NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisement, twenty-five cents per line of the paper, first insertion, $2 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 00 per square.
Price of Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as a new one each insertion.
Price of Editorial Page, monthly advertisements each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discounts exceed 33 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents not per line, each insertion.
Business advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times, while with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1870.

THE SLAUGHTER HOUSE IMPROVEMENT CASE.

At 12 o'clock last night, we learned that Oscar J. Dunn, Chairman of the Metropolitan Police Board, had revoked his order to Capt. Badger, Chief of Police, with regard to the injunction issued by the United States Circuit Court yesterday. Capt. Badger thereupon instructed his subordinates to prevent the butchers from selling their meat in the market and reinstated the orders under which the police have been acting since last Sunday.

It is understood, that the Metropolitan Police Board were induced to change their minds by a written opinion of their counsel, Mr. J. R. Beckwith, who, it seems, regards the injunction of Mr. Justice Bradley as not deserving of obedience.

We imagine Judge Woods will have something to say about this on Monday.

DEATH-BLOW TO THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE COMPANY.

On Friday last, that odious monopoly, the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company, received a stunning blow from the Circuit Court of the United States, by Mr. Justice Bradley's truthful characterization of the Act of the Legislature under which they have so long enjoyed an exclusive privilege to the great injury of this community, and by the opinion of the same enlightened magistrate touching the unconstitutionality of the company's charter of incorporation. Notwithstanding this decision the company and its partisans although stunned, found comfort in the belief that the court had refused to the Butchers the injunction they had asked for. On yesterday Judge Bradley gave the swindling schemers the death-blow by granting to the Butchers full protection against the Slaughter-House Company, and all parties who may seek to molest the Butchers in the pursuit of their calling. Writs of injunction were yesterday afternoon issued from the United States Circuit Court and served upon the following parties: F. J. Pratt, President of the Slaughter-House Company; Oscar J. Dunn, Chairman of the Board of Metropolitan Police, and S. C. Easley, Acting Mayor of the city of New Orleans. A copy of this writ will be found in our columns to-day. By its terms, the butchers are authorized to go on with their business as heretofore—that is to say they are declared to be entitled to the same rights and privileges precisely as are exercised and enjoyed by the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company, with whom they are placed on a footing of perfect equality. The police powers of the Legislature are not interfered with by this injunction. The butchers are permitted to carry on their business of landing, keeping and slaughtering cattle, below the city, on either side of the river. They cannot carry it on above the city, but they may establish themselves wherever the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company may establish themselves, and thus the monopoly claimed by the latter company is completely destroyed. The injunction also prohibits the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company, the City of New Orleans and the Board of Metropolitan Police from interfering with the live stock dealers and butchers in their lawful occupations. It also prohibits the same parties from commencing or prosecuting any other suits under the act of incorporation of the Slaughter-House Company than such as are now pending against the Butchers' Association.

Besides this injunction, writs of arrest have been prepared, based upon an affidavit made by Mr. Esteban, President of the Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association, who alleges that his rights as a citizen, protected by the Civil Rights bill and the Constitution of the United States, have been violated by F. J. Pratt, C. A. Weed, E. B. Edgeworth, (Sanitary Police), A. S. Badger, (Chief of Police) and William Gorge, acting chairman of the Metropolitan Police Board. This affidavit has been sworn to before D. Urban, Commissioner of the United States, and the parties named therein will be arrested and held to bail if the same should become necessary, but we are inclined to think the injunction will be sufficient and that the butchers will not again be interfered with. The Civil Rights bill, it seems, affords two remedies—one by means of civil process, and the other by means of a criminal prosecution. Mr. Justice Bradley is of opinion both remedies may be resorted to by the butchers, and we may now hope for the early termination of these vexatious contests.

Considering the terrible reproof administered by Mr. Justice Bradley to the Slaughter-House Company and its advocates, we shall withhold any reply to the discourteous remarks of the Times of yesterday upon the decision of the English portion of the Bee and its editor thereof. We should be justified in reporting upon the Times for its repeated evidences of malice towards this journal, but we are satisfied to leave it to public opinion to adjudge the difference between us.

