The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR:.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 23, 1871.

XLIV.—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,406.

THE DEBT OF THE STATE.

The amount of the State debt is again in question in the case of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company versus James Graham, Auditor, and A. Dubuclet, Treasurer of the State, these officers refusing to register certain State bonds authorized to be issued to the plaintiffs by act of the Legislature, of date February 21, 1871, on the ground that the limitation of the State debt imposed by Constitutional provision has already been reached.

The question is one for the courts to decide. In the case of Salomon & Simpson, assignees of J. O. Nixon, versus James Graham, State Auditor, the Supreme Court embodied in their opinion a statement of the bonded debt of the State as that debt existed at the time of the adoption of the Constitutional limitation. They included in that statement certain obligations which prior to the adoption of the limitation had been authorized by the Legislature to be issued, but which had not been issued at the date when the Constitutional limitation took effect. Among these prospective debts were the bonds which the Auditor now refuses to register. It is contended by the railroad company that the act of the Legislature authorizing the issue of these bonds having been passed prior to the adoption of the constitutional limitation of the State debt, is not amenable to objection on that ground. The Auditor contends, we suppose, that the limitation is retroactive and prohibits any increase of the debt over 25 millions whether authorized by previous legislation or not.

As tending to throw light on the subject we make the following extracts from the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Salomon & Simpson case. It does not seem to sustain the Auditor's view of the question.

Says the court:

"On the merits, the question presented for consideration is purely a constitutional one, viz: Is the act of the General Assembly passed 1st March, 1871, and numbered 32, The solution of this question depends upon two facts, viz:

1. Did the debt of the State of Louisiana exceed 25 millions of dollars at the date of the act of the Legislature aforesaid, and

2. Did the said act create a debt?

The evidence in the record leaves no doubt that the debt of the State exceeded twenty-five millions of dollars on or before the 1st day of March 1871.

The total amount of bonds of the State issued at that date was.....$22,960,333 00
The total amount of debts other than bonds on 31st December 1870.....2,461,501 40

Total debt on 31st Dec. 1870.....$25,021,834 40
Between the 31st December 1870 and 1st of March 1871 the increase of warrants and certificates was.....$552,174 19

But if we remove what is not true, that the uncollected back taxes would absorb the warrants and certificate of indebtedness, still there is no room to doubt that the debt of the State largely exceeded the limitation of the constitution on the 1st day of March 1871.

The remaining bonds of the State in favor of the Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Canal Company to be issued, under act No. 16 of the General Assembly of 1869, amount to.$ 126,000 00
The remaining bonds of the State, in favor of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Texas Railroad Company, to be issued under act No. 108 of the General Assembly of 1869, is not less than.....594,000 00
The bonds of the State in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, to be issued under the 7th section of act No. 31 of the General Assembly of 1870, equal.....3,000,000 00
$ 3,720,000 00
Total amount of bonds to be issued.....2,500,000 00
Total amt of bonded debt.....$26,240,000 00

Besides this, the State has *obligated* itself to endorse the bonds of the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, and the New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Vicksburg Railroad Company, to the extent of $12,500 per mile of each of said railroads as they are completed.

Thus the obligations of the State in relation to the railroad companies aforesaid are suspensive and potestative conditional obligations.

The State is a debtor to those companies, and the fulfilment of the conditions will have a retrospective effect to the time when the engagements were contracted."

THE WINE CASES.—Our readers will recollect the discussions in the press of this city a year or two ago, concerning the suits instituted by the United States against the importers of French wines in New Orleans, which involved the forfeiture of large quantities of that article, valued at hundreds of thousands of dollars. We are happy to state that these suits have all been settled by compromise with the Government of the United States. The Hon. J. S. Whitaker defended these prosecutions on the part of the wine merchants of New Orleans, and has been largely instrumental in effecting the compromise. He courteously communicates to us the fact we have stated, and remarks that, "considering the vast expenditures of the Government to effect the forfeitures of these wines, and the uncertain issue of these cases, heretofore, to some of the claimants, the results of this settlement may be considered, on the whole, favorable to the wine merchants."

We publish on our French side some particulars of the compromise.

Mr. Richard J. Evans, of this city, Assistant Superintendent and Engineer of Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad, has received the appointment of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer to the Gulf, Western Texas and Pacific Railroad Company, of Texas. Mr. Evans, who has had extensive experience in the construction and management of railroads in this State and elsewhere, departs for his new field of operations to-day, and takes with him the good wishes of our community.

