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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1869

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

THE COMPROMISE IN YERGER'S CASE.

The telegraph has announced a compromise or arrangement between the President of the United States and the counsel of Mr Yerger. In consideration of the latter agreeing not to press for an immediate decision on Mr. Yerger's application to Chief Justice Chase for the benefit of the writ of *habeas corpus*, General Grant promises, in the meantime, and until the Supreme Court of the United States shall have determined the question, not to execute the sentence of his Military Court now sitting on the trial of Mr. Yerger at Jackson, Mississippi. We presume this compromise has been effected by Chief Justice Chase, with the object of saving the credit of the Government and giving time for public opinion to manifest itself in opposition to the trial of citizens by military courts. In other words, policy has intervened to save Mr. Yerger's life, for we take it for granted his life was in imminent danger. We infer from this arrangement also that Chief Justice Chase would have ordered the liberation of Mr. Yerger if General Grant had not yielded. Judge Chase's opinion on the subject of Mr Yerger's case must have been known to the latter's counsel before they applied to him for the writ of *habeas corpus*, and that opinion doubtless was that Mr. Yerger could not lawfully be tried by any other tribunal than a jury of his fellow citizens. Instead of rendering a decree to this effect the Chief Justice reserves the case for examination before the Supreme Court at its next session. Before it comes up for trial, the likelihood is, Mississippi will have become a State of the Union, represented in Congress, and the military have been withdrawn from her borders.

This is not such a termination of this case as we would have liked It is a faltering with the law, of which eminent officers of the Government, like Judge Chase, should not have been guilty. The proceeding by *habeas corpus* loses all its virtue by a postponement of the case. The prisoner is either lawfully or unlawfully held. If lawfully held, the application should be dismissed and the prisoner remanded. If unlawfully held his liberation should be ordered instantly. It is a constitutional right of the prisoner to have an immediate decision of this, to him, most important question. If he should die in prison, what benefit to him this compromise? Will he not in that case have been judicially murdered?

It was not Mr Yerger alone, who was concerned that this questioned should have been met and decided now Every citizen of the United States is interested in the question. We think therefore that his counsel had no right to yield a single inch, to barter away the least part of the great principle involved in the case, viz: *immediate action*, which we say is the object of the proceeding by *habeas corpus*. In this proceeding the judge who hears the application, if he has jurisdiction—and in Judge Chase's case there can be no question as to jurisdiction he causes it has been derived from the Constitution and exercised by his predecessors more than once—has no discretion but to order a writ to issue, a decision or postpone it one hour. The test of the correctness of our proposition is that in the event of the death of the prisoner pending the application for this writ, and assuming his detention to be unwarranted by law, the officer of the Government who has thus illegally imprisoned the party is personally responsible for his death and liable to expiate in his own person the penalty attached by the law to that criminal act. It has been so decided and the law is well settled.

That illustrious magistrate, Lord Chief Justice Denman, of the King's Bench, uttered on a similar examination of an imprisonment of an individual by the King of England, without the warrant of a magistrate and by his mere will, and in answer to a claim by the King to have the right of imprisoning any man without judicial process, without authority of law, these noble words which ought to render the memory of Lord Denman dear to his countrymen for all time.

"When a fellow subject presents himself before me in this court demanding justice, it is not at my option to grant or withhold redress. I am bound to afford it, if the law declares him entitled to it."

Judge Chase has lost another opportunity of rendering his name dear and honory illustrious in our annals. We regret he was not equal to the occasion, that his moral courage did not rise to the height of the opportunity.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.—We invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement in another column, which embodies a report of the proceedings had at a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Louisiana Department of the Life Association of America. Held in the city on the 16th inst, for the purpose of receiving the report of the committee to whom was assigned the duty of making inquiries and examination into it condition, management and working of this Association. The committee report they proceeded to St. Louis and made a thorough investigation of these matters, and the result was of a highly satisfactory character.

STEAMBOAT EXCURSION AND COTILLION PARTY.—We are in receipt of tickets to a grand excursion to Fort Jackson, with cotillion accompaniment, to be given on the steamer Dora to-day, Sunday, the 18th inst, for the benefit of the Soldiers' Home at Mandeville. There will be music and dancing on board, and Prof. Hasselmayer, the wonderful magician, will give a series of entertainments on board and at the fort. A fine dinner will be served on the boat, which leaves the foot of Canal street at 9 o'clock this morning. Tickets for the round trip one dollar, to be had on board, or at Blackmar's, or Zimmermann's, on Canal street.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME OF THE STEAMER CREOLE.—We call the attention of excursionists and visitors to the watering places on the Gulf coast to the following changes in the trips of this favorite packet. The Creole will extend her trips to Pascagoula every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday, instead of only Wednesdays and Saturdays as heretofore, touching at Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi and Ocean Springs, and leaving the Lake end of the Pontchartrain Railroad on the arrival of the train which leaves the Grand street depot at 10 o'clock in the morning. The Ship Island trips are discontinued.