SLAUGHTER-HOUSE INSPECTION.—We are requested by Mr. Fagan, of the Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association to say that they have no objection to the inspection of their cattle by Mr. Carter, the inspector appointed by the Governor, and he shall have every facility in the performance of his duties under that part of the State law which provides for inspection of cattle.

CHANGE OF TIME TABLE.—On and after to-day, (Sunday, 12th inst.,) trains leave the Jackson Railroad depot at 4:15 P. M., instead of 5 P. M., as heretofore, and passengers are conveyed to New York, via the Pim Handle route in seventy hours, instead of 75, as previously advertised. This is quite a feature for the travelling community, as they now arrive at New York at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of 10:15 at night. The Pan Handle route is the great middle artery of trade and travel, and has hundreds of advantages over other railroads, as the track is double, stone ballasted, and free from dust, and the scenery, especially that, after leaving Steubenville, Ohio, is the finest in America, and greatly resembles the mountains of Tyrol and the Pyrinees, in Europe. The cars are the finest in America, and the sleeping cars are those so celebrated as the Pullman Silver Palace coaches. Those who have travelled over the Pennsylvania Central have no hesitation in saying that the through Pennsylvania route is one of the grandest in America.

LAW BOOKS.—The attention of lawyers and others is directed to the advertisement, in this issue, of Mr. S. P. Sickron, law bookseller, No. 28 Commercial Place, who announces he has for sale the 51st volume of the Reports and Decisions of the Supreme Court of Louisiana; also, the Acts of the Legislature of the State, regular and and extra session of 1870, and all the latest standard editions of law books, as issued from the press. We thank Mr. Sickron for a copy of the Acts of 1870.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement, in this day's issue, of Mr. Charles Leighton, of the Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, particularly to his large stock of shirts, French and American; also, his extra large and long tie linen French made shirt-bosoms, of which he has an extensive assortment.

WASHBURN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—The attention of our readers is again called to the specimens of that experienced and skillful artist, Mr. W. W. Washburn, whose Fine Art Gallery at No. 113 Canal street, is so much resorted to by citizens and strangers. Mr. Washburn's work cannot be surpassed by that of any other photographer in New Orleans, and the amount and character of his patronage proves how well his pictures are appreciated.

Jefferson Davis has written to Washington during that where he withdrew from the Senate, Mr. Cameron told him that a negro would succeed him.

The New Orleans Bee.
OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,084

INJUNCTION TO PROTECT THE BUTCHERS.

We make the following extract from the minutes of the United States Circuit Court yesterday, granting an injunction to protect the Butchers:

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, June 11, 1870.—The Court met pursuant to adjournment. Present, the Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court presiding, and the Hon. W. B. Woods, Circuit Judge.

Live Stock Dealers and Butcher's Association, et. als. vs. The Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company, et. als.—No. 6258.—This cause came on before the court upon a motion for a special injunction and was argued by counsel for the plaintiffs and defendants, and thereupon it is declared by the court that the said plaintiffs are entitled to land, keep or slaughter any cattle, beeves, calves, sheep, swine or other animals, and to have, keep or establish any stock-landings, yards, pens, slaughterhouses or abattoirs at any point or place on the east bank of the Mississippi within the parish of St. Bernard, or in the corporate limits of the city of New Orleans below the United States Barracks, or at any point on the west bank below the present depot of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, to the same extent of right as the said Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company have, and enjoy subject to inspection and such other police regulations as the said company and others engaged in like employments are subject to, and that the said parties plaintiff may carry on the live stock, landing and slaughter-house business, and may prepare animal food for market, and may vend and dispose of the same, and may keep and maintain animals for use, and erect wharves, sheds, stables and yards, and do whatever it may be lawful for the said defendants to do under the terms of their act of incorporation as an exclusive privilege, subject to like regulations as aforesaid. And the Court directs that an injunction be issued from this Court enjoining and restraining the defendants from commencing or prosecuting any other suits upon their act of incorporation than such as are now pending against the said plaintiffs or either of them, for doing or performing any act embraced in the declarative clause of this decree, or for suing for any fine or penalty imposed in said act of incorporation for doing or performing any of the acts aforesaid, and from interfering with them in the prosecution of their lawful occupations as live stock dealers or butchers, or as vendors of animal food or animals.

