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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCEE' CIGARS,
185 ..... Hampson street 185

THE POLICE CONTEST IN JEFFERSON CITY.

The smoke of battle having cleared away, we are able to take a survey of the field and to learn the facts connected with the engagement. It is very clear then to us that this conflict and its painful results were altogether unnecessary, and that the responsibility thereof lies at the door of one H. C. Warmoth, by the grace of the Radical leaders Governor of Louisiana. The inhabitants of Jefferson City it seems had little or nothing to do with the acts of resistance with which the three hundred Metropolitan Police were met on Tuesday night, when they undertook to impose themselves upon that spirited municipality. The resistance was made chiefly if not solely by seven men who are unknown to the authorities of Jefferson. Now if seven men can drive away three hundred, we should say the latter have scarcely any claim to be considered the rightful guardians of the peace of that part of the district. Another fact seems proved and that too by Gov. Warmoth, for political motives and in for heranca of the interests of his party, wilfully provoked this needless struggle and its consequent bloodshed. What a valiant man he is to call upon the United States military commander for artillery and infantry soldiers to enable him to subdue just seven men, for really that is all the force engaged on the side of the Jeffersonians on Tuesday night. And even they had disappeared when Warmoth went next morning to take possession of the ground, under the aegis of Major General Mower, who must have felt chop fallen when he discovered no enemy upon whom to throw his conquering legions. What a brave thing that was when finding no foemen worthy of their steel they turned with their indignant to beat the inoffensive citizens standing near by.

We have said the proceedings of Warmoth were unnecessary. Admiting that the Supreme Court had decided finally the question of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police Law—which they have not done—Gov. Warmoth is not the executive officer of the county, and has no more right to enforce their decrees than the humblest citizen. That is the duty of the Sheriff of the parish when commanded by the court. The Governor has no right to take the law into his own hands. When he does it, he is more guilty than any other law breaker, because it is peculiarly his duty to set an example of strict obedience to the law.

But the only question decided by the Supreme Court was that Diamond, Mayor Conway's appointee as Chief of Police for the city of New Orleans, did not hold that office. Mayor Conway being without power to appoint him. Has true the court expressed their opinion of the constitutionality of the law, the grounds set forth by Diamond not being considered good but the principal objection to the law has not yet been passed upon by the court. And we are under the impression that an injunction suit instituted in Jefferson parish against the Metropolitan Police Board is yet pending in the Supreme Court.

It would have been fully in the people of Jefferson City to resist the overwhelming force at command of the Governor of Louisiana, but we do not regret that they have offered a vigorous protest against the operation of the Metropolitan Police law in their midst. We do not think they would have been guilty of any very heinous crime if they had driven the Metropolitans back to New Orleans and maintained their ground. If they are free men they cannot be greatly blamed for refusing to go under the yoke, whatever may be thought of the expediency of resistance.

We now see what a it of a civil Governor we have—to blow our heads off with cannon is remarkably "civil"—and know how *sacredly* he is attached to the people over whom, by a mis-ertous Providence, he has been called to rule. We hold his hypocritical professions of regard in the same contempt that we do the more honest threats of the military commander without whose aid Governor Warmoth would hardly undertake these high handed acts.

THE ELECTION—The re cult of the Municipal election yesterday was as follows:

For Aldermen—First District, John McCafferty, Democrat; Second District, Benjamin N. Harrison, Democrat; Third District, Louis A Wiltz, candidate on both the Citizens and Democratic tickets. Fourth District, Peter Kaiser, Democrat.

For Assistant Aldermen—First Ward, J. C. Rose, Democrat; Second Ward, Dan. Mahoney, Democrat; Third Ward, Wm. Davis, Democrat; Fourth Ward, Charles Stringer, Democrat; Sixth Ward, Samuel Barnes Citizens and Dem ocratic nominee, John Pasley, Citizens and Democratic nominee, and John Breen, Democrat.

Mr Fisher, incumbent, will, we understand, contest the election of Mr Barnes, on the ground that the latter has not been a resident of the Fourth Ward long enough to entitle him to a seat in the Council.

THE FRENCH OPERA — The performances tonight include the first act of the opera of "La Traviata," and the opera in five acts of "Romeo and Juliet," Mr Kugel appearing as *Romeo*. Miss Hauselmann as *Juliette*. Mr Peront as *Capulet*; and Mr Van Huffin as the *Friar*.

Parties who are unacquainted with Mr Kugel has been so much admired this season. He therefore take his leave of our opera-goers in the characters in which they think he excels Mr Kugel is a true artist and deserves to have this his benefit night marked in a substantial manner as we doubt not it will be.

