NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LINDEY, PUBLISHERS,
No. 82 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
Tri-Weekly published every Tuesday and Saturday, Wednesday, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, three insertions, $2 per square; each subsequent insertion, $1 a square for any square.
Tri-Weekly and Weekly editions, each insertion, $1 per square.
All advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new insertions.
Front or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who exceed their supply, shall be charged such discount from the above month transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements found to paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times, and continued till ordered out, when a proportionate charge will be made.
Tri-Weekly and Weekly editions shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 10, 1870.

"SECOND VOLUME OF MR. STEPHENS' "VIEW OF WAR BETWEEN THE STATES."

Both in the first and second volumes of this noble work, the object of the author is to consider the late terrible war in its constitutional aspects. He accordingly, in the first volume, discussed the character of the Government as inside and established beyond question, by reference to the most reliable authorities, that it was, and is purely federative, and the Constitution the result of a compact between sovereign States; and that the object of one of the great parties into which the country has been divided since the formation of the Federal Constitution, has constantly been to maintain the sovereignty of the States and the federative character of our system, and of the other party to overthrow State sovereignty, and to concentrate all the powers of the Government in the Union—the mere creature of the States.

Under this view of the theory of our American Government, he, in his second volume, shows first, that the recent war between the Northern and Southern States was inaugurated by the Federal Government, which is consequently responsible for the war and all its consequences; next, that the government of the States, whether exercised through the State or Federal organizations, resting on the consent of the governed as its foundation, the Federal Government—the mere creature of the States, has, under no circumstances, the right to coerce a State by threats which are puerile—much less by overt acts of war, which are abominable, considering the relations which the creature bears to its creator; and accordingly that every step taken by the Federal Executive in the late war, from its beginning to its close, was an unconstitutional proceeding, and a violation of the fundamental principles of the federal compact; that the exercise of the right of secession by several of the States, in consequence of gross violation of the federal compact by several of their co-States, was perfectly compatible with their inherent sovereignty, and indispensable to the maintenance of their rights and independence, and was no cause of war, even if their co-States had the constitutional power to declare war against them, which they had not; and that the actual waging of war against them simply for the maintenance of their rights and liberties, and the exercise of them as sovereign States, was not only an outrageous violation of the Federal Constitution, but a most gratuitous, insulting, barbarous and inhuman proceeding, derogatory to all the genuine impulses of an age of civilization; that by pretending to ignore the individual and indivisible sovereignty of the States, and assuming to themselves sovereignty under the style and title of the United States of America (the union between which was already dissolved by the acts of sovereign States, parties to the original compact of union) their own course was rebellious and traitorous in the highest degree, evincing a fixed and perverse intention to annihilate and destroy the very principles upon which the Government of the Union was founded, and thereby to destroy the Union itself.

Mr. Stephens very plainly shows, that upon the actual secession of the Southern States, in virtue of their sovereignty, for good and sufficient reasons, and by solemn and deliberate acts of the people of those States in Convention assembled—no intention was either entertained or avowed by the Executive of the so-called United States to employ force—to make war—for the ulterior purpose of bringing those States back into the Union; that the right to coerce a sovereign State was on the contrary distinctly disavowed by Mr. Douglas, Judge Curtis, and other distinguished statesmen and jurists of the Northern States, whose opinions were well known to Mr. Lincoln; who was finally induced to resort to this *ultima ratio* in consequence of the urgent instances of seven Governors of Northern States, avowed centralists, who had entered into a conspiracy for the overthrow of the free republican government established by our fathers, and the substitution, in its stead, of a grand consolidated government, in which the rights of the States and of their people should be ignored, self government be abolished, and supreme and usurped powers be exercised by that self constituted government.

He further shows that the calling out of troops and the mustering of them into the field, under the mendacious pretence of insurrections in the Southern States too powerful to be repressed by the civil arm, which insurrection did not exist; the denial of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the proclamation of martial law, the trial of honorable high-minded men, guiltless of any offense, by military courts instead of juries; the suppression of the freedom of the press, and the emancipation of slaves, the property of the citizens of the South held under the guarantees of the Constitution; and, when the war was prosecuted to its most *dire* conclusions, the refusal to exchange prisoners according to the laws and usages of civilized nations—were each and all of them palpable and evident usurpations of power, direct violations of fundamental law, and attempted to be justified by Mr. Lincoln himself only on the plea of the tyrant, that of necessity.

