The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,418.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $9; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $4. Price of single copies, 5 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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Notice on Editorial Page, permanent advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

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No case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

It is hereby agreed that advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 12, 1871.

PASSPORT REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations of the Department of State at Washington, with regard to the granting of passports to citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries. It will be seen that these documents should be obtained before the traveler leaves the United States, diplomatic agents abroad being restricted in their issue and always required to be rigid in the production of proof of citizenship, which cannot in all cases be furnished by the applicant.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U. S. A., Washington, April 1, 1869.

Citizens of the United States visiting foreign countries are liable to serious inconvenience if unprovided with authentic proof of their national character. The best safeguard is a passport from this Department, certifying the bearer to be a citizen of the United States. Passports are issued only to citizens of the United States upon application supported by proof of citizenship.

On all subsequent occasions a simple reference to the number and date of passport will be sufficient.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law, will be required in all cases where a renewal is required of a passport issued prior to the year 1863.

When the applicant is a *native of the United States*, he must transmit an affidavit of his father, sworn to before some judge and magistrate, stating the time and place of birth, and sworn to by himself, and one other citizen of the United States known to them to whom he is personally known, and to the best of whose knowledge and belief the declaration made by him is true. This affidavit must be attested by a notary public under his signature and seal-of offices. When there is no notary in the place, the affidavit may be made before a justice of the peace, or other officer authorized to administer oaths.

If the applicant be a *naturalized* citizen, his certificate of naturalization must be transmitted for inspection, it will be returned with the passport, and he must state under oath that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented.

The wife or widow of a naturalized citizen must transmit the naturalization certificate of the husband, stating under oath that she is such wife or widow.

The children of a naturalized citizen must transmit the certificate of naturalization of the father, stating under oath that they are such children and were minors at the time of such naturalization.

The application should be accompanied by a description of the person, stating the following particulars, viz: age, height, color of eyes, description of nose, complexion, forehead, mouth, chin, hair and face.

When the applicant is to be accompanied by his wife, children or servants, it will be sufficient to state the names and ages of such persons and their relationship to the applicant.

Persons who leave the country, expecting to obtain passports while abroad from the Diplomatic or Consular Agents of the United States, are informed that, in general, such must in it is the duty of those agents not to grant documents of that character except to persons who are personally known to be entitled to them; and it is sometimes difficult, if not impracticable, to procure proof of this fact in a foreign country.

When husband, wife and minor children expect to travel together, a single passport for the whole will suffice. *No one other person in the party a separate passport should be required.*

A fee passport will be expected to be taken out by every person whenever he or she may leave the United States, and every passport is to be returned to this Department or of a Legation or Consulate abroad within one year from its date.

The oath of allegiance to the United States, as prescribed by law will be required in all cases.

MR. BECKWITH'S LECTURE TO THE CITY COUNCIL.—The attorney of the Metropolitan Police Board has allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment in launching out against the City Administration that heartfully lengthy and wonderful effusion of the straw up of which takes place with regard to passports, and he must state under oath that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented.

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A Suggestion.

Why is it that our citizens may not organize for the purchase of tickets on the great and and inauguration Song of Messrs. Morris, Wheeler & Bryant, the straw up of which takes place with regard to passports, and he must state under oath that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented. A good purchase on tickets, and the holder of one of the ten would be entitled to a proportionate share of all the prizes that might be drawn. Twenty new dollars invested in five tickets of ten persons each, would secure to each person fifty chances to win a prize instead of any chances, or the proportion of ten to one.

Mr. Beckwith's lecture to the City Council. The attorney of the Metropolitan Police Board has allowed his temper to get the better of his judgment in launching out against the City Administration that heartfully lengthy and wonderful effusion of the straw up of which takes place with regard to passports, and he must state under oath that he is the identical person described in the certificate presented.

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A PRIZE IN THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.—Mr. J. C. Bach certifies, under date of the 11th instant, that he held for collection on the part of William West, a Red River planter, a portion of single number ticket No. 4468, class L Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the prize of twenty thousand Dollars on last Saturday, and that the amount was promptly paid on presentation of the ticket at the office of the company.

