THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCRS' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,775.

More Outrages of the Metropolitans.

Saddling their Abominations on Jefferson City.

Disregard of a Legal Injunction.

They Interpret the Laws for Themselves, and Hold Forcible Possession of the City Hall, etc

The people of Jefferson City have obtained no little distinction for the unyielding tenacity with which they cling to their rights, and dare maintain them, as far as possible.

Having, it will be remembered, some time ago resisted the attempts of the Metropolitan police to extend their jurisdiction over them till a serious skirmish occurred between their own police and some of the Metropolitans sent there to dispossess them of their constabulary privileges, ending in the latter being maintained in their aggressions by the support of the military, they have since sought to regain their rights by seeing out an injunction before Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, who granted the following order on Thursday:

The State of Louisiana to the Board of Metropolitan Police—Greeting: Know ye and show—Come:

You are hereby commanded, enjoined and restrained, in the name of the State of Louisiana, and of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, from exercising any police powers in the City of Jefferson; and you are especially enjoined from interfering in any way with said City of Jefferson, and the members of the Board of Aldermen, composed of Wm. A. Sharpsher, J. Q. A. Fellows, John A. Mayer, John Ulmer, James Benzing, Wm. Schenck, Jas. Simpson, John Roshan and Felix J. Sarat, in the exercise of their respective offices and discharge of their duties; and you are ordered to return at once the possession and control of the legally constituted officers of said city, viz: John A. Kreider, Mayor, and Aldermen Wm. A. Sharpsher, J. Q. A. Fellows, John A. Mayer, John Ulmer, John Benzing, Wm. Bonsfort, James Simpson, John Roshan and Felix J. Sarat, who have been forcibly in the City Hall, and all the property of the City of Jefferson, now held by you, either directly or by some other person under your protection. Herein fail not, under penalty of the law. Witness the Hon. Wm. H. Cooley, Judge, etc.

This order which was granted on the petition of J. J. Kreider, the ousted Mayor of Jefferson City, represented by Messrs. A. N. and R. N. Ogden as counsel, was served on the proper parties the same evening, and it was then intimated would be disregarded by them in open defiance of the Court, though no authoritative notion was taken in opposition to the execution of the writ. The *Jeffersonian* in an extra which the proprietors of that wide awake journal thought proper to issue, then relates what occurred in the same connection yesterday morning:

This morning, about 7 o'clock or earlier, while all decent people were at home preparing for the business of the day, a band of armed men headed by J. J. Morrison and Moody, sided and abetted by the Metropolitan Police force, forcibly entered the City Hall, and with forged keys or by some other means unknown to the public, entered the offices of the City Controller, and the City Treasurer and the City Attorney, and with force and violence proceeded to take charge of the same.

The parties once inside of the offices, where all the revenues and valuables of the city are kept, proceeded to lock the doors, themselves being inside, have open the back windows, and then, with a policeman at the door, denied admittance to the public and to them having business with the same. What injury has been done, no one can say. This, at least, we know: this act of lawlessness has released the members of Treasurer Leppens and Controller Madere from all responsibility.

A large force of Metropolitan Policemen have been gathered about the building and suspicious looking squads are pickets at convenient distances from the building as if to intercept any presumed attempt to reinstate the people may make to recover their property that violently seized and irresponsibly taken possession. As a matter of course, the bondsmen of Mention and Moody are not responsible for the property taken in charge, and thus the city is now in the hands of men entirely irresponsible.

We understand that Treasurer Leppens and Controller Madere have been advised to sue out a writ against Moody and Mention for their forcible and breaking into their offices. Justice Fryer will probably have to issue the process.

Little Flak, claiming to be City Attorney, is locked up in the room with Controller Madere.

Several citizens who attempted to enter the rooms were insolently threat out by a policeman.

It is said the early bird catches the worms, but it is apprehended these birds have caught a snake in the form.

On visiting Jefferson yesterday we found the men who have thus ruthlessly exercised their aggressions upon the rights of the good people of that city still in possession, and swearing loudly by Warmoth. Undertings on the police were free in their denunciations of the injunction granted by Judge Cooley, and one Todd, formerly a Confederate conscript officer, now a Radical State Legislator—what a rough descending scale—was loud mouthed in ordering the appointees of Gov. Warmoth to retain their offices at all hazards and without permitting their authority to be questioned.