He also shows that on the accession of Mr. Johnson to power, after the war was over, his refusal to restore the seceded States instantly to their place in the Union, according to the terms agreed on by Generals Johnston and Sherman (acting under the authority of the Executive heads of the two Governments, Messrs. Davis and Lincoln,) and the miserable botching y'clept *reconstruction*, resorted to for no other end than to humiliate a chivalrous people, and deprive them of their right of representation in Congress, under the Constitution, was a sad blunder on the part of Mr. Johnson and, what is worse, an instance of heartless tergiversation on his part, and involved a palpable violation of principles which he had previously and publicly advocated.

In conclusion, Mr. Stephens, in words of burning eloquence, and with a gravity and regret called for by the occasion, announces his belief that nothing can arrest the overthrow of our free institutions, and the substitution of an irresponsible despotism in its stead, but a returning sense of justice of which he entertains hopes in the Northern States. As for the Southern States they are now utterly powerless in the national councils, and must wait the course of events.

The work is one of great power, and is written with a sincerity and earnestness of purpose that commend it to all honest and intelligent readers. That it will make a profound impression, North as well as South, we have no doubt.

PERSONAL.—Among the railroad men visiting our city, we notice Col. E. D. Frost, so long Superintendent of the Mississippi Central Railroad, and now General Superintendent of the Southern Railroad Association. Also Mr. Charles P. Atmore, (of Louisville,) General Southern Passenger Agent for Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad Line, and Mr. W. H. Sibley, of Covington, Ky., General Travelling Agent for the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad—all fine business men.

ST. CHARLES INSTITUTE.—Madame Mace Ledoux, Directress of the St. Charles Institute, (Boarding-school,) between St. Louis and Toulouse streets, has politely forwarded to us an invitation to attend the classical and musical examinations of her pupils on Wednesday and Thursday, 13th and 14th inst., from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

Thanks to R. Pritchard, Esq., acting President of the New Orleans, Jackson, and Great Northern Railroad, for appreciated courtesies.

We are in receipt of polite invitations to attend the second grand promenade Concert and Soiree dansante of Aucoin Conclave No. 16, S. W. M., to be given at the Carrollton Garden, on Saturday evening, July 16, at 6½ P. M.

The Attitude of France on Prince Leopold's Candidature.

It is not to be admitted readily that the French Government has taken untenable ground in opposing the candidature of the Prince of Hohenzollern for the Spanish throne, nor that an issue with Spain on that account is contemplated by the Emperor Napoleon. His difference is with the Prussian Government, and it is not merely because the latter has approved the selection of Prince Leopold, but because Prussia, to serve her own interests and to obtain an undue advantage over the other powers of Europe, is known to have been a party to an intrigue with Gen. Prim, which had for its object the offer of the Spanish throne to a German Prince. This intrigue, which ended as we know to the satisfaction of Prussia, was carried so wide so much secrecy, that the French Minister at Berlin was entirely ignorant of the plot until the choice of Spain had been declared and the offer of the throne had been accepted by the Prince, whose name had doubtless been suggested by Mr. Von Bismarck. The opposition of France to this action of Prussia is based upon the necessity which the former is under, as one of the leading powers of Europe, to check the aggressive and aggrandizing spirit of the Government of the North German Confederation. France sees in the selection of a Prince who is allied to the reigning house of Prussia, a scheme having for its object the acquisition of influence to that Government on the Mediterranean and her jealousy is naturally aroused by the movement. She thinks Prussia has more power in Europe now than is safe for France and the nations in alliance with her. She therefore watches the actions of her great rival with a suspicious eye.

It is difficult at this distance to ascertain the precise facts upon which France has attributed to Prussia active interference with Spanish affairs, but that France is in possession of evidences of such interference, sufficient to justify the attitude which she has assumed, can scarcely be doubted. The Emperor is not accustomed to threaten without provocation, nor to place his army in a state of preparation for marching, against an imaginary enemy. What is manifest little doubt is that the intrigue should have been carried on for so long a time—two years if is reported—without the knowledge of the French Government. It is not very creditable to the Ambassadors of France at Berlin and Madrid, for it ought to be impossible to keep secret from such Ministers, a negotiation of this kind. The continuity of Spain to France, and ancient relations of friendship, make her the naturally ally of the latter power. Any attempt therefore to wean Spain from France or to acquire an influence over her is sufficient to excite French jealousy and put them on their guard.

Our telegrams will give further information on this interesting subject.