Mr. Bach's card is published in another column of this issue of the Bee, and we are sure that the good fortune which has attended the holder of this ticket will induce others to try their luck in the lottery.

BEER, ALE, ETC.—Mr. Geo. Merz, brewer, corner Toulouse and Villere streets, invites the attention of our readers to his beer and ale which is delivered to retailers and families in quantities as may be ordered. Orders may be left at the Merchants' Exchange, between Canal and Custom-house streets, where a box will be found for their reception.

Merz ale and beer has acquired a reputation in New Orleans to which its excellent quality well entitles it.

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EXCURSION TICKETS AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—The Morgan Line are now selling excursion tickets to all celebrated watering places of East Tennessee and Virginia, by the popular Blue Mountain Route. The comforts attending a trip on the splendid steamers running between New Orleans and Mobile, then taking Pullman palace sleeping cars, which run straight to Bristol, Tenn., without change or *omnibus ride* offered to *pleasure seekers*.

If there is a lesson, says an English writer, to be learned from the burning of Paris, it is that political passion drives on itself by external violence, festers in Frenchmen until it develops political insanity.

In former times the British Postoffice only carried parcels as well as letters as its records show.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The annual examination of the Students at Pine Christian College will come off on the 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st insts. We are indebted to the courtesy of Brother Isaiah, President of the Institution, for an invitation.

Charles Mitchell, a hand at work loading the bark Arthur, at Post 16, First District, had his right leg broken yesterday by a barrel of flour falling into the hold.

Anatole Burgan, a boy eleven years of age, whose parents reside in Algiers, was drowned in the Good Intent Dry Dock, at that place on Monday afternoon. He and other boys went to swim in the dock as it was being sunk to receive a steamboat, and it is supposed that he was caught in a current from which he could not extricate himself. There were contusions on the body, when it was recovered, and it seemed as if he had struck something in the struggle.

Coroner Jackson yesterday held an inquest upon the body of the unknown man, which proved to be that of a white man found in the river, at the head of Marigny street. The body was very much decomposed and not recognized. Verdict: Supposed to have been accidentally drowned. Description: 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, dark hair, gray flannel under shirt, white cotton drawers and white cotton socks.

The report that the Grand Jury had indicted F. H. Winchell for the murder of Leon was at least premature. The jury has not yet made any presentment in relation to the case.

City Council. A full board at the meeting yesterday, Mayor Flanders presiding. The sitting was longer than usual, the board not adjourning until 3 o'clock.

The Administrator of Finance submitted his report for June, which was accepted.

A message from the Mayor informed the Council of the condition of the Insane Asylum and showed how unfit the place is for such an institution. In fifty-two small rooms, built for prison cells and still dark, damp and badly ventilated, there are 75 female and 72 male patients. There is no hospital or apartment to prevent the inmates of the asylum from hurting themselves or hurting one another. On motion of Mr. Benzman the matter was referred to a special committee, which consists of Messrs. Delassize and Benzman.

A number of bills against the corporation for public services were passed.

Messrs. Flanders and Walton, from the Drainage Committee, reported that the line of the Metairie and Gentilly Ridges are perfect security against overflow from the lake, by putting flood gates in the canals and strengthening the canal levees, and that they, the members reporting deemed it unexpedient and unnecessary, at present, to enter upon the extensive work of a levee in the lake. The report also favored the plan for this conclusion, the chief of which reasons were the insecurity of a levee built in the lake and the impracticability for the corporation to build a protection levee, as proposed, either on the shore or in the lake.

Mr. Cockrem presented a minority report, saying that in the act of the Legislature on the subject, made it the imperative duty of the city to proceed as promptly as possible with its levee lines, etc., of the protection levee. Therefore he submitted the adjoined resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Drainage prepare a plan for the construction of a protection levee on or near the lakes shore, which, after being approved by the Council, shall be the guide for the contractor and surveyor, under the direction of the Administrator of Improvements, in the construction of said levee.

Mr. Cockrem concluded his report as follows: After mature deliberation of the plans and estimates submitted to him, the undersigned has concluded that the safest, most practicable and permanent plan for a lake shore protection levee is one which commencing at Bayou Bienvenue protection levee, extending out in the lake to a depth of not over one foot of water at low tide, running in a northerly direction along the lake shore, to intersect the proposed line of protection levee below Pontchartrain Railroad.