And the said court here excepts from the operation of this decree the proceedings in any of the courts of the State that are now pending, and reserves to the said plaintiffs all other remedies for their protection contained in the Constitution of the United States and acts of Congress, whereby in the lawful pursuits aforesaid they may be deprived of the rights here declared and ascertained.

Clerk's office:

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy from the original record in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at the city of New Orleans, this 11th day of June, 1870.

(Signed) D. URBAN, Clerk,
by F. B. VINOT,
Deputy Clerk.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Plafon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect success, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The steamship Sherman, Capt. Crowell, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

C D Williams, Kaspar Auch and wife, Mrs R Maussass, Miss Clara J Keene, Mrs Agathea A Barbe, Master J Moore, J S McCutcheon, Capt Wright and wife, Mrs J W Dunbar, J H Blair, L D Mitchell, F Schexnaider, Kaspar Auch, jr., and wife, Mrs M A Mitte, Mrs A A Tinton, E Abel, F and D Bartels, A Peppercorn, Wm W Stephens, Nelson Williams, E Flood and 12 in steerage.

A BOMB SHELL IN THE CAMP.

How the Radicals in Washington Received the Result of the New York Election.

D. P. writes from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*:

There is no denial of the fact that the late election in New York has had some what depressing effect upon the Government people here, who, up to that event, counted their two-thirds majority in Congress, and swung on, as if there were no constituencies taking note of their shortcomings. That the city of New York, under the corrupt control of the most infamous organization known to political history, should exhibit a huge majority in favor of the Democracy was not expected. But the result in the rural districts fills the Radicals with dismay. It is the handwriting on the wall, and they know it.

And yet, judging from the talk of Republican officials heretofore, one would rather fear that the defeat of the Democracy was an event to be expected, and, whether pleasant or not, one to be regarded with philosophical indifference. But death, however long anticipated, cannot be made familiar. We look the inevitable calmly in the face until the face assumes that form, and then we shrink in dismay. I take my meals at Welckers, where quite a number of Congressmen feed, and the morning the news reached us, and each man opened his morning journal to read the news, a dead silence, a deep gloom fell upon the room, so marked that a stranger would have taken us for a collection of undertakers, refreshing ourselves upon the coming funeral obsequies of a funeral.

The mass of the thieves and swindlers that have crowded upon the Republican craft, until it is fairly swamped, for the first time begin to realize that their days are numbered—their doom sealed. What with this iniquitous protective tariff that grinds down the multitude that a few may prosper; what with the hard times and the thousand and one gigantic legislative swindles for a few monopolists, the people are sick and sore, and cry out for a change.

Old Pig-iron says, in the deepest tone of a voice that sounds like echoes from a rotten coffin: "The Democratic parties will never consent, sir, to a re-duction of the tariff. The leaders may advocate such a measure pro-vided they be out of power, but when in power, sir, they dare not."

Poor devil, I think I see him begging a protective tariff from the Democracy. The instincts of that celebrated organization are not so keen and perfect as they once were, but enough are left to control the party on that subject, and indeed all others of a financial sort. A Democrat is a man who hates taxation. The support of a government of any sort is very offensive to him, and the leaders are popular so long as they cater to his healthy prejudice. Jack Cade's financial notions, as portrayed by Shakespeare, are peculiarly Democratic. I see Jack in Congress now, returned by a constituency in the full exercise of Democratic interests in that direction. The Hon. Wm. Mungen is a true type of the Democracy. He is their Jack Cade to-day, and his idea of a financial policy is to wipe out old scores and to begin again. This sort will have the next House of Representatives, and not the learned Brooks and volatile Cox, who represent the Democratic bondholders. Wait until Brick Pomeroy & Co. put in an appearance, and then let Kelly plead for a protective tariff. It will be good fun to note how such financiers will receive and act upon such propositions, and it will be further one great comfort to see how the people will rally around and sustain these gentlemen in their short cut to prosperity. I think I hear Brick from the floor propounding his idea of a financial treatment of the national debt.