THE LOST CHILD.—Our readers will recollect a publication made in one of the city papers of a woman found destitute in Lafayette square, carried home, and placed in charge of the Sisters of Mercy. The discovery was made by Mrs. Ferris, a *spiritual medium*, now at the City Hotel. We suggest, as a correspondent, to the friends of Mr. Digby to see Mrs. Ferris, and describe the child to her spirits and probably they will find the child. It certainly worth trying, and this lady, Mrs. Ferris, has done so many extraordinary things, we are astonished she not famous. Says our correspondent: "Let it be tried"—*Evening Times.*

Mrs. Ferris is the medium about whose reputed marvelous spiritual manifestations we, some weeks ago, published in the *Bee* a long communication from a gentleman who reported the facts as they come under his observation.

If there is any virtue in her assumed spiritual power this case of the lost or stolen child afford a fine opportunity for the exercise of her faith, and if successful Mr. and Mrs. Digby will be grateful enough, we imagine, without questioning her assumed prescience.

Thanks to Mr. A. Simon, of the newspaper and periodical depot, Exchange Alley, between Conti and Bienville streets, for late papers.

Persons leaving the city for the summer and persons residing in the interior can have any paper or magazine of the North or South, mailed to them regularly, by leaving their names with Mr. Simon.

[COMMUNICATED.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 9, 1870.

MR. EDITOR:

Allow me to expose, through the columns of your valuable sheet, one of the most shameful swindles that ever existed in our much abused city.

This peculiarly novel institution is selfstyled "The Labor and Work Agency." The persons carrying on the business are, with few exceptions, all cunning, smooth-faced and dissembling Benjamin's hailing from the happy land of "moral ideas." Mammon being their God, they would sell their birthright and their honor for a bribe. For such money that they have been here, plying their disgraceful avocation with encouraging success; and by this time, must have doubtless, realized a handsome profit, extracted at the hands of the poor and distressed.

Here is the way these gentry practice their "most honorable" profession:

A person desiring employment calls at the office and makes the usual enquiries therefor.

He is asked the nature of the occupation he prefers.

Clerk, for instance.

His name is then booked, together with the wages he is supposed to get. After which he is informed that he must pay ten ($10) dollars cash down, and ten ($10) dollars more at obtaining the situation. This being complied with and agreed to, he is then told to call to-morrow when the situation will be had, *without fail.*

Afterward, days, weeks and months roll by, and the poor victimized individual sees not even the ghost of a situation.

This may be *Brotherly-love, Fellow-feeling* and *Christian-spirit;* but "it is a long lane that has no turn," and sooner or later patience will surely cease to be a virtue, and, then, prepare for the inevitable stampede and skedaddle back to the land of "moral ideas."

"VIGILETTE."

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and injurious hair dyes, are invited to try Phalon's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

Mr. Digby's Lost Child.

We earnestly invite attention to the card of Mr. Digby, of this city, who makes a strong appeal to the public to aid him in the recovery of his little daughter, but seventeen months old, which was recently stolen from his residence in this city. It will be seen that rewards of $1500 are offered for its recovery—*five* hundred by the father, and one thousand by the Governor of Louisiana. The Press generally are requested to lend their charitable assistance by copying the advertisement.

LOST CHILD.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

$1000 Offered by the Governor of Louisiana.

$500 Offered by the Father of the Child.

On Thursday evening, the 9th of June, about 7 o'clock, the only daughter of Thomas Digby, residing on Howard street, near Pepdras, was stolen by two colored women.

DESCRIPTION OF THE CHILD.

The little girl was seventeen months old on the 9th day of June. She had rather a thin face and delicate features, small mouth, fair complexion, round blue eyes, which she had a trick of rolling; she had very light hair, which did not part, and a small spot of red on her forehead, caused by a burn; she is tall, which will remain so for many months before the hair will grow on it. She generally talks of Mell or Mellie, and Mr. Howard Dade, trying to imitate her father, who always called her Sugar. She can say a few words like Mama, Papa, Dade, Nelly, but cannot yet string together in a sentence. Her walks well and is very active.

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE WHO STOLE HER.

The old lady—Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, about 5 feet 6 inches high, 45 years old, very fair face, very much freckled, a mass of red hair, a very woman's face, but a man's hat, trimmed with brown ribbon.

The man was dressed in a short, black sack coat, trimmed (apparently older than the palmetto), and a black felt wide hat.

Though it was reported, it is not certain that she was called Mattie. Anonymous letters addressed to the parents, Howard avenue, will be remembered if they have seen such persons.

