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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, AUG'T 20, 1869.

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

THE JEFFERSON CITY GOVERNMENT A LAST WORD.

The discussions on this subject, published in the Jefferson papers, in the *Picayune* and in this journal, have about exhausted the argument. We have now very little to say, and that is only by way of brief comment on the *Picayune's* article of Tuesday last, an article, we might say, which requires no reply, because it cites no authority in refutation of our reasoning, but deals in mere assertion. A controversy carried on in a form where there is no other judge to decide the question, than the people on whose behalf we speak, ought to cease when everything has been said that can usefully be laid before them. As in litigation there is a point where newspaper discussion should terminate. We think that point has been reached in this case and owe our readers an apology for prolonging it.

The *Picayune*, we are pleased to observe, is gradually coming over to our views and those of its correspondent "Lex," for it admits that if the election which the Kreider Council ordered in May last had been held "it would have cured all difficulties, because an election by the people, who have a right to elect their Mayor and Aldermen, held under charge of those who were the incumbents of the Mayoralty and Council, would be in all respects, except in time, a regular election." Admitting that admission to be a concession, that we might, we might say, which requires no reply, because it cites no authority in refutation of our reasoning, but deals in mere assertion. A controversy carried on in a form where there is no other judge to decide the question, than the people on whose behalf we speak, ought to cease when everything has been said that can usefully be laid before them. As in litigation there is a point where newspaper discussion should terminate. We think that point has been reached in this case and owe our readers an apology for prolonging it.

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Our neighbor however remains of opinion that section 3 of the amended charter of Jefferson—law of September 14, 1868—does not give any authority to hold an election after the regular day. We still think it does give such authority. The *Picayune* should agree with us in that, to be consistent with its own theory—a theory we deny—that there are "vacancies" to be filled, for as we understand the decisions of courts in other States and the opinions of law writers of acknowledged authority, the incumbents of municipal offices continue in office until superseded. They alone, in the absence of express law, can fill these "vacancies." They alone have the power to order an election after the regular day and they can be *compelled* to exercise it. Even under our own Constitution, this course is clearly authorized in the case of State officers, and we think by no great stretch of construction in the case of municipal officers also. It is not unreasonable to contend that the word "officers," as used in article 122, includes the Aldermen of our cities. But whether it does or not, the spirit of the Constitution would certainly be carried out by so interpreting article 122. And were the laws of the State entirely silent, the power for the continuance of the corporation, from the very necessity of the case, is in the corporation itself. Why not? Kent says:

"Where the members of a corporation are directed to be annually elected, *the words are only directory and do not take away the power incident to the corporation to elect afterwards*, when the annual day has, by some means, lire from design or fraud, been passed by."

The Supreme Court of Illinois carried out this doctrine in a case similar to that of Jefferson City. It said:

"The day indicated by the Legislature as the day on which the election of town officers should be held, was not of the essence of the incorporation of the town of Mattoon, and if the day was passed by, the power to elect on a subsequent day was not taken away."

The same doctrine was previously held by an English court. We refer to the case of Foot vs. Prowse, Mayor of Truro (Str. 62), which was decided in the Exchequer chamber, and affirmed by the House of Lords. That court said:

"That although the Aldermen of Truro were to be annually elected, *these words were only directory, and the Aldermen were good officers after the year and until others were elected.*"

We think it possible, nay likely, that Aldermen were not in the contemplation of the framers of articles 122 and 138 of the constitution of 1868, and that under art. 119 "the clerks of both New Orleans and Jefferson were continued just as they stood." These charters, as we believe, sufficiently provide both for elections and accidental vacancies. There is no "vacancy" so long as the office is filled, either before or after an election, even if the legal term of office of the incumbent have expired. We suppose the people can employ legal measures to compel their representatives in the city government to order an election after the day has passed. Therefore there can be no perpetual succession as the *Picayune* argues, if the people do their duty.

The *Picayune* reasserts its doctrine that the general laws of the State apply to the incumbents of a city government as well as to State officers, but it cites no authority for this doctrine, which our correspondent will permit us to characterize in its own language as both "novel" and "fanciful." It is indisputable that general laws yield to special laws when special laws exist. And in this case there is a special law.

We are not therefore called upon to do anything more than to meet the assertion of the *Picayune* as to unqualified denial. There is no ambiguity in the laws touching the question we are discussing except that ambiguity which Governor Warmoth and his associates are *disposed to see*. In the absence of express words, the only safe course and the only honest course is to act according to usage and to the spirit of the Constitution. No Governor in Louisiana heretofore, ever ordered, that we know of, a municipal election or meddled in any way with local affairs. That was never pretended until Radicalism raised its head in this State. It is new doctrine that when the laws "conflict" or are ambiguous the Governor is to cut the knot by the exercise of a doubtful power. Such a doctrine, we trust, will not be accepted in this State.

