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VOLUME IV—NO. 66. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JUNE 28, 1870. WHOLE NUMBER 1003.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE NEW EL DORADO, 59 ST. Charles street, the most popular and enjoyable Concert Hall in New Orleans; Mr. B. E. Warner, Manager; open every night. Look at this array of talent: Miss Alice Mitchell, comic songs and fancy dances; M'lle. Sarah, slack wire performer; Sandy Dolan, Ethiopian, Dutch and Irish comedian; Tony Benton, Irish character, vocalist and comedian; Master St. George, the accomplished clog dancer; Professor Cooke, characteristic vocalist. Admission twenty-five cents; said ticket good for refreshments. The bar will be always supplied with the finest brands of imported liquors. je25 1m

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FOR SALE.—A LARGE AND CHOICE list of Vacant Squares and portions of Squares, on and in the vicinity of St. Charles avenue, in the Sixth District of New Orleans.
SHELBY SEYMOUR,
jel9 7t 44 Carondelet street.

FOR SALE—ON REASONABLE AND ACcommodating terms—A splendid Sea-Shore RESIDENCE, situated in the town of Biloxi, near the Lighthouse. For price and conditions of sale, apply to G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer,
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FOR SALE—ABOUT ELEVEN THOUSAND ACRES, in different tracts, of the finest Sugar lands in the State. A large portion of these lands is covered with magnificent forests of red cypress, and portions are near the river, Morgan's Texas Railroad, and the line of the Chattanooga and Texas Railroad—contiguous to an inexhaustible market for lumber and wood—and are very valuable. The whole, or an interest, will be disposed of at extremely low rates, as the owner is about leaving the State in consequence of ill health. For full particulars apply to Colonel J. O. Nixon, No. 106 Gravier street, up stairs, corner Bank place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., or to Messrs. Davis & Freret, Real Estate Agents, No. 85 St. Charles street, or to Mr. Placide J. Spear, No. 66 Exchange Place. my6

FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE, in Wadesboro, two and a half miles from Pontchatoula Station, on New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, having also, direct water communication with New Orleans, in complete order, well fenced, and can be made self sustaining either as a Fruit or Poultry Farm; well supplied with fruit of all kinds, water and wood, and the healthiest locality in the State, containing about twelve acres. Enquire for terms, etc., at No. 130 Camp street, from 10 to 12 A. M. my22 1m

BOARDING.

ROOMS AND BOARD.
196.....Camp Street.....196
EDWARDS HOUSE.
Very pleasant, cool, and well ventilated rooms, with excellent board, at very reasonable summer prices. Also a few transient and day boarders accommodated. je21 2m

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT.—TWO FINELY SITUATED second-floor rooms, in that elegant residence, No. 212 Carondelet street, one of the most pleasant and comfortable houses in the city. Possession given July 1. Apply on the premises. je25 1w

FOR RENT.—FURNISHED ROOMS AT the corner of St. Charles and North streets, fronting on Lafayette Square, at prices ranging from ten to fifty dollars per month. Apply at No. 112 St. Charles street. je25 2w

FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE TWO-Story Residence 159 Calliope street, between St. Charles and Camp streets, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate. Cars running to and from Canal street, and only ten minutes' walk to Canal street. Apply at 157 Calliope street. je21

ROOMS AND BOARD.—A NUMBER OF pleasantly situated and well furnished rooms to rent, with or without board, at No. 177 Lafayette street, between Baronne and Carondelet streets. my31 3m

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For families or gentlemen, at 272 Gravier street, between Franklin and Liberty. je9

WANTED.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, (no children)—The use of a comfortable house, neatly furnished; in return for which good care will be taken and a small rent paid. Address, immediately, S. G., this office. je26 3t

SHORTHAND PUPILS WANTED.—Phonography taught privately to ladies or gentlemen in a few easy lessons, without books, by a Professional Reporter. Pupils of ordinary capacity can correspond after the third lesson, and follow the swiftest speaker in an incredibly short time. Fee eight dollars, returned in case of pupil's incompetency. Address "Shorthand," Republican office. je26

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Price $25. It makes the "Lock Stitch" (alike on both sides), and is the only licensed under-feed Shuttle Machine sold for less than sixty dollars. Licensed by Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker and Singer & Co. All other under-feed Shuttle Machines sold for less than sixty dollars are infringements, and the seller and user liable to prosecution. Address JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston, Massachusetts, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Illinois, or St. Louis, Missouri. je14 26t*