Among those who are about to leave the city for the summer, is our friend and confrère of the New Orleans *Times*, Mr. John B G Dimitry, son of our distinguished fellow citizen, Hon. Alex Dimitry, who proposes sailing to day direct for Barcelona in Spain, from whence he will start on an extended European tour Mr Dimitry is a Louisianian "to the manner born," and a worthy representative of the ancient population. His personal merits will commend him wherever he goes.

We wish him a prosperous voyage and a speedy return.

THE SWISS BELL RINGERS—The performances of the Peak and Berger families at the Varieties Theatre are not only novel but interesting. Sol. Russell too is a genius in the minstrel art, his caricatures never failing to provoke the risibles of the audience. Miss Annie Peak and Misses Annie, Louise and Hattie Berger are all fine instrumental performers, whether on the harp, violin or cornet, and all of them sing sweetly, though their voices are of limited compass. Miss Annie Berger is besides very pleasing to a certain degree as an actress when she sings and personates *Mrs. Jinks, of Madison Square*. The musical selections of the company are alway chaste, generally attracting excellent pieces and the effect which they produce *entranced* by their rapid and well accordated imitations of some thirty or forty silvery toned bells of as many different sizes and detonations is as agreable as it is remarkable It can only be appreciated by being experienced, and if there are any of our readers who have never witnessed such performances we advise them, and indeed all who are fond of musical novelties to call themselves on the opportunity of seeing this combination of talented artists in some of their peculiar exhibitions during their successful engagement at the Varieties, which closes this week, including a noon matinee Saturday, besides the regular performances daily, night.

SAILING OF THE TRADE WIND—The steamship *Trade Wind*, Capt Morrill, sailed last evening for Belize, Honduras, with a good freight and the following passengers:

F Poole Pulido, Sr. D C Haler, Mrs D C Haler, Mrs Lattaber.

DELICIOUSLY MEDICINAL—This is the universal verdict pronounced upon PLANTATION BITTERS by all who have tried them. The well known health promoting ingredients from which they are made, and their invaluable merits as a remedy for indigestion and all its consequent ailments, and the preventive qualities against diseases arising from climatic changes, miasmatic influences and imperfect secretions, are so widely known and so heartily endorsed, that we trust no one will forego the advantages of their use.

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

NEGRO RIOTS AGAINST—We copy as follows from the Washington *Intelligencer* of the 8th: Henry Hunter Craig (negro) has been appointed mail agent on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad, and L. J. Willkens (negro) mail agent on the Montgomery and Mobile Railroad. L. S Berry, another negro, has been appointed mail agent on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 20, 1869.

42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,755.

Louisiana Items.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 10th says:

We have advanced to the middle of May, and yet we have had no real warm weather. During the past week, cool breezes have visited us almost daily, and, we might add, nightly. Blankets have not been entirely discarded, nor winter garments thrown aside. It is not often we have such weather at this season of the year.

Although the season has been very backward, our crops are flattering. Cotton is well up and thriving. Corn is fast shooting up and looks remarkably fine. Cane, plant, ratoons and stubble, is doing as well as could be expected, in fact our sugar planters appear very well satisfied with the prospect ahead. It is rather early to predict results, but if no unforeseen disaster prevents, we may, with every assurance, look for good returns from every department of agriculture.

The New Iberia *Times* of the 14th says:

OVERFLOWED.—Passing along the railroad between New Orleans and Brashear City, last week, we saw much of the country overflowed by the Lafourche crevasse. It is a most desolate spectacle, with hundreds of corn, cotton and sugar fields covered with water, houses deserted, negroes idle and wading in water catching crawfish, and the hideous alligators calming themselves on logs. We only wish all citizens of Attakapas could see this as we did, and then our high, healthy and productive prairies would be properly appreciated. Emigrants know the advantages of settling in a country that does not overflow, and a knowledge of this superior feature of our location will bring thousands among us.

Our railroad tracks will not have to be protected by a levee, as at some points near the Lafourche, and this one item alone will convince railroad men of the cheapness of keeping up road in preference to our prairies.

The Caddo *Gazette*, of the 8th, says:

The weather during the past week has been dry and warm. The planters have been very busy ploughing their cane and bringing it to a stand. The land has been very badly washed and packed by the late heavy rains, and requires prompt attention, otherwise it will brake. The stands of cotton were injured by the rains and the cut worm, and in some localities it must be planted again. Corn and seed are very scarce, there being but little saved for second planting.