GOOD ADVICE TO COLORED PEOPLE.—The Cincinnati *Commercial*, one of the wisest and most useful Republican papers in the Union, gives the following advice to colored voters in Cincinnati:

"The worst thing the colored men of this city could do for themselves would be to march to the polls in a mass and vote the whole Republican ticket. If they want consideration, they must act like men of intelligence and independence—that is they must discriminate."

THE TRUE CARPET-BAGGER.—The Montgomery *Mail* was the first to apply the epithet "carpet-bagger" to that class of the Northern invaders which has fastened upon the Southern Indians, but the New York *Nation* has discovered that the word was meet to describe a similar class of wanderers before the discovery of America. In the third chapter of the Second Book of Monstrelet's Chronicles is the following passage: "En ce temps la Comtesse de Hainaut, douairiere, fut dedie, (qui fut depuis nommé l'Escremot-Catel, mais le Ligny en Cambresis, pour les capitaine de la tour du Beaumont." The parallel exact. Escremout-Catel (an unsavory name) was an restaurer from abroad, for the time being in a post of some consequence, and making the most of his opportunity by pillage, as presently appears. At any rate, there is the very word "carpet-bagger."

SIGNIFICANT.—Mr. Justice Strong is not likely to please the loyal Radicals by his decisions. He decided his first case recently, declaring the unconstitutionality of the confiscation act of 1862, and setting aside the titles taken thereunder, as against the heirs of parties convicted of treason. In this the way that Judge Strong is going to "make a reason others? His first decision against one of the pugilistic reconstruction laws! The Radical party has our sympathies.—*E.*

A San Francisco, speaking of the orchestra in the Chinese Theatre there, says: "I tell you there yet can be play bottom dollar that you never heard anything like it; why, when that band strikes up, it sounds like ten thousand wash-boards rumbling off a five-story building on to a brick sidewalk."

A Michigan woman has recovered by law all the money her husband had spent in a grocery, which he withdrew from the Bank. The Prohibitory Liquor law of that State does not regard liquor as "property," and the woman recovered the money on the ground that it had been paid to the liquor vendor without consideration.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Latest Phases of the Meat Question.—The latest phases in this matter, up to 12 o'clock last night, when we visited the office of the Superintendent of Police, may be gathered from the following contradictory orders which we found on his desk, and for which we can make no explanation, having been unable to find the Superintendent after diligent inquiry for him:

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
New Orleans, La., June 11, 1870, 8:35 P. M.

To All Captains of Police:

Pursuant to a decree of the U. S. Circuit Court, permitting landing of stock and slaughtering below the U. S. Barracks and the Opelousas Railroad depot, and also restraining any person from preventing landing or slaughtering, you are hereby ordered to instruct your force to permit any and all persons to sell fresh meat in all the public and private markets.

A. S. BADGER,
Sup't Metropolitan Police.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
METROPOLITAN POLICE,
New Orleans, La., June 11, 1870, 9:30 P. M.

To all Captains of Police:

The operation of the order issued at 8:35 this P. M., relative to sale of meat in markets, is suspended. You will therefore continue to prevent the sale of meat where no certificates are produced. Operators will repeat this message.

A. S. BADGER, Sup't.

The Butchers and the Slaughter-House Co.—Justice Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, presiding in the Circuit Court for the District of Louisiana, yesterday reviewed his decision in the Slaughter-House case as following: In the Slaughter-House case, yesterday, we expressed the opinion that the civil rights bill did not apply to the case; that it was intended merely to secure to all citizens, of every race and color, the same privileges as white citizens enjoy, and to the colored race as much as the latter. This portion of the opinion had not been put in writing at the time, and we somewhat hastily expressed. Our attention had been chiefly given to the main question—the true construction of the fourteenth amendment. On a more careful examination, considering that the civil rights bill was enacted at the same session, and by the same authority before the presentation of the fourteenth amendment of which it was reported by the same committee, was in *pari materia*, and was probably intended to reach the same object. We are disposed to modify our opinion in this respect, and to hold, as the counsel on both sides seem to agree in holding that the first section of the bill covers the same ground as the fourteenth amendment.