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 to $200 per month, everywhere, male and female, to introduce the GENUINE IMPROVED COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. This Machine will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, quilt, cord, bind, braid and embroider in a most superior manner. Price only $18. Fully warranted for five years. We will pay $1000 for any Machine that will sew a stronger, more beautiful, or more elastic seam than ours. It makes the "Elastic Lock Stitch." Every second stitch can be cut, and still the cloth can not be pulled apart without tearing it. We pay agents from $75 to $200 per month and expenses, or a commission from which twice that amount can be made. Address SECOMB & CO., PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA; BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, or ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.
CAUTION—Beware of all agents selling Machines under the same name as ours, unless they can show a certificate of agency signed by us. We shall not hold ourselves responsible for worthless Machines sold by other parties, and shall prosecute all parties either selling or using Machines under this name to the full extent of the law, unless such Machines were obtained from us or our agents. Do not be imposed upon by parties who copy our advertisement and circulars and offer worthless Machines at a less price. ap29 3m 1taw

WANTED.—AGENTS TO SELL THE OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE. It is licensed, makes the "Elastic Lock stitch," and is warranted for five years. Price $15. All other machines with an under-feed sold for fifteen dollars or less are infringements. Address OCTAGON SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, St. Louis, Missouri, Chicago, Illinois, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, or Boston, Massachusetts. je14 26t*

AGENTS WANTED.—($10 PER DAY)—By the AMERICAN KTITTING MACHINE COMPANY, Boston, Massachusetts, or St. Louis, Missouri. je14 26t*

WANTED.—INFORMATION OF MARY MILLER, who resided with her aunt, Mary Durant, on the corner of St. Peter and Royal streets, New Orleans. When last heard from, in 1864, was about leaving for France. Any information concerning her whereabouts will be thankfully received by her brother, BERNARD MILLER,
Wood River, Hall county, Nebraska.
je7 eod3w*

STOLEN.

STOLEN—ON JUNE 20, 1870, A PROMISSORY note, signed by Henry von Haven, for $267 dated New Orleans, January 1, 1869, payable four months after date, to F. Huppenbauer, and indorsed by Jacob von Haven and F. Huppenbauer. All parties are hereby cautioned against negotiating this note. je26 3t*

STOLEN—FROM THE RESIDENCE OF the undersigned, during the year 1868, the following certificates:
1. A CERTIFICATE of thirty shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
2. A CERTIFICATE of twelve shares of the Bank of New Orleans, to the name of P. L. Bernard.
Application has been made for new certificates.
P. L. BERNARD,
Corner St. Louis and Rampart streets.
ap7 2tam 6m

REWARDS.

$500 REWARD—WILL BE PAID TO any person, and no questions asked, who will find MY CHILD, a girl seventeen months old. She was carried away from my door, at the corner of Howard and Poydras streets, at seven o'clock, Thursday evening, the ninth instant, by a colored woman named Martha, who is well known. The child has light hair, fine blue eyes; had no shoes or stockings on; wore a brown calico dress. The child rather handsome.
THOMAS DIGBY.
*24

BANKS AND BANKING.

CHARLES LOAN OFFICE.
15 ST. CHARLES STREET.
ST. L. DESTEZ,
SUCCESSOR OF A. MARCHAND.
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[From the Phillipsburg, Pennsylvania, Journal.]
This issue of the Journal is printed with ink from the Gray's Ferry Printing Ink Works, Philadelphia, and, greatly to our satisfaction, it surpasses any we have heretofore used. It deserves the high encomiums showered upon it by the press. je18 1m

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NIAGARA FALLS.
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JAMES T. FULTON,
my28 2m Proprietor.

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Ship charges and other expenses at the lowest figure. For details, address
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General Southern Agent, New Orleans.
my31 1mo

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Baggage checked to all important points.
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E. F. LONGLEY,
General Southern Passenger Agent, New Orleans.
W. P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent, Chicago.
... Superintendent, Chicago.

STRAIGHT UNIVERSITY

The Commencent Exercises

Yesterday was the first of the three days appointed for the commencement exercises of Straight University. The day was appropriated to examinations of the primary department. To-day and to-morrow the examination of the more advanced classes will take place.

