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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Notices in Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as if they were transient.
Regular Editorial Page, monthly advertisements with square, $10 per square.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discounts exceed 33 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents and per line, each insertion.
A transient advertisement must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1870.

Auction Sales This Day.

By S. Guinault, at 10 o'clock, s. m., corner Exchange Alley and Manville street—Damaged Goods.

On several occasions the *Times* has indulged in exceedingly offensive personal allusions towards those who conduct this paper, "a disregard of the comity which should subsist between the members of the journalistic profession. It was only the day before yesterday that it accused us of being actuated in our defense of the butchers against the Slaughter-House monopoly, by a "spirit of servile deference to those high in position," which had "converted" us, in the courteous language of the *Times*, "into an Associate Counsel, in a small way, of a certain big law firm of this city." And yet a journal which employs language like this, towards a cotemporary has the assurance to prate about our disregard of "journalistic comity," a professional quality which the *Times* seems to ignore completely in its relations with the press of this city. We should like to ask the *Times* if it is "journalistic comity" to accuse a cotemporary of "servility," that is, of a mean and slavish spirit; and if it be not such comity, what right has the *Times* to expect that from us which it does not itself practise? It is now and has always been our desire to maintain courteous and friendly relations with our brethren of the profession. It was not until the *Times* had resorted to the use of scandalous and offensive personalities towards ourselves that we departed from the rule hitherto observed in the conduct of this paper. We had for a long time been silent as to the course of the *Times* and its relations with the Radical Government and politicians of this State, despite the numerous and constant complaints and urgings of our readers to abandon our reticence and expose the double-dealing which has undeniably characterized the *Times*. We had no fault to find with the proprietor of the *Times* became he was a Republican and cooperated chiefly with Republicans. That gentleman has a right to his own opinions, and to associate with whomsoever he chooses, but he has not a right to profess to be a Conservative while he is at heart something else, and by practising this deception, poison the minds of our people by insidious suggestions. We knew that the proprietor of the *Times* was a stockholder and an active participant in the operations of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company, but we avoided, purposely, all mention of that fact until his course towards this paper and the publication of his name in the pleadings made in the Slaughter-House suits, justified us in mentioning him in our columns.

The *Times* attributes to us a rivalship with that paper, but it is scarcely necessary to say that our interests do not lie in any direction, and that we repudiate this explanation of our attitude towards the *Times* on the Slaughter-House or any other question. That we desire to injure the *Times* pecuniarily we most positively deny. The *Times* has not far to look for an explanation of its unpopularity at the present time. It is not the attacks made upon the paper by its cotemporaries which have so wounded its sensibilities. No man was ever written down or talked down but by himself. And no journal ever lost its popularity but by its own foolishness to public interests. It is the public condemnation of the course of the *Times* and the withdrawal of public support from it, which has disturbed the imprudent utterances we now have under reference to. The *Times* does not manifest its usual caution in making these complaints. If that paper had not used a guage indicating that the shots of its cotemporaries had gone home, no one would have supposed that they had taken effect.

In almost every household in this city the *Times* has raised up enemies by its persistent advocacy of the abominable Slaughter-house monopoly. It has identified itself with the scheme, and has no right to complain when the public held it responsible for the depriva tions and losses which these semi-lunar speculators on public credulity have brought upon the citizens of this metropolis.

We regret exceedingly to have been provoked so say this much, but the unworthy personal allusions and untruthful assertions of the *Times* have forced us to put in this demurrer to the indictment which that paper has preferred against us.

The New Jury Law of New York City.

The city of New York has a new jury law which will go into effect on the 1st of July. One of its objects is to restrict the judges in granting exemptions from jury service and thus correct one of the principal evils of the jury system as at present administered. It is well known that exemptions from this most important duty of the citizen have been altogether too easily obtained. Another of its objects is to exclude from the jury box those who are incapable of performing the duty, or who are not possessed of property to the amount of $250. Section 5 reads thus:

No person shall serve as a juror unless he shall be an intelligent man, of sound mind, and good character, free from legal exception, and able to read and write the English language understandingly.

