The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1871. Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,424.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, (PUBLISHERS.)

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 19, 1871.

INADVERTENCE OR WHAT?

Our cotemporary, the *Bulletin*, in its issue of yesterday, thus inadvertently, we hope—mis-quotes our comments of the same day touching the late riot in New York city. The *Bulletin* should quote correctly or not at all.

The *Bee* criticises Gov. Hoffman's policy with reference to the late trouble attending the Orangemen procession. Yet it says: "The right of societies to march in procession should be regarded by law, and all of them should be treated alike." Just so; and such was the view of the matter of which Gov. Hoffman acted. He insisted that equal liberty to assemble and march should be extended to any and all bodies of men, as long as they peaceably meditated no violation of the law, no breach of the peace.

What we said was this: That the Orangeman's procession was neither lawful nor peaceable and therefore permission for them to parade should not have been granted by the authorities. We hold that the action of Mayor Hall and Mr. Kelso, Chief of Police, was eminently prudent; and designed to prevent a riot and a bloody collision. We deny that any body of men whose objects and displays are calculated to provoke a breach of the peace, have a *right* to march through the streets of a city. We took particular care to say that:

"If one society be permitted to march, the others must be, *their objects being equal*. But the permission should turn on the lawfulness of the assemblage and a certain discretion must necessarily be given to the authorities."

The telegraph informs us that the police authorities of New York city are already deliberating upon the adoption of an ordinance setting forth "the magnitude of the evil," which has grown up in consequence of allowing the occupation of the public thoroughfares by parades and processions, and declaring a regulation on the subject to be necessary. The right of such occupation is also denied, and a declaration is also made that toleration of these processions has come to be "odious and dangerous." The resolution offered in the Police Board proposes to prohibit all processions (except the parades of the National Guard and funerals) unless permission be first obtained from the Board.

This indicates that public opinion in New York has undergone a considerable change, and that the people of that city are now convinced of the necessity of a regulation on the subject of these displays.

The Governor's Answer to a Public Remonstrance.

A few weeks ago we stated that the people of St. James parish had remonstrated with Governor Warmoth against his appointment of one Oliver as Sheriff of St. James, the man who had been concerned in the murder of Messrs. Lawes and Schomburg, at Donaldsonville, at the time of the last election. The Governor answers this remonstrance by appointing Oliver's brother Celestin as Chief Constable at St. James, and thus adds to his many previous titles to the gratitude of the people of that part of the State, a grateful one which will hereafter find expression when an opportunity shall present itself. Celestin Oliver is one of the parties against whom the Grand Jury of Ascension parish, composed of fourteen negroes and two white men, found a true bill for the murder above alluded to. His appointment as an officer of justice is the first act of Governor Warmoth on his resumption of the Executive chair after his recent illness, which thus seems to have brought to him no salutary reflections.

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, when taking Pullman palace sleeping cars, which run straight to Bristol, Tenn., without change are *inducements* offered to *pleasure seekers*.

LIVE 1880 ISMS.

The Hon. M. L. Korr, of Indiana, to Judge Black, of Pennsylvania.

A MANLY LETTER.

The following very able letter on the political situation appears in the columns of the Philadelphia *Age*. That paper, commenting upon the same, says that it "meets the full approval of the eminent jurist and statesman to whom it is addressed."

NEW ALBANY, IND., May 16, 1871.

Hon. Jeremiah S. Black:

My dear Sir—Recurring to our interview a few weeks ago, and the subject-matter of it, and remembering your request at that time, I embrace the hour of leisure to write you. I feel to express some convictions concerning the duty of our great party in the future.

The country has now been under the absolute control and vicious policy of Radical leaders since the war—more than six years. These years have been memorable beyond parallel for political discontent and estrangement. Faith and broken pledges on the part of rulers, for excesses of power in defiance of the Constitution and of official oaths, for disregard of the elementary principles of republican government, for reckless inventions by the Federal Government of the rights of the States and of the people, for oppression and extravagance in the public burdens and expenditures, and for gross immorality and corruption in the practical administration of civil affairs. These crimes and evils are, to a great or less degree, understood, felt and condemned by nearly all intelligent citizens. Anxious and virtuous patriotic men throughout the country, without distinction of political relations, desire reform. The country cannot, without fearful danger, endure existing relations much longer. To suffer our Government much longer, without check, to run in these courses of disorder and corruption, restrained vice, will most grievously, if not fatally, imperil our institutions and our liberties. In my judgment, therefore, a change, a victory in 1872, over those unwise, selfish and reckless leaders has become a supreme necessity, alike to the country and friends of constitutional government and reform.