The university building is at the corner of Esplanade and Roman streets, in the Third District. It is a large structure, and appears to be well adapted to the educational purposes for which it was erected. There is a basement story, about ten feet high, which is used for the primary department and for other purposes. The main entrance is attained by a flight of broad stairs, leading to a vestibule, on each side of which are rooms aprropriated to the directory of the institution, and at the further end, opposite the main door, is the entrance to the chapel.

The chapel, which we estimate will hold about twelve hundred people, is admirably arranged for the accommodation of the congregation which crowds in on Sunday, while all its belongings and ornaments are in excellent taste. It contains a fine-toned melodeon, of the largest size. The galleries ranging on both sides of the room are well adapted for sight and hearing, and the *tout ensemble* of the chapel will, for good taste and perfect adaptedness, compare with any structure for similar size and purposes in the city.

The whole of the upper story consists of several large and airy class rooms, completely and appropriately fitted up with proper school furniture. In this story, also, is the library, which already contains a goodly number of volumes, and, as we were informed by the Rev. Mr. Turner, is receiving constant additions.

After a little after nine o'clock the children, male and female, of the primary department were ranged in the chapel, according to proficiency and attainments, and the examining exercises commenced with the first reading class, under Miss H. A. Ansell. Then came a song, "Oh, I'm a happy Bluebird, sober as you see," which was sung by the classes with great spirit, and keeping good time. The "Object" class then exhibited its proficiency under the direction of Miss Eloise Lyon, and was followed by the song "Welcome," sung in full chorus by all the primary classes. The spelling class was then thoroughly examined by Miss Ansell, after which the children sang "Die on the Field of Battle." When the song was ended, two reading classes went through their examination, conducted by Miss Lyon and Miss Ansell. The first of these two examinations was followed by singing "Come to Jesus," and the second by the song "We Come Again."

The result of these various examinations in the primary department showed a respectable proficiency in the pupils, and was certainly very creditable to the ability of the teachers, and indicative of the thoroughness of the system of teaching adopted in the institution. In estimating the result, as here stated, it must be considered not only that the pupils have been but a short time under tuition, but that a large portion of them were of French parentage, that the French language was their mother tongue. This would, of course, cause a difficulty in acquiring a correct English pronunciation and accent, which could not have been the case had the English language been their vernacular. Indeed, the *distrait* pronunciation of certain words by many of these pupils showed how very limited had been heretofore their acquaintance with the President's American. All this must have greatly increased the labor undergone and the difficulties overcome by the teachers, and should, therefore, be taken into fair consideration. It must be remembered, too, that very many of these children possess no *inherited* intelligence, for they are the offspring of parents who had been kept in the degraded ignorance belonging to a state of slavery, to which, until a few years past, these children were also destined.

It may be proper to remark in this connection, that the progress so far made, as shown by the examinations, (and made, too, in the face of more than ordinary difficulties), must be attributed to the great earnestness shown by the lately enfranchised race in acquiring knowledge, causing them to seize with avidity and zest the advantages of which they had been deprived, and inspiring a spirit of intense emulation to gain all the advantages of those who have been so far ahead of them in the paths of knowledge.

While the primary department was engaged in their examinations, a more advanced class, (male and female), designated as "Grade C," was also undergoing examinations in one of the upper class rooms, under the direction of the teacher, Miss Emma C. Joye. We were prevented by our attention to the exercises of the primary department from witnessing this examination in full, but what we did witness, was extremely creditable to both teacher and pupils.

The singing, interspersed with the examinations in the primary department, was led by Colonel Mason, who accompanied the voices on the organ in a masterly style, and the whole was very pleasing.

One part of the morning's exercises was a species of manual gymnastics, which had been taught to the boys by Colonel Mason, who takes a deep interest in this educational enterprise. These gymnastics, and the marching in and out of the school at opening and closing, are accompanied by the music of the piano, performed by Miss Ansell. The boys evidently believed in the gymnastics.

After the examination of classes concluded, there was a series of general exercises, consisting of recitations, declamations, and piano performance. One little fellow, who told us that his name was William Carmelle Harrison, and his age seven years, "spoke a piece" which drew forth great applause. A little girl, Miss Angele Boissieur, aged eight years, played the Mabel Waltz on the piano, and played it well, for her age. Two little boys followed with recitations, correctly worded, but slightly Frenchy in accent. Then Miss Regine Boissieur, aged ten years, performed a piece on the piano in a pleasing, little girl manner. Afterwards, five young girls jointly recited a poetical piece. We are sorry that we could only catch the name of one—Miss Emma Boree.

