THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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[TERMS OF THE BEE.]
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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCEN CIGARS.
185.....Rampart Street.....185

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE QUESTION.

THE BUTCHERS CONCLUDE TO MOVE.

The live-stock dealers and butchers have determined to change their location in compliance with a very generally expressed wish of the people of this city. They have organized themselves, under the general law of the State authorizing such bodies, into an association for the purpose of purchasing or leasing lands, in the vicinity of the city, and erecting thereon suitable buildings with all the necessary implements and machinery thereto attached, sufficient for the stabling and slaughtering of all animals designed for food, and for manufacturing all parts of such animals as are not suitable for food, and converting the same into articles of commerce. The capital stock of this company has been fixed at three hundred thousand dollars, and from the character of the parties at the head of this movement there can be little doubt that their project will be carried out. They have already made arrangements for the lease and subsequent purchase of a tract of land on the left bank of the Mississippi river, lying partly in the city of New Orleans and partly in the parish of St. Bernard, known as the Daléry plantation, at present the property of Mr. Charles Cavaroc. The company have also made arrangements for the speedy erection of all the necessary buildings and machinery for the prosecution of the business of slaughtering animals for our markets. They have determined to leave their present homes in the upper part of New Orleans and Jefferson and to re-establish themselves and families on the property of Mr. Cavaroc removing their business to that place.

In coming to this determination the butchers and stock dealers have done wisely. Public opinion demanded the removal of the stock landing and slaughter houses to a point below the city, and whether that opinion was justified by the facts or not, upon which the demand was made, it is a judicious decision in the butchers and their colleagues to yield their acquiescence without further delay. In yielding they have deprived the Crescent City Company of their only argument and have paid a proper deference to the wishes of the community and they have, in all probability, secured a permanent location, from which no class of the people will seek to drive them. Had they remained in their present location and defeated the suit of the Crescent Company, they would have been liable to be continually complained of and harassed at their investments and expensive precautions. They have not done this more to do to bring the public over entirely to their side, and that is to lower the price of meat to a figure which, while it will sufficiently remunerate them, will silence their adversaries completely and remove the last ground of dissatisfaction on the part of the people.

To secure themselves against interruption in effecting this change of location, the butchers and stock dealers forming the company just organized have filed out, in the Seventh District Court, a writ of injunction against the Crescent City Company and the Inspector connected therewith, restraining them from any interference in completing the suit which the butchers have instituted against the latter company. They ask that the Crescent City Company be restrained from enforcing the provisions of their act of incorporation on the same grounds which have heretofore been set up in the litigation instituted before the adjournment of the courts, with which our readers are familiar.

Judge Colleau has granted this restraining writ, having been satisfied, no doubt, by the elaborate argument made before him by the counsel of both companies, that the Butchers have hitherto carried a lawful business in a lawful way, and that if their business be a nuisance in the present location, it could only be abated in a legal manner, which the establishment of the Crescent City Company with their peculiar powers does not do. The views of the Judges of the Sixth and Seventh District Courts on this subject are not known. They have not decided upon the motions argued before them, to dismiss the suits instituted by the Butchers and Stock Dealers, and we learn, cannot decide them until the reopening of the courts in November. Their opinion can only be furnished. It may be presumed these suits will not be dismissed, the injunctions have been issued after argument upon a motion against the Crescent City Company to show cause why they should not issue. Both parties were represented in those arguments and the objections of the Algiers company were fully discussed and considered and found to be without validity.

Before these suits can be finally determined by the Supreme Court, the Legislature will have met, and will have repealed—it is to be hoped—the Slaughter-house Act of last session. The motive for passing that act and for enforcing its stringent provisions against the Butchers and Stock Dealers, will then no longer exist, and the members of the Legislature will have been enlightened as to the unconstitutional features of the measure. A settlement of the vexed question may then be looked for.

PITKIN'S NEW CIGAR STORE EMPORIUM.—Mr. Robert Pitkin, who has been so long engaged in the sale and manufacturing of clothing in this city, has taken the fine building No 71 Carondelet street, a few doors from the corner of Commercial Place, for the purpose of opening it early in the fall, with an entirely new stock of mens, youths and boys clothing, of finest, medium and common qualities, manufactured expressly for the market besides a full supply of mens furnishing goods, all which we call safely assure our readers from our own knowledge of Mr. Pitkin's reputation in the business, will in accordance with his announcement in another column of our paper, be cut and made in the latest fashions or any desirable manner. He solicits and will give the strictest attention to orders from the country as well as the city trade.