The law provides severe penalties for violations of jury duty.

The New York *World* makes these comments upon the new law:

Under the new law it will be a difficult matter to escape the performance of jury duty—important but not very popular duty, and it is probable that, as a rule, our juries will henceforth be taken from a more intelligent class than that which has heretofore borne the majority of jury-men.

TOUPOUR BY TWENTY YEARS IN THE APPEARANCE of the man of fifty, or the lady of—never mind how many summers—after the application of a well-chosen and well-applied Phalon's Excelsior Hair Dye. Pleasant, clean, and trustworthy. No sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Punchinello thus satirizes the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment, under the head of "Condensed Congress":

In spite of the obstinate silence of Sumner the Senate has been busy. Its first proceeding was to pass a bill—as interpretable and long-drawn bill—ostensibly to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. But it is the Fifteenth Amendment. All so simple people who read the bill and live, and so no doubt other men, not a member of the bar of Congress, can easily understand it. If he be fortified the reading of it, *Punchinello* found it his duty to have the bill read by some of our young men. What is the result? Six of the Rebel valued contributors sleep in the valley. But what are their lives to the blessings of the universe, for which he exists. The bill provides:

1. That any person of a darker color than a pale yellow shall hereafter be entitled to vote to any extent at any election, without reference to age, sex, or previous condition, anything anywhere to the contrary notwithstanding.

2. That any person who says that any such person ought not to vote shall be punished by a fine to the extent of his property, and shall be anathema.

3. That any person who shall, with intent to prevent the voting of any such person, wrinkle such person upon the nose, or smile of any place of voting, within one week of any day of voting, shall be punished by fine to the amount of his possessions, and shall be disenfranchised forever after. Moreover he shall be anathema.

4. That any person who shall advise any other person to question the right of any person of the late Confederacy speaking to vote, or to say other act whatsoever, shall be punishable by fine to the extent of their fines his possessions, and shall be anathema.

5. That all the fines collected under this act shall be expended upon the endowment of "The Society for Encouraging the Spirit of Magnanimity to American Citizens of African Descent." And if any person shall call in question the justice of such disposition of such fines, he shall be punishable by fine to the extent of their fines his possessions and shall be anathema.

Mr. Wilson objected to anathema. He said nobody in the Senate but Mr. Sumner knew what it meant. Besides, it was borrowed from the syllabus of a deceased superstition. He moved to substitute the simple and intelligible expression, "Hobedam."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Slaughter-House Controversy—Arrest of E. S. Pratt, C. A. Weed, Capts. Badger, Blanchard and others—Habeas Corpus in the Case of Mr. Weed—U. S. District Court—Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge.—In the matter of Messrs. Pratt, Weed and others, arrested Thursday on complaint of J. Stafford, based on the Civil Rights bill and the amendments to the Constitution, the parties arrested having been released on parole to appear before U. S. Commissioner Urban, one of them, Mr. Weed, having waived examination before the Commissioner, and refused to give bond, applied to the United States District Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted and made returnable instanter.

Messrs. C. Roselius, W. H. Hunt, E. C. Billings, J. P. Hornor and J. R. Beckwith, appeared as counsel for Mr. Weed, and Messrs. Campbell, Cotton and Fellowes, in opposition to the granting of the suit.

Mr. Roselius contended that the acts complained of were done in pursuance of an act of the Legislature, and that the police complained with the orders of the Eighth District Court. It was admitted by consent of counsel, too, that the interference on the part of Mr. Weed consisted in enforcing the orders of the court, in his capacity as one of the directors of the Crescent City.

The taking of testimony was barely commenced when counsel suggested continuance of the case till 10 o'clock this morning, whereupon Mr. Weed was released on his personal recognizance to appear at that hour.