Here in New Orleans, at the office of the Governor, were in council during the greater part of the day, His Excellency, by the grace of God, master of the negroes, Gov. Warmoth himself, His Sable Excellency Lieut. Gov. Dunn, ex-officio President of the Metropolitan Board, Mr. Wm. McDuff, who seems to be President of the Board, Dann notwithstanding, the irresistible Todd and others of that class. What was the result of their deliberations or of those of the Metropolitan Board which subsequently met at the large and fully building corner of Girod and Carondelet streets, so admirably adapted for secret conclaves, and which is supposed to have been fitted up for secret drillings of the police with arms, had not transpired, so far as our reporter could ascertain, up to 6 o'clock last evening.

In the meantime yesterday morning, on the opening of Judge Cooley's court, Mr. Fillsel, the attorney for the Metropolitan Board, reviewing the proceedings on the injunction the day before, begged leave to file the following petition, asking for a suspensive appeal from the order of the court upon the parties enjoined giving bond, and for the reasons set forth in the petition:

City of Jefferson vs. Metropolitan Police Board—On motion of E. Fillsel, of counsel for the Board of Metropolitan Police, and on suggesting to the court that the injunction issued in this case ex parte, enjoining them from exercising any police powers in the city of Jefferson, and from interfering in any way with the Mayor and Board of Aldermen (here are inserted names of Mayor and Council) in the exercise of their respective offices, and the discharge of their duties, and ordering and commanding the Metropolitan Police Board to return at once to the possession and control of the legally constituted officers of said city the building known as the City Hall, and all of the property of the City of Jefferson now held by the Metropolitan Police Board, either directly or indirectly, or by some other person under the protection of said Board, will cause irreparable injury to the Metropolitan Board, and to the principal (the Board) in the injunction, and that the said injury will be still more aggravated and irreparable by the long delay which will elapse before the case can be tried, the courts being now almost in vacation.

And on further suggesting to the court that the Board of Metropolitan Police feel aggrieved by said order and injunction, and is advised that it has a right to their jurisdiction in said order and injunction.

It is ordered that a suspensive appeal be granted from the said order and injunction, on the applicant giving bond and security as the law directs.

That the said appeal be made returnable to the Supreme Court on the first Monday of November, 1869.

E. FILLSEL,
Attorney for Metropolitan Board.

Judge Cooley said it was useless to file the petition, as he could not grant an appeal from an order which was not final in its character; and this not withstanding the 566th article of the Code of Practice cited by Mr. Fillsel, which Judge Cooley did not consider in point.

The matters stood at 6 o'clock last evening when the Metropolitan Board were still in session in secret sessions high up in the grand Metropolitan Headquarters building, corner of Girod and Carondelet streets.

Late last evening a rule was taken on the Metropolitans to show cause on Monday why they should not be punished for contempt of Court. The Deputy Sheriffs were engaged in serving the writs last night here and in Jefferson City, which led to an incorrect rumor that they had gone to Jefferson City to demand the City Hall for the contestants, and to subsequent action of Superintendent Cain in sending up an additional force.

It is not unlikely Mr. Fillsel will proceed by writ of prohibition in one of the other District Courts, which will originate another series of court proceedings such as we had in the course of very between Dalcomba and Wickliffe touching the Jefferson City.

THE CROPS IN THE SOUTH.—The Hon. Wm. Sprague, of Rhode Island, recently returned from the South, speaks in a very interesting strain upon the condition of the country. The most cotton crop will not, he thinks, exceed two millions or two millions and a quarter of bales. Owing to the uncertainty of natural labor, it has become impossible to carry on large plantations, and most of the crop is now furnished up to they hands, yield from one to five, and so on.

A shrewd old gentleman once said to his daughter: "Be contented, my dear, if you never marry man in the world in one that has money and nothing else."

The Election Riot in Washington City.