Mr. Pitkin is already fitted up his new establishment with every facility for conducting his business on a large and satisfactory scale, and is a gentleman who properly appreciates the importance of selling at the lowest possible prices, and thus rapidly disposing of his stock, and replenishing it to keep pace with the changes of fashion and the demands of trade. As a liberal and enterprising dealer he justly merits the patronage of the public.

PELICAN CONCLAVE NO 21, S. W. M.—We acknowledge receipt of a polite invitation through Mr. A. L. Tissot M. E. Chief, and Mr. J. L. Bag, sec'y, to be present at the ceremony of installation of the officers of Pelican Conclave No 21, on Tuesday evening, 28th inst, at their hall, No. 18 St. Louis street.

The steamer United States, Capt Nelson, sailed last evening for New York, carrying a full list of the following named passengers:

Miss Sue A Hardy, Miss Nora Nelson and child, Mrs E F Fenner and child, Mrs Nichols and child, Mrs E Fenner, Mrs Calvert, Miss M Calvert, Miss M Calvert, Miss Jennie Calvert, A Roselius, J W Mott, Mrs Mott, Miss Mott, Mrs R Kerr, Master Kerr, Master Robert Kerr, Master Nelson Kerr, Mrs Alex Nelson, Mrs R Kerr, Master Robert Nelson.

A LETTER FROM GENERAL JORDAN'S COMMAND.—The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* publishes the following extract from a letter just received from a young Alabamian, now with General Thomas Jordan in Cuba:

We are now encamped near Holguin, a most beautiful place. Yesterday evening, at 6 o'clock the Spaniards attacked a part of our lines, but we repulsed them easily, and ran them into the little town, under the protection of their heavy guns. The loss in our brigade, ——strong, was nine killed and fourteen wounded. Lieutenant Gentry, of Nashville, was killed. The Spaniards don't fight as well as his Yankees. They come quick and leave quick. The boys are all well and doing splendidly. We hope are all well and doing splendidly. We are disappointed to not hearing received Ameri can reinforcements. The cause of General Jordan is popular, but very firm and decided.

The New York *World* says:

A pleasant story, which does credit to a small way to woman's honesty, has come to light. In 1865, a Southern lady, spending the summer at the North, became intimately acquainted in a poor seamstress. Sewing machines were not as attainable as they are now, and the lady bought one for her protege, telling her that she might pay for it in time of the choice. Nothing was heard from her till the war, when the benefactress came North in the condition of many refugees almost penniless. To her surprise, she found the money for the sewing-machine in the hands of a friend waiting for her, and it formed a grateful addition to her fund. Trust in the poor is not always basely rewarded.

St. Louis has now a woman's protective union, organized for the purpose of obtaining employment and providing remunerative work for working women.

Dr. Habel, the New York naturalist, who has been travelling in South America, has arrived in London with seven years' collections of natural history specimens.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 25, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,812.

The Yerger Case—An Able Defence.

Jackson, Miss, July 19.—The arguments delivered to-day before the Military Commission, by Hon. H. F. Simrall and Judge William Yerger, in the Yerger case, were admitted on all hands to be exceedingly able. The horrible and insanity pleas of the argument were separately treated, and the ground taken that, if held accountable for his actions, the circumstances of the case and the provocation offered were excuses for the act. The treatment of the insanity argument was interesting, and made with great skill, and the accumulated facts presented that to go to show the prisoner's insanity and legal unaccountability.

IMPORTANCE OF THE AGREEMENT IN THE YERGER CASE.

[Special Correspondence under Baltimore Gazette.]

Washington, July 18.—The principal topic of conversation among politicians, for the last two or three days, has been the remarkable disposition of the Yerger habeas corpus case. To the lasting honor of the Attorney General he declined to permit the blood of a man, judicially murdered, to attach to his skirts. He has felt all along that the validity of the act of Congress authorizing trials by court martial in the Southern States, was at least questionable. The compromise effected by the eminent counsel for the applicant (Messrs. Carlisle and Phillips) virtually strips the case of all technical difficulties. It does far more. It, in effect, surrenders the question of the power of the Supreme Court to determine the main point at issue upon the merits of controversy.

This point was disputed by the law officers of the last Administration. It was then, indeed, contended that Congress had the exclusive authority to decide when, for political or general purposes, the late war theoretically terminated. From the agreement of the President to suspend the execution of sentence pronounced by a court martial until the important question shall have been determined by the Supreme Court, it is to be fairly inferred that whatever that decision may be, it will be enforced by the Executive. This is a most important and significant step in the right direction; and although it would be improper—indeed, presumptuous—to anticipate the judgment of the court, the country may well take encouragement, and the citizens congratulate themselves upon the end, now and forever, of judicial murders under color of Government authority.