These reports gave rise to a lengthy debate, the Mayor, Mr. Lewis in the chair and Mr. Shaw being the principal disputants—the former, of course, sustaining the majority report, and the latter to the reverse opinion of Mr. Cockrem.

Much of the discussion was personal, the Mayor charging Mr. Shaw with inconsistency in at first in the earliest levee ordinance going for making the right to end the contract, at any time with the Mexican Gulf Canal Company, and now advocating that the law was imperative, and Mr. Shaw responding, in effect, that the charge was not pertinent to the discussion inasmuch as the fact that he first made a mistake and first present one was the result of matters developed and had nothing to do with the merits of the case.

In response to a question categorically put to the Mayor to Mr. Shaw whether the law was imperative or not, the latter legally imperative upon the Council or not.

Mr. Shaw replied that he held a protest now levee to be practically imperative upon the Council, and what was practically imperative was legally imperative.

Mr. Flanders held that the city was under obligation to build the levee, and argued that to undertake such a work in the manner proposed by the friends of the first ordinance was madness. He charged that persons connected with the Mexican Gulf Canal Company had been guilty of corruption of accused fund on the lake shore, along the line of the levee. The scheme also covered a large amount of swamp lots. These lands were purchased between the New Canal and the upper line, and presumably they had in view that if no levee was to be constructed. He had been offered a large interest in this huge speculation, but spurned the proposition with scorn and others. Touching repeated assertions that he had been paid. The scheme was to make a great fortune by an advance in swamp lots. He insisted that if the city undertook such a work its securities would go down to fifty cents on the dollar. This would be the result, and nearly eighteen months in possession of the government of the city and the assertion as a despot to the contrary, nothing in their favor, with the floating debt funded, they grew worse off now than they were then. The question necessarily for the protected levee would cost fifty per cent more than it would have cost a year ago, in consequence of the depreciated credit of the city. The course they were pursuing was ruining the city.

Mr. Shaw contended that the levee was necessary for protection to the rear, would be beneficial to public health, and that as the people in the drainage districts paid taxes for protection from overflow, they were entitled to the expenditure of the money for that purpose. The earth-work of the levee, he said, would cost $2,000,000. The drainage taxes amount to $2,000,000. Bonds, payable in ten years, and drawing eight per cent per annum interest, would be issued for the whole amount. Therefore "the Mayor was making all this fuss," in opposition to a work which was necessary, and which would involve an addition of but $2,000 a year to the taxation of the corporation for ten years.

After some remarks from Mr. Lewis, in which he opposed the scheme presented in the majority report, because he thought a levee constructed on land would be cheaper and better, he suggested that it seemed singular that the work was to be commenced at the upper line, where population had to be sought, and not at Milneburg, where there was a thrifty and improving village and valuable property.

The sense of the Board was then taken upon a motion to adopt the minority report and it was rejected by a vote of 7 to 5, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Cockrem Shaw and Resnick—3.

Nays—Messrs. Benzman, Delassize, Lewis and Walton.

Mr. Benzman submitted a resolution that the most practicable plan for a lake shore protection levee would be along the lake shore, beyond and secure from the reach of the present levee. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Drainage.

Mr. Resnick introduced an ordinance which was only read by title and laid over, to punish vagrancy in New Orleans.

The amendment to the ordinance granting to Mr. Charles Morgan the use of the Picayune pier for his Opelousas railroad ferry landing, was adopted; this amendment also consisting in a proviso that the levee privilege granted by the ordinance shall not be used by vessels other than ferry boats without paying wharfage as is taken up and passed.

An ordinance granting to certain persons the privilege of laying tramways and portable railroads on the streets, in the Sixth District, for the transportation of earth, etc., was adopted.

Adjourned.

First District Court. Charles Johnston was put upon his trial yesterday for the alleged larceny of three dollars, from Barbara Dinkle; and the jury after being out a short time came into court, when the foreman announced a verdict of "not guilty." The District Attorney demanded that the jury be polled, whereupon one of the members declared that "not guilty" was his verdict. Thereupon the jury was discharged and the prisoner remanded for another trial.

