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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 15 1869

TRY GEORGE ARCEN' CIGARS.
185.....Rampart Street.....185

CONSTITUTIONAL LIBERTY.

MONOPOLY.

Professor Lieber, in the 10th chapter of his work on "Civil Liberty and Self Government," discusses liberty of conscience, property, supremacy of the law. He says:

Liberty of conscience or, as it ought to be called, the liberty of worship, is one of the primordial rights of man.

And in the same chapter he also says:

One of the staunchest principles of civil liberty is the fullest possible protection of individual property—acquired or acquiring, produced and accumulated, or producing and accumulating. We include, therefore, unrestrained and unrestricted, and exchanging, the *property* itself, all unfair *monopolies*, commercial freedom, and the guarantee that no property shall be taken except in the course of law. In medial property is coexistent with government. Indeed, if by government be understood not only the existence of any authority, but rather the more regular and clearly established governments of States, property exists long before government, and is not its creature, as values exist long before money, and money long before government com. We find, therefore, that the rightful and peaceful enjoyment of individual property is not mentioned as a particular item of civil liberty, as little as the institution of the family, except when communistic ideas have endangered it, or, in particular cases, when private property must be given up for public use, and the same considerations settle that it shall not be done except for equivalents given by the public through the Government.

The Commission goes further. It distinctly enacts that "no State shall pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts," which includes contracts with Governments, and not only contracts of barter, but rights conferred for equivalents.

It has been one of the main objects in my essays on Labor and Property, to show the necessity and justice of individual property, and its direct connection with man's individuality, of which it is but the reflex in the material world around him. Man suffers in individuality, interferes in liberty, in the degree in which absolute property, which is always of a communistic nature, deprives him of the possession, enjoyment, production and exchange of individual property.

Every single subject here mentioned, monopoly, taxation, freedom of home production and direction, freedom of exchange, possession of property, taxation and confiscation—each one has a long history, full of struggle against error and government interference, running through many centuries and even a thousand years in each separate and instructive history might be written. Each shows the continued progress of gradually, though very slowly, expanding freedom. Nor has the history of development reached its close, although it has attained to that period in which we acknowledge the highest protection of individual property as an element of our freedom.

The theoretical ideas of the French upon liberty and equality have been generally in advance of their administration. In one of their constitutions these declarations occur:

The right of property is that by which every citizen can enjoy his goods and his income, the fruits of his industry and labor and dispose of them at his pleasure. No kind of occupation, employment and trade can be prohibited to citizens. Every one may dispose of his services and time at pleasure; but he can neither sell himself or be sold. His person is inalienable property. An agreement only for services rendered and a compensation for them can exist between him who labors and him who employs him.

These provisions are all incorporated in the Constitution of the United States and in the Constitution of the State of Louisiana. Besides the restraints upon the States to pass *ex post facto* laws, bills of attainder, laws impairing the obligation of contracts, there has been imposed the prohibition:

To make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

The Constitution of the State recognizes the equality of all men, in the language of the declaration of independence, and their equal right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and refuses the State the regulation of the price of labor.

The Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company have a charter to compel the landing, slaughtering and keeping of animals at their yards, at prices fixed by the act, which inhibits all others from engaging in the same business among a population of three hundred thousand souls.

This is for their own benefit in manifest by the power that is given *exclusively* to them to prosecute for violations of the act.

That this act is a clear, plain and palpable violation of both Constitutions is manifest to the most unenlightened mind.

The Milwaukee Medical and Surgical Institute.

(From the Milwaukee Sentinel.)

We are pleased to note the increasing prosperity of this institution, as one more evidence of the extension of our facilities as a great city, in every direction. The Institute was organized September, 1864, by Dr. Williams, a graduate of the Medical College of Ohio, a specialist of varied and extensive experience, and the author of several medical works. In March, a bill incorporating the Institute passed the Legislature, and received the signature of the Governor. The following extract from the charter explains the object and design of the Institute:

Section 2. The object of said Institute is to provide a private infirmary, hotel or asylum, where patients from both city and country may be received and obtain medical and surgical treatment, together with proper food and nursing, the whole under the direction of a competent consulting Board of medical gentlemen, and for profit a fair dispensary, where, at stated hours, those who are too poor to employ a physician may receive medical advice and medicine free of charge.

It is the intention of those interested in the Institution, to carry out the letter and spirit of their charter faithfully, extending the facilities for its business interests and placing each department or class of disease under specialists of ability, and providing it with the various appliances, apparatus, new forms and preparations which modern medicine and surgery in making such rapid advances.