The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 15th says:

The fine weather for some time past has brought out the crops wonderfully. Generally planters express themselves satisfied with the present prospect.

The Iberville *South* of the 15th says:

The following in reference to the break in the levee in the parish of West Baton Rouge, is taken from the Baton Rouge *Advocate* of the 10th inst. We concur in the remarks made as to the country below the crevasse will take They will, after crossing the railroad, fall into the lower Grosse Tête. The streams course towards the Gulf are sufficient to carry off the waters of the crevasse, and even the lands on lower Grand River would not be injured if the levee on the bank were not broken. Should no other break occur between Plaque mine and Red River, the Grosse Tête and Fordoche citizens will not be overflowed.

CREVASSE.—Yesterday evening a sudden fall from one and a half to two inches denoted that the river had burst the line of levee somewhere above or below this point. Later, the officers of the Pageaud gave the information that a levee in West Baton Rouge, near Cain's plantation, had given way and was running sixty yards wide.

Major Bynum, who left the scene of the disaster at sunset, reported that he was using every effort to close this crevasse will prove ineffectual, because of the sandy nature of the levee and land adjoining.

He states that the break is in the levee of the plantation formerly owned by Col. Sydney Robertson, three miles above Capt. Cain's and nearly opposite the Fordoche. The levee at that point is low and was thought to be in good order previous to the sudden crevasse.

The break was very sudden and unexpected, the rush of water knocking down and nearly drowning a freedman and mule that were in opposite at the time. The mans made his escape on the upper side and from those returned with the report that was current above, that some levee in Point Coupee had also given way. We have officers of the Pargoud did not allude to any crevasse above that reported by them, it is very probable the report without foundation.

The plantations for some miles above and below the Robertson crevasse are not under water, and the growing crops will be all affected by it, as the course of the water will be through Grand Bayou basin into the numerous bayous and swamps that head therein and run into Bayou Plaquemine.

Neither Rosedale or any other part of the Grosse Tête country is subject to overflow from the crevasse. The water will strike the railroad at or near Lake Crocodile, but as the bridges, culvert and ties are well secured, no serious damage will be incurred, and no interruption take place in the transmission of passengers, the mail and light freight.

The *Empire Parish*, of Plaquemines Parish, of the 15 h contains the following notice.

DEATH OF EUGENE CHAUSSIER—It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our friend and fellow citizen, Eugene Chaussier, which occurred on the 8th instant by drowning. The sad accident happened directly opposite the residence of S Martin, Esq., at Point à la Hache. His friends and neighbors have searched for his body with the most praiseworthy diligence, but as yet without success. Deceased was a native of Vaucluse, department of Meurthe, France, and was married to a most amiable and accomplished lady, a native of this parish, and a worthy member of one of our oldest and most respectable families. Mr Chaussier leaves a wife and two small children whose loss is irreparable. Large circle of friends will long cherish the memory of his virtues, and sincerely mourn his early death.

Principle Before Policy.

[From the Banner of the South.

Slowly as the folds of a hideous serpent creeping from its poisoned nest, the policy of Grant is unfolding. Some, in the South, had nursed expectations of a Radical, mild, and magnanimous administration of Government. Many thought that the advent of Grant would inaugurate a new era for the South, whose prostrate form a property of all kinds held for speculative purposes absorb all the surplus, and leave the money market in a stringent condition.

Money, we must recollect, is *scarce* not in proportion to its actual quantity, but to the relative demand for it. When, therefore, in addition to the natural waste of trade, the speculative interest comes into market, the extraordinary demand is certain to create a pressure; so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most scarce when it is most abundant; that the stringency is largest; and that the rates of banks are most extended.

This important lesson the people must learn; cheap, they must insist that the amount shall be reduced to the natural limit—so that paper shall be as good as gold. They cannot have an easy and reliable money market until that which is called money is truly so; and we know no rule in prudence that a satisfactory state of trade will not arrive until the currency of the nation is equivalent in value to the currency of commerce.

In looking forward for the remainder of the current year, we do not anticipate a general panic or breaking down of the national industry, because the currency is now a fixed quantity, and cannot be (as in the case of a mixed currency it must be) suddenly withdrawn from circulation whenever chaos in a pressure on the banks for the redemption of their notes; but we do expect that trade, manufacturing and business generally will be depressed, that profits will be small, expenses heavy, rents and rates of interest high, and losses from delinquent debtors heavy; while in the large amount of trade, especially in the interior, the opening of the money market will be frequent and violent.—*Lippincott's Magazine, for June.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Election.—The returns of the election yesterday are incomplete, but sufficiently indicate the result. (We use the letter (e) for Citizens's ticket, (d) for Democrat, and (r) for Republicans:

ALDERMEN—FIRST DISTRICT.