The application of Mr. Weed for the writ of *habeas corpus* is in these words:

To the Hon. E. H. Durell, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana:

The petition of C. A. Weed respectfully shows and states that he is held in custody under a warrant issued by D. Urban, Esq., United States Commissioner, for a pretended violation of the act known as the Civil Rights bill; that he is held in custody illegally and without any warrant in law whatever; and that from the affidavit itself on which he has been arrested, it appears that petitioner has done no act in violation of said law.

Wherefore, he prays that a writ of *habeas corpus* may issue from this Honorable Court, directed to R. B. Pinkney, Esq., Marshal of the United States for this District, or to any of his deputies, commanding him to produce forth with the body of your petitioner before your Honor, and that your petitioner may be discharged from custody, or otherwise dealt with as shall seem to the court just and proper in the premises.

(Signed) C. A. WEED.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 16th June, 1870.

(Signed) CHAS. CAMPBELL, U. S. Commissioner.

By order of Mr. Beckwith, the Police Board, Capt. Hagar, Superintendent of Police, and Capt. Edgeworth, Chief of the Sanitary Commission, and Mr. Pratt, President of the Slaughter-House Company, all gave bonds in the sum of $500 each for trial before the U. S. Circuit Court.

Zachariah Breden, who made oath that he was the owner of 250 head of cattle, situated at the corner of New Orleans and Poydras streets, went security for the parties.

The testimony in the case of Mr. Weed, as far as it went, was meagre and immaterial. It appeared that he summoned the Police Board, that the law on which the affidavit of complainant was based was not referred to, that, so far as he had an opportunity of examining it, it applied only to the privileges of voting.

The United States District Court the following exceptions were filed to the suits of the Butchers' Association for the recovery of the value of their meat, recently seized by the police, and amounting to about $14,000:

1. Said petition sets forth no valid cause of action.

2. Plaintiff does on oath forge and acknowledge himself guilty of violating and of violating said law.

3. Plaintiff killed the beef alleged in violation of injunctions issued from the Eighth District Court.

4. Plaintiff sues defendants from issuing and enforcing judicial proceedings against him, and the Codrit cannot listen to his appeal.

5. This court has no jurisdiction over this suit, the same having been brought to hinder and embarrass the execution of the orders of said Eighth District Court, and this court would be coming in conflict with said Eighth District Court by entertaining this suit contrary to act No. 96, of 1870.

And if these peremptory exceptions be overruled, and not otherwise, then for dilatory exception, these respondents plead that it is not sufficiently set forth in said petition how these respondents committed, in what act they committed, whereby said respondents cannot safely plead to said petition.

A Beautiful Tribute to Mr. Dickens.

The Baltimore *Gazette* pays the following very touching and beautiful tribute to the illustrious novelist whose brilliant light has suddenly disappeared from the firmament of literature:

Charles Dickens is dead. There were stalwart men who read this message o'er and o'er yesterday and cared to read no further. They could not bear to learn that he died near London, at twenty minutes past six on Thursday evening. Charles Dickens was dead! Every one of these saddened hearts asked no other question. Wherever this same message has been borne, it has left the sorrow-stricken to the wilds of Australia, or the plains of India, it will send the same dull shell to the breasts of all who speak our mother tongue. Never, we believe, has any one man lived around whom clustered so lovingly the affections of his kind. His exuberance of fancy, his gentleness of heart, his purity of soul and his marvelous genius, his humor and pathos, have poured themselves into hearts innumerable. Thousands of immortal pages, over which, during a quarter of a century, he has lavished with rapture, tears and laughter, in every quarter of the world yesterday the tidings of this man's death were received by hundreds with a thrill of agony as keen as ever wrung the heart of brother mourning brother. We will not here attempt to give a sketch of his life or to pronounce him as an author. How high he stands, how far the roll of those who have bestowed noble benefactions on their races; have endeared themselves to humanity; have elevated English literature and have given undying names, we will not now seek to determine.