Already the Institute is favorably known throughout the State, and numbers among its patients many from Iowa, Illinois, Michigan and other States. During the coming season, the number of many invalids from the Southern States is expected. The number of patients daily treated at the Institute may be judged from the fact that they are now using more drugs than any three physicians in the city.

From an acquaintance with Dr. Williams, we believe he possesses the requisite qualifications to build up a reputation for the institute that will make it a success. We close this brief notice with the following extract from a letter from the eminent surgeon, D. W. Hand, M. D., formerly brigade surgeon in the Army of the Cumberland, to Prof Blaney, of Rush Medical College, Chicago, which we have been permitted to see:

St Paul, Minn., March 5, 1869

D. W. Hand, A M M D.

Dear Doctor—Allow me to introduce to you Dr. Hugh Williams, a former resident of this place and a gentleman of extensive reading and sound views of practice. Although a "specialist," he is confident in himself while here as to command the respect of the profession and our citizens generally.

He proposes establishing in Milwaukee an Hospital for Invalids, on the plan of the one in my city, and I am satisfied he has the ability and energy to make it a success.

Your friend,
D. W. HAND, M D

The announcement of the Institute appears in our columns this morning.

Honest men are easily bound, but you can never bind a knave.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Fever and Ague and Fever and Ague cures Plantation Bitters.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

PLANTATION BITTERS cures Liver Complaint and Nervous Headache.

There is a fire that wears and makes no noise PLANTATION BITTERS cures the effects of Dissipation and Late Hours.

Better days are now plow using than two *crudite* PLANTATION BITTERS are an antidote to Change of Water and Diet.

Fools and obstinate people make lawyers rich.

PLANTATION BITTERS Purify, Strengthen and Invigorate.

A kind wife makes a faithful husband.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

TOBACCO—Messrs. DeVen, Mason & Co., 104 Poydras street, invite the attention of dealers and country merchants to their stock of the celebrated brands of tobacco. See advertisement in another column.

The steamship Fire Queen, Capt Wilkinson, advertised for sailing for Liverpool direct, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Jas Irvine and son, Mr Corry, Mr T Barkley and wife, Capt J Carbonnier, Miss F Luquet, Miss Lynd.

Senor Tassara, the lately appointed Spanish Minister at the Court of St James, has been in London not to get, but to present his credentials, but at some future day. The reason why he did not call to be his impredecessor is the feeling, both at Buyenos Ayres, and in London, itself, of the probability of a restoration of the Prince of Asturias,

The Metropolitans.

More of their Insidious Movements.

Another Night March on Jefferson City.

Gov. Warmoth Valiantly Leads Them.

Gen. Mower Voluntarily Leads the Military.

The Reasons for Such Doings.

The Sixth District Court-room was crowded yesterday, to witness the arraignment of the Metropolitans for contempt of the injunction issued against them by Judge Cooley, and on the order requiring them to show cause, at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, why they should not be punished for contempt as alleged. Having failed to appear at that hour, owing to the bad advice of their counsel, that their presence was not absolutely necessary because he supposed the rule was taken merely to elicit testimony touching the alleged contempt of the injunction. Judge Cooly, without approving of such advice, excused them, but ordered attachments for them to appear at 2 o'clock, which they did, and purging themselves of contempt of the order to appear before at 10 o'clock left only the question of contempt of the injunction itself to be tried. This was but partially done and the case was continued till 10 o'clock this morning.

While all this was going on here, the Metropolitans were concocting some more of their insidious schemes against the good people of Jefferson City. This was in accordance with a mandamus which Leche, the Radical Mayor of Jefferson City, as installed by the Metropolitans, had issued, and which, ordinary, obtained before Justice Breaning, requiring the Metropolitan Board to furnish him police for that city. The Metropolitan Board, however, having refused to join the order of Judge Cooley, so that they did not care to respond to the call, Governor Warmoth voluntarily conceded to them the demand by himself, taking 200 policemen and valiantly leading them to the support of his Radical appointee to the Mayoralty. Gen. Mower joins as auxiliary of reform by cordially seconded to support the Governor with cavalry and artillery. So the command made a night march upon Jefferson City, Gen. Mower, as the Chief of Police, and about 200 policemen, appointed by the old authorities of that place, setting aside the injunction of Judge Cooley against the Metropolitans, who seem determined, some how or other, to have the orders of Judge Cooley disregarded, and evidently mean mischief. At last accounts there was no conflict last night, nor likely to be any, as the Jeffersonians could not easily withstand such combination of the most desperate chapter of the exploits of the Metropolitans.