	1st Ward.	2d Ward.	3d Ward.	Total.
Bailey (e)	76	241	228	545
McCaffrey, (d)	192	274	407	873
Bell, (d)	34	71	220	325
Jones (d)	17	75	234	326

Two polls in the First, one in the Second and two in the Third Ward to be counted Mr McCaffrey, who ran independently as a Democrat, is elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.

	4th Ward.	5th Ward.	6th Ward.	Total.
Dougherty, (e)	476	4 2	142	1,480
Harrison, (d)	201	755	352	1,308

Two polls in the Sixth Ward not reported. Mr. Harrison, Democratic nominee, elected.

THIRD DISTRICT.

	7th Ward.	8th Ward.	9th Ward.	Total.
Louis A. Wiltz, (e) —				
But few returns Mr. Wiltz, candidate on both the Citizens and the Democratic ticket, is elected without opposition.				

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	10th Ward.	11th Ward.	Tota.
C. A. Milenberger, (e)			
Peter Kaiser, (e)			

Returns not counted, but the statements of the votes by the Election Commissioners show large majority for Mr. Kaiser, the Democratic nominee.

ASSISTANT ALDERMEN—FIRST DISTRICT.

First Ward	J. W. Reid (e) 180
	J. C. Rose (d.) 151
	J. C. Walters (ind) 143

Mr. Rose, who ran independently as a Democrat, elected.

Second Ward	M. D. Logan (e) 227
	Dan Mahoney (d.) 308

Mr Mahoney got 40 majority, we mean, to the best information we have obtained in this Ward as it counted. Third Ward ..... Dr. J. M. Moses (e) 283 | J. Bernard (d) 268 | S. Johnson (r) 221 | 278

Mr. Davis, who ran independently, is elected.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Fourth Ward	H. Weber (e) 272
	C. Stringer (d.) 430
	H. Re cambault (r.) 80

Mr. Stringer, Democratic nominee, elected.

Sixth Ward	Sam. Barnes (c) 404
	E. Cephas (r) 6

Mr. Barnes was the candidate on both the Citizens and the Democratic tickets.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Seventh Ward	John Pasley.
	G. Capa.

Mr. Pasley, candidate the Mr. Barnes on both tickets is elected.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Eleventh Ward	J. M. Weiman.
	John Breen.

Mr Breen, Democratic nominee, is elected.

It will be seen from the above that the Citizens Ticket has been defeated, and that but a small vote was polled.

The vote of the Radical party was comparatively insignificant, that party abstaining almost entirely from voting, it is supposed, on account of intimations that Gov Warmoth will, by appointment, fill the places for which the election was held.

The election passed off without the slightest disturbance.

The votes could not all be made known officially last night because some of the Commissioners locked the boxes without keeping duplicates of the returns, and the Mayor could not find the number of Magistrates required to be present to have the boxes opened.

The Situation in Jefferson City.—On a visit of our Reporter to Jefferson City last evening, he found every thing quiet. A company of colored troops and two pieces of artillery were stationed at Napoleon Avenue; sentinels were posted at the Court-House, and the Metropolitan police were on duty in charge of Capt Schreiber.

Mr. Lafitte had taken charge as Mayor of the city under the Governor's commission of the 7th of January, though the contest for the office is still pending before the Courts.

The Metropolitan police made some twelve or fifteen arrests of persons charged with having been engaged in the shooting Tuesday night. Captain Lathique had given bond not to leave the city, but he was still under the control of the Board of Police and the Board of Police Commissioners had been in council during the greater part of the night, and the result was the discharge of all the shooting parties the City Hall, in Jefferson City, of two companies of colored U. S. Infantry, accompanied by a battery of three field pieces. At the same time a force of some three or four hundred Metropolitans moved upon the same objective point by the way of St. Charles avenue. Those forces were commanded by Gov. Warmoth, Gen. Mower and Capt. Cain.