[From the Correspondence of the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

Washington, June 7.—The election here today has resulted in the triumph of the Republican ticket, and has been accompanied by extraordinary scenes of riot and bloodshed, resulting in the killing of two persons and the wounding of several. The principal riot was in a contest of the negroes with the Metropolitan Police, and did not result from the antagonism of political parties.

Early last night the negroes commenced to congregate in the vicinity of the polls, which they took possession of early this morning, and held until 1 o'clock. They committed freely among themselves, and determined that no colored man should vote the Conservative ticket. In a precinct in the Second Ward a mulatto named Stuart appeared to vote, and was immediately recognized as a conservative and pounced upon. He barely escaped with his life into an adjoining house, whence the crowd followed, driving out the family that occupied it, and endeavoring to execute Stuart, amid cries of "Hang him." At this juncture Superintendent Richards, of the Police, arrived on the ground backed by a reserved police of mounted men, and sent them to disarm the crowd. Stuart appeared to vote, and was induced to come from his hiding place and vote, and he would be protected. The latter at once appeared, when a large crowd made a rush at him, but were driven back by the clubs of the police. The patrolmen then formed a hollow square around Stuart, and the latter, with the Superintendent, moved off guarded by the police. At least a thousand negroes followed, yelling and throwing stones, and making occasional dashes at the police. The negroes swarmed out of the adjoining alleys, and required the utmost coolness of the force to prevent them from rescuing Stuart and lynching him. The negroes were armed with clubs, rocks and stones, only two or three having firearms. Finally, Stuart was escorted to another precinct, and voted. Other fears manifested by the crowd and the police were greeted with a volley of stones and clubs. They charged on the mob, driving it back, but there were many dodges back above a whole square. The Superintendent received several severe blows. The riot commenced in earnest. Eighteen front of the residence of Mr. Kreider, who is the Editor Legation, the mounted police fired a volley over the heads of the rioters, which caused a panic among the thousands of spectators who had been attracted by the affair. These flew into the residences, down the alley-ways, behind trees and houses, and into shelter. There ensued a pause, and speed being accelerated by another volley from the police, which this time was fired into the crowd. The police had been driven nearly another block. Several more fell, and two negroes were fatally wounded, while about half a dozen white and black men received shots in the arm and legs, not necessarily injuring them. Several colored women were run over by the crowd. When the colored men fell the crowd fled in terror, leaving the police with showers of bricks. One mounted policeman, detached by accident from the force, was severely beaten, and his horse shot in the flank; the policeman was only saved by falling down an alley. The second volley of shot inflicted the negroes, notwithstanding that they had been repeatedly warned, they were driven back a block, defiantly, but virtually giving up the attack. The police followed up the advantage, and dispersed the crowd in caring quiet, though they patrolled the street for four hours. The Mayor of the city seem opposed, but as the police force were within his control, he was powerless. The negroes to the number of several hundred remained in the vicinity until after dark, shooting that they would kill any white man, woman or child, and every body gave them a wide berth, and no additional outrages are reported. The colored population have been very much excited by the inflammatory appeals made them by white men and Forney's *Chronicle* not to vote the Citizens' Ticket, and the riot to-day is the natural result.

After the riot was over President Grant rode out to the scene.

Two colored men applied to the theater last night claiming entrance under the new municipal law, but were refused admission.

The Yerger-Crane Homicide.

The Jackson, Miss., *Clarion*, of Thursday, says:

The trial of Mr. E. M. Yerger was commenced to-day at 11 o'clock, before the Military Commission, Major Gen. Ord presiding, both on the part of the State and the defense. Messrs. W. P. Harris, Fulton Anderson and Wm. Yerger represent the prisoner. The Commission adjourned till 2 o'clock this afternoon, in order to give the prisoner time to consult with his counsel.