Is this result attainable? Can these elements be effectively combined and organized? Is it possible for the most eligible, tried and honest popular sentiment of the country to regain control of it? I believe it is, and without the sacrifice of any just principle or policy, and that it is the imperative duty of the Democratic party to accomplish it. I believe a vast majority of the voters earnestly desire it, and under favorable circumstances will heartily co-operate to secure it. A million or more patriotic Republicans are deeply dissatisfied and disgusted with their leaders and with their public conduct and measures. At the same time they sincerely concur in most of the special principles and purposes of the Democratic party. They heartily appreciate the necessity for honest and effective reform, for a reduction of at least twenty-five per cent. in the aggregate of taxation; for such a fair and equal adjustment of taxes as will secure to the Treasury what is paid by the people, and not give a large part of it as tribute to monopolists and favorites; for retrenchment, economy, and vigilant integrity in the expenditures; for thorough reform in the civil service, and its release from the corrupting and baleful control of a core party discipline; for the firm and faithful maintenance of the Constitution, and of the reserved rights and jurisdiction of the States, as of vital importance to the safety and perpetuity of free government; for the speediest practicable restoration of peaceful, friendly and equal relations between the States and the General Government; for the immediate abandonment of the fatal policy of centralization, the withdrawal of all favoritism from monopolies, corporations, or any other combinations, the most practical and permanent cure for the corruption of a Lobby Student of Congress, viz: Commencing at upper Lake to the Gulf of Mexico, extending in the shallow water, at low tide, running in a southerly direction to the New Orleans. And commencing at Pontchartrain Railroad in the same depth of water running in an easterly direction to proposed lower line, being a distance of about two miles thereof.

Mr. *Lowe*, on the floor, had an item in it, agreed to adoption.

Mr. Bonzano moved that the resolution be ever until to-day (Wednesday). The motion was lost.

Then the resolution was adopted, yeas 6; nays 4, viz:

Yeas—Messrs. Cockrum, Shaw, Remick and Lowe.

Nays—Messrs. Demarest, Walton and Bonzano.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. Cockrum, relative to square block pavement on Customhouse street, which, with out being read, was referred.

Mr. Cockrum introduced a resolution that he be authorized to employ stenographer for the remainder of the term, at the same price received by the stenographer of the Board of Aldermen, which was referred.

The City Attorney was granted leave of absence for one month.

Mr. Remick, Administrator of Commerce, reduced the appointment of a committee of three to consider the subject of the levee and assessment when, he moved to put them in a proper condition for the accommodation of the convenience of commerce. Messrs. Remick, Cockrum and Bonzano were appointed the committee.

Mr. Remick, the Administrator of Commerce, presented the following report:

The petition of Julius A. Blanc, President of the Sugar Shed Company, asks the Council to grant permission to said company to take possession of a certain space of the levee front (originally intended according to a contract between the city and B. F. Flanner, the former of said company in the ownership of the sugar sheds, to be carried by a shed) and to erect thereon a platform, for the convenience and protection of the sugar and molasses of such parties as may choose to patronize it and to erect a fence with turnstiles, under the same regulations as those governing the sugar sheds. Inasmuch as there is no order of the Council protected against the exactions of the Sugar Shed Company, made by a great number of the principal brokers and dealers, and as the proposed platform is not contemplated in the original grant of privileges by the city to said Flanner, I deem it inadvisable and further embarrass the free use of the levee by extending more facilities to the Sugar Shed Company. I therefore recommend that the petition be not granted.

Mr. Bonzano said he believed the Sugar Shed Company had never complied with their contract. He moved to adopt the report.

Mr. Remick said that he would report at the next meeting the complaints from merchants and steamboat captains against the exactions of the company. If he understood the company wanted all the advantages of their contract, but would take none of the burthens.

The report was adopted.

A communication was received from Mr. William Weber, asking to be paid the salary of Recorder of the Fourth District for the month of June, from which office he claims he has been illegally ousted by the action of Governor Warmoth. Accompanying the petition was a certificate from the Secretary of State that up to the date of instant no resignation from Mr. Weber had been received at his (the Secretary's) office. The subject was referred to a committee previously charged with the consideration of Mr. Weber's case.