ACTS OF THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE FOR 1871.—The acts of the last session of the Legislature of Louisiana are at last published in book form and can be obtained from Mr. S. F. Siskron, Law Bookseller, Commercial Place.

How to Get Rich.

Buy a ticket in the great scheme of Messrs. Foster, Chadwick & Co., of the South Carolina Land and Immigration Association, and take your chance of drawing one of the 2,404 cash prizes offered. The largest is $20,000, the next $10,000; the third $5,000, and so on. These can be no exception, as the enterprise is endorsed by the most distinguished men in the country. The drawing takes place in October. The tickets are only $5, and thousands have already been sold. Those born to good luck will be sure to win.

RELIEF FUND.

(REPORT NO. 19.)

Contributions Received June 19th, 1871.

Jean Ferran.....$	25 00
Montague & Co., amount of bill refunded.....	20 50
June 20th—	
Mrs. Wood, of Yellow Springs.....	5 00
Hibernian Theatre Association, Theodore Lillenthal, Treasurer. June 21st—	300 95
John M. G. Parker, of Lowell, Mass.....	50 00
Orleans Dramatic Relief Association, Geo. W. Doll, Treas.....	205 70
	607 15
Contributions reported June 17.....	17,958 75
Total, June 23d.....	$18,565 90

C. CAVAROC, Chairman.
A. M. POERTER,
C. H. SLOCOMB,
AUG. WM. BERTH, Treasurer.

TOAST.—At the annual grand supper of the Orleans Light Infantry of Savannah, the following toast was offered:

"General Robert E. Lee—The chevalier Bayard of the Confederate Army—the General who, when he could not win, knew how to save.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.

Letter from Lexington, Va.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, Lexington, Va., June 17, 1871.

A stranger, dropping in upon our mountain town at this time would be at once impressed that something unusual was on the *tapis*. The course about the principal hotel, the throngs of rally dressed belles and beaux who walk the streets, and the general holiday air to be seen on every side, tell plainly that something special is about to turn up. He would not mingle long with the gay throng before learning that "Commencement Week" at Washington and Lee University is just beginning.

The session just closing has been a most successful one. They have had 382 Undergraduates and 4 Resident Masters—representing 22 States, two territories, France, and Canada—and it would be really difficult to collect together so many young men among whom there would be less dissipation and more studious-ness and gentlemanly bearing than among these young men. The moral and religious tone among them has been unusually high, the Young Men's Christian Association has been very flourishing, they have sustained Sunday schools and prayer meetings at different points, and the community have looked upon the students, not as an element of disorder, but as real conservators of the peace and religious interests of town and county.

Your correspondent is not connected in any way with the University, but his means of information have been of the most ample character, and he does not hesitate to declare that he has not seen anywhere a more competent, laborious, and thoroughly conscientious band of instructors than the Faculty of Washington and Lee University.

They now have fourteen full Professors and nine Assistants, and by the most faithful work on the part of each, the Students in each class are divided into sections, and thoroughly drilled.

Indeed, when we consider the wide range of the course of instruction, the high standard of graduation required, and the enlightened, liberal policy of the Trustees and Faculty, we do not wonder that it is exciting such general interest all through the country, and that its friends are seeking to endow it with everything necessary to a *first class University*.

We know of no similar Institution where such liberal provision is made to educate deserving needy young men. Besides admitting free of all fees students for the Ministry in the different Christian denominations, and having a system of *long credits* to those unable to pay upon their entrance—the University has a system of "Academic Scholarships" by which it pays $300 annually to the three best graduates who will remain to still further prosecute their studies—five "honorary scholarships," the recipients of which are selected from the best students and attend the next session free of all fees—"Academic Scholarships" by which the best scholars in a number of Private Schools and Academies are appointed to enter the University free from all fees—"Typographical Scholarships," by which deserving young men proposing to become practical printers are educated free of cost—Teachers' Scholarships, by which any one who has been engaged in teaching two years and proposes to make that his profession, may enter free of charge—and "Post graduate Scholarships, by which any graduate of a regular college or university may enter this Institution free of the regular charges.