We prefer once more, before the grave closes over him, to recall the sweet scenes he has pictured; the pathetic, tender characters he has drawn; and the many, many lessons of goodness, truth and duty he has so charmingly inculcated. That master-spirit, Mr. Thackeray, ever where gave Mr. Dickens spoke such fond and genial words as he did when he laid him to rest in Kensal Green, had passed his judgment in his lifetime on the author who has followed him. Mr. Dickens' works he called great chariots to manhood. Speaking of his little daughter, who had asked why "he did not write a book like Mr. Dickens," he replied simply, "Why can I?" and broke forth in a strain of rare, tender, manly and charitable eulogy. Indeed, we may say that the child or woman ever read them without rising up with a kindlier or manlier smile or with a warmer and more generous heart? Who ever went out with the ghosts and near and Peggotty and the humble home of Bob Cratchit and Tiny Tim; the rooms in which old Scrooge lay dead and the neglected grave of Marley, that he did not feel his heart softened and his hand involuntarily outstretched towards the suffering and the poor? Who has ever journeyed with dying little Nell without a yearning pity for the child's sufferings, and a prayer for the protection of the friendless? Who has laid down any one of his productions without feeling the throbbings of

"The common pulse of one broad time."

But it is upon the awful problem which he has so frequently solved that he always dwelt with a masterly and resistless power, passed by any English writer. What a wondrous pathos is compressed into that simple sentence which tells us how the aged old schoolmaster and his dying pupil "had each other in a long embrace, and then the jaded scholar turned his face toward the wall and fell asleep." Listen, too, to the solemn accents in which he speaks to us, as he keeps us standing for a moment beside the new-made grave of little Nell:

"Oh! it is hard to take to heart the lesson that such deaths will teach, but let no man reject it, for it is one that all must learn, and it is a mighty, universal Truth. When Death strikes down innocence and youth, for every fragile form from which he lets the parting spirit free, a hundred virtues rise in shape of mercy, charity and love, to walk thenceforth among men."

Of every tear that sorrowing mortals shed on such green graves, some good is born, some gentler nature comes abroad to water with humanity's tears the bright creations that duty has power, and his dark path become a way of light to Heaven."

He, now, has fallen in his turn, but has left behind the "Destroyer" a bright creation that duty has power to send with him. He has won a glorious and imperishable name and has but yielded to the common lot. The common lot! "The old, old lesson. The fashion that came in with our first parents, and will last unchanged until our race has run its course and the wide firmament is rolled up like a scroll. The old fashion—Death."

"Oh! thank God, all ye who see it, for the elder fashion yet of Immortality!"

The Paving Asphalt Question of Paris.

The paving asphalt made of Paris was admirable, and the material of which they are made possesses points of great interest. The French asphalt is a carbonate of lime of chalk, naturally impregnated with bituminous matter. Extensive beds of this deposit are found at Seyssel and Pyrimont, on the right bank of the Rhone, between the French fortress Bellegarde and the town of Culoz. Large amounts of this rock are quarried and sent to the French capital, where it is used in making the beautiful pavements which now adorn some of the streets of that city. In heating asphalt rock to about 212 degrees it disintegrates, and by the softening of the bitumen it turns into a sort of a brown clay. If in this state, while the dust is yet hot, it is compressed in a mould, the particles will stick together, and the mass will remain as solid as a stone, its general appearance, hardness, and all the properties of primitive rock, while it retains the shape of the mould. At the present time the whole surface of Paris asphalt streets comprises about 120,000 square yards.

In Louisville a lady recently cowhided a reporter who published a scandalous article about her. She made him take to his heels to escape further flagellation.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Department of Justice Created.

Seventeen Heroes to be Furnished Red Cloud.

The Judiciary Committee on the Assault on Mr. Porter.

Resignation of Attorney General Hoar.

The Union Reform Convention.

Red Cloud at Cooper Institute.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Great Satisfaction in Madrid at Grant's Message.

Advance of Breadstuffs at Paris.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON STRIKE.