Towards the close of the exercises Mr. Roxborough addressed the assemblage on the great prospects and duties that awaited them in the future.

Colonel Mason then made an address of some length, which was listened to with great attention, and no doubt thoroughly appreciated by the older portion of the assemblage. The Colonel's address dwelt upon the great benefits that had been received by the colored race during the past few years, and the corresponding obligation on that race to avail themselves of these benefits by elevating themselves to the higher standard of humanity. That the sole object of those who had labored and contributed so largely of their means in behalf of the lately enfranchised race, was to educate those girls into virtuous, intelligent women, and those boys into honorable, right thinking men. The blessing of God was upon such work as this, and therefore, this great work would prosper by God's help.

After Colonel Mason concluded, a short address was made in French by the Rev. Father Maistre. The gist of the Reverend Father's remarks was a comparison of the present prospects of colored people as citizens compared with their former condition of hopeless servitude—a change that should command itself to the citizen, the patriot, and the Christian; a change that should evoke every effort to profit by its benefits and fulfill its duties.

The assembly was then dismissed, but a portion lingered behind, enjoying the music of the piano, played on by several of their own number. There was hilarity and loud-spoken joy; but all was decorous, as it should be.

It seems to us that no one could witness this exhibition of growing intelligence, compared with the former mental torpor of that portion of God's image characterized as the colored element, without feeling deeply that a great good was going on which would redeem from the hopeless apathy of former times, and guide in the paths of rectitude those to whom the Creator of all mankind had vouchsafed a full share of the natural gifts that he bestows upon all; that all may progress in "the pursuit of happiness."

To-day and to-morrow the examinations in the higher parts of education will be had, and, as Cowper says in John Gilpin, "May we be there to see."

THE COURTS.

The Slaughterhouse Case—The Injunction Maintained—The Bond Increased to $25,000.

Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company vs. Board of Metropolitan Police.—In this case, on a rule to set aside the injunction, Judge Dibble decided yesterday, that under the equity powers of the court, he had a right to issue the injunction, and it would therefore be maintained. He also held that the bond given by the plaintiffs was insufficient, and that they must give a bond in the full sum of $25,000.

The State ex rel. Attorney General vs. William Fagan, Charles Cavaroc et al.—This case, in which defendents were enjoined and ordered to execute the injunction from the Fifth District Court, under which meat killed at the Cavaroc Slaughterhouse was seized by the Metropolitan Police, came up for trial yesterday on a rule against the defendents to show cause why they should not be fined and imprisoned for a contempt in continuing to slaughter at the Cavaroc plantation animals for human food, in defiance of the said injunction.

Judge Cotton, on the part of respondents, stated that these was an injunction now pending in the Third District Court (Judge Emmerson) filed on the twenty-ninth of August, 1869, in a case entitled "Charles Cavaroc vs. the city of New Orleans," in which defendants were enjoined not to interfere with Mr. Charles Cavaroc in the erection of slaughterhouses at the Cavaroc plantation.

Judge Cotton contended that this suit was still pending. Judge Dibble said the case was dead under the law creating the Eighth District Court. He also said that he must decide the question upon the injunction which had been affirmed by the Supreme Court. In this case the injunction of the Fifth District Court had been affirmed, and the injunction still stands. He said he had nothing to do with the case in the Seventh District Court, of the Butchers' Association against Governor Warmoth and the Attorney General, and if Judge Cotton chose he might apply to Judge Collens to have the Governor and Attorney General punished for contempt of the authority of that court.

Judge Dibble said, in reference to the injunction, if it should be found, after argument, that the injunction of the Fifth District Court was not suspended by the writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States, he should direct the Sheriff to execute it, as affirmed by the Supreme Court of the State.