The Creole, as we have had occasion to know, is provided with all the accommodations that are desirable for making passengers comfortable, and is commanded by Capt Charles Walker, one of the most experienced, careful and courteous masters in the service. Excursionists can be accommodated on board, if so disposed, without extra charge other than for the round trip, the tickets for which are eight dollars. Capt Peter Marcy, 175 Common street, is the agent for the Creole.

The Chamber of Commerce meet on Monday evening for the consideration of important business.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt Kemble, sailed yesterday for New York, direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs W. Scott and servant, Miss M H M. Cadiz, S P Morse, Mrs H Morse, Miss H G Gillingham, Master Gillingham, Mrs Fosdick and child, Mrs A Fiske, Mrs A Bergens, Mrs J C Jeffrey and daughter, Mrs Dr Robertson, Mrs E Jones, 2nd Ave, and servant, Chas Fine Beaudin and lady, 2 children.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1869.

Editors of the New Orleans Bee

The *Republican* of this morning (July 17) makes this statement:

"Dr. G B Wolf informs our reporter that the Sheriff closed the coffeehouse at the corner of Canal and Baronne streets for non-payment of rent. And that was the 'cause of it'"

And as the "cause" of my establishment being closed is not correctly set forth I desire to make an *exposé* of the facts:

The rent of the house was due on the 1st of July—$250—and would have been paid on that day but for a notice of garnishment for the sum of $110 served upon me on the 30th of June by A. Shelly, Justice of the Peace, in the suit of Dr A Chassaignac Chas. E Cayler, plaintiff, against G S West The money was thus tied up in my hands for the exception of $110. On the 14th of July Mr. West sent for his rent and I tendered to his collector the sum of $90 in cash and Justice Shelley's receipt for $110, being for the amount of a judgment obtained in his court against my landlord, Mr. West, whose action in serving my establishment was malicious and without warrant of law.

Yours, respectfully, H. NORES.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 18, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,806.

The Yerger Habeas Corpus.

We find in Western papers the following report of the argument before Chief Justice Chase, in Washington, on the petition of E. M. Yerger for the writ of *habeas corpus*.

It will be seen from the remarks of the Chief Justice (which we put in italics) that his opinion is, Yerger can legally be tried only in the civil tribunals.

The argument of Attorney General Hoar has actually nothing in it.

Washington, July 8.—This morning, at 11 o'clock, Chief Justice Chase was at the conference room of the Supreme Court, in accordance with previous arrangement, to hear the argument on the Yerger case. A large number of auditors were present.

Mr Philip Phillips opened the case by reading the petition of Edward M. Yerger, addressed to S P. Chase, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, stating that he is a citizen of Mississippi, and is now illegally imprisoned and detained in the county of Hinds under the order of Gen. Ames; a military commission had been constituted to try him for the alleged crime of murder. To this he objects, for the reason that he is not, in any way, connected with the army and navy of the United States, or the militia, nor is he amenable, in any way, to the military authorities of the land or naval force. He says his trial is under what is commonly known as the reconstruction act, and claims his rights under the Constitution as an American citizen. He asks that a writ of habeas corpus be issued for his relief. He further states that in the State of Mississippi, where the alleged offence was committed, the Court of Justice have been open since November, 1865; that there is no obstruction to the process of the courts, and that justice is generally administered.

Mr Phillips read a copy of the indictment on which Yerger was arraigned before the military commission. It charges him with the murder of Capt. Joseph G. Crane, of the commissary department of the United States army, on June 8, 1869, the weapon being a knife. Mr Phillips said the application was based on these facts:

Deprived of his liberty, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, the petitioner asked to be discharged, under a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The counsel then argued the question of jurisdiction, quoting the judiciary act of 1789 to show that any one of the justices of the Supreme Court, as well as the judges of district courts, shall have power to grant writs of *habeas corpus*. The only restraining words of the statute are those which limit the application of the writ to cases where persons are in custody under or by color of the authority of the United States, or are committed for trial under some court. The applicant being arraigned by military power, he falls under the clause of persons in custody under or by color of authority of the United States The statute did not limit the exercise of the power to any State or territory. It was conferred on the justices of the Supreme Court, whose jurisdiction was co-extensive with the whole country. It appears to be perfectly clear, from a proper construction of the act, that it was not intended to limit the application of writs to a judge of the Supreme Court presiding in the particular circuit where the offence was committed, or the imprisonment took place He quoted the cases of Merryman and Edward A. Stephens, which happened during the war, in support of his argument. Chief Justice Taney, in one instance, and Justice Wayne, in another, issuing writs of *habeas corpus* the prisoners being confined in Maryland The case now before the Chief Justice involved the most serious considerations including the personal rights of the citizen. It did more: It involved the integrity of the Constitution of our country. The great principles which underlie the Constitution were not for the first time to be found in that instrument. They were inherited by the people of our country from that magna charta which declared that no free man shall be taken, imprisoned, outlawed, exiled, or deprived of his property, nor shall sentence be passed on him, unless by a jury of his peers, and in accordance with the law of the land. On the 25th of April, 1862 when Georgia ceded to the United States territory which now constitutes a part of the State of Mississippi, it was enacted that the ordinance of 1787 should be and remain in force in said territory. These provisions were that the inhabitants should always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the right of trial by jury. When Congress subsequently provided for the organization of the State government, it declared that the provisions should become part of the fundamental law of the State Accordingly it was placed in the Constitution of Mississippi, and was reaffirmed there from day to day.

Mr Phillips then referred to clauses of the constitution of the United States relative to the protection of the rights of the citizen, and proceeded to notice the opinion of Attorney General Hoar in the Texas Weaver murder case, his reasons for considering the military commission a legal organization, and saying that he would have no doubt that the union can retain territory and people within the grasp of war until the relations of peace can be re-established Were these words, asked Mr Phillips, "within the grasp of war" original or not Could there be a stronger expression to define the most flagrant war than that term? It was not a constitutional and legal phrase

The Attorney General explained that the phrase alluded to by his brother was a quotation from a friend who had used it in another argument.

Mr Phillips, resuming, said he thought the expression had been found in some book on the laws of war. It was, however, entitled to no consideration in this court. He expressed a definite idea here, nor was it warranted by any interpretation of constitutional law He then argued that war no longer exists, notwithstanding the theory of the Attorney General. As a question of fact, there could be no doubt of the fact or difference in honest minds. On the 20th of May, 1865, the President issued a proclamation declaring the insurrection which had existed in Texas at an end, as in other States, according to the proclamation referred to, of April, 1866, the President adding: "And peace, order and tranquility and civil authority exist in and throughout the whole United States of America." Prior to this, in December, 1865, the President said, in the message: "The rebellion has been suppressed, and the people lately in rebellion yield obedience to the authority of the United States with more promptness and willingness than could reasonably be expected." The Legislature, too, at its above date, declared the war over The President and Congress acted in accord It was known that Congress disputed the right of the President to take measures for the restoration of the Southern States, and therefore it was considered necessary to take steps to lead these States back into the Union. The Reconstruction act was passed on this basis, but in Mr. Phillips' opinion, would say that the civil rights of no one existed everywhere. The Constitution was established over the entire surface of the country. Whether we speak of the people of a state or a Territory, it makes no difference; they are all under the Government of the United States

Mr. Phillips replied at some length to the opinion expressed in the Texas murder case by the Attorney General, and, in conclusion, asked, in the name of peace, and in the name of the Constitution, which had been violated in the case of Yerger, that this petition for a writ of *habeas corpus* might be granted.