By examinations for the degrees this year there are just closed and have resulted as follows:

Master of Arts—J. T. Bartlette, of La.; Bachelor of Arts—R. T. Clarke, of Ms.; R. H. Fleming, of Va.; F. W. Lewis, of Va.; M. Mathews, of Tenn.; W. T. McCutchan, of Va.; E. Roane, of Va.; W. W. Gray, of Ky., and D. I. Wilson, of Va.

Bachelor of Science—W. M. Dunlap, of Va.

Bachelor of Philosophy—E. Roane, of Va.

Civil Engineer—W. J. Bennett, of S. C., and W. M. Dunlap, of Va.

The small number who take these degrees give ample proof of the high standard of scholarship required.

"Commencement" proper begins to-morrow with the Baccalaureate Sermon by Rev. Dr. Granberry, of Richmond, Va., to be delivered before the Y. M. C. Association, by Rev. Dr. Grasty, of Ky.

The exercises will close with "Commencement Day" Thursday, next Thursday. We will send you daily notices of the proceedings.

Mr. Barlow has taken the degree in the unusually short period of two years, and reflects high credit upon himself and his State. He is to deliver the Cincinnati oration.

LACKEY.

The City Hall.

The following opinion of the City Attorney relative to the obligations of the lessee of the New Canal, will be presented at the next meeting of the council. It has been kindly placed at our disposal by Mayor Flanders:

OFFICE CITY ATTORNEY,
ROOM NO. 13, CITY HALL,
NEW ORLEANS, June 22, 1871.

Hon. B. F. Flanders, Mayor:

Dear Sir—The facts connected with the lease of New Canal, to Richard Taylor, Esq., and the break in one of the levees opposite Hagan avenue, have not been laid before me, with that detailed minuteness which I would have desired. However, enough of the case has been disclosed to enable me to express an opinion in the premises.

By an act of the Legislature of this State, approved February 20, 1856, authorizing the lease of the New Canal, and the notarial instrument executed by and between the State of Louisiana and Richard Taylor, lessee, bearing date March 6, 1866, it is provided that the aforesaid lessee shall keep the Canal in good order.

The word "Canal," as here used, has an enlarged signification, embracing not only the artificial passage for water, but everything necessarily connected therewith; particularly the levees or embankments placed upon the margin of the water to prevent inundation.

It cannot be supposed that it was the intention of the Legislature to hold the lessee to a liability merely to keep the water passage in good order and well conditioned; with the right reserved to him, of so constructing the levees, or of refusing to erect or care for the same, that the body of the country might at any time be subjected to an overflow. Wingate, in his legal maxims, says: "Law constructeth things according to common possibility or intendment," and applying the rule thus enunciated to the case before me, I cannot conclude otherwise than that the lessee, by the very terms of his contract, when while enjoying and using the New Canal, to construct and maintain such levees as were required to prevent an overflow.

Again, in the year 1867, the General Assembly of Louisiana authorized the widening and enlarging of the New Canal and Basin. That act may have imposed a duty upon the lessee, or covertly granted him a privilege; but, in either court, he was thereby subjected to the liability of constructing an embankment along the line of the New Basin, with the natural and legal sequence of keeping such new levees in good order and condition during the existence of the lease. By the enlarged dimensions given to the water capacity of the thing leased, the lessee has greatly added to his interest and prospective profits; and he cannot be permitted thus to enrich himself at the expense of an overflowed community.

Moreover, the liability of the lessee to construct and maintain levees on the margin of the New Basin, may well be inferred from that just and equitable principle, disclosed in the Roman law, and now recognized by the judiciary of all countries, viz: "*Nemo ex alterius damno lucrari debet; nemo cum damno alterius locupletari.*" Every one ought to improve his land so as not to injure his neighbors.

It is said that the security of the people is the Supreme law. "*Le salut du peuple est la Supreme loi.*" Upon this I would ask, can that aphorism find a satisfactory application to the present case, except in making the interests of the lessee subordinate to those of the people, and securing the latter from inundation, by means of a large embankment, to be erected upon the former, to construct and maintain necessary levees along the margin of the New Canal?

Other reasons might be urged in support of my opinion; but, surely, enough has been said to satisfy the municipal authorities that the obligation repudiated by the lessee in his communication to Administrator Cockrem, under date of the 19th inst., is a legal and equitable existence, and should be enforced by the city.

I have the honor to remain
Your obedient servant,
GEO. S. LACEY, City Attorney.