The same paper publishes a communication containing these particulars touching the deceased:

Col. Crane was born at Dayton, Ohio, in the month of October, 1825. Was a gentleman by blood and education. His family for generations had been one of the most exalted in the land. He was a son of the late Hon. Joseph H. Crane, member of Congress from the Dayton District many years ago, and was long one of the leaders of the Ohio bar. Col. Crane was admitted to practice law about the year 1849, and after practicing for a few years was elected Probate Judge of his native county, which position he held for three years (that being the term for which he was chosen with both). Credit and distinction. At the breaking out of the rebellion he was the first to accept the position of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of captain. He was frequently promoted during the war for gallant and meritorious conduct. For the past two years he has been Chief Commissary of the Fourth Military District, and last greater part of this time a resident of the State of Mississippi, at the time of his death he was Mayor of the city of Jackson, by military appointment.

Col. Crane was about six feet two inches in height, imposing and distinguished in his personal appearance. In all the relations of life, as son, husband, father, citizen, judge, and soldier, he was a model of the purest type. A most thorough, accomplished, polished gentleman in his bearing, he was truly loved and universally admired by all who came in contact with him. Perhaps no officer of equal rank made more warm personal friends. Col. Crane leaves a widow and two most promising and interesting sons, aged seventeen and fourteen years, respectively. Mrs. Crane is the daughter of Commodore James Pinckney Shubrick, of the United States Navy, and the niece of General Rob't C. Schenck, the present distinguished member of Congress from the Dayton District. She is a most charming, amiable, and christian lady, a worthy representative of her illustrious family. Herself and husband were both born in the same town.

The *Clarion* says: In order to satisfy the public demand for a fair and detailed account of the tragic affair last Tuesday, we have published below the testimony taken before the jury of inquest, held over the body of the deceased immediately after its occurrence. Without in the slightest degree to prejudice it by stating that the difficulty grew out of certain official proceedings of the deceased, which are better explained by a following advertisement that appeared on the 3d of July:

NORTON.—By virtue of a Warrant of Distress, dated this 24 day of June, 1869, to the undersigned, Marshal of the city of Jackson, directed by the Honorable, the Mayor of said city, I hereby notify and forbid upon the heretofore described personal property of E. M. Yerger, for taxes due and in arrears by him to said city, and will proceed to sell in front of Bloom's store, in the city of Jackson, Miss., at public outcry, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the 10th day of June, A. D. 1869, within legal hours, the following described personal property, levied on to satisfy the amount of said taxes and all costs: One Piano.

W. S. FARRAGAN, Marshal.

"Jackson, Miss., June 4, 1869."

When this property was attached E. M. Yerger was in Memphis. On his return Tuesday morning, he met a mutual message to Col. Crane, the purport of which was and he informed on him on the street, directed of his official character, in order to give him satisfaction for what he intended to be an affront.

We are informed that Dr. Harrington, who, after repeated solicitations, bore one of these communications, finally consented to do so. Col. Crane's position in his mind, when explaining to Col. Crane the intent of Yerger, to advise him not to go upon the streets, and that he did so, stating that Yerger was armed and that his actions were greatly intoxicated by liquor. Unfortunately there is no living witness of this fact. But it is the statement of Dr. Harrington, who is a truthful, kind hearted, generous man of peace, and would be the last person on earth to produce disorder, and that he did so out of a fellow-mortal from the horrors of such a death as overcook the deceased. Chief of Police, later, as will be seen by his testimony, gave the same advice which Dr Harrington had given, but unfortunately it was not taken. Strange enough the deceased met, as a conservator of the peace, order the arrest of Yerger, notwithstanding the belligerent message, from the street, for did he not, in the presence of the officer, and in encounter, or said did he keep out of harm's way. The cause of his failure to adopt some preliminary measure is explained in the testimony of later.

A short time before the fatal meeting, he was on President street examining a side-walk which had been reported to him to be in a dangerous condition. The parties met on the door of Newell's and Capitol street. We will leave what followed to the result of witnesses:

Harvie Barksdale, sworn—Came out of Clark's office and met Col. Crane, passed him with nearly concluded, and walked into Green's bank; while there heard some one say "Yerger has a damned puppy," ran out with Mr. Thos Green and George Green; saw Col. Crane and E. M. Yerger standing near each other. Colonel Crane said, "You are drunk and had better go home." Mr. Yerger said, "I am not drunk, and want to tell you that you are a damned puppy." Col. Crane said, "I don't care for you and will not have anything to do with you." Yerger said, "I ignored to you not to take advantage of me during my absence," at the same time shaking his finger. Crane said, "I did not take advantage of you," and made a gesture with his hand. Yerger said, "take your hand out of my face you damned cowardly son of a bitch," at the same time striking Crane's hand down. Crane said, "I don't know you and don't want to have anything to do with you except officially." At this time witness noticed that Mr. Yerger had his right hand in his bosom. Col. Crane turned his back to Mr Yerger and took one step up street. Mr. Yerger pushed him and said, "Go, you damned dog." Col. Crane wheeled round and struck Col. Yerger with a walking stick; they then closed and Mr. Yerger drew a knife and commenced cutting at Col. Crane. Mr. Crane caught Mr. Yerger's arm and held it awhile; they were still struggling Mr. Yerger jerked his arm away and struck Col. Crane in the back, at this time Col. Crane backed into Brown's store; the parties struggled just inside of the door. Witness could see nothing but the arms of the parties. Col. Crane fell and Yerger stepped out and threw the knife at Col. Crane, saying, "Now, you damned dog, you struck me," or, "what did you strike me for," Witness could not identify the knife—did not see it except in Mr. Yerger's hands,—at the time thought it was a "sharp" knife.

There were other witnesses, but as they all agree substantially it is unnecessary to publish the testimony in full to give our readers an understanding of the case. Mr. Barksdale's testimony embodies that of the other witnesses.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

State of Mississippi, County of Hinds: We, the undersigned, a jury of inquest being summoned to view the body of Joseph G Crane, find that he came to his death by murder, intentional wounds in the hands of E. M. Yerger, with a sharp edged instrument, commonly called a dirk, in the city of Jackson, county and State aforesaid, on this the 8th day of June, A. D. 1869.

COOTE LOWNDES, Foreman.
C. A. BROUGHUM, JNO. W. ROBINSON,
H. C. FULLER, JAS. M. McKAS,
W. H. H. GREEN.

Dr Craft, Dr Berthoiff (Surgeon of the Post) and Dr Carter made a post mortem examination.

The jury examined the body of Col. Crane but found no weapon upon it.

Mr Yerger having been arrested, is now in the custody of the military authorities.

Col. Crane was Chief Commissary of the 4th Military District, and inpedition to the other duties, was filling the place of Mayor-of-this city by order of the District Commander. On Tuesday night his remains were sent to Dayton, Ohio, where he formerly resided, and where he has children at school. Twitter his affianced wife has proceeded to join her kindred, carrying with her the sympathies of the community.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Suit for Slaughterhouse Stock.—In the Fifth District Court yesterday came up the suit against A. J. May, to recover seventy shares of the stock of Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, which were purchased at a low rate and have since advanced, and which it is alleged the defendant refuses to deliver. A. A. Atocha counsel for plaintiff.

The Alleged Gentlemanly Butchers.—In the Fifth District Court yesterday came up the suit against the four butchers of the Butchers' Benevolent Association, who have the Crescent City Slaughter-house Monopoly seek to have prosecuted for contempt of court, in belittering meat, in violation of an injunction issued by the court in favor of the monopoly. The case was continued till Wednesday, owing to the illness of Mr. Pratt, President of the Slaughter-house Company, and the indisposition also of their counsel, Mr Rozelius.

Charged with Rape.—A young man named John Ulmer was arrested last evening, on complaint of Mrs. Geiler, of Jefferson City, who charges him with being one of the party of men who attacked her some nights ago on the street, and dragged her into an alley-way and outraged her person—all during a violent storm, which was raging at the time.

Cutting Affair.—Several cases fell, during and after the late storm, in Ruby Alley, between Liberty and Tremé streets, while arranging some papers in his distinct office, was attacked by a negro to some duty in the bar room. After finishing his business there he returned and found that he was the brief interval some sharp individual had dexterously entered the place and carried off his pocket book, containing some $200 in ready funds and a number of warrants belonging to Hope Hook and Ladder Fire Company No 3. The police have been notified but no clue to the thief has yet been discovered.