And which we still hold that the act is not intended to enlarge the privileges and immunities of white citizens, it must be construed as furnishing additional guarantees and remedies to secure their enjoyment; and this is probably the reason why Congress has neglected to pass an additional law for carrying the Fourteenth Amendment into effect, the Civil Rights bill being regarded as having already supplied the necessary provisions for that purpose. Still, the bill has not repealed the law which prohibits the Federal courts from issuing an injunction to stay proceedings at law in the State courts. The prayer for injunction will, therefore, stand denied to that extent, but granted as to the residue, as announced yesterday, and the rule will be corrected accordingly."

Elsewhere it will be seen that an injunction has been granted following the views expressed in the above opinion.

Yesterday morning Mr. Paul Esteban appeared before United States Commissioner Urban and applied for warrants for the arrest of a number of parties named in the application, which will no doubt be granted, if necessary, under the amended decision of Justice Bradley yesterday. The injunction obtained by the butchers, as elsewhere noticed, will probably, however, obviate the necessity of arrest.

The State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans.—Before me, a commissioner of the Circuit Court of the United States, for taking bail and affidavits and for the performance of other duties of Commissioner under the laws of the United States, in and for the District of Louisiana, under the act of Congress regulating the duties of commissioners, personally came Paul Esteban, a citizen of the United States, and residing permanently in Louisiana, who maketh oath and saith that he is entitled to all the rights described and set forth in an act entitled "An act to protect all persons in their civil rights and furnish the means of their vindication, passed by Congress and which became a law the 9th day of April, 1866; that under color of a statute of the State of Louisiana entitled "An act to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, to locate the Stock Landing and Slaughter-house Company, and to incorporate the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company," approved March 8, 1869, he has been deprived of the right to bring into the city of New Orleans and to sell and convey his property, consisting of animal meat prepared for market, unless the same be slaughtered at the slaughter-houses of the corporation set forth and described in the act aforesaid, in accordance with the said act creating the said corporation, and he moreover says he is a citizen of New Orleans or parishes of Jefferson, St. Bernard and Orleans, for the enforcement of which monopoly, which has been granted to the said corporation, to the destruction of the civil rights of the citizens and residents of the United States, he makes contracts, and hold and convey personal property, and to the full and equal benefit of the laws to secure and protect personal property in the State of Louisiana. This deponent further saith that Franklin J. Pratt, Chas. A. Weed, E. B. Edgeworth, Algernon P. Badger and Wm. George, combining together, did on or about the 4th or 5th of June, 1870, seize and hold with the intent to prevent the exercise of his civil rights aforesaid, made color of the said act, and to prevent him from exercising the said civil rights, he permanently to deprive him of the civil rights aforesaid, a large quantity of meat prepared for sale in the market wherein he became a citizen, and did not and would not cause the same to be prepared at the Slaughter-House of the said corporation for the emolument of the same, for the markets aforesaid.

And the said Paul Esteban in consequence of the said illegal and unconstitutional act of the parties aforesaid has suffered a loss of property to above three hundred dollars, so seized, held and deprived under color of and by virtue of the unconstitutional act aforesaid, and illegally obstructed and prevented from exercising his legal occupation of preparing animal food for market in New Orleans, and slaughtering the same in places not prohibited except in the illegal and unconstitutional act aforesaid, granting a vicious monopoly in favor of the said corporation.

Wherefore he prays a warrant for the arrest of the persons aforesaid, who the deponent charges with the violation of the rights under the constitution and laws of the United States made in his behalf for the protection of the rights of citizens and inhabitants of the United States, in order that they may be compelled by law to respect the same.

PAUL ESTEBAN.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of June, 1870.

D. URBAN,
U. S. Commissioner.

The Meat Question.—The police again excluded from the markets yesterday all the meat slaughtered at the Cavarac plantation. We presume, however, that under the more recent decision of Justice Bradley yesterday, and his instructions to the U. S. Marshal to protect them, and call upon the U. S. troops if necessary, the Cavarac butchers will be allowed to sell their meat without interruption; so that still some new proceeding in court, if any can be maintained.

The butchers are seeing in the Justice's court for the value of the meat which was taken from them Saturday morning.

Since writing the above we find that Capt. Badger, of the police, has, in accordance with the injunction which is elsewhere given, issued instructions to the police not to interfere with the butchers in slaughtering and selling their meat. So the vexed meat question seems to be settled.