"PROPERTY IS ROBBERY."—*The Old and New French Lessons*, is a letter, printed in large type, is published in the official journal of Paris, in which the writer points out the equity and possibility of compelling the owners of property in France to bear exclusively the burden of meeting the German indemnity. He divides the population into five classes, ranging from extreme opulence to the lowest poverty, and sets forth their possession in due arithmetical proportion. The total value of the entire real and personal property in France he estimates at 310 milliards. In the possession of the first class, comprising 7,200,000 households, and including workmen's clothes and tools, he reckons 50 milliards, or 400 millions sterling. The second class, of 3,600,000 households, comprising workmen on their own account and laborers with small possessions, he credited with 30 milliards, or 800 millions sterling. The third class, the smaller shop-keepers and retail dealers, taken i representing 1,800,000 families, with a total property of 40 milliards, or 1600 millions sterling. The fourth class—the wholesale dealers and upper middle classes—are assumed to possess property worth 80 milliards, or 3,200 millions sterling; while the fifth class, including the great land-owners and capitalists, and comprising 450,000 families, is represented as possessing property of the aggregate value of 140 milliards, or 5,600 millions sterling. The writer concludes from this statement that the proper course to pursue is "to impose a tax of 3 or 4 per cent. upon the fortunes of the last-mentioned class, which is amply priced in great part of the organisms or the favorites of the Imperial banditti, and by that means the amount required to satisfy German rapacity will be easily raised."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The body of an unknown man was found on the right bank of the river, in the parish of Jefferson, on Wednesday, and an inquest was held upon it by the Coroner of that parish. No marks were found, and the jury supposed that the man had died of fatigue. Letters and pictures found on his person lead to the belief that his name was Anton Rattelier, and that he was a member of a wealthy German family. Parties desiring further information are referred to the German Consul in this city.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man fell overboard from the ship Ossenfels, at the head of Dumaine street, and is supposed to have been drowned.

Thomas Moran, *alias* Donagan, A. V. Post and Jack Murphy were arrested in this city yesterday, charged with the murder of Tim Sweeney, at Mobile, on the 18th inst., Moran, as principal, and the other two as accessories.

A Day at the Public Schools.—The closing exercises of the public schools of the Second District and part of those in the Third District, took place yesterday. In response to invitations from the teachers we attended the exercises at several of the institutions, viz: The Rampart Girls', the Bienville Boys', the Robertson street Girls', the Claiborne Boys', the St. Ann Boys', the Bayou Road Girls' and the Beauregard Girls'. We had proposed visiting others, but found it impossible within the hours allotted for the exercises.

The teachers for two or three weeks past have been engaged in examining their pupils, to grade them in classes, according to proficiency, at the opening of the schools after the vacation, and to select meritorious scholars for the high schools. We could not, with the slight opportunities we have had of testing the value of these examinations venture to pronounce an opinion in regard to them. All that fell under our observation were compositions, recitations and dialogues, and these, considering that nearly every one was composed or delivered by very young children, proved that great pains had been taken to train them in such accomplishments.

Within the last year the schools have greatly deteriorated. Since they have been taken charge of under the educational laws lately passed by the Legislature, the system has been losing its hold upon the intelligent public and has been gradually sinking. This fact is recognized and deplored by some of the oldest and ablest teachers in the schools, who are helpless to resist the bold innovations which they see plainly are certain to bring into disfavor and disrepute a system which they had labored so assiduously and zealously to raise to the excellence which it once possessed.

The two changes that have wrought irreparable mischief, particularly below Canal street, are the forcing of colored children into the white schools, and the abolishment of the French language as a branch of tuition. In every school we were at yesterday there were colored children. In general they are very light, quarteroons or octoroons and, in many instances, would pass for white. The consequence has been that most of the parents who can afford to pay for the education of their offspring have withdrawn from these schools and sent them to private establishments. The discontinuance of French has, of course, aggravated the general discontent. We have not statistics to show the decrease in the number of pupils, since these innovations were adopted, but it is considerable in every one of the schools. We learn that at the Bienville Boys' School there has been a reduction of about one half.