The Jackson (Miss.) of Thursday says:

The Yerger trial concludes to-day before the Military Commission. Messrs. Wiley P. Harris, Wm. Yerger and H. F. Simrall, as counsel for defence, submitted their arguments on Monday and Tuesday last. Col. Layton, Judge Advocate, submitted his argument to-day. All these arguments will only appear in our columns. We give the first installment to-day. Mr Simrall's argument alone covers ninety-six pages of legal cap. The testimony, argument, and all official proceedings in the case will be issued from this office next week in book form. The edition is quite limited, and all who wish copies should order at once. The price will be fifty cents.

The Crop in Louisiana.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of the 16th says:

The cotton crop is now considered made and with hardly one exception planters and farmers have made good crops. It is even claimed that there will be a large sample to sell. The growth of cotton is rapid and still promising, there being little talk of the caterpillar. Some few of these pests have been found but not enough to cause uneasiness. Cotton will open earlier than was anticipated a month ago and should the weather continue favorable, a very fine yield will be the result. Sugar cane is not in fine condition, although no serious complaints are made. Preparations are being made for extensive planting of cane for next year's crop.

CADDO.—The *Caddoan* of the 17th, says:

The weather during the past week has been intensely hot and dry. The corn crop on the hills is suffering for rain, and will be very light in some localities. The planters may consider themselves fortunate if they raise enough corn to supply their own wants, many of them will be compelled to purchase corn another year. While others will have a surplus. The cotton on the hills is very fine. The stalks are large on good land, and well filled with bolls and forms. It will shed rapidly in a few days if the drought continues.

The crops of corn on Red River are tolerably good, and in some instances in many plantations splendid. The bottom lands do not require much rain, the cotton is benefitted by dry weather. A good rain will secure a fine crop of cotton in this country.

OUACHITA.—The *Telegraph* of the 17th says:

COTTON WORMS.—The discovery of the cotton worm was reported in town on Wednesday morning, the 14th inst. We do not think the discovery need be a source of alarm to our planters.

Much depends upon the weather for the next three weeks. A continuance of the present dry, hot weather will so retard the operation of webbing up that any serious damage may be averted.

This parish is particularly fortunate in its corn crop. We shall have an abundance and to spare.

RIVER, WEATHER AND CROPS.—The river is falling rapidly, and will soon be at low water mark.

The weather during the past week has been very hot. On Friday afternoon we had a fine rain, and, from appearances, it must have been general throughout this section. It was very opportune, as some few of our planters being much in needed.

The last reports from Franklin and Richland parishes are, that the crops there were suffering for want of rain.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Advocate* of the 21st says:

An exception to the general good appearance of the crops is to be found in the instance of some parts of the Sandy Creek country, in this parish. Want of rain has injured both corn and cotton in patches in that locality.

WEST BATON ROUGE.—The *Gazette* and *Courier* says:

In the course of a few days the locomotive will be running to the furthest limits of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete and Opelousas Railroad. A large working force has been placed on the road between Rosedale and Livonia. By the furthest limits, we mean as far as the iron was laid on the road previous to the war.

TERREBONNE.—The *Civic Guard* of the 22d says:

Frequent heavy showers of rain have fallen in all parts of the parish within the past week. Grass is growing rapidly, but the rain has such a heavy setting out of water, that it will not be injured by it. The corn crop is looking well, in some instances, however, it is over-shadowed by the grass. Planters are busy getting out cord wood, overhauling machinery, reseiting kettles, etc. From present appearances the crop will be heavy. Water melons, canteloupes, peaches and figs are in abundance.

CADDO PARISH.—The *Southwestern* of the 21st says:

THE CROPS.—The reports of the cotton crop for last week have been highly favorable. A few localities have suffered for rain, but these are exceptional cases. We believe our planters have no great apprehension of the caterpillar. The river crops are doing admirably well, and if no untoward event should occur, a larger crop will be made than last year.

We hear some reports of the worm on two places, sixty miles below, but hope the parties have been led into error by their very natural fears.