A National Party.

The Cincinnati *Times* last week had a Washington dispatch which attracted considerable attention; enough, indeed, to merit a notice at the hands of the *Commercial*.

The *Times'* dispatch reads as follows:

The Dent family are considerably exercised because Grant went back on the Judge in the Mississippi affair, but they will have it all right before a month through the influence of Mrs. Grant, who, they argue, will object to her brother being treated as he has been, and they say she will have her own way or there will be a moan.

Commenting on this telegraphic paragraph, the *Commercial* has the following suggestive remarks:

As the influence of the Administration in Mississippi is not very powerful, perhaps Judge Louis Dent will be able to secure his election without it, and then too, if the good will of the President to obtain seems impossible, if not essential, recognition. We are not surprised that the President is not entirely satisfied with the Administration views and general political views in the recent elections in Tennessee and Virginia. But the victories were won by professions of standing upon the only platform that will hold *after* he found broad enough to hold a truly national party.

RADICAL COMPLIMENTS.—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, in reviewing the valedictory of Mr. Hugelow, the new editor of the New York *Times*, takes occasion to say that while B lays down some good, though trite ideas, he has himself "*never lacked rancor in discussion.*" The *Gazette* then proceeds to pay his compliments to Dana, of the *Sun*, Stanton's Assistant Secretary of War, in the following choice terms:

"The bad example of a successful New York journal which began by supplementing news by its own falsifications, has been followed by others who use this method of seeking notoriety at the expense of respectability. The New York *Sun* is a bad specimen of this attempt to build itself up by disreputable means. And its awards are telegraphed over the country for the sake of the advertisement that the lie gives, upon the deliberate calculation of its manager that disreputable notoriety is worth more than reliability and good repute. Its name to a report is ground for a strong presumption that it is false. Its editorial articles are equally lacking in honesty and common decency. It is conducted upon the theory that a journal, in order to succeed, must dispense with all those qualities which are regarded as necessary to manhood.

A minister writes from Saratoga: The belle of the season wears a dress valued at the amount of my salary for two years, and a set of diamonds equal in value to the cost of a considerable mission church, with infant room attached, gas fixtures and tubinet organ included.

The Rev Dr. Osgood gives his impressions of Saratoga in this language: "He does large and good business in souls. His gifts are as much of the lowrie as of the Boanerges, he seems to be full of sympathetic pulses, in which lay great audiences lie at rest like a great navy in a safe harbor."

Mississippi Politics—A Review of the Radical Party at the South—Tart Letter from Judge Dent to the President.

Washington, August 14, 1869.—The following is an extract from a letter written to-day by Judge Dent, of Mississippi, in reply to one received by President Grant the early part of the present month. President Grant, in the letter referred to, gave his reasons for casting the weight of his influence in favor of the Radical party in Mississippi, and it is to that part that Judge Dent replies thus:—

Is it reasonable to suppose that a people having the free choice of their representatives would elect for their rulers a class of politicians whose aggressive and hostile conduct hitherto has rendered them peculiarly obnoxious and disagreeable? This is the charge made by the people of Mississippi against the radicals, or "White-leaders" as they fought against the South and secession, for many of that class fought on the side of the South. It is not made because they are of Northern birth and education, for many men of Northern birth and education and of the Northern army are with us in antagonism to this obnoxious party. Not not because they are republicans, for their antagonists were among the first in the South to organize on the republican platform and to advocate the civil and political equality of all men; were sent as delegates to Chicago, and for their consistency and constancy were rewarded by you with offices of trust and honor. But this charge is made, as I have said before, because the prescriptive antecedents and aggressive policy of these politicians toward the people of Mississippi have made them the objects of peculiar abhorrence. That policy consists not only in the continual advocacy of proscription, but in preaching to the freedmen, in a time of profound peace, such revolutionary doctrines as excite and direct against the white men of the South and their families a most dangerous animosity, such animosity, indeed, as, with a continuation of the same fuel, would inevitably lead to a black man's party and a war of races. Neither are such doctrines preached with an honest desire to ameliorate the condition of the freedmen or promote the ends of peace or strengthen the Republican party in the South, but solely to alienate from the planter the time honored confidence and affection of this race, in order that the new political element under the banner of Republicanism might be entirely controlled and subordinated to their own purposes of power and aggrandizement. And to this class of men, whom you foiled in their attempt to force upon the people of Mississippi the odious Constitution rejected at the ballot box, you now give the hand of friendship and support, and spurn from you that other class who, accepting the Revision of the Republican party in good faith, came in mass in Virginia and Tennessee, as they will come in Mississippi and Texas, to stand upon its platform and advocate its principles.