Scuffling Negroes.—The Republican party having freed the negroes, many political masters of their number are having a rich harvest in persuading them by means of the ready credit, the fact of the enfranchisement, the right to liquor, or belonging now to the emancipating party, begets in the minds of their ignorant and easily duped. Two old colored named Hays made a complaint, too late, against parties who have vamoosed with their money, which he let them have in the exercise of the generosity of the party, and they could and would secure him the use of his former master's plantation in the parish of Plaquemines.

Fire on St. Louis Street.—About 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the room of a house on St Louis street, between Marais and Villere, in the occupancy of a German, John Crohn and his family. It was owing to the burning of a mosquito. In extinguishing the fire Crohn had his hands badly burned, and being a poor man was sent to the Charity Hospital.

Drowned.—About 5 o'clock last evening a little girl, Kelly by name, aged 7 years of age, fell into the river and was drowned while attempting to gather some orange from a tree overhanging the water. The deceased's name is Sophie Brewster.

Infanticide.—A young woman named Mary Jane Kelley, charges the death of her child to her own wife, and the Coroner is investigated the case.

Robbery.—A man named Granville George has been arrested, charged by Bessie Brown with robbing her on the street.

From Washington.

BUTLER AT THE WHITE HOUSE—HIS NEW SCHEME FOR THE ADMINISTRATION AND SOLUTION OF THE SOUTHERN STATES—THE RECONSTRUCTION LAWS SIMPLY REQUIRE MENTAL—FUNDAMENTAL CHANGES REQUIRED TO PREVENT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RADICAL ASCENDENCY.

[Special Correspondence of the Bee.]

Washington, June 3.—The recent visit of General Butler to this city, and his prolonged interviews with the President, have given much dismay to the Radical party. Genoa Butler is reported to have left with an intimation that I and probably he did not get quite at the bottom of the mischief in his brain, which he was trying to infuse into the South.

I have not yet been altogether successful, but may succeed in his suggestions, whatever their precise character may have been or to propounds, were based upon these propositions, which he holds to be self-evident:

First That the principle upon which the reconstruction laws are based, in so far as these laws may be construed to afford any guarantee of future Radical power at the South, is unsound, in support of this view he argues that not one in ten of the negroes can possibly be the recipients of the benefits proffered them by subservience—first, because what is offered is so indefinite, and second, because it is so vary, and, second by, for the reason that what is offered (mere office, State and Federal), the negroes, as a general thing, are incompetent to avail themselves of. That the bulk of this class of voters must necessarily, therefore, depend hereafter for bread upon the land-owners, and that consequently they must very soon be guided exclusively by them.

Second. That the reconstruction acts were grossly experimental, as (he says) shown by the frequent alterations of some of them, to make room for others more stringent; that it has already been determined to unsettle the condition of things in Georgia and that Congress will be careful before adopting the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to secure, beyond predestinate, more substantial guarantees for the permanent domination of the "loyal North," which advanced legislation (he contends) will work a disinfinality and incongruity in the reconstruction system in its application to different parts of the South, and consequently render imperative a total abandonment of it, and the substitution of a plan applicable to all alike, and effective in imposing "loyalty" upon the South in all future time.

These are Butler's ideas. Of course they reach the point of again throwing out of the Union all the "rebel" States now "represented," or the requirement of an alteration of the political and social system in the fundamental particular embracing an equipoise of personal influence and power, irrespective of race or color. I am not positively informed, as I have said, of Butler's proposed remedy. But what can he mean when he speaks of landed property at the South by some arbitrary confiscation, or some equivalent he supposed to be quite sufficient to gall the patriotism of the South?

I have not yet been able to see Butler, but I hope if he has been informed that I am no "inter viewer" he will show me where the privilege of the street have telegraphed that "General Butler was well received at the White House."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 11.—The sentence of $3000 fine and disability to re-enter the service against Commissary Captain Martin A. Pash, has been remitted by the President.

A delegation of tobacco dealers is here endeavoring to have refunded moneys paid for reclaiming tobacco manufactured prior to July 20th, 1868.

Russell Jones, Minister to Belgium, departs on the 20th inst.