U. S. Circuit Court.—In this Court yesterday, the decree rendered the day before in the Slaughter House case was amended by Mr. Justice Bradley in the following words:

"For additional reasons it is assigned, it is ordered that the decree herein made on yesterday, be so amended as to direct that the injunction be denied so far as it is asked to stay proceedings in any State court, but that it be granted as to the residue of the prayer of the bill and that no costs be awarded to either party."

The Quintero Case.—The case of J. A. Quintero, charged with the killing of Col. Stanny, of Tennessee, in an affray at Victor's restaurant, on Canal street, in this city, about a year or two ago, is fixed for trial in the First District Court Monday.

Violation of Section 28 Health Ordinance.—The first case arising under the new Health Ordinance was tried yesterday in the First Justice Court, one of our leading physicians being charged with failure and neglect to report to the Board of Health the peculiar diseases referred to in that section. The court imposed a fine of fifteen dollars and costs on the defendant, the present sanitary ordinance not being as it is the invention of the Board of Health to enforce its provisions without respect to persons.

Fire.—About 8½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in a grocery on Toulouse street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets. It was extinguished before any damage of consequence ensued.

Serious Accident.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Robert Wynne, Agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company, while in the act of stepping on the Pontchartrain cars going up town accidentally fell and had one of his feet mangled. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

Car Driver Arrested.—M. Cominsky, driver of one of the Osborne street line of cars, has been arrested, on a charge of injuring a boy named William Clark, ten years old, by striking at him with a whip, causing the cord to flap about the child's neck and dragging him against the car, thereby injuring him, though not seriously. It is contended that the affair was accidental, but as there are different versions, we await the investigation of the case, to learn the truth of the matter.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Heavy Robbery of Treasury Notes.

Destructive Fire on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Chinamen En Route for the East.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Another Impending Revolution in Italy.

Violent Election Riots on the Isle of Wight.

Immediate Abolition of Slavery in the Spanish Colonies.

Loss by the Constantinople Fire.

The Future Ruler of Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 11.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $761,000.

The officers at West Point have been supplied with rations to secure impartiality towards negro cadets.

The Senate Finance Committee will hold the House bill reducing the tax for a week or ten days; it will probably go to the Committee of Conference with the income tax stricken out. The Senate Committee will not interfere with the tax in spirits.

The Democratic Congressional caucus have appointed on Thursday evening Hon. Hamilton of Missouri, Representative Woodward of Pennsylvania, and Beck of Kentucky to propose initiatory measures.

SENATE.—The bill relating to the Central Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad was taken up, and after an excited discussion, which occupied the entire day, was passed. Yeas 32, Nays 12.

HOUSE.—The House took up the Senate amendments to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill.

An amendment which had been adopted to pay clerks employed as clerks, the same salary as those of the same class, was subsequently reconsidered and rejected.

The Senate amendments for the Capitol extension and the erecting of a new building for the State Department were nonconcurred in. The bill goes to the Committee on Conference.

The report of the Conference Committee on bill re-organizing the army, was adopted.

Washington, June 11.—There has been issued from the Treasury Department this day, authority to have been stolen, a sum of 2000 new legal-tender U. S. Treasury notes, of the denomination of ten dollars, of the new issue of late having the head of Daniel Webster and numbered as follows: Letter H, 93300 to letter H, 93400 both inclusive, amount 100 to $300,000. It is hoped that all good citizens will keep a sharp look out for all notes of the new ten dollars of the above number and the numbers between them.

The Feeling North and South.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, writes to that journal as follows on the subject of the feeling North and South:

In your paper there appears certain remarks, called forth by the late horrible affair in Richmond, to the chief sentiment of the North and South in the nation must say amen, viz: That the great calamity may serve to soften the prejudice of the last century between the sections. But you say other things by way of rebuttal to the remarks of the *Herald*, which are misapprehension, which good men cannot respond in like manner. I refer to the analysis of feeling. North and South. Your impression in the North in regard to feeling and action in the South, is very largely like it would be if a foreigner would take your police and criminal reports, and, finding appearing in New York and other city journals, and by them make up and enunciate his opinions of the feeling and action of your people, prayed generally, and especially influenced by that moral pollution called free speech. Your foreigner would be a very sour and sloc factious. This is the first taste we sent East. They are under the direction of Kossimanshaw.