LEWIS DENT.

United States Circuit Court—Eastern District, New York.

Judge Nelson has sent down his opinion in the following important case, heard before him:

BANKRUPTCY—STAYING PROCEEDINGS IN A STATE COURT.

In the matter of the New York Kerosene Oil Company, a Bankrupt Corporation.—Nelson, C. J.—This is a petition for a review of an order of the District Court, sitting in bankruptcy. The case is this: The Kerosene Oil Company was adjudged and declared a bankrupt on the 16th day of June, 1868, Charles Jones, the petitioner, being appointed assignee. At the same time the New York Guaranty and Indemnity Company held a mortgage against the bankrupt corporation, which, it claimed, was in fact a part of the assets; and on the 10th of October following, commenced a suit in the Supreme Court of the State to foreclose said mortgage, making, among others, the assignee in bankruptcy one of the defendants. The amount secured by the mortgage was $100,000. On the 30th of October, 1868, the assignee presented a petition to the District Court, alleging, among other things, the invalidity of the mortgage and praying that it be declared of none effect and void for reasons set forth in the said petition, and that the mortgaged property be sold and the proceeds brought into Court and disposed of according to the rights of the several parties interested therein, and for an injunction—he leased out of the said Court enjoining the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, their officers or agents, from taking any further proceedings in the foreclosure suit. This injunction was granted, and the defendants were required to answer the petition. The defendants claim that the District Court has no jurisdiction over this foreclosure suit in the Supreme Court, and that it was in error in enjoining the proceedings in the same, and further, that if the Court had jurisdiction, the proceeding to restrain the same and to adjudicate on the rights of the parties should have been by bill, and not by this injunction and summary proceeding. I. We are inclined to think that the District Court had jurisdiction in the case under the first section of the Bankruptcy act, which provides that the jurisdiction shall extend to all controversies between the bankrupt and any creditor or creditors, and to all other things to the ascertainment and liquidation of the liens and other specific claims thereon, that is, on the assets, and to the adjustment of various priorities and conflicting interests of all parties," etc. In the present case, the proceedings were instituted in the Supreme Court of the State after the Kerosene Company had been declared a bankrupt and an assignment of its assets had been made. Whether or not it would be otherwise as to the jurisdiction, if the suit had been pending in the State Court at the time of the institution of the bankrupt proceedings, is a question which we do not intend to determine in the case. 2. But we are of opinion that the proceeding by the assignee against the defendants (the Guarantee and Indemnity Company) should have been by bill in equity, and not in this informal and summary way. The second section of the act provides that the Circuit Courts shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts of all suits at law or in equity, which may be brought by the assignee in bankruptcy against any person claiming an adverse interest, or by such person against assignee, touching any property or rights of property of the bankrupt, &c., but limits the suits at law that may not be brought within two years from the time the cause of action accrued for or against the assignee.

The sixth section gives an appeal from the decree of the District Court to the Circuit Court in equity and a writ of error in cases at law when the debt or damages claimed amount to more than $500. The residue of the sections applies principally to the case of creditors or creditors, whose claim before the District Court has been rejected in the course of the bankruptcy proceedings, and has no application to the present case, as the Guaranty and Indemnity Company have not appeared as a creditor therein. The ninth section allows an appeal, or writ of error from the Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, where the matter in dispute exceeds $2000. Now, under the second section of the act and the concurrent jurisdiction there conferred, this proceeding might have been instituted in the Circuit Court. It is a proceeding by the assignee against a person claiming an adverse interest, within the very meaning of the act, and it seems to me that a fair interpretation of them would require the proceedings to be a suit at law or in equity as the case might be, and if so, we think the proceeding should be the same in the District Court. It is by no means clear that an appeal would lie, from a decision of the District Court to the Circuit Court under the eighth section in the summary proceedings in the present case. We shall direct, therefore, that the petition of the assignee to the District Court be amended and filed as a bill in equity; and that on serving a copy of the same on the attorney of the defendants, they plead or answer within and according to the rules and practice of the Court, and that all proceedings be stayed as respects the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, their officers and agents, in the foreclosure suit in the State Court, and that all others and proceedings in said case inconsistent with the above order be vacated and set aside.

For the assignee—E. P. Tracy, for the Guaranty and Indemnity Company, Barney, Butler and Parsons.