Secretary Rawlins left for Connecticut today.

Customs receipts from the 1st to the 5th inclusive, $1,075,000.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $137,000.

Gen Q. A. Gillmore has been ordered to Savannah to repair Fort Pulaski.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Texas, June 11.—The Republican Convention met on Monday, but did nothing important. Met again at 3 P. M Tuesday. J. W. Fraser, President, and Messrs. Dix, Mills, Carter, Cole and Parker, Vice Presidents.

Mr Hall presented a resolution approving the course of Gen. Reynolds in bringing the Galveston City Company to time.

E. J. Davis nominated for Governor, the nomination confirmed by acclamation. J. W. Flanagan was nominated for Lieut. Governor, Frank Carter for Controller of Public Treasury, Kelsicher, of Bexar county, for Commissioner of the Land Office. These nominations all confirmed.

Mr Batchelder made a speech condemning the course of A. J. Hamilton, and repudiating the declaration of the gentlemen who met at the Hutchins House.

In the platform the main particular of the Republican party is reaffirmed. The adoption of the Constitution is recommended.

A resolution recommending the adoption of the Bill of Rights was voted to by Ruby. Butler moved to reject it, but the motion was lost and the resolution adopted.

Late evening Mr. Henry, one nominated State Treasurer, was declined, and Price, of Aransas, was nominated.

A State Central Executive Committee was then appointed, the committee from each Judicial District to collect funds to carry on the canvass. Adjourned *sine die*.

The convention assembled in the evening and adjourned the week.

Memphis, June 11.—T. B. Brown & Co., Mississippi pressmen contractors, have sued the city in the U. S. District Court for $600,000.

Richmond, June 11.—Cotton receipts per of an arrivals in the Petersburg *Index* demonstrating Supt. W. Hughes, a commissioner to the Richmond Indian Bureau, has resigned because of the Bureau's refusal to issue rations to Indians, against parties who have vamoosed with their money, which he let them have in the exercise of the generosity of the party, and they could and would secure him the use of his former master's plantation in the parish of Plaquemines.

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[Special Correspondence of the Bee.]

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I have not yet been altogether successful, but may succeed in his suggestions, whatever their precise character may have been or to propounds, were based upon these propositions, which he holds to be self-evident:

First That the principle upon which the reconstruction laws are based, in so far as these laws may be construed to afford any guarantee of future Radical power at the South, is unsound. In support of this view he argues that not one in ten of the negroes can possibly be the recipients of the benefits proffered them by subservience—first, because what is offered is so indefinite, and second, because it is so vary, and, second by, for the reason that what is offered (mere office, State and Federal), the negroes, as a general thing, are incompetent to avail themselves of. That the bulk of this class of voters must necessarily, therefore, depend hereafter for bread upon the land-owners, and that consequently they must very soon be guided exclusively by them.

Second. That the reconstruction acts were grossly experimental, as (he says) shown by the frequent alterations of some of them, to make room for others more stringent; that it has already been determined to unsettle the condition of things in Georgia and that Congress will be careful before adopting the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, to secure, beyond predestinate, more substantial guarantees for the permanent domination of the "loyal North," which advanced legislation (he contends) will work a disinfinality and incongruity in the reconstruction system in its application to different parts of the South, and consequently render imperative a total abandonment of it, and the substitution of a plan applicable to all alike, and effective in imposing "loyalty" upon the South in all future time.

These are Butler's ideas. Of course they reach the point of again throwing out of the Union all the "rebel" States now "represented," or the requirement of an alteration of the political and social system in the fundamental particular embracing an equipoise of personal influence and power, irrespective of race or color. I am not positively informed, as I have said, of Butler's proposed remedy. But what can he mean when he speaks of landed property at the South by some arbitrary confiscation, or some equivalent he supposed to be quite sufficient to gall the patriotism of the South?

I have not yet been able to see Butler, but I hope if he has been informed that I am no "inter viewer" he will show me where the privilege of the street have telegraphed that "General Butler was well received at the White House."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 11.—Evening.—Consols 92½. Bonds 80. Sugar quiet and steady, both on the spot and afloat. Tallow 43s 9d.