Washington, June 16.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $566,000.

Mr. Stanton, a member of Congress from North Carolina, is seriously sick.

Secretary Robeson leaves in a few days on the steamer Talapoosa, to inspect the various navy yards.

The Secretary of the Interior telegraphed Red Cloud that the Government had finally consented to give his party the seventeen heroes he asked for. Red Cloud telegraphed back that his heart had been made very big.

There are rumors of other Cabinet changes.

SENATE.—A bill was reported giving $500,000 subsidy to the California and Australia steamship line. Considerable opposition was introduced against the same amount.

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New York, June 16—Evening.—Cotton market dull; sales to-day 1600 bales; middling uplands 19¾; Orleans 19¾; the better quality of Southern and Western flour 10@20c better; superfine State $5 50@5 75; Western $5 50@5 75; round hoop Ohio $6 75@7 50; extra do $7@7 50; St. Louis, $5 50@7 50; Minnesota $5 50@7 50; Michigan $5 50@7 50; Southern $5 50@7 50; extra do $7@7 50; Canadian $5 50@7 50; extra do $7@7 50; Rye flour steady. Corn meal dull and lower. Wheat $1 60@1 70 for spring; $1 70@1 75 for winter red western; $1 75@1 80 for amber winter; $1 80@1 90 for white western; rye $1@1 05. Barley $1@1 05. Corn opened heavy and closed firm, with a fair demand for export; 70@71c for mixed western; 71@72c for yellow; 72@73c for white western; 73@74c for Southern. Oats dull and lower; 40@41c for Western; 42@43c for State. Pork dull; $30 62½@30 75 for new mess. Lard steady. Whisky unchanged. Groceries dull and lower. Rice quiet. Freights from cotton by sail 5-8d.

New York, June 16.—Beef steady, new plain mess $12@18; new extra do $16 50@20. Pork steady at 34@34½. Wool quiet. Hides quiet.

Mobile, June 16.—Cotton market firm and in good demand; middlings 19¾@20c. Sales 1300 bales; receipts 135. Exports—Liverpool, 2605; New Orleans, 274; New York, 1475; Boston, 535. Stock on hand 30,717 bales.

Savannah, June 16.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 20½c. Sales 150 bales; receipts 325; stock on hand 30,628 bales.

Charleston, June 16.—Cotton market flat; middlings 20½@20½c. Sales 100 bales; receipts 156; stock on hand 12,000.

Norfolk, June 16.—Cotton dull; low middlings 20½@20½c. Receipts 5 bales; exports coastwise 120; stock on hand 1693 bales.

Louisville, June 16.—Bagging firm, demand good, 22@23 for two pound hemp. Rope steady at 6¾@7c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 15½c. Hams firm; sugar-cured 14@16c. Lard quiet; tierces 13½c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Tobacco active; sales yesterday 379 hhds, to-day 400—trash to good logs 5¾@7½c; low leaf to medium wrappers $9@41.

Cincinnati, June 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—red winter $1 20@1 25. Corn and Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Cotton in demand; sales 500 bales; middling 20¾@21c. Tobacco in fair demand; 240 hhds sold at $6 30@6 25 for frosted trash to bright leaf. Whisky $1 02@1 04. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter 18@20c.

Chicago, June 16.—Flour $4 00@6 25. Wheat excited; No. 2 spring $1 21@1 22. Corn 86½c. Rye 86c. Barley 86c. Pork $30 37½. Lard $15 62½. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 15¾c. Whisky $1 03. Receipts—Flour 4000 bbls; wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 12,000; rye 1000; barley 4000. Shipments—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 3000; rye 1000; barley 1000.

St. Louis, June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 fall $1 26@1 27; No. 3 do $1 20@1 21. Corn 37½@38c. Oats 29@29½c. Rye 80@81c. Barley—fall $1 05@1 10. Whisky $1 03. Provisions quiet. Pork $30 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16c. Lard 15c. Hemp—Jute 9½c; Kentucky 22@23c. Cotton—Low ordinary 19c. Receipts—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 12,000; oats 3000; rye 1000; barley 4000. Shipments—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 3000; rye 1000; barley 1000.