The boys both were rigged in blue that they took the child. If these who took her are afraid to return to her home, they can leave her in any church, or at the door of any Catholic family, with the name of her father written on her.

The money will be sent to any place named, and the child will be returned to her parents. Parents, brothers, friends! every manly heart will bleed for this little one, and we know it will be a joyful day for the poor stricken mother.

THOMAS DIGBY.

Howard street, between Carondelet and Lafayette.

All newspapers in Louisiana and Mississippi, and the United States are requested to copy this advertisement.

Mrs. Governor Alcorn, of Mississippi, delighted to receive gifts from the wife of Lynch, the colored Secretary of State. Social equality is an indefinable matter and can't be regulated by politics.

The steamship of Louis, Capt Whitehead, arrived on evening for New York, with a full freight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Ball of the "Lone Star."—The ball and promenade concert, given Friday night at the elegant Paris Pavilion, on Canal street, by the Lone Star Base Ball Club, though moderately attended, was in every other respect, a successful affair. The attendance was limited, doubtless on account of the warmth of the weather, as, we learn, about one thousand tickets were purchased by numerous friends of the club, who, but for the heat, would doubtless have been present in force. We heard no complaint of the heat by those present, and can assure the lovers of dancing that they will find the Pavilion the coolest and best adapted place in the city for terpsichorean enjoyment.

Indeed, the arrangements for such amusement are perfect. The central platform is large and elevated, surrounded by a circular platform, both adapted for dancing, the latter especially for waltzing, and the former for quadrilles as well as round dances. Around all these, spectators sit in chairs on the amphitheatre platform, which afford superb advantages for witnessing the dancing, while on still another circular platform refreshments are furnished, without interruption to the amusement. The railings around the circular platform, which winds around the central one, and is about twenty feet wide itself, prevents spectators from crowding in the way of the dancers.

The Pavilion being open all round between the top of the wall and the canvass covering, there is of course a perfect circulation of air, rendering it the coolest place possible in summer, almost equal to the open air. It is besides brilliantly illuminated, and, altogether, it is so superbly adapted for balls, that we are sure it will become the most popular place in the city for such recreations in summer, when its advantages are better understood, the ball Friday night being the first that has been given under its beautiful and commodious canopy. Charley Jaeger's brass and string bands furnished the music, which was, of course, good. The refreshments, including chicken, salads, ham, coffee, lemonade, cakes, ice-cream, punch, etc., were furnished by Mr. Jacob Detzel, proprietor of the Magnolia saloon, No. 199 Poydras street, who, we must say, did his duty most satisfactorily by providing every thing good, for which his programme called.

We heartily commend the Pavilion for ballroom well as other summer entertainments, and congratulate our friend Kittridge upon his tasteful arrangement of its comfortable quarters for such purposes.

Varieties Theatre.—We are indebted to the Orleans Dramatic Relief Association for complimentary tickets to the series of performances given by them at this theatre. They will play "Merchant of Venice," Friday evening, July 15th, and have engaged several professional artists to assist in the play.

Aurora Conclave No. 14, S. W. M.—We are indebted to this Conclave for polite invitations to their second grand promenade concert and soiree dansante, commencing at 6 o'clock next Saturday evening, July 16th, at Carrollton Garden.

The Stolen Child of Mr. Digby.—As well as we can ascertain the facts the circumstances of the disappearance of the little child of Mr. Digby of this city, about which the community has been so generally and justly excited with sympathy for the parents are these:

About 7 o'clock the evening of the 9th of June the child was playing on the banquette in front of its father's house, in the presence of a young lady Miss Rose Germon and her little brother. The alarm of fire was given, and Miss Germon left to enquire about its locality, handing the child her little brother of 17 months old to her little brother. Presently two women, one a tall mulattress and the other a darker woman, happening to pass, the mulattress having noticed Miss Germon's arms, said to the little boy: "Let me hold the baby."

While Miss Germon is gone the women leave with the baby, asking the little boy—only a few years old—to go to the corner and see if they will find the child. Of them given the little boy money and tells him to go and get some candy for himself and the baby. When he and Miss Germon have returned home they find that the child is gone. Beyond this nothing is certainly known as to the manner of its abduction.

The Mixed Schools Case.—We are requested by the counsel for Isabelle to state, for the information of the witnesses summoned, for Monday next, that the case will be continued now, to afford the School Board ample time to comply with the school law.

The witnesses will be notified when their attendance is requested.

Eighth District Court.—H. C. Romeyn vs. City of New Orleans et als.—This case is still in progress before Judge Dibble.