The demonstration was too heavy for the seventeen policemen who have heretofore guarded Jefferson, and the result was that after the military had formed a line of battle and the commanders asked in interview with the intelligent Jeffersonians there was no one to be found but the jailor, who, without a word, delivered his keys to the dignitaries in command. Yesterday the victory upon the part of reconstructed Louisiana and the United States in alliance was bloodless, but we understand that the Metropolitans, not quite satisfied with this state of affairs, and feeling somewhat sore over their inglorious repulse of the night before, were willing, in the sight of the Governor of the State, the United States troops in command of the department and the Chief of Police, to commit brutalities that would shame any people, either barbarous or civilized, in the face of the globe. Citizens were attacked without cause, and, in some instances, brutally beaten, the Metropolitans seemingly being actuated by revenge. Among those arrested were Mess. Dan Brien, Street Commissioner; John Faber, City Attorney, and Capt Roberts, formerly Chief of Police of Jefferson, who were subsequently paroled by Superintendent Cain.

Stabbing.—Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, a woman man named Thos. Davis was found on the steamboat landing, near Julia street, dangerously stabbed in the back. He was able to state his place of residence on Poacher street, and was taken there, but obstinately refused to disclose the name of his assailant, or under what circumstances the wound was received. It is supposed, however, to have been inflicted by a woman named Carter, upon whose ear he is known to be on terms of bitter enmity. The cause of the quarrel is of a nature that does not admit of publication, having reference to a lady. It is supposed they met by accident, most probably in the presence of a third party, when a remarkable scene ensued. Dr. Gaudet, a physician was called in who dressed the wounds of Mr Davis. They are considered very dangerous, but not necessarily fatal.

Duel Contemplated.—Yesterday Lee, Conrad, was arrested by Officer Craig, on the affidavit of Sarah Reysdale, colored, who charged him with committing a rape on her daughter, a little girl eleven years of age, on the 18th of May, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock P. M. The negro, a burly strong fellow, was sent to the Parish Prison without bail. The case is fixed for May 25.

Embezzlement.—A man named Henry Greve, living in Galveston, has been arrested in this city by Officer Cooper, on complaint of J. D Hill, who accuses the party of embezzlement and breach of trust in the wrongful appropriation of $300, entrusted to him for payment to Mr. gh. E Cullen, of this city. The accused was locked up, subject to a requisition from the Texas authorities.

The Wounded.—At last accounts all the policemen wounded in the shooting in Jefferson Tuesday night were doing well, though the recovery of two of them, officers King and Stone, is very doubtful.

Drowning.—About 6 o'clock yesterday after noon a little boy, named Jonathan Leidet, residing with his parents at No. 221 Baguette street, fell into the river near the Barracks and was drowned. He had been playing with some children in an old boat tied to the levee, when he lost his balance and fell in. His body was not recovered.

APPLETON'S JOURNAL.—We have received from the publisher the last number of *Appleton's Illustrated Journal*, of literature, science and art. In place of cartoon or steel engraving the present number of this attractive weekly contains a handsomely illustrated art supplement, descriptive of the operations of those who seek for the precious metals in different countries of the universe. The following is the table of contents of the *Journal*:

A continuation of "The Man who Laughs; or, By the King's Command," by Victor Hugo; "The Organist's Story," by J. B Buxton; "The Woman of Business," by the author of the "Bachelor of the Albany;" "Paul Potter, the Cattle painter," by James Grant Wilson; "Birds of Paradise (from Wallace's "Malayan Archipelago"); "Ma Belle," by Paul H. Hayne; "On the Involuntary Movements of Animals;" "French Morals and Manners;" "Sketches of Early Life in Boston;" "What they Thought in the Augustan Age," by W E H Lecky ("History of European Morals"); "Scene in the Holy Sepulchre" ("Sentimental Idler"); "Speculation for Ringworned New Yorkers;" "Public Parks;" "Literary Notes;" "The Museum."

Appleton's Journal is published by D. Appleton & Co, Nos 90, 92 and 94 Grand street, New York. Subscription $4 per annum in advance.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—We have received the June number of this exceedingly attractive magazine, which has so grown upon the public favor. It contains the following articles:

"Beyond the Breakers," a novel—part VI, by Hon. Robert Dale Owen; "Dion Boucicault" two new versions; "The Knickerbean on the Continent," by George M Towle; "Our Pleasantries," by Mrs. Annie S Dawes; "Hereshows' Hummock," a tale, by Mrs. Jane G. Austin; "On Expression in Architecture," by Hugh Davide; "The Maiden Soldier," a trib ute, by Mrs. Eliot; "Dedication," a poem, by E. S. Johnson; "Only No Love," a tale—part I, after the German, by Mrs. A. L. Wister, translator of "The Old Mamsolle's Secret;" etc; "On Using Strength with Economy," by Walter Wells; "The New World Exile in Italy," a poem, by Howard Glyndon; "The Prospects of Trade," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "A Lost Chapter of History," by N. S Dodge; "Rebuttal at the Patent Office," by Joseph Harrison, Jr.; "Our Monthly Gossip;" Literature of the Day."