GEN CESPEDES ON THE APPOINTMENT OF GEN. THOMAS JORDAN.—From Sabanilla de Silanes, at date of June 11th, Gen. Cespedes has promulgated an order assigning Gen. Jordan to high command in the Cuban army. He says, addressing his countrymen:

The organization of the army in the different States into which the republic is divided, has been and is constantly the chief object of the action of the Government, because without organization it is not possible to have a good army, and without a good army the success of the operations cannot be always such as may be desired, notwithstanding the valor of the citizens and the soldiers who compose it. To carry out this beneficent idea, and first having had the approbation of this Government, the General in Chief has named the Adjutant General, Thomas Jordan, chief of the operations in this State. In doing so he has taken into account the fact that the officer appointed is a man of valor, of knowledge, and of military skill. These qualities were demonstrated at the arrival of said chief in these shores, and likewise in the deeds which he has exemplified with fighting our enemy on our own soil. Let us further added the courtesy and politeness which this gentleman and render him worthy of respect and of esteem. Hence, I hope that you, as true patriots, who have proved a thousand times your adhesion to this cause, will consider the acquisition of General Jordan as of much importance for the revolution, and that we all shall give proofs of the fact that we know how to do honor to men of ability who come to combat at our side for the independence of Cuba.

It is certainly a good joke that Secretary Fish, finding no law on the statute book that would prevent the French Cable from being landed in this country, and being anxious to prevent it, inclined to the French Minister a copy of a law that *almost* passed at the last session of Congress, recommending him to be governed by that. He says:

"The policy of this Government in respect to the allowance and regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse received very deliberate consideration from Congress during its session of the last winter, and a bill covering the whole subject was sustained and passed in the Senate, but at so late a day of the session as to have failed to be reached in the House of Representatives. It is quite probable that this bill announces the policy and purpose of Congress, and the propriety of its provisions can hardly fail to secure assent. I therefore beg to call your attention to the inclosed copy of the bill as probable evidence of what conditions of permission and of regulation of foreign telegraphic intercourse are to be insisted upon by the United States.

"Accept, sir, the renewed assurance of my very high consideration.

"HAMILTON FISH."

We know that Gen Grant, in his inaugural, promised to carry out all laws of Congress, but this is a new idea, that laws are to be enforced that *almost* passed.

THE VICKSBURG TIMES—The Vicksburg *Herald* of the 20th says:

To day the Vicksburg *Times*, of this city, passes into other hands. Dr. Shannon has sold to Messrs. Wm. Atkins & Co., and the paper will now become an organ of the Conservative Republican party of this State. Judge Frederic Speed has assumed editorial control. Mr. Speed is a very forcible, fair and agreeable writer, and will through the *Times* wield an immense influence in the coming election. Mr. John Armstrong will remain as business manager and Mr. O. V. Shearer will continue as river and city editor. Col. Guy M. Hillyer, the late talented editor, we hope, has only gone into temporary retirement. Wherever he and Dr. Shannon go, however, and in whatever paper they may engage, we follow them with wishes for their success and happiness.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Casey Consults Boutwell Concerning the Chinese Immigration.

Boutwell's Instructions.

Minister Bassett's Account of Hayti.

Family Quarrel Among the Radicals of Charleston, S. C.

The Administration Denounced.

Murderer Hung in Norfolk, Va.

FROM EUROPE.

Martial Law of 1821 Revived in Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 21.—The President disapproves of the findings of the court-martial at Galveston, in the case of Lieut. Garretson, of 17th Infantry, and restores Garretson to duty.

Collector Casey, of New Orleans, writes Boutwell, enclosing a letter from William McCreery regarding Coolie importations, and asks instructions.

Boutwell replies that McCreery is in error in stating that the law of February, 1862, forbidding American citizens from engaging in the Coolie trade is abrogated.

On 10th January, 1867, a resolution was passed unanimously by both Houses of Congress expressing the abhorrence of the people of the United States for the Coolie trade, in conformity wherewith Secretary McCulloch addressed a letter to the Collector at New Orleans—a copy of which Boutwell encloses to Casey.

In addition to this, articles 5 to 20 of the treaty concluded July 28th last, and now only waiting Chinese ratification, reprobate any other than voluntary emigration, and make it penal offence to take Chinese subjects from China against their full consent.

The Department of State, by circular of January 15th, 1868, addressed to Ministers and Consuls of the United States, directs that Consuls at every port where Coolies may embark, be required to certify, after full examination that such emigration is not forced or procured by fraud, and requires that such Ministers and Consuls shall use all their power to prevent and discourage the Coolie trade. Such being the facts, Boutwell concludes by pledging the Collector to prevent this, as Boutwell terms it, "New modification of the slave trade."

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $490,000.

Minister Bassett, writing from Hayti, gives a gloomy account, and wants a war vessel to protect American interests. Salvage is at the head of the army in the south, but the revolution in the North is not overwhelmed. A dollar gold is worth $500 in currency.

Sumner writes supervisingly of the present Cuban policy and urges its continuance.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 21.—Peter Riddeck was hung to-day at 10 o'clock in the jail yard, for the murder of Cornelius Hayes on the highway in January last. He made no confession.