Mr. J. Q. A. Fellows yesterday morning testified that he would not believe H. C. Calhoun on oath where his material interests are concerned. Other witnesses testified to the same effect.

The late Controller of Jefferson City, Mr. Moody, testified Friday that Caulkins, who was a member of the Jefferson City Council, wanted him to sign certain bills for him as the City Controller, interested in a certain contract which he was afraid would be contested by the courts. According to the testimony it appears that several of the members of the Council and some of the other city officers were interested in the Romeyn, Triplett and other contracts for work in Jefferson City. The contracts foot up over two millions of dollars, but seem never to have been duly authorized, though made to appear legitimate by the record of the Council proceedings. The defense is consequently that they are fraudulent and not binding. The case, which is making some strange disclosures, was continued till Monday.

The Steamboat Race.—By way of recording the chief data of interest in connection with the great race between the steamers Natchez and Robt. E. Lee, we give below the time of each heat, as kept by their respective officers, and published in the St. Louis papers.

THE RACE TIME IN DETAIL.

The following is the time made by the Lee in the different landings:

FROM NEW ORLEANS TO	D.	H.	M.
Carrollton	0	0	27½
Lake Port	0	0	50
Berry Hill's Place	0	1	10
Red Church	0	1	35
College Point	0	2	50½
Donaldsonville	0	6	15
Plaquemine	0	9	15½
Baton Rouge	0	10	24
Bayou Sara	0	12	28
Red River	0	12	56
Point Coupee	0	14	10
Bryan's	0	15	41½
Chickasaw Ashley	0	16	11
Natchez	0	17	11
Cross Creek	0	17	46
Cincinnati	0	19	33
Rodney	0	21	07
St. Joseph	0	22	08
Grand Gulf	0	22	41
Bruinsburg	0	23	40
Third and Three-Mile Field	0	23	55
Half Mile below Warrenton	0	24	30
Vicksburg	1	0	57
Milliken's Bend	1	5	40
Delaware	1	6	47
Lake Providence	1	12	07
Greenville	1	16	22
Napoleon	1	18	29
White River	1	19	49
Helena	1	20	40
Half Mile below St. Francis River	1	22	10
Memphis	2	0	10
Fort of Island 37	2	10	30
Fort of Island 35	2	13	30
Fort of Island 34	2	16	57
Fort of Island 33	2	19	57
Fort of Island 32	2	21	25
Fort of Island 31	2	22	41
Fort of Island 30	2	23	31
Cairo	2	1	00
St. Louis	3	18	00

It will be seen by the above that the Robert E. Lee made the best time on record to Natchez, Hard Times, Vicksburg, Helena, Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

LOG OF THE NATCHEZ.

Subjoined are Capt. Frank Cayton's official memoranda of the time of the Natchez:

	D.	H.	M.
H. R. W. Hill's	0	1	0
Red Church	0	1	40½
Bonnet Carre	0	2	45
College Point	0	5	10
Donaldsonville	0	8	54
Plaquemine	0	12	10
Bayou Sara	0	15	20
Red River	0	15	50
Grange's Landing	0	16	40
Brown's plantation	0	17	20
Natchez	0	18	10
Stamperport	0	19	17
Rodney	0	21	17
Grand Gulf	0	22	17
Vicksburg	1	0	54
Milliken's Bend	1	5	17
Columbia	1	7	15
Gaines' Landing	1	12	17
Napoleon	1	17	26
Island 66	1	19	20
Brown's towhead	1	20	20
Helena	1	20	20
Island of Hardeman	1	21	20
Memphis	2	7	40
Fort of Island 34	2	14	10
Missouri and Arkansas line	2	16	15
Point Remount	2	17	15
J. M. Stokes's 2 days sign	2	20	25
Ferry Landing	2	21	14
Cairo	3	7	10
Open Chutedeau	3	7	40
St. Louis	3	18	0

LOST TIME.

	H.	M.
Natchez	0	8
Grand Gulf	0	20
Vicksburg	0	25
Milliken's Bend	0	10
Memphis	0	20
Kimball's Point	0	30

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The case of obtaining money under false pretences, against Auguste Brienne, was continued indefinitely.

Edward Blanc, convicted of larceny, in stealing a butcher's saw, was sentenced to four months in Parish Prison.

The motion for a new trial, by counsel for J. Fisk and R. L. Belden, Esq., counsel for A. W. Baldon, convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon on Pierre Bourne, was refused.

