—It is gratifying to see how hopeful all our planters are. No one complains, and all are cheerful. Though the weather has been showery for several weeks past, and the grass in consequence grows rapidly, yet the freedmen work with fidelity, since they have a certainty of good pay. Nothing heard of caterpillars yet, and we have strong hopes that the scourge will not visit us this year. The sugar crop may now be regarded as made, and many have already gone into the woods to prepare for the grinding season.

In a trip to Fausse Point, last Saturday, ten miles by land, we passed the plantations of Messrs. A. B. Henshaw, E. Herard, J. B. Marsh, J. T. White, Wm. Rose, and the Messrs. Hecht and Brouussard, the last two names comprising quite a number of families, together with the places of Messrs. J. C. Curtis, E. Lamperchet, Alfred Gonsolin, and others, and everywhere we saw fine corn, cane and cotton.

FRANKLIN.—The *Sun* says:

We announce with great pleasure that the long spell of drought was yesterday broken by a copious and refreshing fall of rain. It came too late to save more than a third of the corn here and there, but others it will benefit materially.

The hoeboards in the parish have been Some new [illegible] sional showers, and in those a larger corn crop will be made than last year, while those not thus favored will make less, on the whole, we think there will be more corn made in the parish this year than last. Cotton continues to do well—very slight complaints are heard regarding it.

ST. MARTIN'S PARISH.—The *Courier of the Teche* of the—says:

We take pleasure in stating that the appearance of the crops, wherever we have had occasion to see them in the parish, is very fine. Reports from other quarters indicate excellent prospects. There is every reason to expect a much larger crop in sugar, cotton, corn and other produce than last year. The weather has been very favorable to our planters and they themselves have spared no labor nor trouble to get ahead of hard times, this year. We have heard only a very few planters complain of their crop not being such as they had hoped; but these are alone to blame for it. Nature and Providence have done all they could for us; it is the planter's own fault if he did not perform his part.

The same paper records the death of Mr. Gabriel Fuselier, of St. Martinsville, on the 17th instant, and adds:

Mr. Fuselier, was engaged, before the war, in the business of a sugar planter, which allowed him a sufficient livelihood to support his numerous family. The war was not less fruitful in disastrous results to his fortune than to that of many others. He was during the war successively Colonel of the St. Martin Militia and Enrolling officer. With peace, ruin came on. He had been for several years engaged in an humble, but honorable occupation, which barely sufficed to afford sustenance to his family, when he was suddenly carried off by death, and by his death his children have lost their main support, many of us, a friend, and the whole community a good and useful member. Those who suffered and who were more than once relieved and assisted by him during the fatal spell of yellow fever in 1867, will not soon forget him and will often speak in praise of his many virtues. As to me our daily conflicts are merely to consign facts; should we give expression to all our heart feelings, we would not know when to stop.

LAFAYETTE PARISH.—The *Advertiser* has the following on the subject of railroads:

We have had in our midst Mr. Walton, chief engineer, and Mr. Thomas Kleinpeter, assistant engineer of the Memphis, New Orleans and Chattanooga Railroad Company. They have reached our town, (or rather the Bayou Vermilion, at or near Col. Creighton's,) in their survey of the projected route from New Orleans to Texas, running through our country; they are now running two lines, one in close proximity south and the other in close proximity north of Vermilionville.

While on the subject of railroads, we must add that we are to have a road here. Even supposing that the Chattanooga Company do not build the road, we will state that a few days ago, as we were coming from New Orleans, we met C. A. Whitney, Esq., of the firm of C. A. Whitney & Co., of that city, agent and son-in-law of Mr. Charles Morgan, who, with extensive landed interests in Southern Berwick, to ascertain what point would secure the most advantageous, easiest and least costly crossing, stating with this, we are told, that it is the intention of Mr Morgan to push through the now existing line, from Brashear over the old grading to Texas.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

U. S. Coupons Counterfeited in Germany.

Serious Negro Riot in Charleston, South Carolina.

Prisoners Lynched in Columbia, Ga.

Loss of Steamer Tallahassee.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 27.—Alexander H. Phelps, writing to a friend here, says: "I am pulled at the result of the elections in Virginia, and earnestly hope that Judge Dent may be elected in Mississippi."

Dr. C. P. Culver leaves for Macon, Ga., to-morrow, for the purpose of selecting a site for a factory property in possession of the Georgia Agricultural Society.

The Cabinet is expected for Friday's Cabinet meeting.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $300,000.