The ordinance to prohibit the sale of fish in the market after 10 a. m., until November 1, was passed.

The Board adjourned to 11 o'clock to-day.

The Drowning of Two Boys on the Right Bank.—In our notice, published yesterday, of the drowning of two boys on the right bank of the river, on Monday morning, there were some mistakes. The name of P. Lagay, a lad in his fourteenth year, eldest son of Mr. C. V. Lagay and Eveline Trepagnier, and the child was Jazan Maillot, between ten and eleven years of age, eldest son of Mr. Jules Maillot and Celeste Trepagnier. Their relationship was on the maternal side, their mothers being sisters. As already stated, they were bathing when they were drowned, not, however, below Algiers, as we were first informed, but opposite Carrollton, at the plantation of Mr. Edmond Trepagnier, their grandfather, where they were spending some days of the vacation. No one witnessed the casualty. To the parents the unloaded for what is a terrible blow, and a large circle of relations and friends sympathize with them in their affliction.

The Public Printing and the Republican Appointment of a Printer.—Lieutenant-Governor Dunn and Speaker Carter, had, before the arrival of Governor Warmoth in the city, the majority of the Printing Commissioners, appointed Mr. Joseph H. Wilson, dry goods merchant on Canal street, official printer, upon the ground that the contract of the State with the Republican Printing Company was at an end. The Company yesterday filed a petition in the Eighth District Court for an injunction to prevent the consummation of the new arrangement. The Company contend that the contract has not expired.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Origin and Progress of the Mexican Gulf Canal Company.

The Mississippi, Mexican Gulf and Ship Canal Company was formed under the general law of the State of the 5th of July, 1868, with a capital of two millions of dollars, divided into two thousand shares of five hundred dollars each, the shares being divided among six individuals in the following proportions: J. D. Noyes 1000 shares; S. L. Brown 500 shares; B. S. Higby 1 share; F. J. Durant 1 share; Cyrus Bussey 1 share; W. W. Howe 1 share. Ten days after this, Merritt, the owner of the plantation through which the canal was to be dug, sold the same to Noyes for $12,000. Of this sum $6000 was to be paid in the stock of the Canal Company, $3250 in cash and the balance in a promissory note of Noyes. But the land it seems is burdened with a mortgage in favor of certain heirs and cannot be alienated to the prejudice of the mortgage. It therefore became necessary to evade this lien in some way before the company could go through the process of expropriation. Mr. Noyes, as President of the Canal Company, brought suit against Mr. Merritt as the owner of the land, asking that the same be valued by a jury and expropriated in favor of the plaintiff. The suit was instituted in the District Court of Jefferson parish and was tried by a jury who unanimously decided in favor of the owner of the land at the sum of $50,000. This sum was paid August 16, 1869, by pledging certain bonds issued to aid the company by the Legislature of 1869 to be issued to the Canal Company to aid them in the construction of their works. The act authorized bonds to the amount of $600,000 to be issued to the company in instalments of $120,000 each, to be delivered upon the production of a certificate of one of the State Engineers, or one of the Engineers of the Board of Public Works to be selected by the Governor. The first delivery of bonds for $120,000 was to be made "when the company should prove that, beginning at Bayou Bupré, on the shore of Lake Borgne, they had completed the proposed canal for the distance of one mile, to the depth of ten feet, at ordinary water mark, with a width of seventy-five feet at the top and forty feet at the bottom. On the 20th of April, 1869, the company had received bonds to the amount of $300,000, and on the 10th of July they had received $60,000 more. Were these bonds issued to enable the company to carry on their operations, or were they delivered after the work had been done, as required by act of the Legislature? If the latter, the work must be done in a marvelously short space of time. A further issue was made on June 16, 1871, which, with the total issue of $600,000. The President of the Company stated that "the lock will be in working order and the connection perfected with the river about the 1st of January 1872." If this were the end of it and the company were satisfied to confine itself to the remaining balance of the State grant, "all is well and good. But which "is not the case. Act No. 20, of the Legislature of 1871, "to provide for the drainage of New Orleans," and which became a law by constitutional limitation, last evening about 9 o'clock, and was rushed through the H. R. G. and Ship Canal Company, discloses the same influences at work to get more money out of the State. On the 27th of March, 1871, certain stockholders of the company, representing more than one-half of the stock, appeared before A. Hero, Jr., Notary Public, for the purpose of accepting the powers and privileges of act 20 of the Legislature of 1871, and amending the Charter as follows:

"The capital stock is hereby fixed at four millions of dollars, to be represented by two thousand shares of $1000 each, and twenty thousand shares of $100 each; the former to be styled and designated "Canal Stock," and the latter "Drainage Stock," each representing its respective interests and liabilities. Each and every share of said canal stock (of par value of $1000) shall have and receive ten shares of said "Drainage Stock."