Liverpool, June 11.—Evening.—Cotton quiet, middling uplands 11¾d., middling Orleans 12d. Sales for the week 78,000 bales, of which 12,000 bales were for export and 10,000 bales for speculation. Stock 420,000 bales, of which 218,000 bales are American. Receipts for the week 64,000 bales, of which 36,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Corn 34s 6d. Pork 90s. Lard 75s 6d.

Havana, June 10.—Sugar quiet; No. 12 8½ to 8¾.

Breadstuffs, June 11—Evening.—Bonds firm.

Paris, June 11.—Bourse dull. Rentes 70.60.

Havre, June 11—Evening.—Cotton closed dull, less demand, on the spot, 144½.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 11.—Evening.—Cotton firmer, middling uplands 31½c. Sales 2900 bales.

New York, June 11.—Evening.—Money easier. Sterling Exchange firmer at 109½. Gold buoyant at 129½ to 129¾. Louisiana, old, 71½ to 72¾; levees 65 to 66½.

New York, June 11.—Evening.—Government dull—5-20s of 1862, 122 to 122¼; of '64, 116½ to 117; of '65, 118¼ to 118¾; do. now, 119¾ to 119¾; of '67 and '68, 119¾ to 119¾; 10-40s 108¾ to 109¼.

New York, June 11.—The Quaker City was formally released to day by the United States Marshal and will probably sail immediately.

Mobile, June 11.—Cotton receipts for the week 302 bales; exports to Great Britain 4087 bales; do other foreign ports 450 bales; consumption 650 bales. Stock on hand 127,847 bales. Sales for the week 6300 bales. Sales to day 1700 bales. Market firm and easier. Low middlings 27½ to 28.

Memphis, June 11.—Cotton firm—low middlings 30 to 31c. Receipts 122 bales; exports 517 bales. Receipts for the week 663 bales; exports 3262. Stock on hand 34,639 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

St. Louis, June 11.—River falling.

Louisville, June 11.—River falling, with 7 feet 2 inches of water in the canal.

Vicksburg, June 11.—Passed up—Magenta, at 1 this P. M. Down—Matamoras, at 9 A. M. yesterday. River stationary.

Memphis, June 11.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling slowly. Arrived, Gallion, from the city docks. Departed, Leminary for St. Louis, Longworth for Louisville, and Burns for Cincinnati.

Cairo, June 11.—Passed up, Bismarck, Emma No. 3 and Homer. Down, A. J. Baker. River stationary.

FOREIGN NEWS.

[Special Dispatches.]

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The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.
HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.
A pleasant cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventative to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. mh10 3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 11, 1869.

We have no material variation to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are still 10 per cent. per annum for All notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1½ per cent. per month for good and first class business paper without collaterals. Mortgage notes may be done at 8½ to 10 per cent. per annum for A1, and 10 to 12 for good and second class. The Banks continue to discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 138 to 138¼ (against 139 at New York) and closed at 138⅜ to 138⅝. The sales were in $2000, $2000 and $5000 at 138¼, $2000 and $5000 at 138⅛, and $15,000 and $15,000 at 138⅜, $10,000 and $10,000 at 138⅝. Nothing reported in Silver. It is quoted at nominally 134 to 136 for Dollars and Quarters, and 2½ per cent premium in gold for Dimes and Half Dimes.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were on a little basis of the slight improvement in gold, the market closed at an advance of ½ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced about $19,000, including $12,000 commercial at —, £6,000 At sight at 108½, and $1,000 at 108¾ gold. The only rate reported in France is 20,000 At commercial at 5 77½ Sterling may now be quoted 108½ to 108¾ for bill at sight, and 109 to 109¼ for bankers' bills, and 109¼ to 109½ for the best bankers' bills at 3 days. Sterling is now quoted at 109 to 109¼ for bankers' bills at 3 days, 109¼ to 109½ for the best bankers' bills at 3 days, and 109¾ to 110 for the best bankers' bills at 60 days. We quote the rate for Francs at 5 75 to 5 70 for commercial, and 5 65 to 5 60 for bankers' bills