As if the prejudices or antipathies of race were not enough for discord in the schools and discontent among the public, songs have been introduced intended to imbue the minds of the children singing them with dislike of those engaged in the civil war. While we were at the Rampart School, all the children were required to sing two "Civil Songs," viz: "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," and the "Flag of our Union," and those songs were sung by little ones some of the fathers of whom fell under the "Stars and Bars." There is, however, to be a more radical instruction of those of the rising generation who will be submitted to it, in hatred of the deeds of their kindred, through the instrumentality of "Wilson's History," one of the Harpers' publications, which has been selected as a text book for the schools, and which is replete with calumnies of the South, and the grossest falsifications of the facts of the war, intended to present the Southern people as a vicious and barbarous people.

The Trial of Early and Garvey for Murder—The Verdict.—The trial of Charles Earle and John Garvey, for the murder of Mrs. Sollinger, in her house, on the upper part of Annunciation street, in the Fourth District, was concluded yesterday.

The facts of the case were: Mrs. Sollinger and her husband, a very old couple, occupied the house in question, which was comfortable, and let two front rooms in the house to Earle and his wife. Mr. Sollinger, who is a German by the Southern Press, was never at home at night. His wife for some time had a little niece with her, but for several weeks before she was killed, the little one had been away, with another relative, and the old woman slept alone.

On the night of the 23d April last, the part of the premises occupied by her was entered, and a chest was opened, from which currency, gold and silver to the amount of about a thousand dollars in all were stolen, and when Mr. Sollinger came home in the morning, besides finding that he had been robbed, he discovered that a bolster had been put over the face of his wife, who was lying in the bed, and that she had thus been smothered.

A variety of circumstances led to the suspicion that Earle and Garvey were the parties who had committed the horrible crime. The police, therefore, proceeded to trace them and discovered that although they had no much of the Friday before the tragedy occurred, or early that night, they had an abundance the next day. Being arrested a short time afterwards, Earle, in which, he sought to throw upon Garvey, the blame of having prevailed upon him to assist in the robbery and accused him of being the murderer, he confessed that they were jointly concerned in the robbery. Earle said that Garvey repeatedly urged him, when he was reluctant, to poison the house in the yard, which were dangerous; that Garvey armed himself with a pistol; that Garvey persuaded him, at the last minute, to help; that Garvey broke a picket out of the fence to get into the yard; that Garvey led the way into the house; that Garvey stood by the bed side of the old woman while the chest was being searched and the money taken; that neither of them knew she was dead when they left the house; that the money was divided in pay for the coffee-house, at the French Market, and that the greater part of it remained in possession of Earle, who had under a pile of staves up-town. An officer who went in search of the money after Earle had made this statement, reported that the staves had just been removed and that the money was not to be found.

For Garvey a large number of old citizens testified to their having known him in this city for about fifteen years, and his character throughout that period had been good. No evidence, not even as to character, was offered for Earle. He seems to have relied upon his statement, which, whether designed for his benefit or not, was no protective profit; and he cannot be permitted thus to enrich himself at the expense of an overflowed community.

Moreover, the liability of the lessee to construct and maintain levees on the margin of the New Canal, may well be inferred from that just and equitable principle, disclosed in the Roman law, and now recognized by the judiciary of all countries, viz: "*Nemo ex alterius damno lucrari debet; nemo cum damno alterius locupletari.*" Every one ought so to improve his land as not to injure his neighbors.

It is said that the security of the people is the Supreme law. "*Le salut du peuple est la Supreme loi.*" Upon this I would ask, can that aphorism find a satisfactory application to the present case, except in making the interests of the lessee subordinate to those of the people, and securing the latter from inundation, by means of a large embankment, to be erected upon the former, to construct and maintain necessary levees along the margin of the New Canal?

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BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

McMahon Withdraws His Resignation.

Ministry of Finance Returned to Paris.

Mortality in Paris Increasing.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 23.—Duke d'Aumale reached Calais and will arrive in Paris to-night.

It is said Marshal McMahon has withdrawn his resignation as Commander of the Army.

The Ministry of Finance have returned to Paris, taking quarters at the Louvre.

Paris, June 22—A. M.—*Journal des Débats* proposes the election of a second Chamber by Counsells Généraux, similar to the late Senate.

Gunboats left Paris yesterday for the mouth of the Seine.

It is said Gambetta refuses to acknowledge the mandate of the assembly accompanying his refusal with a declaration that the assembly had ceased to exist when it voted to ratify the treaty of peace.

Subscriptions for a new French loan will be opened on Monday next.