Avenging Wounded Honor.

In a recent discussion between the Russian Czarewitch and his chief of staff, Col. Hunsen, a German by birth, the latter prince remarked that "when one deals with Germans one is sure to be cheated." The choleric German retorted, "if your Highness does not like observations to apply to me, I must beg you to under stand it is both offensive and unjust." Whereupon the Prince made answer by coolly slapping the Colonel's face. As this insult could not be avenged upon the heir of the Throne, and as it was one which chivalry could not endure by live noble, the chivalric German deliberately blew his own brains out with a pistol rather than survive such black disgrace.

Before committing the rash deed he penned a note to the Prince, in which he said, "Your Imperial Highness has offered me a mortal insult. When you read this letter I shall have ceased to live."

It is somewhat compelling to know that the Emperor was greatly displeased at this affair and gave orders that the Colonel should be buried with great pomp, and the orders having attempted to prevent these orders from being carried out yesterday, the Emperor to attend in person the funeral of the poor victim.

Many sharp, and many very just criticisms have been indulged in by public censors against what they have been pleased to call the "chivalry" of the South, but we venture to say that, with all our hot blood and excitable nature, nothing has ever occurred here which approximates in the remotest degree the superior contempt for life under insulted innocence as was displayed by this choleric German.

ANECDOTE OF JEFFERSON THE THIRD.—Jefferson the Third was too improvident and careless in business matters to succeed in management. This hereditary misfortune, which at last had the effect of closing his Washington theatre, was offset by the most complacent acceptation of reverses and the most genial disposition in the world. The day after his failure in Washington a personal friend called at Jefferson's house to offer condolence. He was informed that Mr. Jefferson had gone out fishing. Troubled with an apprehension lest Jefferson, overcome by his losses, had resolved to do away with himself, the friend went in search of him. He found the ex-manager quietly reclining on the banks of the Brandywine, his sketch book lying open at his side and his fishing-rod stretched out over the water.

"Why, Jefferson," asked the friend, in surprise, "how can you devote yourself to the pleasure of art when your pecuniary misfortunes ought to be driving you to the verge of despair?"

"Confound it, old boy!" was the answer, "I have lost everything, and am so poor, as a consequence, that I can't even afford to let anything trouble me."—*Dion Boucicault, Jefferson" in the August number of Lippincott's Magazine.*

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.—Did General Grant actually write the concluding line in his order to Barlow about the late chambermaid's work, that he (Barlow) should take all legal means to prevent his employment in the offices of any State court. The whole order seems disjointed and extra-judicial, if not entirely injudicious.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Louisiana Items.

CARROLL PARISH.—We have had several showers during the week, which have not been beneficial to the cotton, and it is to be feared that so much rain will give the worms an impetus in their nefarious work. These dreaded insects are now reported in many places, but are not general by any means. Those planters who have seen them do not express much apprehension of danger; as their appearance is so late the crop will be far advanced before they can increase to such numbers as to do much injury. The cotton is opening rapidly. The tie vines are very troublesome. Preparations are being made in earnest for the harvest, in the way of picking sacks, baggins, etc.

Gins are being put in order, and engines thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

LAFOURCHE.—A planter from Lafourche who arrived here yesterday reports the cane backward, but on the whole looking tolerably well.

Too Much Military.

[From the New York Herald.]

Military here, military there, military everywhere seems to be the order of things. A local judge cannot make a decision involving a question of State authority over a prisoner but we have the force of a military demonstration, and that, too, by order of the President of the United States. The military satraps of the South are ever present, and put their hands, or rather their swords, into all the political and social affairs of the people. One decides this way to-day and another that way to-morrow, and the unfortunate Southerners, whether they have gone through the process of reconstruction or not, are kept in a state of fermentation and disorganization. Everybody, as a consequence, appeals to the military. We take the latest news from Virginia as an example of what is occurring in other parts of the South under this system of military rule. In the news from Richmond published yesterday it is said:

"Accounts have been received at headquarters of riots and disturbances between the whites and blacks in various portions of the State. Several parties have been killed during the week. A negro was shot yesterday in a riot at Heathville by a white mob. A sailor was arrested by the military commissioner, for the crime of stirring factions from year to year, to the injury also of the public morals and the peace of the community. It is clear that the law in the shape its friends deliberately have it shall have a fair trial. If it accomplishes its purpose, or gives promise in judicious hands of counteracting the evils for which it is designed, it is a fine instrument for framing a law suited to the present state of society, recognizing the right of individuals to choose for themselves in matters of purely private concern, and of the community to regulate its social usages according to its own sense of propriety, while at the same time it will continue to be a terrible instrument in the hands of those who have the peace or endanger the general welfare.