Warmoth and Mower are bully intrusionists, and, if possible, should be overhauled under the Intrusion act.

LOPEZ'S NEW CANAL STREET SALOON—Mr. D. Lopez, the celebrated chocolate manufacturer and confectioner, corner of Chartres and Conti streets, has inaugurated the opening of a new and elegant ice cream and soda saloon and ladies lunch hall, at 154 Canal street, formerly occupied by Madame Olympe as a millinery establishment. The saloon has been most comfortably fitted up with great expense and taste, and as it will be supplied with many things fresh from Mr. Lopez's manufactory, including a great variety of confectionaries, the patrons of the house will certainly be amply able to furnish on the most reasonable terms. The saloon will be fully open to the public this morning.

The Kerger-Crane Homicide.

The Jackson *Clarion* of Saturday contains a report—more of that established—of the proceedings of the Military Commission, before which Col. Yerger is now undergoing trial. Our telegraphic dispatches have already given a summary of the proceedings, and we find little to add. The accused has very able counsel, Messrs. W. F. Harris, William Yerger, Felton Anderson, H. F. Simrall and Thomas A. Marshall.

The first day (Thursday) was taken up with the objections of the members of the Commission, Gen. R. S. Granger, who upon being asked if he had expressed or formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused, replied:

"As based on the limited evidence within my reach and the flying reports that have come to my ears, I have expressed an opinion that the prisoner is guilty of the charge preferred against him, but that opinion is not so entertained as to disqualify me from giving a fair and impartial interpretation of the evidence that may be presented in this trial."

After consultation the Commission decided that Gen. Granger was not disqualified. The same question was put to each member of the Commission with a like result. The Commission being organized a plea to the jurisdiction was submitted, the accused alleging he was a citizen of the State of Mississippi and not being in military service, could be tried only according to the laws of Mississippi and the Constitution of the United States.

The Judge Advocate cited the Reconstruction laws and a recent opinion of Attorney General Hoar in the case of the State of Texas *vs* Weaver as decisive of the question of jurisdiction.

The Attorney General holds that a state of war still exists between the United States and those States which have not yet been received by Congress into the Union. Therefore the District Commander is supreme and may or may not as he pleases, avail himself of the civil tribunal and may try citizens by Military Commission.

The charge and specifications were then read. They are four in number. The charge is "order." The second *pleaded not guilty*.

On Friday the discussion as to Gen Granger's eligibility to sit upon the case was re-opened, after which the Commission declared him ineligible. Gen Granger withdrew and Gen Neill, next in rank, assumed the chair. Judge Harris then made an argument denying the jurisdiction of the Commission.

On Saturday the Judge Advocate replied to Judge Harris, after which the plea was overruled The Commission then adjourned until Monday morning.

Louisiana Items.

The Shreveport *Southwestern* of the 9th says:

We regret to learn that the recent hail storm did considerable damage to our river planters. In the parish of Caddo the crop was stripped entirely of leaves. We hear some complaint of the appearance of the boll-worm. This pest is certainly making its appearance earlier than usual.

The Bayou Sara *Ledger* of the 12th says:

We have had occasion to visit several plantations in the neighborhood, and find the crops not far enough advanced to speak of cotton to be good. From all the information we have obtained throughout the parish the crop promises well—is a question of doubt as to the result, but we hope that no disaster may befall our planters; about the same area of land is planted in cotton this year as was cultivated the last year, and the crops doubtless will be as large.

The West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 12th says:

The good showers mentioned in our last have been of much benefit to crops generally. A rain rode through the upper brake, one day this week, surprised us with the fine appearance of cotton and corn. In that locality everything in the shape of vegetation is prospering well. We are pleased to note this fact, as our brake farmers are among the most enterprising men of the parish, industrious, frugal and thrifty.

The Pointe Coupée *Echo* of the 12th says:

The river at this point is rapidly declining, being now within its banks all along our coast, except some few very low places. We may congratulate ourselves on having sustained in this parish little or no damage. The crops are, as far as we can ascertain, doing remarkably well, and the cotton promises an abundant yield if not cut short by the early worm.

May St. Louis.

The *Gazette* says:

Fishing at Bay St. Louis is now in all its perfection. Croakers, speckled trout flounders and red fish are as abundant as the most ardent votary of the gentle craft could wish.

The health of that section is good; it is always good. We remark very frequently that many of our city sons are by business constrained to visit New Orleans, even if for a day or two only, they usually return home sick, enervated, sallow and bilious, but a day or two after their return they are as well as ever. Most of the visitors coming from the city arrive here in poor health, but they leave as hale and hearty, with rosy cheeks and tremendous appetites.