The motion for arrest of judgment in the case of Vincente Bayonne, alias Sarpaline, and Pedro Abriel, convicted of the murder of the Malaya brigands, on the *Lovoe*, on the 20th of May, 1869, was, by consent of counsel, continued indefinitely.

The motion by the counsel for John Bey, colored, (Mattie J. Fisk and R. L. Belden, for a new trial, was refused, and the prisoner sentenced for one year.

The indictments against Wallace Leonard *Smith alias* and Maria *Theodore* Jackson, charged to be Freedmen, and the accomplices Sheridan, *Starting the Schoolboy.*—The Picayune of last evening acknowledges the receipt of two dollars from General J. A. Mower, as a contribution on his part to start a subscription of funds to provide means for searching for the stolen child of Mr. Digby.

Killed by Lightning.—About six o'clock last evening, Mrs. William Kerny was struck by lightning and instantly killed. It what is known as Frostown, between Algiers and Gretna.

Felonious Doings.—Some time during Thursday night, the residence of Mr. A. V. Dearis, No. 87 Canal street, was entered and robbed of one $50 note U. S. currency, and one gold pen holder, valued at $2. An entrance was effected by breaking the shutter and raising the window. The thieves escaped, leaving no clue to their identity.

The cigar store of C. J. Lavoka, at the corner of Camp and Gitod streets, was found open yesterday morning at 5 o'clock by Officer McMahon. The officer remained in charge of the store until the arrival of the owner, when it was found that six pipes, valued at $60, and a few cigars had been stolen.

Fatal Accident.—About 5 o'clock last evening Thomas Higgs, an ink maker, residing on Franklin, between Poydras and Lafayette streets, while on his way home in his wagon was thrown out by his horse running away with it, and instantly killed by the wheels which passed over his body.

Seriously Hurt.—About 10 o'clock yesterday morning John O'Bryan fell from a scaffolding at the house of Mr. S. H. Kennedy, corner of Camp and First streets, and was severely injured. He was taken to his home, corner of Constance and St. Mary streets.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Amended Tax Bill Concurred in by the House.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Prussia's Answer Not Deemed Satisfactory.

Active Preparations for War.

Duke de Grammont's Declaration.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, July 9.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $696,000.

The Naturalization treaty with England has been ratified.

Senator Norton, of Minnesota, is hopelessly ill.

The Senate Commerce Committee will report favorably on the New York nominations.

There were no Southern nominations made to-day.

There is some surprise at Speaker Blaine's delay in naming the Georgia Conference Committee.

It is understood that Blaine and Butler are not in harmony on the Georgia question.

SENATE.—The Senate discussed the Chinese question, and the subject of Mrs. Lincoln's pension.

Mr. Yates impeached Mrs. Lincoln's loyalty.

The Army Appropriations bill has passed.

HOUSE.—The Tax bill, as amended by the Senate, was concurred in as regards income; allowing repeals to be partially allowing articles transported from ports of entry to other ports in bond, and reducing the duty on steel rails. The House concurred in amendments regarding oranges, lemons, prunes and other tropical fruits; also the amendment regarding sugars; also spices, wines and brandies; also taxing cotton and bagging. The bill goes to the Conference Committee.

Speaker Blaine issued a warrant to-day for Pat Wood's imprisonment.

Washington, July 9.—The Senate confirmed the following nominations to-day: John D. Pope, United District Attorney Georgia, vice Ackerman; G. P. Peck Collector Internal Revenue, Second North Carolina District; N. P. Frist, Post Master, Alexandria, Va.; A. P. French, Post Master, Demopolis, Ala.; E. P. Gentile, Post Master, San Antonio, Texas. Commodores Selfridge, Schenck, Melanchen, Smith and Boggs, to be Rear Admirals.

In the legislative appropriation bill a provision has been inserted prohibiting the Court of Claims from entertaining suits brought against the Government by residents of the Southern States, even though they can plead a restoration to all civil rights by amnesty or pardon. They must show affirmatively that they were always loyal, or they must go to Congress for relief.

Washington, July 9.—The Democratic and Republican Local Committees have been fully organized.

The address of the Democratic Committee, is Thomas J. Randall, President, and the address of the Republican Committee is Hon. J. H. Platt, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Saratoga, N. Y., July 9.—There are 150 horses here training for the races which commence next Thursday.

The horses from Canada come in bond.

Berlin, July 9.—Baron Werther, Minister of Prussia to France, has not been recalled.

In official circles here the situation is thought to be from danger.