Charleston, S. C., July 21.—Much excitement prevails among the two wings of the Republican party here. Dr. Mackey, the late Collector, leads the one wing, which is inclined to the mass of the negroes, while Senator Sawyer, Congressman Bowen, and Geo. W. Clark, the newly appointed Collector in place of Mackey, heads the Northern element.

The removal of Mackey has intensified the bitterness between the two factions, and on Thursday Clark called on Mackey and presenting his commission demanded instant possession of the Collector's office. Mackey refused to vacate until he had taken an inventory of the public property and received receipts from Clark, but promised to make the transfer on the 31st inst. Clark insisted on immediate surrender, which, being refused, he entered Mackey's office and attempted to act as Collector. Where upon he was forcibly ejected by Mackey's subordinates. Yesterday P. M. Mackey and other Custom House officers were arrested at the instance of Clark on a charge of assault and obstructing an officer of the revenue, and were bound over to answer before the United States Commissioner on Monday.

During the hearing of the case Clark, with a posse of thirty men, forced his way into the Custom-house and took possession, which he still retains.

The partisans of Clark attempted to serenade Sawyer and Bowen last night, but the colored Republicans rallied in force and dispersed the serenade, charging the procession and capturing its flag, which they carried in triumph to Mackey's residence. The colored Republicans bitterly denounce the action of the administration in removing Mackey, and declare that Clark, the new Collector, is a traitor to the Radical party.

Kingston, Mass., July 24.—The telegraph to Duxbury will be completed to-day. It is thought that the land and ocean lines will be spliced on Monday.

San Francisco, July 24.—The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means depart eastward on Monday.

Senator Hendricks was enthusiastically received by the Democrats and serenaded.

New York, July 24.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Senator Sumner is better daily since his return, and a few days since, writes to a friend here expressing a most earnest desire that the administration should pursue its present neutral course regarding the Cuban question.

He adds that his sympathies are warmly with the Cubans, but he thinks it most fortunate that the importance of our negotiations with Great Britain, which would be compromised just now by the slightest concession to them, are paramount to the interests of the revolutionists.

He is understood to endorse Secretary Fish's proposition to arbitrate through Gen. Sickles an opportunity for the Cubans to buy the island for themselves, with the understanding that the United States shall endorse the bonds issued for the purchase money, or otherwise assist in raising the necessary amount for that purpose.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Vienna, July 21.—In the Reichsrath the Committee on the Budget reported against abolishing the embassies at Rome and minor European capitals.

Madrid, July 21.—The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

News from Rio Janeiro to the 26th ult reports Lopez in the mountains, in a strong position, with 5000 men. The revolution in Uruguay continues.

Havana, July 21.—Gen. Puello has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Puerto Principe, declaring his intention of enforcing Delgado's sentence, summed in the words, "Spain, Justice, Morality."

Gen. Letora left Puerto Principe to embark probably for Spain. The Rebels have destroyed a bridge on the Nuevitas Railroad, near Puerto Principe.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, July 21—Evening.—Cotton steady with more doing, middling uplands 31c. Sales 1000 bales. Flour—the advance reported at noon was chiefly on shipping grades, superfine State $5.60 to $5.75; extra $5.75 @ $6; choice $6.25 @ $6.50. Canadian $7.00 @ $7.25. Wheat—No. 2 spring $1.44; No. 1 $1.50 to $1.61. Corn—Mixed Western $1.05 to $1.10. Whisky $1.07 to $1.08. Pork steady. Beef quiet. Lard quiet; kettle 19½c to 19¾c. Naval stores quiet and steady. Groceries quiet. Freights dull and declining.

New York, July 21—evening—Southern securities steady. Louisiana's 69¾; Levees 64¾ to 65. Money easy at 6 to 7. Gold active, 136¾ to 136½. Stocks strong. Specie shipments for the week nearly $3,000,000.

Governments closed strong; 5-20's of '62, 113¾; of '64, 112¾; of '65, same; do new, 110¾; of '67, 110¾; of '68, 110¾; 10-40s 110¾.

The bank statement shows an increase of loans of $2,500,000. Decrease of specie $1,000,000. Decrease of circulation a trifle. Increase of deposits $5,000,000. Increase of legal tenders $5,500,000. Sub Treasury balance $22,000,000.

Mobile, July 24.—Nothing done in Cotton. Receipts 56 bales.

Memphis, July 24.—Cotton quiet and weak—low middlings 30½c to 31c. Receipts 53 bales; exports 86 bales.