Paris, June 22.—Magne, formerly Minister of Finance under the Empire, stands as a candidate for the assembly from the Department of Dordogne.

Lissagaray, a member of the Commune, who was reported dead, has been arrested.

It is said McMahon has relinquished his intention to resign the command of the army.

The candidates for the Assembly from the Department of the North are General Faidherbe, Pouyer Quertier, Delsalle, and M. M. Deuendouchel and Dupont, Legitimists.

The rumor that M. le Franc had gone to England is false.

London, June 22.—The *Morning Post* says: There is an understanding between the Germany, Austria and Russia for the preservation of the peace of Europe.

London, June 22—Count of Paris will leave Eu and Friday for Paris, and subsequently, in company with Duke d'Aumale and Prince de Joinville, will pay a visit to Count de Chambord.

London, June 22—The French Assembly passed a resolution granting lands in Algeria to refugees from Alsace and Lorraine.

The Austrian Parliament voted two hundred thousand florins for the secret service fund, the session of three years sixty thousand more in consequence of the spread of the International Society.

A Madrid dispatch says Prim has the latter who in ordinary and good ordinary.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand last sat. 1st.....bales.....
Arrived since.....
Total.....
Cleared yesterday.....
Cleared previously.....
Stock on hand at ch'ston last.....

To-day's Receipts were 1,000 bales, against 2,000 on last Thursday, and Friday evening, making an aggregate since for the corresponding time last week, 1,000 bales, last year, and since August 2 of 1,000,772 bales against 1,000,000 last year.

Freights—Both foreign and coastwise are without any variation. The demand for cotton is fair, and the prospect for foreign parts, and the coastwise trade is ample. We still quote: Cotton to Liverpool, 11 16-32d; to Havre, sail, to to Bremen, nominal; to the North of Europe, sail, 3/4d; to Barcelona, sail, 3/4d; to Genoa, sail, 3/4d; to Trieste, sail, 3/4d; to Leghorn, sail, 3/4d; to Venice, sail, 3/4d; to Lisbon, sail, 3/4d; to Oporto, sail, 3/4d; to Cork for orders, sail, 3/4d; to Liverpool, steam, 3/4d; to Havre, steam, 3/4d; to Hamburg, steam, 3/4d; to Baltimore, 3/4d; to Philadelphia, steam, 3/4d. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 20s; to Havre, sail, 10s; to Bremen, sail, 10s; to Baltimore, sail, 10s; to Philadelphia, steam, 10s. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 20s; to Havre, sail, 10s; to Bremen, sail, 10s; to Baltimore, sail, 10s; to Philadelphia, steam, 10s.

SUGAR—Received to-day 47 hhds. There were some sales in the shade at 10c. for fair, and 10½c for fully fair to prime. Refinery yellow clarified, selling at 12½@12½c. white 13@13½c. F. P.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 19 barrels. Refinery reboiled is selling at 30c. F. P. gallon.

FLOUR—The market is very dull, and the sales to-day are confined to 1000 barrels, of which 500 barrels extra at $6 90, 200 do. at $6 80 do. at $6 30, and 300 barrels at $6 37½, 40 do. at $6 60½, 50 good treble extra at $6 75, 100 do. at $6 87½, 100 do. at $7, 100 do. at $7 12½, 50 do. at $7 25, 100 do. at $6 50; 300 do. at $6 75 and 300 treble extra on private terms; 150 half bbls. treble extra at $3 75 @ $3 87½.

CORN—Is in fair supply and moderate demand, 4000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 700 mixed at 71c. 200 yellow at 72c, 200 white at 72c, 200 white at 73c, 200 mixed and 200 white at 75c, 400 white at 76c, in bulk and 200 white at 77c. F. bushel.

HAY—Is in fair supply and moderate demand. 300 bales prime hay sold at $1 20 and 50 prime at $1 25 F. 100 lbs.

OATS—Are in light supply and in active demand. About 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 fair at 70c, 200 prime at 75c, 150 and 200 Gallons at 65c, and 100 Gallo at 70c. Last evening, not reported, 200 sacks Galena sold at 75c. F. bushel.

HAY—Continues firm, with a tight supply and moderate demand; 63 bales prime Western sold at $20, 25 do. at $20 50; 100 shucks sold at $17, 50 do. at $18 F. 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and good demand. 100 bbls. kiln dried sold at $3 25, 25 do. at $3 50; 100 bbls. fine sold at $3 75 F. bbl.