Atty Gen. Hoar next addressed the Chief Justice, saying he should appear before him with some embarrassment, if he were to undertake to show any right, or power, under what duty, he appeared. He had received from the counsel who represents the petitioner a copy of the petition, accompanied by an order from his honor that the case would be heard at this time; and in obedience to this intimation, and owing to his personal and official respect for the tribunal of which his honor is the head and presiding officer, he (Mr. Hoar) attended this hearing. He had been at a loss, in looking at the matter, to see in what capacity his honor was sitting here. The Supreme Court had adjourned; and, although its head is here, the functions of the court are not entrusted to any of its members What use Mr Yerger's counsel would do it was scarcely necessary to inquire He asked his honor to look at the statute having reference to his powers. The judiciary act has been in existence for 80 years, and never within that time was he aware that any person was ever detained from imprisonment on a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the justice of the Supreme Court out of the circuit to which he was assigned. He also quoted from the amended act of 1867 to show the continuation of his argument that the judge must confine himself to his assigned limits to which to exercise his own judicial power; that the judges of the Supreme Court have no individual authority except what is expressed by the statute. He felt sure that no member of the court would propose to exercise doubtful jurisdiction where adequate provision has been made by law upon the rights of petitioner. He was also at a loss what to say, and how far to go into the discussion at present He had no doubt that whatever judicial duty his honor felt devolved upon him, whether as the head of the great court over which he presided, or in any duty which devolved upon him as an individual member of the court, he would not ask to avoid the responsibility. While his duty was plain, his honor would perform it; but the momentous importance of this question, fraught, as it is, with what we and his friends on the other side must admit, before a jurisdiction most doubtful and never before exercised by his honor's predecessors, is which his honor asked, of his single responsibility, to declare unconstitutional an act of Congress, to examine judicially a state of facts contrary to that accepted and acted on by Congress and the executive, was calling on his honor for a decree, not only of judicial intrepidity, *but of readiness to record a vote which it will be a bitterness for him to forget.* No case can be shown where his honor's illustrious predecessors or associates ever exercised such a power as that now proposed. From the foundation of the government to the present hour. The Attorney General, as to the merits of the petition, would simply say that the recognition in this petition of the fact that the Constitution of the United States extends over all its boundaries and inhabitants; that there is no power in this government to do anything inconsistent with the constitution, or not in conformity to it; and that this petitioner is entitled to whatever protection in his own right the constitution gives him. He then argued that when the great armies of the rebels surrendered, the State of Mississippi was without a government of any kind, such as the Constitution of the United States requires, and makes it the duty of Congress to maintain. Whatever Congress said the executive may proceed to do Sections of their duty to secure republican government in Mississippi, must be done by Constitutional means. In 1867, Congress passed the Reconstruction act, in which it declares, as a reason for doing so, that as no legal State governments existed in the South, no adequate protection was afforded to the people; and was necessary that means and good order should be legally established in said rebel States, they were divided into military districts. The proposition he submitted was this: That the act declares that the war has not ended, in so far as it is necessary to preserve peace All civil government was wiped out. They found the South a country infested by secession in spirit and in fact; and although his friend Mr. Phillips said that in all the country the war is over, yet 1600 murders in Texas, stimulated by vindictive, rebellious hate, must be an answer to that assertion. If Congress may reform the power of the Government, and continue those States in the grasp of war, the insurgents may again rise, and there being no protection, might not Congress declare such measures as would preserve peace? It is the duty of Congress to give the rebellious States the length of time in which to do so are matters of legislative authority. As to the petitioner, there is no civil government in Mississippi which can punish him, if he should be proven guilty of the crime for which he is arraigned. The law declares that no civil government exists there; the government is military.

After further argument, he said the best understanding of the view he had given was consistent with every opinion of the Supreme Court, and consistent with every expression of opinion of the Chief Justice, either as held in, or as a member of the court

The Chief Justice interrupted the Attorney General, and said that in the Texas case, to which reference had been made, he had stated rather than expressed the opinion that the power to suppress insurrection and the power to make war resists so long as actual hostilities are carried on, but when hostilities cease, all restoration is in the Constitution, which guarantees a republican government to each State. That is a civil, not a military power.

The Attorney General, resuming, said that military control must continue until the State can be safely turned over to the civil authority.

Mr. James M. Carlisle, of counsel for the petitioner, said the Attorney General began by telling them that he had no business here, and the Chief Justice had no business here, remarking that if his honor should undertake to exercise the jurisdiction asked, and liberate this petitioner, he would exhibit a remarkable degree of judicial intrepidity Mr. Carlisle said he had heard such an expression within these walls He did not know what was meant by it. There was something in its nature which made him feel that it was intended to convey the idea that the presiding officer was not to be called on in a calm, judicial spirit, but in a spirit of deputation, in a spirit of zeal and active earnestness inconsistent with judicial character. He was satisfied of one thing, that neither such expression at the bar or expressions elsewhere, would have a feather's weight to turn the scale on this question, which his honor is holding with steady hand.

Mr. Carlisle then made a close argument, to show that the Chief Justice could grant the writ. He replied at some length to the remarks of the Attorney General, and incidentally characterized the reconstruction laws as unconstitutional. It was a strange way to fit people for a republican government, by putting them under the heel of military authority.