Not a day passes but that we commiserate those whom business forces to stay all summer in the city. A long residence, in former years, in New Orleans has made us familiar with its sizzling summer air, stagnating between the heated brick walls, and the broiling pavements of its thickening streets, with the utter absence of anything like a breezy current in the great bake oven; and with complaisance we compare hourly with that unrelenting life our own agreeable home at Bay St. Louis, where the breezes are forever coming laden with the freshest parfit of the great Mexican Gulf.

If our confrere of the *Gazette* don't stop writing in that we shall be tempted to exchange the pen for a fishing rod and engage passage for his town.

The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 9th, says:

The past week has been rather an unfavorable one for the planting interests of Rapides. From Monday to Saturday we have been again visited with rain, too much rain, in fact a perfect succession of shower after shower. On Bayou Boeuf a regular old fashioned ball storm made a passing visit and certainly done no good; we hear of two plantations, on which the cotton was badly damaged. The crops have, however, not suffered much by the rains, only causing the want of work, which of course could not be done for days. The days of free dom and equality the negro won't work of Mondays, and the heat rainy days—but he draws rations, wages and rides your mule to town all the time. For the past three days the weather has been quite down to tolerable fair standing, with cool evenings and nights. How long this will last deponent saith not. We certainly need three months right ahead of time, but remember.

John Brougham is now bundle in New York pointed him $11,500.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Slaughter House Case — Decision of Judge Cooley—The Appeal Refused—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday read the following decision, refusing the motion for a suspensive appeal asked for by counsel for the Butchers' Benevolent Association and Messrs. Imbert & Aycock, upon the order of court dissolving the injunction directed against the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company. This decision of the court goes into immediate operation.

Judge Cotton made a motion to test the securities offered by the company, and the court fixed Thursday as the time for testing the same.

Upon the suggestion of Judge Cotton, Judge Cooley said the case should come up on its merits at an early day.

Sixth District Court—Butchers' Benevolent Association vs. Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter Company, and Imbert & Aycock vs. same. The only point to be decided is, whether the plaintiffs are entitled to a suspensive appeal from the order recently made, dissolving the injunction, upon defendants giving bonds in specified sums.

The plaintiffs alleging various ways in which they would be injured if the defendants were allowed to exercise certain privileges and franchises granted to them by an act of the last Legislature, and also alleging the unconstitutionality of said law, obtained from this court, *ex parte*, an injunction restraining and prohibiting the defendants from exercising the rights, privileges and franchises conferred upon them by the laws of the Legislature. Subsequently the defendants applied to have the injunction dissolved upon their giving bond and security. This application was examined in a proceeding in which full opportunity for defense was afforded to the plaintiffs, and resulted, as already stated, in an order dissolving the injunction.

It is admitted by both sides that the order dissolving the injunction is but interlocutory in its nature; but plaintiffs argue that it may work irreparable injury to them, and, therefore, by virtue of article 566, C. P. they can suspend its operation by an appeal.

It is true, the terms of article 566, C. P., would seem to cover a case like the present; but it is believed that such was not the intention of the lawgiver. In my opinion, a distinction obvious and plain must be made; otherwise the system, of which articles 566 and 307 are but a part, would be far from even that relative perfection which it is supposed to be within the reach of man; and that distinction implies the application of the rule laid down in article 566.

Courts which possess the power to decide finally the merits of any controversy, unquestionably must also have the power to decide the many and sometimes complicated questions which arise during the progress of a cause, and which constitute what is termed the incidents of such cases. These decisions are based on legal principles or interlocutory orders; but though merely interlocutory, it is quite plain they may not upon subjects, or decide points which will operate a very serious injury to the judgment in one or the other of the parties to the suit. In relation to such orders, generally speaking, the decisions of inferior courts are under their supervisive efforts, the only point to be solved being whether the party asking is, under the law, entitled to them. For instance: A sequestration is obtained, the defendant appears and moves for the dissolution of the same upon grounds stated. In considering the question thus presented, the plaintiff's right to the writ to seize or dissolve is admitted, and it is the legal duty of the judge, regardless of the consequences to the plaintiff, to set aside the sequestration, if it is shown to have been wrongfully obtained. This setting aside of the first order may operate an irreparable injury to the plaintiff, and still the court had the legal power to do so.