BRAN—There is only a retail demand. We continue to quote nominally Carolina prime 90@95c, good 85c, fair 80@82½c.

CORN—Is in good demand and firmer. We continue to quote nominally Carolina prime 90@95c, good 85c, fair 80@82½c.

CORN—Is in good demand and firmer. We continue to quote nominally Carolina prime 90@95c, good 85c, fair 80@82½c.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Nashville, June 22.—Two passenger trains collided near McEvans' Station, on the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad. R. M. Cox was killed. Neither train was damaged.

New York, June 22.—The merchants and brokers dealing in tea, coffee and sugar have adopted a resolution that that body for protection against dishonest irregularities.

The Mayor has appointed a board to license druggists and drug clerks.

Montgomery, Ala., June 22.—In the United States Circuit Court Judge W. B. Woods rendered an opinion against the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad that he sitting as a Circuit Court judge had the power to revise and superintend proceedings in bankruptcy in the middle district of Alabama under the second section of the bankrupt act.

This case arises from a petition to review a decree of Judge Busteed adjudging the railroad company to be bankrupt. The petition upon its merits will be heard on Saturday.

Louisville, June 22.—Mrs. Anna Crump, with four children, while going out with blackberrying early this morning, was attacked on Preston street by Moses Jackson, a negro, who threw her down, choked her and attempted to outrage her person, but was frightened away by the approach of a wagon. Jackson was identified by Mrs. Crump was considerably bruised and her clothing torn to shreds in the struggle. Jackson has been jailed in default of $5000 bail.

San Francisco, June 23.—The natives of Alsace and Lorraine residing in California protest against the cession of these provinces to Germany and are determined to remain French citizens.

A Mariposa letter to Pilka seizes and returns to San Francisco, all the ale and beer arriving there.

Two merchants have charge be to interested in a brewery there.

The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived from Honolulu with two weeks later from San Francisco bound outward. May 30th, by which engineer Harrison, two firemen, and a coal heaver were killed. Which tender were killed. They were buried at sea. The vessel is in very resulted in the vessel keeping on her course, taking one boiler.

Last dispatches from Lake of Aladore county having compelled a suspension of work, and the local authorities refusing to suppress the disorder, the first regiment of the National Guards has started to dispense them at all hazards.

Chicago, June 22.—A dispatch from South Bend, Ind., says Vice-President Colfax is rapidly recovering his health, with the prospect of soon being as well as ever.

Wilkesbarre, June 22.—Some 40 miners were temporarily imprisoned in the earth yesterday by the caving in of the Empire Mine, several miles from this place. All were rescued and are expected to recover.

San Francisco, June 22.—A process has been discovered for combining iron and coffee, producing a compound harder than iron. A company is forming to test the process.

Boston, June 22.—The Executive Council of the Board of Trade and Trade is now holding meetings in this city for the purpose of recommending subjects for action at a general meeting of the Board in St. Louis in December. The meetings are private, but it is understood our commercial relations with Canada is a prominent topic of discussion.

Philadelphia, June 22.—An explosion just occurred in the north west part of the city, caused by an immense fire in the Atlantic Coal Oil Company, which is now burning. The explosion was heard several miles around.

New York, June 22.—Tidal wave came in unusual high tide yacht race to-day, followed by Columbia, one minute later.

Memphis, June 22.—The Memphis and Selma Railroad has been mortgaged to Hamilton Fish, of Hoboken, Porter King, of Madison, Ala., and Gen. Hawkins, of Columbus, Miss., in the sum of four and a quarter millions, to secure the first mortgage bonds.

New York, June 22.—Arrived: City of Brooklyn.

Gold closed to-day unchanged to 50,000 Government.

Thirteen failures are reported thus far this week against 20 last week and eight the previous week, with only eight failures.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, 1871.

The Money market is quiet and easy with no change in street rates, which are still quoted as follows: —6@8 per cent. for paper from A1 business men, with good collaterals. We still quote: 5@10 for call do, 8@10 for short. A1 business paper with collaterals, 12@15 for good and second grade do and 10@12 for A1 long date. Stock gage notes rule at 9@— for A1 and 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 112½@112¾, fluctuated (at New York), and after touching 112½ (against 112¾) closed at 112¾@112¾ (against 112¾). The 1145 a. m. Galveston dispatch quoted gold at New Orleans at 112¾, but the Cotton Exchange quotation of the same hour gave it 112¾@112¾.