The charge of perjury against J. Barrett was dismissed.

In the case of Bertrand Claverie, charged with obtaining $20 from Dominique Rousse, by false representations, the accused failing to appear, the bond was declared forfeited.

Explosion by a Steam Boiler.—At one o'clock yesterday afternoon, the steam boiler in the cotton seed oil factory of Mr. A. A. Maginnis, at the corner of Common and Johnson streets, exploded and badly scalded Ross white man, employed in the concern, by Thomas Slattery, an Irish man, aged 32; Alexander Phillips, an Irishman, aged 30, laborers, and John Forsyth, a German, aged 30, draymen. Three buildings were also scalded. The damage to the premises is estimated at $3000.

An agent for a large life insurance company in New York called some time since on a gentleman with the hope of insuring his life. On asking whether the gentleman was not desirous of taking a life policy, he was met with the reply that if the company could insure him in the future state he was perfectly willing. This seemed to be a teaser, but the agent promptly replied that he was sorry to say his company was prevented by its charter to insure any fire risks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Commission of Inquiry Appointed by the Assembly.

Count Palikao's Conduct to be Investigated.

Also Mr. Benedetti, as Minister to Prussia Prior to the War.

All Battalions of National Guards to be Dissolved.

Rich Silver Mines in Mexico.

HOME NEWS.

The Orange Procession Troubles in New York.

Negro Outlaws in North Carolina.

Their Fight with a Sheriff's Posse.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 11.—A Commission of Enquiry has been appointed by the Assembly to examine into the course pursued by Count Palikao, while at the head of the Government of the National Defense, and into the conduct of M. Benedetti, the French Minister at the Prussian Court, prior to the late war.

A bill dissolving all battalions of the National Guard, throughout France, is about to be introduced in the Assembly.

London, July 11.—The English officer who was to compete in the four-oared boat race on the Kenebec river with the St. John's crew on the 20th inst., left Friday next for America, taking with them a new boat 41 feet long and 36½ inches broad, constructed by Messrs. Searle & Clasper, Sunderland, of Dunston, manned the Engineering Shops of the crew are: Jas. Renforth, Stroke; Jas. Percy, John Bright and Robert Chambers.

The miners of Lancashire have pledged their assistance to the strikers in South Wales.

Burke, the released Fenian convict, has arrived at Cork.

Rome, July 11.—The Russian Minister, Delgorski, sent *ad hoc* by the Legation, have arrived here from Florence.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, July 11.—Before the execution of Cannada, he wrote letters to Villamil, his brother-in-law, and other Cuban Generals, advising them to surrender, as that was the only way and favor they could do him, that the continuation of the struggle would be fatal a useless shedding of blood; that the Cause was lost at home and in the United States.

Havana, July 10.—Advices from Aspinwall to the 8th state that several parties have been arrested in Panamanian suspicion of conspiring against the Government.

Advices from Panama to the 5th ult. Rains had been so excessive that the railroads and telegraph lines was suspended. Several persons were killed. Thousands of Mexican laborers had gone north to vote at the Presidential elections on the 5th inst. Great excitement prevailed among the people in consequence of the political interference of the priests.

The steamship Galetea had arrived safely.

Callao advices are dated 24th ult. Excitement prevailed over the coming Presidential elections.

An earthquake had occurred at Tocno. The Bank of Peru had been robbed.

The steamship Talloquilla from Liverpool had arrived. It encountered pirates in the Straits of Magellan.

Madrid, July 10.—The attendance of the members of the Chamber of Deputies in the Cortes is decreasing at such rates that quorum more than a few days. Senor Sagasta has assumed charge *ad interim* Minister of Finance in place of Morel, who finally left Cabinet.

FROM MEXICO.

Capital Mexico, July 11.—The Batopelas mines of Chihuahua are yielding fabulous returns. One mine yields $40,000 weekly. Masses of pure silver of several hundred weights are extracted.