John Schreiber committed suicide at his house on George street last night. He had been absent from his family since January. He purposedly to deprive him of the civil rights aforesaid, a large quantity of meat prepared for sale in the market wherein he became a citizen, and did not and would not cause the same to be prepared at the Slaughter-House of the said corporation for the emolument of the same, for the markets aforesaid.

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"For additional reasons it is assigned, it is ordered that the decree herein made on yesterday, be so amended as to direct that the injunction be denied so far as it is asked to stay proceedings in any State court, but that it be granted as to the residue of the prayer of the bill and that no costs be awarded to either party."

The Quintero Case.—The case of J. A. Quintero, charged with the killing of Col. Stanny, of Tennessee, in an affray at Victor's restaurant, on Canal street, in this city, about a year or two ago, is fixed for trial in the First District Court Monday.

Violation of Section 28 Health Ordinance.—The first case arising under the new Health Ordinance was tried yesterday in the First Justice Court, one of our leading physicians being charged with failure and neglect to report to the Board of Health that section. The court imposed a fine of fifteen dollars and costs on the defendant, the present sanitary ordinance not being as it is the invention of the Board of Health to enforce its provisions without respect to persons.

Fire.—About 8½ o'clock last night a fire occurred in a grocery on Toulouse street, between Burgundy and Dauphine streets. It was extinguished before any damage of consequence ensued.

Serious Accident.—About 11 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Robert Wynne, Agent of the Merchants' Insurance Company, while in the act of stepping on the Pontchartrain cars going up town accidentally fell and had one of his feet mangled. It is thought amputation will be necessary.

Car Driver Arrested.—M. Cominsky, driver of one of the Osborne street line of cars, has been arrested, on a charge of injuring a boy named William Clark, ten years old, by striking at him with a whip, causing the cord to flap about the child's neck and dragging him against the car, thereby injuring him, though not seriously. It is contended that the affair was accidental, but as there are different versions, we await the investigation of the case, to learn the truth of the matter.

Pic-Nics.—We are in receipt of tickets to the pic-nic to be given Sunday, June 12th, at Magnolia Garden, at the shooting festival of the New Orleans Rifle Club.

Also, tickets to the pic-nic to be given Sunday, June 19th, at Oakland Riding Park, by the Israelite Charitable Association, under the auspices of the Young Bachelors Social Club.

Also, tickets to a grand pic-nic and ball on the afternoon and evening of the Fourth of July, to be given at the Fair Grounds by the Clerks' Benevolent Association. Admission fifty cents, ladies free by invitation only. An extensive and amusing programme is provided for the occasion.

Stamps' Academy.—The writer acknowledges the courtesy of an invitation to a musical and literary soirée at the Varieties Theatre, Thursday evening, June 16th. When there will be a distribution of diplomas, medals and premiums to the pupils of this institution.

U. S. Circuit Court.—Jos. Fuentes vs. Myra Clark Gaines.—This case came up yesterday morning on a rule taken on the Judge of the Second District for the parish of Orleans, to show cause why the papers in the case should not be transferred to this court, the defendant being a citizen of the State of New York.

Judge Woods held that the U. S. Circuit Court is without jurisdiction in probate matters, and the rule was dismissed.

Confiscation Cases.—In these cases Judge Bradley held that they should be held open until after the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Charles Morgan vs. Chattanooga Railroad.—In this case Judge Bradley said he had been too indispposed to write out an opinion, but was inclined to think that the city had a right to dispose of square No. 27. He said the Circuit Court of the United States had no right to set aside an injunction issued by a State court, and that the proper remedy for the party aggrieved by a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States.

With regard to the claim of Charles Morgan to the land in front of Jackson Square, he was of opinion that Morgan had the right to the property as an adjunct to his privileges as owner of the Opelousas Railroad. The Legislature had no right to take this property from Morgan and give it to the Chattanooga Railroad.