Pittsburg, June 16.—The Southern railway officials, who are making a tour of inspection over the Pennsylvania, Northern Central and Pittsburg and Erie roads to-day, in company with a number of invited guests and prominent citizens, and press reporters, visited Titusville in the interest of manufacturing establishments in that city. The guests express much satisfaction. The party will leave to-morrow for the oil regions.

Philadelphia, June 16.—The wreck of the new ironclads, in the Delaware river, below the city, is interfering with navigation. She was blown up to-day with 500 pounds of powder. Some heavy plates were blown sixty feet in the air.

New York, June 16.—All the available shipping in port is being rapidly taken up for flaxes and the transportation of breadstuffs to France. A steamer of the National line to-day put on for Havre, and in ten minutes all her freight room was engaged.

The trustees of the Deaf Mute Association have presented Judge Charlton with a silver service in recognition of his services for the institution.

Boston, June 16.—A train between Royalston and Athol, Vermont, went through a bridge, killing and injuring several.

New York, June 16.—Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, has arrived home from his Southern Circuit duties.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 16.—The Emperor's attack of gout is not serious. The Court goes to St. Cloud next week.

London, June 16.—The French Emperor has rheumatism in the left leg. Prince Napoleon is also ill.

Madrid, June 16.—According to the provisions lately enacted by law, 9000 registers of civil marriages will be opened by the middle of August.

Rome, June 16.—The discussion on the last chapter of the infallibility dogma commenced to-day.

Bombay, June 16.—To-day's dispatches from Hong Kong announce that several vessels were dismasted by the recent typhoon.

A sharp engagement occurred at Yokohama.

London, June 16.—Breadstuffs are advancing rapidly at Paris on account of the drought; bread which sold for seven pence the middle of last winter now sells for nine.

London, June 16.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased $3,170,000.

Paris, June 16.—A bill relieving foreign duties all grain imported into France has introduced into the Corps Legislatif to-day, and referred to a committee.

The abolition of duty on newspapers has been decided on by the Government.

The *Journal Des Debats* eulogizes the appointment of M. Paradol, and says he is clearly the right man in the right place.

The Spanish Government appointed Secretary Rolleson leaves in a few days on the steamer Talapoosa, to inspect the various navy yards.

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Washington, June 16—Noon.—HOPKINS' GALLERY.—Stocks are weak and lower. New York gold sold at 110½ @ 110¾.

New York, June 16—Evening.—Money closed easy at 3@4. Sterling 109½@110. Gold opened at 110¾ and declined to 110¼@¼, closing dull at 110¼. Government opened firm and higher, during afternoon became quiet and firm, closing dull, and nothing doing. Stocks were dull and lower. Pacific Mails 111¾; new 112¼; 62s, 111¾; 65s, 110¾; 66s, 110¾; 68s, 110¾; 70s, 110¾. Southern securities during the forenoon were firm with an advance of 1@2 on Cahaba and Virginia 6s, but afternoon quiet and steady, closing dull. Tennessees, new, weak, about ½ off. Tennessees 6s, new 68½; Virginia 6s, new 67; Louisiana 76¼ new 76; Carolina 6s, 76; Alabama 5s, 101; 8s, 73; Georgia 6s, 78; Tennessee 6s, 73; North Carolinas 6s, new 38; South Carolinas 6s, 38.