A leading journal says the ruin of Mexico is owing to the contracts with and reclamations by the United States, which by Mexico bare.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, July 11.—A double daily postal car service was ordered by the Postmaster General to-day, to be established between Washington and Chattanooga, via Lynchburg and Bristol. The postal car service will be through to New Orleans as soon as the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad resumes running. The Postmaster General has determined to readvertise the routes awarded to accepted bidders and who have failed to comply with their contracts.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

Washington, July 11.—The barometer will probably continue low on Wednesday east of the Mississippi river, with southerly winds and threatening weather in the Gulf States, and numerous local storms from Arkansas to New York and Lake Michigan. Northwesterly to westerly winds are probable for the upper lakes. The lightning struck the wires at Gunpowder River, cutting off the north.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, July 11.—The barometer has fallen very generally since Monday evening from the Rocky Mountains eastward to Lake Michigan, excepting in the extreme Eastern States, where it rose during the night, but is now falling.

The temperature has been generally lower than on Monday in the Atlantic and Gulf States, but has risen north and west of Indiana. Southwesterly winds have very generally prevailed to-day, but variable winds are reported from the lakes. Local storms have prevailed to-day at many points in the Mississippi and Ohio valley, and in the Middle and Eastern States, and are now reported in Louisiana and Florida.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 11.—Members of the Produce Exchange protest against the action of Mayor Hall. It is reported that Orangemen are determined to parade, if not here, in Jersey City. Regiments are ordered to their armories to-morrow. The Orangemen have a pic-nic at Newark to-morrow. Military has been ordered out to preserve the peace.

New York, July 11.—The prohibition of the proposed parade of Orangemen is the general topic of conversation in workshops and street corners. Various views are expressed in regard to the action of the authorities. Sometimes high feelings are manifested. The private instructions which accompany the general order of Supt. Kelso are said to be very explicit, and enjoin not only the putting down of processions and the dispersion of crowds, but the arrest of all parties congregated in lodges and halls to form processions.

It is not disguised that trouble may yet occur and the whole National Guard are notified to be in readiness for an engagement.

Any distribution of arms to-night will entail the arrest of the parties participating in it and found carrying arms, or parading the streets, will be arrested.

The orders for the whole police force to be in readiness to-morrow morning has not been countermanded, and preparations have been made to swear in any number of special constabl s this evening that the circumstances may warrant. Inquiries have been instituted by the inspectors in regard to the number of Hessians in the force in each precinct armed with revolvers, and over 400 navy revolvers have been distributed to those known.

A large crowd occupied the City Hall steps. Among these persons expressive of opinion were bold and outspoken.

A reporter who visited some of the headquarters of the Orangemen to-day found less excitement prevailing than would be naturally expected.

Mr. Bond, Grand Master of the Orange Lodge of the United States, came to New York to-day, accompanied by his deputy, both seem inclined to accept the situation in a philosophical manner.

In Brooklyn precautionary measures have been taken for preserving the public peace.

This morning a meeting was held in the Mayor's office, at which Mayor Kalbfleisch, Mayor General Wood, Commanding Second Division National Guards, Anthony Walter, Sheriff, and the Police Commissioner were present.

It was resolved to have the Brooklyn militia in readiness and prepared for any emergency. Besides this the whole police force will be on duty, and distributed so as to be easily concentrated should occasion require it.

It is said that several Brooklyn men have been canvassing the Long Island towns since Saturday morning, organizing bodies to take part in the proposed riot.

According to some accounts, over 300 men signified their willingness to participate in the disturbances. They were instructed to arm themselves as fully as possible, meet in Jamaica, and go thence to Thirty-Fourth Street Ferry, where a deputation of New Yorkers would receive them. Considerable excitement prevails on the island.

New York, July 11.—Governor Hoffman did not hear the appeal for the commutation of the sentence of the murderer Fowler, yesterday. It will not be made till after the argument for a new trial before the general term in October.

A new bank swindler, calling himself A. B. Campbell, was arrested yesterday for attempting to defraud the National Savings Institution in Hariston street. He has been operating successfully for the past week. It is probable the number of charges will be numerous.

The Atlantic, 84 oared crew, of New York yesterday beat the Yale Sophomore crew on Lake Saltonstall, near New Haven, nine seconds in a race of three miles, winners time 19m 26s.