Cincinnati, July 24.—Family Flour $6 to $6.25. Corn 73 to 75c. Whisky $1. Pork $33 to $33.25. Bulk shoulders 13¾c; sides 16c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib sides 16¾c; clear sides 19¾c. Hams 22 to 23c.

St. Louis, July 24.—Flour $5 12½ to $5 50. Wheat $1 18. Corn $1 05 to $1 12. Oats 68 to 70c. Rye $3 25. Whisky $1 03. Pork $33 12½ to $33 25. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c. Lard 18½ to 19c. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Chicago, July 24.—Flour $4 87½ to $5 50. Wheat $1 26¼. Corn 90 to 90½c. Oats 69¾ to 69¾c. Rye $1 16 to $1 12. Barley $1 25. Highwines $1 02. Groceries unchanged. Pork $33 50. Lard 18½ to 18¾c. Bulk shoulders 13½ to 14c; hams 16½ to 17c; rough sides 15c; rib middles 15¾c.

Louisville, July 24.—Heavy Sawing 22c. Superfine Flour $4 25. Corn 85c. Oats 72c. Prime Sugar 15c. Prime Molasses 75c. Tobacco—sales 104 hhds at $5 60 to $15 75. Pork $33. Bacon—shoulders 15c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19¾c; hams 21¾c. Lard 19¾c. Whisky $1.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, July 24.—Passed up—Mary Houston at 10 A. M. Down—Gov. Allen at noon. River falling slowly.

Memphis, July 24.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Passed up—City of Cairo. Down—Thompson Dean and Robison.

St. Louis, July 24.—River about stationary.

Louisville, July 24.—River rising, with 9 feet of water in the canal.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, July 24—5 P. M.—Barometer 29.75. Wind east and light.

Arrived—Schooner Orienta, 12 days from Campeachy, Mayana, master, to Fred Camerden.

Sailed—Steamship W. G. Hewes.

The tow boat Perry spoke the schooner Elizabeth off the bar this A. M., 6 days out from Mobile with lumber for Havana.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Havana, July 23—De Rhoda has issued stringent orders regarding the collection of customs.

The British authorities of Jamaica have condemned the cargo of the Grapeshot for violation of the neutrality laws.

A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba, 16th, says the Spanish question of the execution of one of the Grapeshot's crew, satisfies Hoff.

Jordan is between here and Bayamo, reinforced by Tresten's command.

Several heavy skirmishes have occurred, but no details given. Jordan was not wounded.

Boston, July 24.—The shore end of the new cable has been landed. The entire cable is reported in a good condition.

Paris, July 24.—The Irreconcilables met yesterday.

Thiers, assuming the leadership, submitted a draft of an address to the electors of France. The address was rejected.

The French Assembly re-assembles in October, but the Senate remains in session during August, to consider the Constitution changes, whereof sixty two have been suggested.

The Senate expected a message from the Emperor shortly and the Ministry is busy drafting new laws which the Emperor desires to be more liberal than was indicated in his last message.

Prince Napoleon intends addressing the Senate on the proposed reforms, which he regards hardly liberal enough.

London, July 21.—The Prince of Wales unveiled the Peabody Statue to-day. The ceremonies were very impressive.

Paris, July 21.—The Viceroy of Egypt departed suddenly homeward.

It is rumored that his rupture with the Khedive Turk is the cause of his sudden departure.

Madrid, July 21.—Much Carlist excitement exists, and many arrests have been made.

The Government hesitates whether to meet the difficulty by civil means or a declaration of martial law.

Havana, July 23.—Sales 7000 boxes Sugar. Prices unchanged.

London, July 21.—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 85. Tallow 50s.

Liverpool, July 21.—Noon.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher. Sales estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs firmer, but prices unchanged.

Liverpool, July 21—Afternoon—Cotton—middling uplands 15¾ to 12¾c; middling Orleans 15¾ to 13¾d. Sales 15,000 bales. Pork 100s. Lard firmer at 70s. Tallow 49s.

Frankfort, July 21.—Bonds 87¾.

Havre, July 21.—Bonds quiet. Rentes 71.95.

Paris, July 21—Cotton closed quiet and steady, and opens to day active on the spot and all ad.

New York, July 21—Noon—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6 to 7. Sterling 109½. Gold 136¾. Louisiana, old, 69. Levees 64¾.

France.

[From the New York American, Union.]