The sales included $2000 at 112¾; $2000 and $5000 at 112¾; $2000 and $5000 at 112¾; $2000 at 112 11-16; $5000, $5000, $5000 and $19,500 at 112¾; and $5000 and $5000 at 112¾. The Government sold $68,000 at 112¾.

No sales of Silver came within our notice. We quote 109@109¾ for American half-dollars and Mexican ¾ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was inactive, the reported sales of Sterling amounting up only £16,000, of which £7,000 bill of lading at 108; £2000 clear at 108¾; £1500 private bankers' at 108¾; £3000 bank at 109¼, and £1000 at 109¾ gold.

Nothing transpired in France. We quote Sterling at 109@109¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear and 108¾@— for bank.

Domestic Exchange was dull but rules about the same. The bankers supplied the remittance demand for New York sight at ¼ @ par, premium and there were sales of $2000, $10,000, $65,000 and $80,000 New York commercial sight at ¼ premium, $25,000 bank at 5-16, and $10,000 and $20,000 sight on Boston at 5-16.

A bank gold check on New York for $15,000 brought par, which is the regular remittance for small sums.

The Stock market was extremely dull, in fact, aside from 14 shares of Miss. and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal at $60, and rumors of sales of a few shares of Gas Light stock Calcasieu Sulphur Mine also paid at $15, we did not learn of a transaction. Several small lots of Gas Light were sold, Charles Street Railroad brought 377, Holders now ask 400 and higher. In our report of last evening the sales of Miss. and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal were stated as having been board of were at $60. We learn that two or three lots were sold yesterday at that figure.

In Bonds $5000 new City 7's sold at 72 and $1000 Bank of Louisiana 6's at 90.

$25,000 State 6's sold at 78.

Dealers buying rates were 64@66 for large and 66@68 for small, and asking rates for the former and 68@69 for the latter.

Nothing reported in City Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 22, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 810 bales, all inferior, which has transacted no basis for quotations, except for good ordinary, which we quote 4¾ lower, and sold at a still greater decline. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for even running of its types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for strict:

	Average	Strictly
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling fair	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market opened under the depressing influence of a further decline of ¼ at New York. Some sales of barely good ordinary to Minister of Finance, who decided figure for that grade, and although subsequent telegrams, which reported a large receipt at Liverpool, previous decline, inspired more confidence, and prices barely continued firmer all day. Stained good ordinary sold at 19c, and 15 bales. Strict middling was held at 21c.

The Exchange reports: "Market dull, quotations nominal and prices have the latter who in ordinary and good ordinary.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand last sat. 1st.....bales.....
Arrived since.....
Total.....
Cleared yesterday.....
Cleared previously.....
Stock on hand at ch'ston last.....

To-day's Receipts were 1,000 bales, against 2,000 on last Thursday, and Friday evening, making an aggregate since for the corresponding time last week, 1,000 bales, last year, and since August 2 of 1,000,772 bales against 1,000,000 last year.

Freights—Both foreign and coastwise are without any variation. The demand for cotton is fair, and the prospect for foreign parts, and the coastwise trade is ample. We still quote: Cotton to Liverpool, 11 16@¾d; to Havre, sail, to to Bremen, nominal; to the North of Europe, sail, 3/4d; to Barcelona, sail, 3/4d; to Genoa, sail, 3/4d; to Trieste, sail, 3/4d; to Leghorn, sail, 3/4d; to Venice, sail, 3/4d; to Lisbon, sail, 3/4d; to Oporto, sail, 3/4d; to Cork for orders, sail, 3/4d; to Liverpool, steam, 3/4d; to Havre, steam, 3/4d; to Hamburg, steam, 3/4d; to Baltimore, 3/4d; to Philadelphia, steam, 3/4d. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 20s; to Havre, sail, 10s; to Bremen, sail, 10s; to Baltimore, sail, 10s; to Philadelphia, steam, 10s.

SUGAR—Received to-day 47 hhds. There were some sales in the shade at 10c. for fair, and 10½c for fully fair to prime. Refinery yellow clarified, selling at 12½@12½c. white 13@13½c. F. P.

MOLASSES—Received to-