New York, July 11.—Specie exports today over half a million.

New York, July 11.—Arrived—Magnolia. Arrived out—Middle.

Trenton, N. J., July 11.—A proclamation from Governor Randolph narrates the privileges of citizens and the Governor's duty; narrates that a society proposes a usual parade; and the knowledge of an intention to molest the same; warns the people to abstain from any interference with peaceful gathering. Interference by persons from other States will be promptly and severely punished. Enjoins all legally constituted authorities to protect peaceful assemblies; if they are insufficient the entire force of the State will be called out. Enjoins patience, care and discretion on all. Commends the matter to the ceremonies, intimating to them that though protected in their right, they are by no means entitled to the exercise by patriotic and Christian people.

San Francisco, July 11.—In the case of Mrs. Fair, under sentence of death, an appeal has been filed in the Supreme Court and a writ of supersedeas issued. The appeal will be heard in October. There is also indictment pending, taking place before the 1st of January.

Baltimore, July 11.—The Mutuals, of New York, beat the Pastimes this afternoon, by a score of 38 to 0.

Wilmington, N. C., July 11.—A fearful butchery was perpetrated in Robeson county, yesterday, by Henry Berry Lowry and a band of outlaws. A Sheriff's posse, having in charge Lowry's wife and several others who had been aiding and abetting the outlaws, was ambuscaded near Ruis' store, on the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad. The fullest force of the Sheriff's posse were killed and wounded: Killed, Hector McMillan, Archibald Brown and Hector McNeill. Wounded: D. McCormick, Berry Barnes and Henry Lowry, the latter a colored man, and cousin of the outlaw Lowry, but escaped unhurt. Lowry, with his band, is waging a regular battle, which lasted some time. The Sheriff's posse fought well, and following the outlaws into the recesses of the swamp, carried terror to the hearts of the outlaws. The doings of both parties in Robeson county are marked by an intensity of ferocity, by an insane bloodthirstiness more characteristic of wild beasts than of men. The conclusion is the strongest within the actual of the Committee, who based on no principle of patriotism or of humanity, shot the hostages in cold blood. When their deaths could not possibly serve the cause of the Communists; and threw the torch into edifices that are the ancient glory of the nation. Marring, believe that it is the duty of the Italian Republicans to "separate themselves openly from both French parties, lest the moral weight of the country should suffer the same degradation as in France."

Sentimentalism in Politics.

The Washington *Patriot* in an editorial under the above caption says:

We see this sort of sentimentalism frutified everywhere of thoughts in cold quarters. Before the war, as they, moderate sentimentalism that now dedicates the course of justice? There are sentimental reasons as well as sentimental politicians. If time one had gone to the war, like Mr. William Strong or Mr. Judge P. Hoar, and asked whether Congress could invalidate contracts by making paper a legal tender, or whether a tax on income was a direct tax, the chances are that answer reasonably would have been in the negative. But war came, and with it, as we have said, sentiment.

Legal tenders were held to carry on war and so were income taxes, and they were enacted as a mere matter of necessity, and Judge Hoar listened to counsel to his, and Reason, without argument, reasons her away, and Law, "the golden steady," came in her chamber. Peace is restored, but sentimentalism in certain quarters is as much in existence, and the doctrine is promulgated that because in our agony these things were necessary, therefore they were lawful. Thus it is that, from first to last, sentimentalism does us evil and no good. Sentiment and action, when combined in this vital department of human conduct, no one can deny that it is the duty of the charitable view to be taken of the case.

A MONSTER DEPOT.—The Lehigh Valley Railroad Station in New York city is destined as the terminus of the New York and Harlem, New York and New Haven and New York Central and Hudson River Railroads, was formally opened on Saturday, June 30. It is an imposing structure, built of brick, with brown stone trust and extending to Forty-Fifth, with a depth of 660 feet. The walls are entirely brick, arched, with iron rib mouldings, painted to resemble marble. The floors are composed of flat stones from the Lehigh quarries, laid in cement, through which the trains enter, made of iron work and glass. Twelve tracks are provided for the accommodation of passengers, each 1,000 feet long. The north end, through which the trains enter, is