In cases like this, it would be an act of injustice not to afford to the plaintiff an opportunity to revise a judgment or order which might be wrong; but the evidently contemplated that interlocutory orders might be issued which should not be appealed from for it especially provides for an appeal only in the case of those which may cause an irreparable injury. In cases like this one, the question of the extent of the injury is not considered, because the point of jurisdiction was admitted. It was pleaded that a suspensive appeal did not lie, but the same was argued by the defendants on the merits of the order of the judge of the court below directing the injunction. The second case is that of White vs Cazenave, reported in 14 A. R. 569. In that case the defendant moved to dismiss the appeal, and the case was fairly presented. The Court, through Chief Justice Merrick, decided the matter was appealable, and in order that a correct opinion may be formed of the value of this decision, I quote the very words used by Judge Merrick, as the court says:

"The question then must be determined by the facts and circumstances of each case, and in order to test the plaintiff's right to the present appeal, we are forced to consider whether the court erred in granting the order. If it did err, an appeal lies by the very terms of arts. 566 and 307. If it did not err, the appeal must be dismissed."

I have always entertained a most profound respect for the decisions of our Supreme Court, and, in many instances, have yielded my own opinions in order to conform myself to theirs. But it is respectfully submitted that there is a point where submission is carried too far and becomes culpable. Having been educated to believe that the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court depended upon the nature and extent of a controversy, I cannot subscribe to the doctrine announced by the learned Chief Justice in this case, viz: That the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court depended upon the fact whether the judgment of the District Court was correct or not.

If the judgment of the lower court is correct, then says the Chief Justice, the Supreme Court is without jurisdiction, and the appeal must be dismissed. Even if we admit this proposition, determining the appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, it seems to me if that court has jurisdiction to reverse the judgment of the court below when it is erroneous, it should also have jurisdiction to affirm the judgment when it is correct. Where has the learned Chief Justice found any law making this distinction in the appellate powers of the tribunal over which he presides, if he does not inform us; and my best researches have not enabled me to find any.

A decision supported by such bad logic is not entitled to much weight, even if it were the only one on the subject. But when others are found conflicting with it, no matter what may be its virtue in respect to date, it cannot be regarded as entitled to any weight at all. See cases of Lane vs. First Municipality, 2 A. R., 321; Cobb, et al., vs. Parham, et al., 4 A. R., 147; Charles Stetson vs. First Municipality, 12 M. R., 448; Wells vs. City of New Orleans, 20 A. R., 300. The motion for an appeal is therefore refused.

Fourth District Court—Judge Théard.—Suit of Louisiana ex rel O J. Dunn et al., vs. W S. Mount, City Treasurer.—This is a demand made by the Board of Metropolitan Police for a mandamus ordering W. S. Mount, City Treasurer of New Orleans, to receive the Metropolitan Police warrants in payment of taxes and licenses due to the said city, provided the aggregate of said warrants do not exceed the sum for which said city is liable in law.

Pending the argument, after reconciling himself under the cover of several pro——, and explains, and having individually no interest in this suit, has called the city of New Orleans to defend the same: and thereupon, the city of New Orleans has intervened.

The exceptions of the City Treasurer are, in substance: That the relators (the Commissioners of the Police Board) set forth no such interest as entitles them to the relief prayed for; that if their pretensions are correct, they are entitled to another remedy already; and that no specific injury is set forth whereon this court can properly adjudicate.

The matter was finally held in the ends of city vs. Mount, lately decided, that the city was bound to receive the metropolitan police warrants in payment of licenses and taxes, and can no reason for changing my opinion.

If the city refuses to receive these warrants from the holders thereof in payment of their taxes, they have a remedy in law to obtain redress—a remedy which each and every one of them can exercise. But I can see no law to see how the Metropolitan Board can be admitted to exercise in their behalf a right which they do not claim. The Metropolitan Board have no taxes to pay, and have, consequently, suffered no injury which can entitle them to a mandamus. It is optional for the holders of warrants to ask for the payment thereof, or to use them in satisfaction of licenses and taxes. If they have any to pay; but it is not the province of the Board to act in their behalf, without any procuration to that effect.

It may even be conceded that the Board have the right of taking the necessary legal measures to enforce the payment of the metropolitan warrants; and it is obviously the end which they are indirectly trying to attain in this suit. But it does not follow that the law has vested in them any right to compel the city to receive the warrants for licenses and taxes. It is a legislative favor beneficial on the taxpayers, who alone, can avail themselves of it.

The exceptions being therefore well taken, it is unnecessary to proceed any further in the examination of the record.

For these reasons, the mandamus prayed for is refused.