Bismarck is unimpeached in the Hohenzollern affair. Napoleon's attempt to hold him responsible is regarded as a pretext.

Cheyenne, W. T., July 9.—The Laramie *Sentinel* publishes the following in regard to the Big Horn expedition: Judge Jobes informed us that but little was known of the party since they left Camp Brown and struck out into the wilderness, further than they were beyond the reach of the leaving of their friends, and were among the Indians, and the Judge expressed the belief that not one of them would ever get out alive.

Judge Jobes does not express such an opinion if there were not the best grounds for an apprehension of the worst."

Richmond, July 9.—The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company to-day purchased from the State the Blue Ridge Tunnel, located on that road, paying the State $400,000 in State bonds.

Raleigh, N. C., July 9.—Governor Holden has declared (sawed) county in a state of insurrection. His proclamation published this morning sets forth no reason for so doing. No outrages have been reported; that the public knows of, since the death of Stevens two months since.

Richmond, July 9.—The Conservative members of the Legislature in caucus this evening appointed a State Central Committee, choosing Rolleigh T. Donnell, of Richmond, as chairman. Prime opposition was made to Mr. Donnell on account of his supposed ultra Democratic views. Among the members of the committee is ex-Confederate General Kemper, ex-Federal Colonel Ordway, Hon. Jno. R. Baldwin, of Augusta, and Hon. James Neeson, of Richmond. The Legislature will adjourn on Monday to October 24th.

Cincinnati, July 9.—B. Kinney, aged 16, son of E. Kinney, banker of this city, was crushed to death this afternoon between the ferry boat and a barge.

Advices from Lawrenceburg say that Blinn, who killed a boy and attempted to outrage a woman, opposite Lawrenceburg *yesterday*, was arrested to-day near the scene of his crime, and lodged in jail.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, July 9.—The following facts, rumors, and additional opinions, were gathered from many sources by telegraph to-day:

The North German, Berlin, *Gazette* in its leading article to-day says: "The French press is persistently following a course taken by Prussia on the Spanish question. The selection of Prince of Hohenzollern depends solely on the Spanish Cortes, and not on the wishes of foreign powers."

Paris is considerably excited to-day by the rumor that Prussia is actively arming at all the fortresses.

The *Corps Legislatif* now operating against the rebels in Algeria, under Gen. Wimpfen, has been recalled.

The *Gazette De France*, (Paris) says: "Duke De Grammont's declaration in the Corps Legislatif recently is equivalent to the French Ultimatum. The present situation is the result of Bismarck's intrigues."

The *Journal des Debats*, (Paris) says: The policy of the French Government on the Spanish question forbidding to make all Spaniards sulky on France or Hohenzollern.

Prince Minister Ollivier yesterday assured the French Senate that the offer of the Spanish crown to a Prussian was the act of Gen. Prim, and was not binding on the Prussian Government.

The Paris Bourse opened *quiet* at this morning. Rentes 70f. and 30c., or 6fr. lower than the closing prices of last week.

The French Minister of War has issued an order to all Generals commanding, requiring them to report to the war office immediately the number of the troops, arsenals, ammunitions, etc., in their respective departments.

LATER.—The excitement on the street is increasing, and the Bourse is very much excited. Rentes declining; last (the 60c. rise, of 9) sunshine below the opening quotation, and 2f. positions lower than any Bourse since during the crisis here. There is great activity at Vienna and other French ports on the Mediterranean, and a large number of transports are now in Brest and is being home the entire French army now in Algeria.

Paris, July 9.—Rentes have been excited and unsettled all day, and all stocks fell and all officers and soldiers who are absent are recalled.

Large quantities of powder and war stores of all kinds are being conveyed to the arsenals on the eastern frontier.

The Parliament is prorogued for a fortnight, and the fortresses, roads, canals and other public works in Prussia.

The Government has taken measures to put the Garde Nationale and Guarde Mobile on a war footing.

Agents of the French Government are now in Hungary purchasing horses and hay for the cavalry service.

The Bourse is still excited but closed at 3 P. M. a shade firmer. Rentes out, and the.

Paris, July 9—3 P. M.—There seems to be no doubt that the Government is in receipt of the long expected answer from the Prussian Government on the subject of the Spanish throne difficulty.

It is intimated in well informed circles that in answer to France, Prussia makes the following points:

1. Disclaiming all participation in the candidature of Prince of Hohenzollern.

2. That the Prince of Hohenzollern is not even a relation of the Royal Family of Prussia.

3. That Gen. Prim negotiated with the Prince of Hohenzollern, and he must be responsible, not Prussia.

It is almost certain this answer is not satisfactory to France, and the Duke of Grammont has forwarded another dispatch to Berlin.