THE TARBELL INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL GRANT.—The revised account of the interview between the President and Tarbell, published yesterday, omits several passages in the original draft that indicate more definitely the animus of Grant than that which has gone to the public. The full version, as we have received it, viz:—"Speaking of having fought against Southerners so long, he declared it seemed impossible for mature men to accept sincerely and so suddenly views and opinions which they resisted at such cost." He (Grant) thought he knew the Southern people, and, while nothing could be more gratifying than to him than to know that they had in good faith come up to his platform, he could not realize that such was the case. With regard to Tennessee the President was equally explicit. Bacon—excuse me for inability to understand the differences there and wondered very much at the positions and actions of Senator Brownlow and Governor Senter, whom he had held to be not only incorruptible, but men not easily imposed upon." Although the foregoing extracts were embodied in the written account of the interview and are correct utterances by Grant, the latter as matter of policy preferred that they should not be published.—*Washington (August 13) correspondence of the Boston Post.*

The system by which notes of the Bank of England can, in Great Britain, be traced from hand to hand, is admirably exemplified by the inquiry recently instituted in London to ascertain the identity of a man who had committed suicide by throwing himself in front of a locomotive near the Jubilee station on the Greenwich railway, and who was at first supposed to be one of the burglars of the Ocean Bank, New York. There were found upon the body of this unfortunate suicide, five U. S. Bonds for $3500, several articles of jewelry gold and silver coin, and four Bank of England notes for five pounds each. The clue furnished by the bank notes renders it highly probable that the man was a German named William Lampitz, who had lately come from New York, and was on his way to Scarbourne. On inquiring at the Bank of England, it appears that lower four five-pound notes had, with other notes, amounting to the sum of ten thousand pounds, been paid on July 19, to Barnett & Co., a London banking firm. On July 1, another note, with five pounds, had been paid to Newman & Co., tobacco merchants, in exchange for a check of forty five pounds. On the same day, of these nine five-pound notes five were paid by Newman & Co. as passage money to Middlebourne, for a Mr. William Leiles, and the remaining four were paid to that gentleman. Other evidence was also obtained, but the system by which notes can be traced deserves to be notice as a singularly accurate means of identification.

The September number of *The Atlantic Monthly* will contain an article calculated to renew a profound sensation wherever the name of Byron is known. The real cause of Lady Byron's separation from the poet has been perplexing and unsolved question these many years. Perhaps no matrimonial quarrel ever excited such intense interest, or so piqued curiosity without satisfying it. Speaking of the subject the other day, *The London Examiner and Review* remarked: "What good is there in speculating as to whether Lord or Lady Byron was in the wrong, when the cause of the rupture between them was kept a profound secret, which is now never likely to be revealed?" Curiously enough, it has been left for an American author, in an American magazine, to write the authentic story of Lady Byron's wrong, to reveal the unexpected and startling circumstances which brought about the separation between her and the poet. The writer of this strange page of literary history is Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe; the authority for her statements is Lady Byron herself, who, several years before her death, placed in Mrs. Stowe's hands a detailed account of the tragedy, leaving it at Mrs. Stowe's option to make the revelation public. The publication in this country and in England of the Countess Guiccioli's memoirs, in which all the old scandals against Lady Byron are reiterated, has made this the fitting moment for Mrs. Stowe to discharge her trust and vindicate the memory of one whom she pathetically calls "the most wronged and high woman of our country."

NEW STYLE OF CHAMBER-WORK.—To call in the sheriff to put a "stop to a lark," as Barlow did in the United States court-building in Chambers street.—*N. Y. Herald.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At Carroll Hall Again.—In compliance with numerous requests, Prof. Haselmayer, the great magician, will give exhibitions again at Carroll Hall, corner of Bayou Fields and Gravier streets, Saturday and Sunday evenings next. The attractions he offers in his performances are highly entertaining, and in every respect worth seeing. The well-known Kittredge, of the Academy of Music, supervises these entertainments, and hopes to meet troops of his friends at Carroll Hall on the evenings above mentioned. We commend these entertainments specially to the good people of the Third District.

Saved from Drowning at Grand Isle.—A note from Grand Isle, from Mr. Benjamin Bloom field, handed in for our reporter in his absence by Mr. Victor Cluery, advises us that three ladies were saved from drowning at the island by Mr. E. L. Bercier. Mr. Bloomfield's note gives neither names nor particulars, and unfortunately Mr. Cluery did not communicate any to us, stipulating, perhaps, that the note furnished them. We infer that nobody was drowned.