Metropolitan Warrants—Important Decision by Judge Théard.—The following important decision, touching the reception of Metropolitan warrants for taxes and licenses by the city, was rendered yesterday by Judge Théard, of the Fourth District Court.

The decision is gratifying, considering that the City Treasury is just now pressed:

The Opelousas Railroad Case.—Judge Duvall yesterday refused to grant the prayer of the Opelousas Railroad Company, praying for a review of the proceedings under which the road was sold by the United States Marshal, to Mr. Charles Morgan.

The Slaughterhouse Business.—Both Judges Lemonnier and Cholley yesterday refused to grant appeals from their decisions, against the Butchers' Association and in favor of the Slaughter-house Company.

Metropolitan Warrants.—Judge Cooley has decided that the gambling saloons can pay their licenses with Metropolitan Warrants.

Alleged Murder.—Joseph Fleece has been arrested on a charge of having killed a Sicilian some months ago in the city, when two others were wounded at the same time. It is not likely that he can be prosecuted.

City Mortality.—There were 158 interments in New Orleans last week. Of this number there were 2 deaths of small pox; 16 of hooping cough, 12 of measles, 14 of consumption and 12 still-births.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discriminating Duties on French Vessels Abolished.

Gen. Harney Ordered on the Retired List.

Negro Lynched in Staunton, Va.

A Spanish-Cuban Duel at Lundy's Lane.

Troops to be Used by the Revenue Bureau in North Carolina.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 14.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day, over a million and a quarter.

The Lakepoon has left for Fortress Monroe to convoy the monitor Saugus to Cuban waters.

General Beckwith has been ordered to supervise enlistments and duty in the Fourth Military District in addition to his Louisiana duties.

General Harney has been relieved from duty against the Indians, and ordered home on the retired list.

Discriminating duties against French vessels on merchandise imported directly from the producing country is abolished, in reciprocity of the abolition of discrimination by France against cargoes imported by American vessels.

Washington, June 14.—The Internal Revenue Bureau is authorized to employ troops in North Carolina when necessary to carry out the revenue laws.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 14.—The editor of the New York Scottish paper, who said the native Irish were not Celts, and who was afterwards fought a duel at Lundys Lane to-day. The Cuban was shot in both legs seriously.

Cincinnati, June 14.—A drunken Covington auctioneer mentally shot two women to-day.

Staunton, Va. June 14.—Jesse Edwards, a negro who raped and afterwards murdered a respectable young lady named Miss Susan Pyle, was taken from jail to-day and hanged. Edwards confessed.

Edmund Fountain, the father of the Ubees pastor and Ohio Railroad, is hopelessly sick.

Memphis, June 14.—Ex-Governor Brownlow announces himself as an independent candidate for Governor.

The Grand Jury has found a true bill against Capt. R. F. Patterson, Inman Hewgues and others connected in the Dickinson tragedy some months since.

It is reported that the bonds of nearly all the county officials are insufficient.

Richmond, June 14.—Judge Olcott, formerly Judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, has been appointed judge of the Hustings Court at Richmond, Va.

New York, June 14.—The *Herald's* Havana special says disagreements among the volunteers themselves, and their failure to establish the proposed Colonial government has served to keep them quiet. The report that 4000 troops are coming to disarm the volunteers is officially denied. The volunteers are jubilant.

Advices from Puerto Principe are unfavorable. Quesada is concentrating his forces for a closer seige and had captured a convoy of provisions.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 14.—Documents have been seized which indicate that the recent disorders have been fomented by paid agents.

Persigny, writing to Olivier, says the Empire and freedom are not incompatible.

The Government can bear the existence of every liberty.

Madrid, June 14.—Prim told the Cortes to-day that no King was obtainable under the then existing circumstances. He claimed that he was settled candidates would be plentiful. Prim hopes that the refusal of Fernando, of Portugal, will satisfy the Spaniards.

London, June 14.—The *Times* on the prospect of the Disestablishment bill in the House of Lords says that the measure is the second reading of a dramatic situation. Action great, motion great and the end certain. We are convinced that the bill will pass its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer England after an agitation of 30 years will voluntarily make an injustice as long perpetrated. No Orange demonstration can affect the success of the measure. This scandal of the Irish Church establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland. Its destruction is an act of peace and sanity, but without jealous discontented cause.

Paris, June 14.—The official journal, ex plaining the recent disturbances, asserts that the Government had accurate knowledge of what was being done, and took measures to prevent serious occurrences, that the officers of justice possess facts which accomplished and accompanied the outbreak, and must now trace it to its authors. The journal praises the firmness, moderation and patience of the troops and congratulates the Government on the suppression of the outbreak without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for protection of humanity.