New York, June 16—Evening.—Cotton market dull; sales to-day 1600 bales; middling uplands 19¾; Orleans 19¾; the better quality of Southern and Western flour 10@20c better; superfine State $5 50@5 75; Western $5 50@5 75; round hoop Ohio $6 75@7 50; extra do $7@7 50; Canadian $5 50@7 50; extra do $7@7 50; Rye flour steady. Corn meal dull and lower. Wheat $1 60@1 70 for spring; $1 70@1 75 for winter red western; $1 75@1 80 for amber winter; $1 80@1 90 for white western; rye $1@1 05. Barley $1@1 05. Corn opened heavy and closed firm, with a fair demand for export; 70@71c for mixed western; 71@72c for yellow; 72@73c for white western; 73@74c for Southern. Oats dull and lower; 40@41c for Western; 42@43c for State. Pork dull; $30 62½@30 75 for new mess. Lard steady. Whisky unchanged. Groceries dull and lower. Rice quiet. Freights from cotton by sail 5-8d.

New York, June 16.—Beef steady, new plain mess $12@18; new extra do $16 50@20. Pork steady at 34@34½. Wool quiet. Hides quiet.

Mobile, June 16.—Cotton market firm and in good demand; middlings 19¾@20c. Sales 1300 bales; receipts 135. Exports—Liverpool, 2605; New Orleans, 274; New York, 1475; Boston, 535. Stock on hand 30,717 bales.

Savannah, June 16.—Cotton market quiet; middlings 20½c. Sales 150 bales; receipts 325; stock on hand 30,628 bales.

Charleston, June 16.—Cotton market flat; middlings 20½@20½c. Sales 100 bales; receipts 156; stock on hand 12,000.

Norfolk, June 16.—Cotton dull; low middlings 20½@20½c. Receipts 5 bales; exports coastwise 120; stock on hand 1693 bales.

Louisville, June 16.—Bagging firm, demand good, 22@23 for two pound hemp. Rope steady at 6¾@7c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 15¾c. Hams firm; sugar-cured 14@16c. Lard quiet; tierces 13½c. Whisky firm at $1 04. Tobacco active; sales yesterday 379 hhds, to-day 400—trash to good logs 5¾@7½c; low leaf to medium wrappers $9@41.

Cincinnati, June 16.—Flour unchanged. Wheat—red winter $1 20@1 25. Corn and Oats unchanged. Rye firm at 90c@$1. Cotton in demand; sales 500 bales; middling 20¾@21c. Tobacco in fair demand; 240 hhds sold at $6 30@6 25 for frosted trash to bright leaf. Whisky $1 02@1 04. Provisions nominally unchanged. Butter 18@20c.

Chicago, June 16.—Flour $4 00@6 25. Wheat excited; No. 2 fall $1 26@1 27; No. 3 do $1 20@1 21. Corn 86½c. Rye 86c. Barley 86c. Pork $30 37½. Lard $15 62½. Bulk meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 15¾c. Whisky $1 03. Receipts—Flour 4000 bbls; wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 12,000; rye 1000; barley 4000. Shipments—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 3000; rye 1000; barley 1000.

St. Louis, June 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 fall $1 26@1 27; No. 3 do $1 20@1 21. Corn 37½@38c. Oats 29@29½c. Rye 80@81c. Barley—fall $1 05@1 10. Whisky $1 03. Provisions quiet. Pork $30 50. Bacon—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15¾c; clear sides 16c. Lard 15c. Hemp—Jute 9½c; Kentucky 22@23c. Cotton—Low ordinary 19c. Receipts—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 15,000 bushels; corn 12,000; oats 3000; rye 1000; barley 4000. Shipments—Flour 3000 bbls; wheat 12,000 bushels; corn 3000; rye 1000; barley 1000.

CUBA.

Message of President Grant in Regard to Present Status of Revolution.

Washington, June 16.—The President sent the following to Congress late in the afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

In my annual message to Congress at the beginning of its present session I referred to the contest which had been for more than a year existing in Cuba, between portions of its inhabitants and the Government of Spain, and to the feelings and sympathy of the people and the Government of the United States for the people of Cuba, as for all peoples struggling for liberty and self-government, and said that the contest had at the time arrested the condition which had been for war in the sense of international law, or which would show the existence of a *de facto* political organization of the insurgents sufficient to justify a recognition of belligerency. During the six months which have passed since the date of the message the condition of the insurgents has not improved, and the contest itself, although not subdued, exhibits no sign of advance, but seems to be confined to an irregular system of guerilla warfare, carried on by small bands of armed men, without concentration, through the woods and the sparsely populated regions of the island, attacking from ambush convoys, posts and small bands of troops, burning the plantations and estates of those not in sympathy with them.