It is truly wonderful to see how American ideas, well informed on most points, continue to befool themselves and their readers on everything which concerns the French Empire and the Emperor. For the last twelve or fourteen years, if we remember aright, the empire and dynasty, and life itself, of Napoleon the Third, have been trembling on the very brink of perdition according to these journalists. The poor man himself has been pretty nearly a complicate of most foul and loathsome diseases, if these journalists are to be believed. It seems to think it a part of their editorial duty to send word how miserably the Emperor looks, what a pasty and puny child he is, what an imminent terror of assassination always over him, how mortally afraid he is of public opinion, in short, how near and how certain the Bonapartes is to end when the Emperor dies lamentably in the midst of his shameful agonies. It pleases the English to say so, and of course it pleases us.

One of the most notable illustrations of the state of feeling in England and consequently in American journalism on this matter is the problem with which the name of any scoundrel is taken up and celebrated the moment he makes him self conspicuous as an enemy of the present Emperor. Thus, there is a scoundrel named Henri Rochefort—no more scandalous and utterly obscene blackguard, we fondly presume, has never been produced in modern times, nor is likely. Now it may be doubted whether any French man of our day enjoys so high a reputation and vacate such a place in the sympathies of the Rochefort; and all because, solely because, he abuses the Emperor, the Emperor's wife, son, family and all the persons who are friendly to the Emperor, together with their wives, sons and families.

Louis de Girardin, of *La Liberte*, is certainly a man of higher mark than Rochefort; but the most desperately unprincipled man in France, not excepting the *Lucerne* fellow. This de Girardin is a man of great talent, great sagacity and ambitious person, who actually believes that Louis Napoleon, in the lofty position he occupies made in the Empire of France. This man has not one single opinion in the world except the opinion that he, de Girardin, ought to govern France instead of Louis Napoleon. Accordingly, he has made it his business to exaggerate and make much of such paltry trifles as those little midnight lately on the boulevards—indeed, it was the boulevard, and the scene of which was immediately traversed in an open carriage by the Emperor and Empress, publicans bitterly denounce the action of the administration in removing Mackey, and declare that Clark, the new Collector, is a traitor to the Radical party.

Kingston, Mass., July 24.—The telegraph to Duxbury will be completed to-day. It is thought that the land and ocean lines will be spliced on Monday.

San Francisco, July 24.—The Congressional Committee of Ways and Means depart eastward on Monday.

Senator Hendricks was enthusiastically received by the Democrats and serenaded.

New York, July 24.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says the Senator Sumner is better daily since his return, and a few days since, writes to a friend here expressing a most earnest desire that the administration should pursue its present neutral course regarding the Cuban question.

He adds that his sympathies are warmly with the Cubans, but he thinks it most fortunate that the importance of our negotiations with Great Britain, which would be compromised just now by the slightest concession to them, are paramount to the interests of the revolutionists.

He is understood to endorse Secretary Fish's proposition to arbitrate through Gen. Sickles an opportunity for the Cubans to buy the island for themselves, with the understanding that the United States shall endorse the bonds issued for the purchase money, or otherwise assist in raising the necessary amount for that purpose.

Restoration of the Flag.

A CUBAN LADY PATRIOT DEMANDS HER COUNTRY'S FLAG—INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The following spicy correspondence has recently passed between United States Marshal Barlow and a lady prominently identified with the Cuban cause:

General F. C. Barlow, 41 Chambers street, S. W. City:

Dear Sir—Please excuse a Cuban lady who, in her sad disappointment, troubles you with these few lines. I have been told that in your last raid on the Cuban expeditionists you captured a silk flag of "Free Cuba," which I entrusted to the care of one of my countrymen on his way to my native land. He promised me to take my flag there and safely put it into the hands of my friends, publishing the liberty. But you would not allow him to proceed, and my dear flag, instead of going to Cuba, remains in your hands, stowed away in one of the trunks of the Cuban passengers.

Do you think this right? No, I should think very wrong on your part if, after all, you conclude to keep my flag. I tell you that the flag I made for President Cespedes on the 1st of January last never reached its destination. My Bag No 2, according to the Spaniards' account, was captured by them down in the Bay of Nipe, Cuba, some time in May, and it happens that now, before the harbor of New York, you have captured my Bag No. 3. Shame!

Being a sort of savage people, the Spanish volunteers at Havana, it would be useless for me to ask them to give me back my flag No. 2; but I have a right to expect that it will be different with you, since you are a gentleman, a Republican and a United States Marshal. Besides you cannot refuse the request of a lady.

I hope, then, that you will not consider my flag as a contraband of war, and be kind enough to look for it among the luggage of the woulde expeditionists, and have it returned to me at your earliest opportunity. You will easily find it, inasmuch as it is the only silk flag, made of silk, and bears my name alongside of the red triangle, and has this lettering, all embroidered in silk: "Cantores de Hedrigo."