Judge J. B. Cotton urged that the injunction against the butchers at the Cavaroc plantation, who are defendants in this case, should not be enforced on the alleged ground that there was an agreement between the attorneys to the effect that the decision of the six cases in which the butchers and the Slaughterhouse Company were concerned, was to be governed by the decision in the case at the bar. The following is a copy of that argument:

Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association vs. Crescent Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company, No. 1883.—It is hereby agreed that the following cases involving the rights of the Crescent Live Stock Company, namely: The Butchers' Benevolent Association vs. the Crescent City Live Stock Landing, No. —, Sixth District Court; Imbau, Aycock & Co. vs. the same et al, No. 1537, Seventh District Court; the same vs. the same, No. 1883; the same, vs. the same, 585, Fifth District Court; the same vs. the steamer B. L. Hodge; State of Louisiana vs. William Fagan et al, shall be taken up, tried and submitted at the same time upon the pleadings and admissions on file, and the evidence to be taken upon the question of the compliance of the Slaughterhouse Company, on the first of June, 1869, with the provisions of the fourth section of article No. 118, of acts of 1869, the evidence to be taken in the case No. 1883, Seventh District Court and the testimoney taken in that case to be used in the other cases above designated. That the Court in these several cases, are to maintain the exceptions or reject the testimony, as the case may be, as to the bribery, corruption, etc., of the Legislature on the objections of the attorneys of the Crescent City Live Stock Llanding and Slaughterhouse Company; the other side in each case taking bills of exception in each case to such rulings of the court; the case to be decided *pro forma* and signed as soon as possible, and appeals taken in each party cast on motion, and on giving bonds for costs without citation or other notice, returnable to the Supreme Court as soon as possible, and to be filed together, in the meantime proceedings in all other cases in which the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company are engaged or interested as against any of the other parties, either as plaintiffs or defendants, in these six suits, are stayed until the final decision of these suits in the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana, and to abide the result so far as applicable to the final decision of any or all of the six cases herein named. That these cases shall be, if allowable, submitted to the Supreme Court on brief, or argued orally, together, if possible, as soon as the same shall be allowed by the Supreme Court, either party to use or refer to any part of any of the six records in either of the six cases.

This agreement to be filed in No. 1883 of the Seventh District Court, New Orleans, December 9, 1869.

Witnesses were introduced to show that this agreement had reference to a final decision in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. Aycock, sworn, said: About the time of the institution of this suit I had various conversations with the Attorney General about the Slaughterhouse controversy. He has told me on various occasions that he was sorry he ever had anything to do with it. He has also told me that he would not bother with the erection of our buildings; also, has told me that he was enjoined not to do so by the Third District Court. He said he never had bothered us. This conversation took place last summer. After the organization of the Live Stock Dealers Association, their object was to erect buildings for slaughtering at the Cavaroc place.

The injunction by the Slaughterhouse Company stopped us. Last summer, at various times after the injunction from the Third District Court, the Attorney General said that that stopped him from proceeding against the Cavaroc place, if he felt so disposed. I reported this conversation to the butchers. After this interview we went on and built. We bought the tract of land at the Delery plantation, and expended large sums of money. They were working on Saturday in the erection of buildings. The Live Stock Dealers and Butchers' Association and Mr. Charles Cavaroc prochased this place for the purpose of erecting slaughterhouses. They purchased this property in February, 1867, and ceased entirely building after the suit of the Slaughterhouse Company. I construed the Attorney General's answers in that conversation to be an express agreement. He thought he should eventually lose the suit.

J. Q. A. Fellows, sworn, said that an agreement was entered into between Mr. Hiriart and himself that the decision in the six slaughterhouse cases should await the decision of the State courts in the Fagan case.

The Attorney General testified that it was his understanding that he would take no action against the defendants in the Fagan case until after the decision of the Supreme Court of the State. He suspended action because he had been enjoined himself in the case in the Third District Court.

The case was continued over until this morning.

Eighth District Court—Jefferson City Riot Case.

John Purdon vs. City of New Orleans.—In this case plaintiff claimed damages for personal injuries received at a riot in Jefferson City, in April, 1868. On an exception by the defendant that there was no cause of action, Judge Dibble dismissed the exception, and held that the city of New Orleans was liable to pay the obligations of the late City of Jefferson upon due proof that damages had actually been incurred. There are quite a number of suits of a similar character now pending for damages, all of which will have to lie over to the next term of the court for the want of time.

Sixth District Court.

Judge Cooley yesterday delivered the following decision:

Rose Cammack vs. Arrowsmith & Maggett.—The plaintiff claims title to some property on Canal street, in the rear portion of the city, and has shown a title from the original grantee down to the present day. The lots claimed are part of the McCarthy tract, which was confirmed to him.