IMPOSING AND IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION—FOUR THOUSAND PERSONS UNITE IN THE TRIBUTE TO THE DEAD—The memorial procession yesterday extended in the Barracks that had display any demonstration of the kind ever before witnessed in this city. There seemed to be a universal impulse of the people of both sexes and female, old and young of our eager to attest their respect for the noble dead of the "Lost Canoe," and to show that these heroic ones yet have a place in their hearts, virtue, honor and patriotism are honored among men. There must have been at the twenty cortege, fully four thousand people engaged in the "labor of love."—*Lynchburg News.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(By the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Ignores Porter's Warrants.

Heavy Robbery in Baltimore.

Anniversary of the Cincinnati Society.

Gold Advancing—144 1-2.

Commercial Convention at Memphis.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, May 19.—The Revenue Supervisor of Tennessee recommends that the revenue marine be extended to the navigable waters of the Ohio, Missouri and Mississippi rivers, to prevent smuggling.

Fish doth think Great Britain ought to apologize in addition to paying.

Greenwood is coming and appointing Postmaster at the rate of $00 per week.

The Cabinet will commence the consideration of Mississippi affairs at its next meeting, and will take up Texas subsequently.

Grant goes to the Naval Academy ball at Annapolis on June 4th.

Fish has submitted certain questions to Hoar regarding removals under the amended Tenure-of Office act. Vague ideas regarding the meaning of the act are shown.

It is stated that Senators Morton and Sherman have written Boutwell elaborate protests against his policy of selling bond, buying and sinking fund policy.

It is stated that the Treasury declines to pay the warrants signed Porter for Boyle.

The sub-Committee of Committee of the House will take evidence on the Bestead case in Mobile. They depart on this mission to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, May 19.—Richard Pattison, Money Delivery Clerk of Harnden's Express, was trapped and bound and robbed of $16,000, in the third story of No. 16 North Charles street, to day. The place was public and the street filled with people.

Ten Society of Cincinnati are holding their 86th anniversary at Barnum's Hotel, Secretary of State Seward presiding.

New York, May 19.—Richard Richards, of Chicago, had his pocket picked to-day of $4000.

Motley sailed to day for England.

Savannah, May 19.—Cesar Wiggins, one of the ten negroes condemned for the murder of Broadbacker and Buckman, on 5th December last, was to-day found guilty of murder. The others will be sentenced to-morrow.

Commercial Convention.

Memphis, May 19.—Every train arriving still brings accessions to the already large crowd of delegates, who now number about 1000.

The Convention was called to order at 9 o'clock. After prayer by Rev. W M. Patterson, of Memphis, Gen. Gideon Pillow, soon announced that the reading of the minutes would be dispensed with, and the 8 at business in order was a supplemental report of the Committee on Organization as to the order of business.

Judge Williams, of Kentucky, as chairman of the committee, reported the following subjects for consideration by the Convention: 1st, the Southern Pacific Railroad; 2d, Railroads generally; 3d, Direct trade with Europe; 4th, immigration; 5th, Finance and Banking; 6th, Manufactures and mining; 7th, River, Levees and their improvements; 8th, Tennessee River improvements; 9th, River, Navigation, Canals and other improvements; 10th, Agriculture and all other interests not specially mentioned; 11th, Lands and Homestead; 12th, Education and Statistics.

The following resolutions were introduced under call of States and appropriately referred without reading. Ur memorializing Congress for government aid for rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi; For refunding the duty on railroad iron, making the telegraph a part of the postal system. For the appointment of a special committee to confer with the Manchester, England, Board of Trade, in reference to the culture of cotton. For the equal distribution of the national currency. For government aid for a railroad from Washington through Virginia to Cincinnati. Also, for a railroad from Norfolk to Louisville and St. Louis. Memorializing Cairo as the initial point for the Southern Pacific Railroad. For the appointment of a committee of three from each State for selecting the time and place for the meeting of the next Convention, which was amended by including a report from the same committee for the organization of the Commercial Convention on a permanent basis, and appointing standing committees who shall hold over.

A work of Commodore Maury on the physical condition of Virginia was read and ordered to be printed.