Argument continued for four hours, and when it ended Chief Justice Chase said he would notify the counsel as soon as he was ready to give his opinion.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Age* writes to that paper concerning this trial as follows:

Messrs. Judge M. Carlisle and Philip Phillips to-day presented to Chief Justice Chase a petition of Col. E. M. Yerger, now on trial before a military commission in Mississippi, for the issuance of a writ of *habeas corpus* to take him from the custody of said military commission. The petition is in the usual form, and represents that the petitioner is a civilian; that he has never been in the military service; that he is now trial before a military commission, for the crime of murder, etc; The Chief Justice received the application and fixed Wednesday morning at 11 o'clock as the time for the hearing in the Supreme Court, now at his capital. He also directed a notice to be served on the Attorney General, and the latter intimated that he would be present on Wednesday to represent the interests of the Government While the argument will be relative to the jurisdiction of the Chief Justice, it will necessarily invoke the facts in the case, for it is said *Mr. Yerger should hardly direct the writ to issue, and put the Government to the expense of bringing the prisoner here unless the record showed after a full hearing, that he had the jurisdiction and power to discharge the prisoner, under a given state of facts and law* The real point to be determined is, whether so much of the Reconstruction acts permits military commissions to try persons accused of crime is unconstitutional The will be the only point of the discussion, as the constitutionality of which will be argued and *The opinion, in brief, goes to prove that the Chief Justice should not, and will not, if he has a constitutional leg to stand on, but other wise he will dismiss the proceedings.*

THE SCHEME OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.—We find in the Western dispatches the following:

St. Louis, July 13—Mr. C. Koopmanschap, engaged in the business of introducing Chinese laborers in the South, was in the city to-day *en route* South. While here he engaged to furnish 1000 Chinese laborers to a manufacturer, at $25 per dozen, who pays $3. M. K. Jesup is a native of Holland, and has been engaged in introducing Chinese laborers in California since 1850; and having formerly contracted to build the Pacific Railroad, proposes to use it to carry Chinese East and South.

Omaha, July 13—Mr C Koopmanschap, from San Francisco in three days, arrived here this morning and left this afternoon to attend the Chinese Immigration Convention at Memphis. Mr K. is a native of Holland, and an old resident of California, where he has performed an important part in that State during the last ten years in the introduction of Coolie laborers from Asia to the Pacific Coast. In the time he has made six voyages to China, bringing over in his several expeditions in person or by deputy not less than 20,000 Chinese, who have settled in different portions of California. He also supplied about 10,000 Coolies to the Central Pacific Railroad.

He says The Chinese who are now on the Pacific coast are receiving as much or more, in the way of monthly wages, than they ever hope to get in the Southern States, and that the demand, which the Memphis Convention is about to inaugurate, cannot be met by new importation of Coolies direct from their Asiatic homes If the wages fixed upon at Memphis be satisfactory, he will engage to enter at once and largely into the business of bringing them across the Pacific Ocean and thence direct to Southern lands.

A NEW POLITICAL PARTY.—The New York correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus writes:

New York, July 7.—The politicians are happy now that they have something new to talk about, and a rather important piece of news it is to them. I have already called your readers' attention to the fact that the discontent with the Grant Administration is growing stronger day by day in the Republican ranks We now have positive information that a new opposition Republican party is forming fast all over the country, though the wires are being pulled and the plums laid here in the city of New York, and the Congressional office-broker are at the bottom of the movement, but they are daily getting allies, who are not to be despised. The party will comprise men like Wm. H. Seward, Salmon P. Chase, Charles Francis Adams, Senator Morgan of New York, Thurlow Weed, Charles A. Dana, John Cochrane, and other men, who feel, now that they see the folly of having elevated a soldier to the Presidency, that the future must be rescued from military control, and even military ideas. If the Republic is to be saved at all. Cochrane refused a fat Collectorship in this city a few days since, because all his spare time is needed for the thorough organization of that third party. Dana, a prominent editorial, now thinks it not very hard to be compelled to kick Grant at stated intervals.

France.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

Paris, July 16.—Yesterday the Ministers placed their portfolios in the hands of the Emperor. His Majesty on receiving them said: "There are some of the deputies, gentlemen, who are pursuing you very fiercely, but are you sure the country is with you? I am ready to sacrifice personal legislative power; but there is a question of dignity which will not yield to any pressure."

HOW THE EMPEROR TALKS.