Since writing the above we have obtained Mr. Cluery's statement as below, by which it will be seen that the gallantry of Mr. Bercier was most remarkable, especially considering that he was somewhat an invalid at the time:

GRAND ISLE, August 18, 1869.

To the Editors of the Bee:

Gentlemen—This morning, while the sojourners of the hotel were taking their morning bath, three ladies, Mrs. Adams, wife of our well known citizen, Thos. A. Adams, and the two Misses Guion, of Lafourche, while disporting in the sea, and holding by each others hands, imprudently ventured beyond their depth, and the recoil of a wave in that critical moment carrying them further out, they immediately disappeared, Mrs. Adams alone rising to the surface, but was struggling and fast sinking. In that supreme moment they would beyond a doubt all three have perished, had not God in his mercy sent aid. My old and respected friend, E. L. Bercier, a well-known and esteemed resident of New Orleans, who had been bathing about one hundred yards distant from the scene, plunged into the sea, and at the peril of his life, (Mr. Bercier is an invalid) reached the place where Mrs. Adams was still struggling. He was immediately seized by the latter, one by his neck, another around his waist, and the third by his legs. In this perilous position Mr Bercier preserved all his *sang froid*, succeeded in disengaging himself from the two young ladies, and by dint of superhuman exertions was enabled to reach a safe place, where he deposited Mrs. Adams, who was immediately taken care of; and in opposition to all remonstrance, he returned to seek the bodies of the two Misses Guion, who were nowhere to be seen. He fortunately succeeded in finding the exact spot where they had sunk, recovered one of them, brought her out, and handing her to Mr. Van Hoffien, who was rushing to the rescue, returned again for the other, and succeeded beyond all expectations in recovering her also.

Mrs Adams, who had shown a degree of courage seldom met with in a person of her sex, soon got well, but the two Misses Guion having remained some length of time under water, appeared as if life was extinct; but were, after some much care and attention given by the ladies and gentlemen of the hotel, at last restored, and are now considered out of danger. The above is as near as I can relate the facts as heard by the undersigned from the ladies and gentlemen present, and from the lips of Mr Bercier himself.

Such a deed of courage, rewarded by such success, has seldom been recorded.

Respectfully, yours, etc.

J. V. CLUERY.

Court Items.—The injunction sued out by the Slaughter-house Company against the New Butchers' Association, to prevent them proceeding with their new slaughter-house buildings on the Cavarbe plantation, was yesterday dissolved.

The Supreme Court have sustained as a proper will that of the late Mr. Earhard, in which the testator simply wrote and signed his name to these words: "Sophie Lopez is my heir."

Counter Charges—Mr Oscar Blasco, keeper of the City Park, and Mr. Frank Broon, proprietor of the City Park Hotel, have charged, charging him with assaulting him with a dangerous weapon, a shotgun, on different occasions.

Mr Broon gave bail and went before Justice Shelley, of the Second Justice's Court, where he made an affidavit, charging Mr. Blasco with having, on the 5th and 11th inst., shot with a Monte Christo rifle at Mrs. Broon. This was sent before the Grand Jury, who has not acted in the matter.

Mr. Broon and a colored man were arrested on another affidavit of Mr. Blasco, charging them with an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to kill. They were released on bail.

Heavy Loss or Robbery—Mr. John Lyon, on his way from Mobile to St. Louis, reported to Capt. Cash, Superintendent of Police yesterday that he had been robbed of a package of $2000 in $5 and $10 notes, while at 70 Common street. The money was entrusted to him by a firm in Mobile for delivery to Mr. John S. Smith, bookkeeper in the house of Meserit Witherspoon & Halsey, 70 Common street. He was jostled by a negro woman, whom he might be able to identify, through the classes of recovery are exceedingly doubtful.

Arriving here yesterday morning by the steamer from Mobile, Mr. Lyon went to the room of a friend of his, at No. 19 Baronne street, with the intention of depositing the money with him, until such time as he could deliver it to the owner. But his friend not being up, he concluded to go and get his break fast, and then put the money into the safe of a commission house, which his friend was book keeper. But as he proceeded down the street, he observed a dark, heavy set man, in company with a woman, standing a little way down the street. This man, Mr Lyon says he saw on the boat, as he was coming over, and is satisfied that he followed him, knowing him to be possessed of a large sum of money. As Mr Lyon passed this man, and woman, one of them pushed against him. He did not notice it particularly at the time, but having gone about a square, he missed his money, which he carried in the pistol pocket of his pants. He at once gave the alarm, but the man and woman had fled.