A letter was read from Hon. M. C. Kerr, of Indiana, regretting his inability to attend, and heartily sympathizing with the work of the Convention.

When Rhode Island was called Senator Sprague rose and said, in reference to the Southern Pacific Railroad, that Congress was so ready and willing to grant aid to this enterprise as to the other, but owing to the absence of representation from Texas, through which the road would necessarily pass, it had not deemed it proper to donate lands of that State for that purpose, but Congress wanted a route designated and he hoped this Convention would do so.

After some other unimportant business at 5 P. M., the Convention adjourned until 9 o mor row morning, when reports from committees will be received.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, May 19.—The ship Margaret, from Brinton Ferry for New York, put in to Falmouth leaking.

The bark Sedalcon, from New York April 8th for San Lucas, encountered heavy gales, and arrived at Cadiz having lost a mast and being otherwise damaged.

Havana, May 19.—Reliable accounts of the Las Minas fight reduce the affair to a skirmish. The Spaniards and patriots are suffering equally from fever. It is stated that many patriots are dying from want of shelter and medicine. Trains are again running on the Puerto Principe and Nuevitas railroads. Cane grinding is interrupted by rains.

The gunboat Pocohontas arrived to-day, and the steamer Darien from New Orleans.

Another battalion of negro troops departed to-day for active service in the field.

The *Diario* says the insurgents burried the bones of Cabanas, Cacarro and Guanaurro.

The *Voz de Cuba* doubts the truth of the report.

A naval court has sentenced the captain and mate of the captured schooner Galvanis to six years' imprisonment, and the 23 passengers captured on board to eight years.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 19.—Evening.—Cotton active and unchanged; middling uplands 28¾c. Sales 2900 bales. Flour unchanged. Wheat heavy and is lower. Corn lower; yellow Western 93c. Oats is better. Pork firmer at $31 50. Lard higher; kettle 18¾ to 19¼c steady. Whisky firmer at 90c to $1. Groceries quiet and dull. Turpentine 46¾ to 47c. Tallow 11¾ to 12c.

New York, May 19.—Evening.—Government closed steady.—5-20s, of '62, 121¼; of '64, 117¾; of '65 118¾; do. new, 120; of '67 and '68, same 120 to 120¼.

Money balance $24,967,000.

Southern securities heavy; Louisiana 73¾; Levees 69¼.

Wall street was greatly excited all day over sensational rumors and all markets were affected. Money closed freely easy at 7, with exceptions at 6. The supply equal to the demand. Prime discounts 7 to 9. Gold excited and rose to 144¾, but receded after 4 o'clock and closed at 143¾. Sterling very firm 109¾ to 10¼. Governments were active and excited, but declined on reports from London and Frankfort and finally closed steady. Stocks generally strong.

Mobile, May 19.—Cotton firm with good demand; low middlings 26½c; sales 1500 bales; receipts 345; exports 6065.

Memphis, May 19.—Cotton quiet and weak; low middlings 26½c; receipts 310 bales; exports 373

Cincinnati, May 19.—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn 85 to 86c. Oats 68 to 70c. Whisky 90c. Pork $31. Lard 18c. Bulk Meats, loose 12 to 14½c. Loose Bacon—shoulders held at 13c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 16¾c. Hams 18 to 19c. Sugar firmer. Coffee 1c higher.

Louisville, May 19.—Low middling Cotton 26½c. Tobacco—sales 205 hhds at $6 50 to $21 Corn 85 to 88c. Oats 70c. Whisky 90½c. Pork $31 50. Bulk shoulders 13½c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 16¾c. Hams 19 to 20c. Lard 17½c.

Chicago, May 19.—Flour $5 to $6 25. Wheat $1 11¾. Corn 68 to 64½c. Oats 50¾. Rye $1 14. Barley $1 55 to $1 60. Highwines 93 to 94½c. Mess Pork $31 25. Lard 18¼c. Bulk shoulders 13¼ to 13½c. Hams 15 to 16c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, May 19.—River falling, with 8 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, May 19.—River falling slowly.

Cairo, May 19.—Passed up—Julia, R. K. Bowen, Memphis for Dubuque.

Down—Mary Allen, Mary Houston and Shark and barges. River fell 14 inches. Weather clear.

Memphis, May 19.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling.

Departed—Louisville and Belle Lee, for St. Louis, and Bolivar Spring, for New Orleans.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, May 19—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Wind north and light.