Paris, July 12.—As predicted would be the result of yesterday's deputation, the Emperor Napoleon yields his assent to the demand for a legislative bodies, the nature of which has been already stated The change in the Ministry is not yet announced, but a reorganization of the Cabinet within a short time is certain. Throughout the whole of this crisis the Emperor exercised his usual tact and shrewdness. He invited nearly all the deputies in the Corps Legislatif to a dinner and soirée at St. Cloud this week. He has chatted freely with many of them of all shades of opinion, giving expressions to many of those pungent sayings so attractive to Frenchmen. For instance, to one by whom he had been called by the bitter nickname, heard: "Ah, Mons Buffet, you mean to take hold of my coat for fear I may pull back." To a group of several with whom he was conversing on the situation, he said: "You begin to treat me like the old lion in the fable, trying to cut my nails and take from my teeth. I have no teeth nothing but my name, which is considered harmless." To another he said: "The elections prove clearly that I must choose between the empire and revolution, and between neither can individual be set up." To others he said: "I will give full satisfaction to the liberal aspirations of all parties, but have decided to remain within the at the boundaries prescribed in the constitution." While the emperor's conduct for the past few days is regarded as adroit, it is not considered at all likely to stop the agitation for further concessions and reforms.

THE INTERPELLATION WITHDRAWN.

Paris, July 13.—The Thiers party, deeming the message of the emperor satisfactory, have withdrawn the proposed interpellation.

The *Debats*, to-day, in commenting on the proclamation, says: "Nothing on the political front, reforms promised by the emperor, that it is impossible to misconstrue their meaning, and unjust not to be grateful for the emperor's concession.

Paris, July 13 It is officially announced that the senate will be convoked for August; that the session of the corps legislatif will be immediately prorogued, and that the resignations of the ministry have been accepted, but that they will continue to hold office until their successors are appointed.

NAPOLEON AND HIS REFORMS.—It has always been our opinion that Napoleon, though a man of great ability, is a dreamer, was really and truly a practical man. He has, like most of us, his favorite opinions and his pet projects, but he never allows opinions and projects to stand in the way of success. Since 1848 he has really been the ruler of France He has allowed no will to be superior to his own. He has his own idea of government, but he never loses his chances by undiscussing resistance to popular feeling. Once and again he has gracefully yielded. On many occasions he has expressed his desire to crown the popular edifice. Nothing but the dread of possible ingratitude has prevented him from crowning the edifice long before the present. Events are shaping themselves to his desire. The French people wish to have something to say in the management of their own national affairs. Again Napoleon gracefully yields. Further reforms are to be granted, and in spite of M. Rouher and M. Rouher's wife, another step is to be taken in the direction of crowning the edifice. In some qualified form government by a responsible ministry is likely to be granted. It will be interesting to know how much Napoleon will grant and what chances there are that his reforms will satisfy the French people. We have no doubt that the Emperor will come out of this ordeal stronger than ever. There may be some little trouble in pleasing all parties, but Napoleon knows how to win.—*New York Herald.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disappointed Office-seekers After Secretary Boutwell.

Filibusters Captured by United States Forces.

Examination of Postmaster Turner.

Cholera in New York City.

FROM EUROPE.

Debate on the Irish Church Bill.

Petition for the Release of American Fenians.

The New French Ministry.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 17.—Internal Revenue receipts to day $1,060,000

Disappointed office seekers are after Boutwell for the return of their papers backing their applications.

The Collector of the Second Mississippi District, who has been appointed Mayor of Vicksburg by General Ames, in response to an inquiry whether he can hold both offices, is advised by the Department to decline the Mayoralty.

A colored lawyer was admitted to practice before the Criminal Court of this district today. He has long been connected with the Freedmen.

The Collector of the Second Alabama District informs the Department of the seizure of forty boxes of Tobacco.

Boutwell has ordered one and a half millions of bonds to be transferred to the Central Pacific Railroad, being for the completion of the road to Promontory Point.

An abstract of the reports of the North Carolina banks shows an aggregate of $2,000,000 in specie in the banks, and a capital of $32,000,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Macon, Ga., July 17.—In the Turner investigation to-day the only effort made by the defense was to impeach the credibility of witnesses. Some twenty blacks and whites swore they would not believe Swayze on oath The decision of the Commissioner was reserved till Monday.

New York, July 17.—Government forces destroyed Ryan's Billiard rooms on Gardner's Island and brought 124 prisoners. Ryan escaped There was no bloodshed.

New York, July 17.—Patrick Hanley, a grave digger in Greenwood Cemetery, was killed instantly by lightning.

Deaths this week 726 The Cholera has appeared in Hoboken and Jersey City and a few cases in this city. Four cases of sun stroke here and two in Brooklyn to-day.

Memphis, July 17.—Gov Senter and Stokes, candidates for Governor, spoke here this afternoon.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool, July 17.—Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 20th ult fully confirm the reported victory of the allies over Lopez. The Paraguayans lost 500 killed and wounded, 300 prisoners and 12 guns.

A treaty establishing a provisional government for Paraguay has been concluded

London, July 17.—Debate on the Irish Church bill commenced in the House of Lords. Lord Granville explained that the Queen had consented to a second read ing of the bill, on the understanding that the Commons would consent to the modifications.