Paris, July 9—8 P. M.—Two divisions of the Army of Paris have been ordered to Chalons.

Paris, July 9—At a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps in this city, last evening, Duke de Grammont, who was present said: While remaining within the limits of moderation, France would a abandon none of her legitimate pretensions. He hoped that the collective efforts of the great powers of Europe would preserve peace, but France was decided not to depart from the line of conduct traced at first.

Tuesday, July 9.—The following named war ships now lying in this harbor are receiving their armament and being put in condition for immediate action in case of war:

Semaphore, Intrepide, Charlemagne, Magellan, Panama and Moyenne.

Count Louis Edouard Bouet Willaumies, Vice Admiral, will be commander-in-Chief of the imperial navy, with Baron Clement de la Roncierre le Noury as chief of staff.

Sailors who are absent from their posts on furlough have not yet been recalled, but have received orders to have themselves in readiness.

Paris, July 9, 10 P. M.—Duke de Gramont, Minister of Foreign Affairs, announced to-day he had at last heard from Prussia. Count Benedetto, French Minister at Berlin, informed the home government that he had an interview with King William at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The result of the interview, the Duke says, will be make known to the Chambers on Monday.

The *Moniteur*, ministerial journal, in its issue this evening, says: "The abandonment of the Hohenzollern project on the part of Prussia is not enough to France unless prevent the commencement of similar projects; and on the part of Prussia demand an entire fulfilment of the pretensions of France, and people of South Germany; the evacuation of the Fortress of Mayence; the renunciation of military tax; the fusion of the South with the settlement of the Schleswig-Holstein question with Denmark.

Geo. Pikhan, Commander-in-chief of the Fourth Corps d'Armee, arrived here to-day to witness the marriage ceremony of his son. He was instantly ordered to return to his post at Lyons and not leave it.

A general strike among the operatives at Millhouse, a city near Strasburg, occurred to-day. The city is one of the most important manufacturing centres in France.

According to some accounts the strikers number 20,000. The Government has sent a body of troops there to prevent disorder.

Madrid, July 9.—The *Epoca* of to-day says: "The dignity of Spain is yet safe; the Cabinet alone is compromised. There is time yet for the Ministers to listen to the voice of Europe, and stop in their perilous course."

Lisbon, July 9.—Senor Allendrates will probably be Minister to Washington City.

Vienna, July 9.—The *Presse*, semi-official organ, has an editorial imploring Spain to reflect before precipitating war.

The Florence press of Italy, official and national, back France on the question at issue with Prussia.

Paris, July 9.—At a diplomatic meeting held in Paris Duke de Grammont said the Emperor had determined not to depart from the line of conduct traced at first.

The *Moniteur*, the ministerial journal, says: the abandonment of the Hohenzollern project is not enough now; the should demand the fulfilment of the treaty of 1866.

Paris, July 9—11 P. M.—The officers of the French Mediterranean squadron have received orders to be in the Bay of Palermo Sunday, July 10th, to receive instructions.

The *Journal of this evening says:* If the release of Prussia is prolonged until Monday, then the Government dissolution is the result of Bismarck's intrigues.

The *Patrie* says the declaration of Duke de Grammont in corps Legislatif produced a most profound sensation in Danmark. The troops are in Caen in Malle, and the garrison at Viborg had a grand illumination in honor of the event.

BRAM.—30 cotton sold at 20 @ 20 1-16 B.

HAY—Is dull at $28 @ ton for prime Western.

PORK.—100 bbls. clear weight mess sold at $31, and 50 bbls. a little over weight, at $31 @ 31 50 bbl.; great concern is retailing at $ @ bbl.

BACON.—6 clears shoulders sold at 14c. Sides are jobbing at 14½c.; clear rib sides 17½c.; clear sides 18½c.; sugar-cured hams 22½c. @ B.

LARD.—Refined is firm, and is quoted at 16@16½c. for tierces, kegs 18½ @ 19c. Other descriptions are dull and prices for them are nominal.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 13½ @ 13½c. @ B.

BAGGING AND BACON.—Western is selling at 17½ @ 18c. and Northern 18½ @ 19c. @ B.

Weekly Quotations of Rice, etc.

	New Orleans, July 9, 1870.	
Rice Meal, city manufacture, cash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rice, fine