Arrived—Steamship Tabasco, at 12.30 P. M., from Vera Cruz, to Avendano Bros., schooner Rosa Bonheur (Norse), 6 days from Boston, fruit, to E. Morgan & Co.; ship Transcript, Howard, 52 days from Newport, Wales, railroad iron, to order. No departure

Steamship Robert Lowe still on the bar.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass a l'Outre, May 19.—Evening.—Arrived—Brig Pauline Allen, from Havana, and steamer Laura from the Lake.

Commercial Convention.

Memphis, May 19.—Noon.—Barometer 29.90. Wind north and light.

Sailed—Steamship Austin and brigs Princess, Beatrice and Jo. Jones.

On the bar—Steamship Robert Lowe.

Washington, May 19.—Boutwell will continue for the present buying a million in bonds weekly and placing them in the sinking fund The bonds will be changed from coupon to registered, as more secure.

Judge Hotchkiss claims that new testimony should be taken in his case, and prefers that it be taken in Washington.

London, May 19—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds steady—78¾.

London, May 19—Afternoon—Bonds quiet at 78¾.

Liverpool, May 19—Noon.—Cotton opened dull; middling uplands 11¼c, middling Orleans 11¾. Sales 6000 bales. No. 1 red Western Wheat 8s 6d

Liverpool, May 19—Afternoon—Cotton flat. Middling uplands 11¼ to 11½d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11½d. Sales 8000 bales.

Havre, May 19—Cotton opens flat. Tres Ordinaire, sale 95c spot.

Rendfort, May 19—Bonds closed last night 84¾.

Washington, May 19.—Chas. Clinton has been appointed Treasurer of the Branch Mint of Philadelphia and Treasurer of the United States at New Orleans.

New York, May 19.—Stocks firm. Money steady at 5 to 7 per cent. Sterling 109¾. Gold 142¾. 5-20s of '62, 122¾. Louisiana, old, 73¾. Levee 69¾.

New York, May 19—Clear dull and drooping. Wheat quiet and heavy. Corn dull and favor buyers. Pork dull, new $31 25. Lard firm, steam 18¾c to 18¾c. Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 28¾c. Freight firm.

The Administration and the Country.

[From the Chicago Republican, May 8]

It is useless to conceal a fact which has been in private to all, and that is, that the administration is in a critical condition. The country generally, but its immediate party friends. Even the jobbers and the very bazaarde of the secret grafters, who have just enough sense left to see the ruinous effects of the centralization of money power as in New York, and taking strong grounds against the 1868, showing that a combination of England and French capital, with the cutters of cotton in Liverpool that would events only drive it from America, unless means were taken to have a reform in the labor in the South. His remarks were listened to with exuberance and were well received.

Gen. Beauregard, of New Orleans, read a letter from the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce, earnestly inviting the Convention as a body to attend the ceremonies there on the 9th inst., and in a forcible speech urged acceptance of the invitation. The letter was referred to the Committee on General Business. The Convention then adjourned till 9 a. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Before the hour had arrived the second and third tiers were crowded with ladies and gentlemen to witness the proceedings.

On resuming Mr. Trezevant, of Tennessee, offered a resolution for the appointment of a committee to memorialize Congress for aid in establishing a line of steamships from Norfolk to Liverpool. Referred to the committee of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Referred to the appropriate committee.

The following telegram was read and referred to the Committee on Banking:

NEW YORK, MAY 18, 1869.

To the Memphis Convention:

Will the Convention favor a rate of interest on Government obligations not exceeding that paid on Railroad bonds, and thus rebuke the pernicious example of those speculators and bondholders who constitute our Board of Trade, or give an intelligent reason why we should be utterly ruin our country by a fat their continuance of the present financial system? Will the Convention urge Congress to appropriate water communication for vessels of 500 tons burthen on the Ohio and James river, and for 1000 tons between the upper lakes and the sea.

(Signed) HORACE H DAY.

PLINY FREEMAN.

The following resolutions were introduced under call of States and appropriately referred without reading. Ur memorializing Congress for government aid for rebuilding the levees of the Mississippi; For refunding the duty on railroad iron, making the telegraph a part of the postal system. For the appointment of a special committee to confer with the Manchester, England, Board of Trade, in reference to the culture of cotton. For the equal distribution of the national currency. For government aid for a railroad from Washington through Virginia to Cincinnati. Also, for a railroad from Norfolk to Louisville and St. Louis. Memorializing Cairo as the initial point for the Southern Pacific Railroad. For the appointment of a committee of three from each State for selecting the time and place for the meeting of the next Convention, which was amended by including a report from the same committee for the organization of the Commercial Convention on a permanent basis, and