Gladstone said the promise was only to consider the Lords amendments, and denied any violation of pledge

Gathorne Hardy supported Disraeli's state ment, and said Bright had sent threats of dissolution of Parliament to coerce the Lords, and said the latter had been treated in an unworthy manner. Bright denied the accusation. Finally a committee was appointed to report the reasons for rejecting the Lords' amendments.

London, July 17.—Mr. Bagley, of the United States, had an interview yesterday with Lord Granville, in reference to the release of American citizens now imprisoned on the charge of Fenianism. He presented a petition signed by many members of Congress, Senators and British Parliament, urging their discharge.

Paris, July 17.—M. Lesseps officially announces that the ceremony of opening the Suez canal will take place November 17.

It is rumored that Magne, Minister of Finance, declines office in the new Ministry.

Paris, July 17 It is asserted that the following are the new ministry: Interior, Rouher; Justice, Duvergier; Foreign Auvergne; Finance, Pierre Magne; Commerce, Larcna; Public Works, Chadenet; Marine, Admiral Grenouilly; War, Marshal Nell.

Madrid, July 17.—France and Prussia have recognized the Spanish Regency.

The session of the Constituent Cortes has been suspended until October. Previous to adjournment the Cortes appointed Commissioners to supervise affairs during intermission.

St Petersburg, July 17.—The Czar forbids the attendance of Russian Bishops at the Ecumenical Council.

Hocina, July 17.—Mexican advices to 11th report that Juarez and a party of 40 narrowly escaped death by the explosion of a boiler on a steamer in Lake Irezooco. Romero was thrown overboard by the explosion and saved himself by swimming.

Havana, July 17.—The estates of Miguel Domingo and Aldamas have been embargoed.

Hong Kong, June 24, via London, July 17 — A proclamation denouncing foreigners has been extensively posted on the Tsang tse Kiang river by the agents of a secret society.

A conspiracy has been discovered at Foo Cow, having for its object the opening of another Tse Ping rebellion. It is rumored that over 50,000 men are connected with the movement.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havana, July 17.—Sugar firm, at 8¾ to 8¾ reals Exchange on the United States short. Gold 5 to 5 prem.

London, July 17.—Consols closed 93¼. Bonds 82¾.

Liverpool, July 17—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 13d; sale 8000 bales.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 17.—Passed up—Mississippi at 9 P. M. yesterday, Leonidas at 5 this A. M. Down—H W Strider at 8 last night, Gov. Allen at 3 A. M. River rising slowly.

St. Louis, July 17.—River declining steadily.

Louisville, July 17.—River rising slowly.

Memphis, July 17.—Arrived—Bismarck, Mary Houston and Mississippi. Departed—Mary Houston and Bismarck, for New Orleans; City of Cairo and Mississippi, for St Louis. River on a stand and 7 feet below high water mark.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 17—evening.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middling Orleans 34¼ to 34½c; sales 1000 bales. Flour dull and heavy, and 5 to 10c lower, superfine State $6 25 to $6 50, Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn less active and scarcely so firm. Whisky quiet. Western $1 05, free. Pork firmer at $31 50. Lard quiet and steady. Naval Stores quiet.

New York, July 17—evening.—Gold 135¾; 5-20's of '62 123¾.

Mobile, July 17.—Nothing done in cotton; receipts 36 bales.

Cincinnati, July 17.—Family Flour $5 75. Corn 74c Oats 55 to 55c. Pork 31 50. Lard at $33 Bulk shoulders 13c; sides 15¾c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 18¼c. Hams 21¼c. Lard held at 19½c. Sugar 13¼c to 15¼c.

St. Louis, July 17.—Flour $4 50 to $5 Wheat—no offering, down $1 04. Oats 68 to 70c. Rye $1 20 to $1 23 Pork $33 25 to $33 50. Bulk shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 15¼c.; clear sides 17¼c. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 18¾c. Lard 18 to 19c. Whisky $1 02.

Chicago, July 17.—Flour $5 80 to $6 50.—Wheat $1 14¼ to $1 14 Corn 60¾ to 61c. Oats 66 to 66¾c. Rye $1 06 to $1 07. Barley nominal. Highwines $1. Sugar 13¼ to 14¾c. Pork $32 to $32 25. Lard 18¾c to 19c. Bulk shoulders 13¾ to 14c.

Louisville, July 17.—Flour, Grain and Grocories unchanged. Sales 100 hhds of Tobacco at $5 45 to $10 50. Pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 14¼c; clear rib sides 18¼c; clear sides 18¾. Lard 19¼c. Hams 20½c. Highwines $1.