If plaintiff chooses, he can apply for an injunction with regard to the property opposite Jackson Square, and it would be gratified, provided it does not interfere with the rights of the city.

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MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, June 11.—The car shops of the Kansas Pacific Railroad, at Wyandotte, Kansas, were burned last night. The loss Thursday night, together with three passenger coaches, three flat cars, one box car and one mail car, belonging to the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, besides 30,000 feet of walnut and oak lumber also burned. Loss on the company, about $100,000. Insurance small. About 300 mechanics working in the shops lost their jobs.

A very destructive hail and wind storm passed over St. Charles, Mo., last Monday evening, destroying gardens, vineyards, etc., to the extent of $50,000.

Chicago, June 11.—A gang of 75 Chinamen arrived here this morning from San Francisco, en route for North Adams, Mass., where Mr. Phillips will employ them as shoe and shoe factories. This is the first gang ever sent East. They are under the direction of Kossimanshaw.

John Schreiber committed suicide at his house on George street last night. He had been absent from his family since January. He purposedly to deprive him of his wife's door, made her good bye, put a pistol from his pocket, and blew out his brains.

A commissioner Vanderbilt telegraphs to the live stock dealers in this city that the Union Pacific Railroad will not carry freight from the Suspension Bridge New York for 25c per hundred pounds, and 50c per car from Buffalo to New York.

Live stock is carried from Chicago to the Michigan Central for $65 for two-story cars. This is great reduction on previous rates.

New York, June 11.—The races were postponed to-day on account of the rain.

Cincinnati, June 11.—The National Antisemitic Congress convention to-day adopted the report of the Committee, which set forth that the secret societies to which the agitation is opposed were essentially immoral and contrary to Christian; therefore injurious to the whole social fabric, and were of heathen origin, especially the Masons; that they ignore the Christian religion, pray to unknown gods, and naturally desecrate the Sabbath in parading through the streets at funerals; they send their dead to heaven, however they may have lived or died; they are clandestine in their aims, will surely foment discord, in fiery, ill-tempered tones among the press, and its quota of really bad men, left without employed and poor after the war, and who, like many we read of in your police reports, commit occasional deeds of blood; but oftener among themselves than upon the outsiders, and immigrants from any other quarter. Their number and evil course are steadily decreasing, and their increasing control of its affairs. It is plain that these evils North and South, result upon each other, and thus prolong the day of heartfelt reconciliation, greatly to the regret of the general community.

Now, that you say of the kind treatment of Southern people, I can speak from my own experience during three months last year (the first time I was ever on Northern soil) and several weeks now, I endorse it in the most unqualified manner. Without one exception, among a very large number of communions individually, in social circles and families, I have received the treatment due to a gentleman, a friend, and in numerous cases a relative.

The inhuman remarks quoted by you as coming from the Lexington (Mo.) *Caucasian*, in regard to the ill-fated Oneida, are simply the expressions of a fiend—such a wicked nature as occasionally brings shame and disgrace upon all communities—and should not be reproached by the Southern people as much as by yourself.

Mr. Disraeli's wife is a lady of great force of character and many accomplishments. On one occasion she drove with her husband to the House of Commons, where he was to deliver an elaborate address on an important subject. As he left the carriage he flung the door to behind him, and her fingers, which were in the hinge, were crushed to a jelly. Repressing even a groan till he was out of sight and hearing, lest the accident might discompose his thought, she then ordered the coachman to drive to a surgeon's and submitted to a severe operation.

In a recent letter Florence Nightingale expresses a whole volume thus: "As far as I have opportunity to judge, the most valuable reformatory education is missed at present, viz: Teaching a man that it is dearer to steal than to work—(the only lesson which most thieves are capable of receiving). If a thief, or a forger's sentence were that he had to work his way out of prison by repaying the amount, or more than the amount, he had stolen, and repaying the State besides for his sustenance out of his earnings, instead of being provided for and lodged in prison, he might then, perhaps, learn this lesson, instead of the one now actually taught him, that it is dearer to work than to steal."

An English Bishop, who was fond of fishing, in one of his excursions met with a tenant's game-keeper, whom he sharply reproved for inattention to his religious duties, exhorting him strenuously to go to church, and read his