Gen. Quesada, a Cuban chief, coolly and with apparent sincerity has admitted, in the interview, his deliberate order, in one day, of upward of 600 prisoners, without any summary trial with few if any escapes from conviction, suffering by execution, is the fate of those arrested on either side on suspicion of infidelity to the cause of the party making the arrest. Whatever may be the sympathies of the people or of the Government of the United States for the cause or objects for which a part of the people of Cuba have undertaken to have put themselves in armed resistance to Spain, there can be no question of a large majority of them in a condition to avail both parties alike in the Spanish Cortes visited with such sanctioned outrages on the plain principles of humanity, and cannot discriminate in our censure of their mode of conducting their contest between Spain and Cuba. Such inhumanities cannot fail and outrages alike condemned by the rules of war. The property of many citizens has been destroyed or endangered, the lives of several have been sacrificed, and liberties of others restrained. In every case there has come to the knowledge of the Government of the United States a demand for reparation and indemnity has been made, and a most emphatic remonstrance addressed against the manner in which the strife is conducted, against the reckless destruction of property, against the disregard of established rules of civilized warfare. I have, since the beginning of the present session of Congress, communicated to the House specially called on account of the steps which I have taken in hope of bringing the conflict to an end, and of securing to the people of Cuba the blessings and rights of independence. The efforts thus made have failed, but not without the wholesome effect of bringing the good offices of this Government might still avail for objects to which they had long been directed. During the whole contest the Spanish authorities have treated as hostile the ministers of Chosen republics in the Island and avoiding the rules of war; compelling our citizens to take a safe distance from the scene of danger, and endeavoring to undo what upon our representations, Spain had done in a fight which they avoid, and to subroot the Government's associations and possible influence of the Cuban people. It will hardly be doubted this last result is the real object of these parties, although carefully concealed under specious pretexts and apparently plausible demand for the recognition of belligerency.

A Parisian lady recently called on her milliner to inquire the character of a servant. The morality of the latter was called questioned. "Is she honest?" asked the lady. "I am not a certain of that," replied the milliner; "I have sent her to you with a bill a dozen times, and she has never yet given me the money."

The latest story from Paris is that a workman, out of work, a compositor, offered to bet that he could kill him with a single blow of his fist. The bet was accepted, the blow dealt and the man fell dead.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 16, 1870.

The Money market continues in about the same condition as noticed in our previous report. The street rates may still be quoted at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 notes and good city business collateral, and 10@14 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for second grade. 9@10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1 mercantile paper, and 12@15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 112¼@112⅝, against 112⅝ at our last report, and touching 112⅝, closed at 112@112¼, selling at 112. The sales included $3000 at 112; $300 and $10,000 at 112¼; $10,000 at 112⅛; $10,000 at 112⅜; and $20,000 at 112⅝. Silver—Mexican dollars changed hands at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. premium in gold. It is quoted at 109@110 for American half dollars, and 3@4 ⅌ cent. premium for Mexican dollars.

The market continues in Foreign Exchange was quite active, rates varying in agreement with the course of gold and bills on New York. Sterling has risen about ¼ ⅌ cent. lower than yesterday. The sales of Sterling embraced about £50,000, of which about £20,000 at 109¾; £2000 at 109¾; £3000 bill of lading and 60 days sight, and £2000 at 110⅛; £3000 at 110⅛; £2000 at 110¼; £2000 at 110¼; £2000 bill of lading and clear at 110⅜; £2000 bill of lading and clear, and 110⅜; £3000 at 110⅜; £2000 at 110⅜; £2000 at 110⅜; £2