Memphis, July 17.—Cotton dull; low middlings 32¼. Receipts 3 bales; exports 70 bales.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, July 13, via Key West, July 15.—Gen. Letona has ordered Lieut. Medina to be shot at Puerto Principe.

A thousand insurgents are concentrating in the woods surrounding Puerto Principe, and are only waiting to be armed with the Peabody breech-loading rifles with bayonets, to assume offensive operations.

"Reports from Holguin state that one of the insurgent leaders intends to go to the United States for the purpose of bringing back a corps of Americans.

Intelligence from Santiago de Cuba to the 8th inst. reports fighting going on at a point thirty miles distant from that city. The Cubans were strongly entrenched.

Major General Jordan had joined the Cubans under General Figuerdo, and now commands a large force. The Governor of Barcon was actively engaged in burning property and killing all who fell into his hands.

London, July 16—Meetings of the people in support of the Commons on the Irish Church bill continue to be held in various parts of the kingdom.

John Bright has been unanimously elected member of the Athenaeum Club. The Reform League contemplate an indignation demonstration against the House of Lords.

Paris, July 16—It is stated that Brillant and St. Laurea will be members of the new Cabinet A portfolio has been offered to three prominent members of the opposition party.

Rouher will likely accept the Presidency of the Senate for the time. It is thought, however, that he will be called to the Ministry again.

London, July 17—Noon.—Consols 93. Bonds 82¾.

Liverpool, July 17—Noon—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 12¾d; middling Orleans 13¼d. Sales 8000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

New York, July 17.—Money market irregular but strong. Gold 135¾. 5-20s of '62 123¼.

New York, July 17—Noon.—Flour dull and 5 to 10c lower Wheat dull and 1 to 2c lower. Corn less active and easier. Pork $33 37½. Lard dull. Cotton quiet—middling uplands 34¼ to 34½c. Freights dull and drooping.

Net receipts of Cotton for the week 260 bales; gross, 2995 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 815 bales; to the Continent, 25 bales. Sales 3625 Stock on hand 18,000 Net receipts of Cotton for the week at all United States ports 3034 bales. Exports to Great Britain 1915 bales; to the Continent 42 bales. Stock on hand at all United States ports 40,429 bales.

Cape May, July 17.—The Presidential party arrived to-day and will remain till Monday.

St Louis, July 17.—An excursion party composed of railroad officers, ran off the track at Lawrence. Many prominent railroad officials are hurt but none killed.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.—Colonel John B. Trasher, formerly of this city, but now a resident of New York, was here yesterday on the painful mission of conveying the remains of his wife to her previous home in Galveston, Texas. She died after a short illness, on the 9th inst., in New York.

Information Wanted—Mayor Conway is in receipt of a letter from Madisonville, La., asking for information of the fate of the late Col. Thomas J. Dubuys, by profession an artist. Should they be here, it would be to the interest to call upon the Mayor, who will place them in possession of information important for them to know.

Special Government Agent Knuffle—This indefatigable Government Agent, was recently investigated the victims of Collector Fuller, has been re appointed and will, we understand, be sent back to look into the administration of previous collectors.

The Seized Sugars.—The Superintendent of bonded warehouses reports that there are some seventy or eighty boxes of sugar short where the seized sugars were first stored—No 37 Old Levee street.

The Tax Seizure—Mr. Stockdale, Collector of Internal Revenue, has caused to be seized, and keepers to be placed in charge of the cigar manufactories of the following named parties: L. Pecoul, No. 256 Old Levee street, M. Feberbugy, No. 335 Old Levee street, and J. F. Andres, No. 254 Gravier street. All the above named parties are outside the above parishes and who against George Well, No. 16 Bienville street, before United States Commissioner Rice, for violation of Internal Revenue laws.

Hookabill Park—Mr. Hugo Lehmann, formerly editorially connected with the *Herman Gazette* of this city, has established a theatre at the above mentioned popular resort. The barracks, and will inaugurate it to day. We are indebted for an invitation to be present at the opening. This place is very popular, and visited by her friends who found the family in the most distinguished order of destitution, some children so nearly starved for the want of food that it is doubtful if they can be restored to strength. The mother, who visited Judah Fisher would not fall to look up and afford the desired relief. Her neighbors, however, are doing all they can for their relief.

Suicide—An old man, Victor Déjoux, about 70 years of age, residing at 1 Gravier street, terminated his misery by hanging himself in a yard on Frieur street, between St Peter street and Carondelet