Dublin, June 14.—A great demonstration was made here to day against the Irish Church bill.

Cork, June 14.—A collision occurred to-day at Chandon between a mob and the police. Several persons were hurt.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 14—Evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 80¾.

Paris, June 14.—Bourse firm. Rentes 71 30.

Liverpool, June 14—Evening.—Cotton quiet, quotations unchanged. Sales 10,000 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 14.—Evening.—Cotton firmer; middling uplands 32¼c. Flour heavy; superfine $4 75 to $5 10; common to fair extra Southern $6 20 to $6 70. Wheat is better with an active export and fair home demand. Corn closed heavy and declining. Pork steady. Lard closed dull; kettle 20 to 20½c. Whisky 99c to $1. Groceries dull. Turpentine 44¼ to 45c. Freights unsettled and firm.

New York, June 14.—Evening.—Money uncertain closing at 7, with 7 16 commission. Nothing doing in discounts. Sterling dull but firm at 109¾. Gold weak at 138¾. Stocks feverish and unsettled. Sub-Treasury balances $83,250,000. 5-20's of '62 122¾, of '64 117⅛, of '65 119, do new 119⅜, of '67 119⅜, of '68 119⅜; 10-40's 108¾; Louisianas 71¾; levees 86¼.

Mobile, June 14.—Cotton closed firm; low middlings 30¼c. Receipts 1450 bales; receipts to-day 1; sales 1450 bales; receipts 930 bales; exports 814 bales.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Family Flour $5 50 to 6c. Corn 61 to 66c. Oats 68 to 72c.

Chicago, June 14.—Flour $5 to 6c. Wheat $1 11¼. Corn 61½ to 62¼c. Oats 59¼ to 59¾c. Rye 95 to 96c. Barley $1 40 to $1 45. Highwines 93 to 94c. Pork $23. Lard 15¼ to 16c. Bulk shoulders 13c; rough sides 16¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, June 14.—Passed up—R. E. Lee, at 1 this A M; Mary Houston, at 5 A. M.

Down—Mississippi, at 7 P. M. River rising slowly.

Louisville, June 14.—River falling, with 6 feet 4 inches of water in the canal.

St. Louis, June 14.—River falling.

Memphis, June 14.—Weather clear and pleasant. River stationary. Arrived—Belle Memphis. Departed—Julia for St. Louis, Matheon for Vicksburg, Indiana and Commonwealth for New Orleans.

Cairo, June 14.—Passed down—Alps, last night; Shark, Star and Stroder, to-day. River stationary. Weather cloudy.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 14—7 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Weather calm.

Arrived—Ship Enoch Talbot, Talbot, 75 days from Newport, Wales, via St. Thomas, with railroad iron, to order; bark Harry Booth, Chase, 68 days from Marseilles, general cargo, to master; steamship Bienville, Baker, at 6.30 P. M., New York via Havana, to Harris & Bidwell.

Sailed—Ships Emma and Gotzyburg.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

London, June 13.—Dispatches from Calcutta, June 12th, report a severe cyclone in that region. Great damage done to the buildings in the city and to shipping in the river below; damage to shipping in the harbor slight. At last accounts the violence of the storm was abating.

A large number of arrests were made in Paris yesterday, but the tenor of the issues dispatches from that city indicate that the excitement is restraining. Up to midnight last night public order remained undisturbed. Troops patrolled the streets, and were frequently cheered by citizens.

A Liverpool the meeting was large—fifty thousand people assembled. Resolutions were made by distinguished persons, and the usual resolutions against disestablishment of the Irish Church expressing sympathy with the movement.

Paris, June 13.—Ismael Pasha arrived to-day. The following was officially promulgated to-day: Recent disorders approach a termination, owing to the strength and energy of public opinion.