The case was at once given into the hands of special officer Wm. Fitzpatrick, by the Chief.

Reported Recovery—Yesterday reported last night to the Superintendent of Police that two of the crew of the ship Victory, which is waiting up the lake at the bar, had been shot in a difficulty of some sort with the Captain of the vessel. No particulars are furnished. The Victory, we believe, is waiting to come up to the city.

Stabbing.—Last evening two colored men got into a difficulty on Esplanade street, which resulted in one of them having several ugly gashes in his face and neck made with a knife. The wounded man was conveyed to his residence in a hack. Officer Gaussard, sergeant de ville, S.

Severe Casualty.—About 9 o'clock Thursday morning Mr. Paulan Resesh was struck and his skull fractured by a brick which fell from the chimney or roof of his house on Rampart street. His condition is critical.

Daring Attempt at Burglary.—About 10 o'clock Wednesday night some unknown white men attempted to force the store of Mr. Babsock, on Third street, between Baronne and Dryades, by climbing in at the window. The alarm was given by a neighbor, and at once perceived the action of the intruder. Mr. Babsock seized a chair and struck the man a heavy blow across the head, which had the effect of making him speedily vacate the window. He was pursued by Mr. Babsock, who, with the police, succeeded in overtaking the robber. He was conveyed to the Rousseau street station.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—A writ of habeas corpus prayed for by C. Shontz, charged with larceny, was refused.

Salvador Rosa, charged with murder, was on application admitted to bail in the sum of $15,000.

St. Louis, August 19—Flour—superfine $5 12 to $5 38; extra fine $4 75 to $5; fine $4 25 to $4 50. Corn 95 to 97c. Oats 43½ to 44c. Rye—mixed 97c to $1. Whisky $1 15. Pork $31 to $32 50. Bacon—shoulders 15½ to 16c; clear side 19c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 23 to 23½c. Lard 20c.

Chicago, August 19—Flour—spring extra $6 to $6 62½. Wheat $1 30 to $1 41. Corn 92½c. Oats 47½c. Rye $1 01. Barley $1 34 to $1 42. Highwines $1 14 to $1 15. Pork $34 to $34 25. Bacon—Short ribs 16c. Hams 18 to 18½c. Lard 19½c. Sides 16½c.

Louisville, August 19—Flour—superfine $5. Grain, Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, August 19—Passed up—P. W. Strader, at 2 P. M. Down—Thompson Dean, at 7, and Alaska, at 7 P. M.

River falling fast.

Louisville, August 19.—River falling—3 feet 6 inches in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, August 19—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.65. Wind S E. and light. No arrivals. Bark Ocean Spray, Spokes, for New York, has in the A. M., by pilot boat Hope, schooner Elizabeth, from Brazos to Mobile.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Washington, August 19.—A recent interview with Gen. Longstreet, in which he mentions many of generals of both armies at Gettysburg next week, for the purpose of identifying the respective positions held by the contending forces, leads to the belief that Lee will eventually attend—not that he wholly approves of the meeting, but regarding the meeting as a foregone conclusion, he thinks his presence due to the men he commanded, as the meeting will be historic, and because he desires to avoid the misconstruction which would be placed upon his refusal by the enemies of reconstruction.

Philadelphia, August 19.—Miss Anthony was finally excluded from the Labor Convention by a vote of 63 to 28.

Washington, August 19.—Further advices from Cuba, to the 9th, state that in an engagement near Remedios the Cubans were defeated by a Spanish force while proceeding to the relief of the town of Remedios, and succeeded in reinforcing Lenca. The force of Jordan which was attacked near Trinidad succeeded in defeating the Spanish forces. 150 Spaniards deserted, joined the Cubans and took part in the fight.

A Cuban convoy was captured near Sagua in the night by a Spanish force under the Count de Principe. The last was immediately executed.

London, August 19—noon.—The Bank of England has reduced the rate of interest to 2½. Consols 93. Bonds 88¾. Sugar quiet and steady.

Weather fair.

San Francisco, August 19.—Colfax, Senator Stewart and others have appealed to Boutwell to allow drafts on the Sub-Treasurer, New York, to relieve the money stringency here. Appeal unanswered.

It has transpired that Boutwell permitted one firm here to draw funds from the San Francisco Sub-Treasury, thus taking advantage of public distress.

Boutwell's action is denounced by the press, and creates indignation among the money-market.

Four ships cleared yesterday with 120,000 sacks of wheat.