Very respectfully, yours,
EMILIA C. DE VILLAVERDE.

Mott Haven, N. Y., July 16, 1869.

No. 41 CHAMBERS STREET,
New York, July 9, 1869.

My Dear Madam—The flag of which you write was among the baggage of General Goicouria, and has been detained only because the prosecuting officer of the United State thought it might be needed as evidence in the case. Now that the examination of General Goicouria is over, I shall return the flag to him with the rest of his baggage, or I shall be happy to hand it to you if you write and get the General's consent. Very respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
United States Marshal.

Mrs. Emilia C. De Villaverde.

RICH MEN OF NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton *Gazette* gives the following names of all the persons in the Second Congressional District, N. J., whose incomes exceed $10,000 per annum. It will be perceived that they are not very numerous, and that there are none in either Green or Monmouth country. There are a large number with incomes ranging from $5000 to $10,000. The following are exclusive of the $1000 deduction allowed by law:

John A. Boebling, Trenton	$79,477
Samuel K. Wilson, Trenton	29,514
Jared C. Smith, Trenton	19,296
Thos. Cadwalladey, Trenton	19,797
Jonathan Steward	13,399
A. G. Ricley, Trenton	12,325
Paul Tulane, Princeton	40,945
A. M. Taylor, Burlington	60,987
J. W. Taylor, Burlington	14,000
James Taylor, Burlington	21,881
Eliza P. Gurney, Burlington	20,689
D. P. Cubberly, Edgewater	16,533
Andrew H. McNeal, Florence	25,564
Henry Becket, Bordentown	23,276

The Use of a Lawyer.

[From a lecture delivered by Geo. William Brown, Esq., of Maryland.]

I am quite sure that the knowledge which my unprofessional hearers have of the profession of the law, is not derived from the study of law books. If I were now to ask you what, in your judgment, is the use of a lawyer, the replies would probably be various, and generally, I fear, not very complimentary to the profession. Some would, perhaps, insinuate that a lawyer is a person whose business it is to get a man off who has committed a crime for which he is in danger of being sentenced to the penitentiary or the gallows. Others would suggest that when people quarrel, as they are not allowed to fight it out themselves, as they did in the old times, they get lawyers to fight the battle for them in court. Others would truly say that a lawyer is a useful person, who draws deeds and bills for a consideration, for people who are not able to write them for themselves.

And modern literature, if consulted, would hardly give a more elevated view of the profession, for it has of late been a favorite mark for the shafts of the wit and satirist. What a graceless scamp is the attorney of English comedy! And the celebrated Serjeant Buzfuz, who has recently been delighting us with his dramatic readings of his own works, has nothing better to give us, as the representative men of the profession, than such attorneys as Dodson and Fogg and such a barrister as Serjeant Buzfuz.

Shakspeare, indeed, who knew a great deal about law, as he did about almost everything else, and who is supposed by many to have been, in early life, a lawyer's clerk, writes in a different spirit. He speaks of the all-binding law," "of the voice of the recorded law," and holds up for our instruction the highest ideal of a pure administration. In the celebrated case of Shylock vs. Antonio, the Merchant of Venice, after the point that the bond by its terms was forfeited, had been ruled against the merchant, Bassanio, in an agony of supplication for the fate of his friend, appeals to the Court to resist the wicked demand of Shylock—

What mercy can you render to your adversary?
Tedious as great right, do a little wrong,
And curb this cruel devil of his will.

To which Portia replies in the spirit of the profoundest wisdom

It must not be; there is no power in Venice
Can alter a decree established;
'Twill be recorded for a precedent;
And many an error, by the same example
Will rush into the State. It cannot be.

There was only one man in this country who ever understood the Schleswig Holstein question, and he died of it. We have given you the Cuban business, which seems to be equally complicated, as a hopeless conundrum.—*N. Y. Atlas.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1869.

Under the influence of the increased demand for accommodations within the past few days, the Money market has gradually tightened, but while there has been an improvement in the rates outside, yet the supply of currency at the banks is still sufficient for the negotiation of all the approved business paper offered by their customers. At the same time parties seeking to obtain loans from the banks experience more difficulty in placing their paper on the street, the banks preferring to keep it for their own second class notes. We quote 11 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 paper secured by negotiable collaterals; 12 to 14 per cent for paper without collaterals, and 14 to 18 per cent per month for second grade. Mortgage notes run at 10 per cent per annum for A1, and 10 to 12 for second grade. The demand for foreign exchange and others for remittance in currency to the country, planters requiring increased facilities as