Two hundred arrests were made last night. The prisoners generally consisted of persons drawn together by curiosity, returned to their homes without collateralls ruling at 1 to 1¼ per cent per month. Mortgage notes are done occasionally at 1½ to 2 per cent per annum for A1 and 10 to 12 for good second class. The bank's discount is at of the approved business paper offered by their customers and are free leaders to sell or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 138¼ to 138¾ against 139¾ at New York. Gold touched a high as 139¾ and closedat 138 to 138¼. The sales are in the $1100 at 138¾, $5000 at 138⅝, $2000, $3000, $4000, $7000 $10,000 and $21,000 at 138⅝ and 138⅜. In silver we hear of $20000 in American half dollars having changed hands at 132½. We quote 132½ to 133 for American half dollars, and 1 to 1¼ per cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was restricted by the want of supply offered, but with a decline in gold, rates for sterling gave way at the close about ¼ per cent. The sales of sterling included $120,000 bill of lading at 1 30½; $3,000 seventy A1 at 151¼, a moderate amount of bank at 152, and $500 do at 152¾. We did not learn of any sales of francs. Bearing may be quoted at 5 17½ to 5 15 for bills of lading and clear and — — to 152 for bank, and francs 5 17½ to 5 17½ for the former, and 5 15 to 5 17½ for bank.

The business in Domestic Exchange was of moderate extent, and with light offerings of cotton the market is without improvement at about 1-16 per cent. The banks checked on New York at ½ per cent premium, and the sales reported were $50,000 at night on New York at par, $10,000 and $100,000 at ½ per cent discount; $5000 and $25,000 commercial at ¼; $25,000 private bankers at the same, $20,000 thirty days sight at ½ per cent discount, $5000 right on Boston at par, and $45,000 do without grace at ¼ discount.

The sales of Stocks included 100 shares Bank of New Orleans at $40 75, 100 shares Carrollton Railroad at $90 to $90 50, 20 at 91, and 1000 Levee 6s, second mortgage, at 70 cents, and $2000 at $43 50 to 44 for the preferred, and $44 50 to $45 for the regular, and part on terms which were withheld. Nothing reported in Bonds.

In Warrants $1000 Slidell at 77, and $1000 Metropolitan Police at 77¾. There was a better inquiry for the latter towards the close but no further sales transpired. City Treasury notes were stiffer, $5000 changed hands at 97 per cent discount, and $4000 at 96¾. The dealers rates were 97 discount buying and 96 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, June 14, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to day embraced 1400 bales, a still further decline, good Ordinary being a further improvement of ⅛c. We quote ordinary at 25¾ to 27c, good ordinary at 28 to 29¼c, low middling at 29 to 29½c, and middling at 30 to 30¾c.

The demand was lively and mostly for the North. All good colors were offer, and the higher grades were dearer. Middling was so scarce that quotations for it are nominal, but still there were some sales on the basis of 30¾c. Strict middling might be had. The business was on quite a liberal scale compared with the supply, but would have been still larger had factors been willing to accept the ruling rates. There was very little low middling to be had at the inside figure for that grade.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1, 1868, bales.....3,846
Arrived since last statement.....1,904
Arrived previously.....616,232
Additional bales from year's samples, weeks, etc.....9,113—626,349
630,253
Cleared to-day.....3,284
Cleared previously.....795,302—798,586
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....33,303

To-day's exports embraced 1212 bales to Liverpool and 2072 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 770 bales against 830 corresponding time last year.

FREIGHTS—The offerings of Cotton and Produce for foreign ports are only moderate, but a fair amount of Tobacco is being shipped. Unengaged tonnage is limited there being no ships and only a few barks and brigs. There is now no room for London. Constwise there is a good demand for room by the regular steamers, and rates in that direction are firmer. We quote:

By steam: Cotton to New York ⅜c; to Boston ⅜c; to Liverpool 5 16 to ⅜ per lb; Corn to Northern ports 14 to 15c per bush; Flour to do 40 to 70c per bbl. Grain to Liverpool 10d per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d; to Havre and Bremen ⅜c per lb; to Northern ports ⅜ to ½ 25 perbale. Tobacco to Liverpool 30 to 35s; to Bremen 35s, to London 30s; to Genoa 42s 6d; to Hamburg $5 50 to $6 per hhd; Grain to Liverpool 8½ to 9d per bushel. Flour to do 9s 9d per bbl. Oil Cake to do. 25 to 27s per ton. Lumber to Cuba—Only 16 hhds Staves were sold to day at 19¾c per lb for good common, and 11¾c for good fair. Fermenting Molasses is quoted at 5½c to 6c, and plantation rebolled at 55 to 65c per gallon. Cuba Sugar and Molasses still keeps out of sound.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market was quiet to day, but there was a little better demand and 60 hhds Sugar were sold at easy prices; viz: 5¾ to 6c for eastern bottoms, 7¼c for good fair, and 13¾c for strictly prime.

Of Molasses, 75 bbls sold at 56 to 58c per gallon for fermenting (the former rate for very thin and the latter for strictly choice) and 65c for thin rebolled.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Great Republic, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of Saturday.

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