A new arrangement has come into operation at the German telegraph offices, which might be extended with advantage to other countries. Parts of telegrams, even single words, may now be registered, the Government undertaking to guarantee their correct transmission. Guaranteed words are underlined, and are simply charged double rate. Hitherto, the charge has been the full double price of the whole telegram.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 19, 1869.

There has been no marked change in the condition of the Money market proper since our previous report. The demand for discounts continues very good, and we hear of reiterated complaints of stringency, especially from parties whose paper is offered on the street, but at the same time there has been no quotable variation in the street rates for unendorsed paper. First class mortgage notes are in request and readily command the inside figures of our quotations. The street rates are 10 per cent per annum on 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1 to 1½ for second class; 9 to 10 per cent. per annum for A1 mortgage notes and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 132¾ to 132⅝ (against 133⅛ at New York) and closed at 132 to 132¼. The sales included: $1000 and $15,000 at 132¾; $2500, $2500, $3000, $4000 and $5000 at 132¾; $3000 and $10,000 at 132⅝, and $5000 at 132⅛. In Silver $1000 in American half-dollars sold at 129; 25,000 Mexican dollars at 4 per cent. premium in gold, and 16,000 at 4¼. The latter may be considered, however, as an outside rate. We quote 128 to 129 for American half dollars, and — to 4 per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the decline in gold and bills at New York, and rates were firmer. The sales were: Sterling nominal £1000 and £4000 A1 bill of lading at 114⅝, and £2000 A1 clean at 114⅝. In Francs 105,000 A1 commercial sold at — Sterling may be quoted at 114⅝ to 115 for A1 bill of lading and clear, and — to 116 for bank, and Francs at — to 5.23¾ for the former and — to 5.20 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet but steady. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales included $20,000 commercial sight on New York at par to ¼ per cent. premium; $20,000 at ¼; $10,000 and $35,000 private bankers' at 3 16, $15,000 bank at 9-32, and a small amount of bank at 5-16.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds.

We quote sales of $3500 City Treasury Notes, deliverable on Saturday, at 25 to 22¼ per cent. discount. The dealers' rates for small lots were 20¼ discount buying and 25¼ selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 19, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 71 bales, of which 53 were delivered and 18 stored, and the balance sold. The former sold at 26 and 26¼c, and the latter, which is classed as low middling and above low middling, at 31, 31¼ and 31½c. To-day's limited sales comprised most of the stock left unsold last evening, the supply now on the market being confined to a few trifling lots. There were no sales yesterday for future delivery of about 500 bales low middling, 250 for October at 28½c, and 250 at 29c. We hear of the sale of about 1500 bales for December delivery, but were unable to authenticate the transaction. The receipts of new crop to date, exclusive of the two bales from Texas, are 18 bales against 1 at the corresponding time last year. Yesterday transactions summed up 83 bales, including 53 bales taken after we had closed our report.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales		3,944
Arrived previously this season	1,112	
Arrived yesterday	82	
Additional bales from year's samples, weight, etc		3
	1,112	3,949
Unsold to-day		3,949
Gross receipts of all kinds	340	340
Stock on hand and on consignment		3,609

Receipts proper since Friday evening, 1,112 bales, against 255 corresponding time last week.

FREIGHTS—The foreign market is inactive and quotations nominal. Coastwise there is a fair demand for room for New York. We quote

By steam—Cotton to New York ¼; to Boston 1; to Philadelphia ⅝; Flour to New York 50c.; to Boston and Philadelphia 70c per bbl. Tobacco to New York $6 per hhd.

By sail—Tobacco to Liverpool ⅝ per hhd; Tallow to do. 40s per ton; Flour to do. 2s 6d per bbl. Flour to do. 35s. 3d per bbl. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The Sugar market was without any animation to day, only a few retail lots having changed hands. About 50 hhds were received but not disposed of. Quotations remain as before. The receipts of Sugar in the city is light, and generally held at advanced rates. A small lot of Louisiana Molasses came in last evening, and it is stated is selling from store to the trade at 60 to 62c per gallon. Cuba Sugar and Molasses are quiet.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Double extra and the grades below are in request, but those above are dull. We sales to day Mobile, Mr. Lyon went to the room of a friend of his, at No. 19 Baronne street, with the intention of depositing the money with him, until such time as he could deliver it to the owner. But his friend not being up, he concluded to go and get his break fast, and then put the money into the safe of a commission house, which his friend was book keeper. But as he proceeded down the street, he observed a dark, heavy set man, in company with a woman, standing a little way down the street. This man, Mr Lyon says he saw on the boat, as he was coming over, and is satisfied that he followed him, knowing him to be possessed of a large sum of