And then boosted up the Lake levee in all its extravagant and gigantic proportions. Whence are the $6,300,000 to be obtained, or say rather, three to five millions of dollars, to build the levee of this fancy levee? The city cannot pay its debts now, and to saddle three to five millions of dollars more on it is such a step as will end in repudiation. Better let the company die owing the State $600,000, the amount already drawn, and probably as much more to build the lock in the river, and the harbor pier, and dredge out into the lake will cost as much as has already been expended—than allow the success of this company to realize the expected millions from this new scheme, and in all probability leave to the care of the State their debt and unfinished canal. We have yet to hear one disinterested expression in favor of this lake levee contract. As we have to pay for the work, we are entitled to some say in the matter. No one questions the necessity of a thorough system of drainage and protection levees and such can be immediately had at a cost of not exceeding $600,000. When the city is able to build such a levee as these gentlemen propose, we are credibly informed by a Western gentleman, who has been allowed by the Legislature at $1 per yard for the cost and filling in, can be done for $1 per yard.

To encourage trade and bring capital to our city, we need no such levee extravagance, and remuneration for the risk of letting go the interest of the private capital, by restraining the unreasonable exactions of our State and city authorities.

ALARMING EVASION.—We hear there is no truth in the report that Governor Warmoth contemplated issuing a proclamation for a special session of the Legislature, to enable the Republican party to get out of the hole in which the Fourteenth Amendment has placed them. If it is true, however, that Dunn and Carter can turn the tables on them by having a special session of the Legislature, it will be a consummation of a most devoutly wished for event. *Times-Picayune.*

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The United States Cited by France as a Justification for Increased Taxation.

Serious Riot in London.

A Released Prisoner Mobbed By 4000 People.

The Disturbance Quelled Without the Aid of the Military.

Yellow Fever at Brazil No Longer Epidemic.

HOME NEWS.

Gen. Crook in the Field Against the Apache Indians in Arizona.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 18.—The *Soleil* cites the example of the United States after the civil war in justification of increased taxation.

Madrid, July 18.—Prim has resigned the Emperor of Brazil a Knight of the Garter.

London, July 18.—The German Lloyd Steamship Company have contracted to run monthly mail boats between England and Valparaiso.

The yellow fever has ceased to be epidemic at Buenos Ayres.

London, July 18.—Quite a serious riot has occurred in Greenwich. One man named Peck was acquitted of manslaughter on the ground that a policeman set up upon him and beat him with his staff, and the crowd to put them in a proper condition for the accommodation of the convenience of conquerors. Messrs. Bonsfield, Cathcart and Bonsano were appointed the commission.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

Foreign Exchange.—Very active, the demand for bankers sterling nearly $40,000 at full rates, for the whole, showing a decided improvement in the market. Sterling on Paris, 5 francs and a number of cents per £ of lading at par; $4500 at 5 francs, 15 cents, 7 days date on Antwerp, payable in francs, at 5 francs, $1300 at 5 francs, 15 cents, 7 days date on Hamburg, payable in marks, at 1 mark, $1300 at 1 mark, 7 days date on Amsterdam, payable in guilders, at 1 guilder, $1300 at 1 guilder, 7 days date on Genoa, payable in francs, at 5 francs, $1300 at 5 francs, 7 days date on Lisbon, payable in milreis, at 1 milreis, $1300 at 1 milreis, 7 days date on Rio Janeiro, payable in milreis, at 1 milreis, $1300 at 1 milreis, 7 days date on Havana, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Vera Cruz, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Pernambuco, payable in milreis, at 1 milreis, $1300 at 1 milreis, 7 days date on Valparaiso, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Lima, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Buenos Ayres, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Montevideo, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Canton, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Shanghai, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Hong Kong, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Yokohama, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Melbourne, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Sydney, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Calcutta, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Bombay, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Madras, payable in gold, at 1 dollar, $1300 at 1 dollar, 7 days date on Singapore