The defendant claims title to the same land, but in the pleadings set up shows no specific title whatever. The evidence he introduces in support of his claim is, to some extent, contradictory, and, in my opinion, he has failed to make out any defense whatever. One part of the evidence he introduced would show that he claims under d'Hebecourt. The figurative plots and maps of the locality, in connection with the testimony of the surveyors, show very clearly that the land which originally belonged to d'Hebecourt, is not even near that which is claimed by the plaintiff in this suit. One surveyor estimates that it is half a mile, and the other surveyor says it is three-fourths of a mile from the land claimed by the plaintiff to the nearest point of the land of d'Hebecourt.

The land claimed by the plaintiff is part of that triangle known as the Canal property, belonging to the old McCarthy possession, and although the original McCarthy concession was a great deal swept away by a decision of the Supreme Court in the Pontalba case, that triangular piece of land was left intact by it, and McCarthy's title was confirmed to that.

The defendant sets up another title under the Monleon concession. By the maps and the testimony of the surveyors, it is shown that the Monleon concession is considerably to the south of the McCarthy line, and consequently does not form part of the McCarthy grant at all.

It appears that Arrowsmith—for what purpose, I don't know; I can merely imagine—probably to raise money, sold this land to somebody, and this somebody gave him mortgage notes which could be put on the market for discount. But in the various sales he made he recites the derivation of his own title differently in each one.

In the lands sold to Meggett, January 9, 1869, he claims title under d'Hebecourt. But finding in the course of the testimony that the claim under the d'Hebecourt concession would not do because it was a little too far from the land claimed by the plaintiff, he seems to have got hold of the Monleon concession, because that was nearer to it, and he pretends to a title under Monleon. But neither the Monleon nor the d'Hebecourt concessions give him any claim to this land. Neither the Monleon nor the d'Hebecourt concessions are included in the McCarthy grant.

Therefore there must be judgment in favor of the plaintiff for the land claimed, and against both defendants.

Hurricane on the River.

We learn this from the *Head-Light:*

About half-past two o'clock Friday afternoon, and when the steamer Richmond was near Island sixty-nine, a violent storm of wind and rain, accompanied by roars of thunder, sprung up, and for a short period was of a very violent character. The shore on either side, for several minutes, was hid from view, while the wind howled with the characteristics of a hurricane. The boat faced the angry elements with a defiant air, and rode as proudly and safely on the troubled waters as on a calm midsummer's day. Had she been a smaller and lighter craft, it is probable she would have sustained the loss of her chimneys and a portion of her cabin, for a much less wind often carries away those useful appendages. The rain continued for several hours, but the violent wind that accompanied it at first was of short duration.

The Thompson Dean, which arrived here Sunday noon, from St. Louis, encountered the same hurricane, but sustained no damage.

The beautiful and fleet steamer W. S. Pike, afforded another opportunity Sunday evening, for the people oppressed with heat and suffering for pure air and a plenty of it, to make an excursion on the river. The Pike, well freighted with passengers, was prettily decorated, and had a fine band of music to add to the facinations of the trip, which was extended down the Mississippi to the English Turn.

Everybody was delighted with the nice sail, though they returned earlier in the evening than they expected, having made the landing at the foot of Bienville street shortly after eight o'clock. The W. S. Pike will make an excursion up the river some twenty miles Thursday afternoon, to await the coming of the Natchez and Robert E. Lee, two rival boats for speed. Captain Brown is a model steamboat master, and the accommodations on his boat are ample, either in the spacious saloon or elsewhere.

The gentle breezes just before midnight last night stirred the treeses. They also refreshed and invigorated the mosquitoes and stirred our dispatches as they came in from the Associated Press agent. Holding the thin paper on which the dispatches are written with one hand, and driving away mosquitoes with the other, renders the task of writing somewhat difficult.

We learn from the *Richmond Headlight* that the Carter, St. Louis and Red River Packet Company's line is composed of five first-class steamers, and is now in successful operation, and doing a splendid business. The object of this new line is to encourage trade between St. Louis, Louisiana and Texas.

One advantage the can't-get-aways of New Orleans have over those who visit Northern and Western cities, is that they escape the torments of the terrible hot weather occasionally reported to us by telegraph. We in the Crescent City have learned to take it coolly.

We learn this from a New York dispatch:

Young Edward B. Ketchum, who was released from the State prison only a few months ago, where he served out his time for forgeries committed some years since, has again turned up in Wall street. He has just created a flurry by making heavy sales in Pacific Mail, Ohio and Mississippi, and Rock Island and Lake Shore. His brokers, it is stated, were carrying $5,000,000 and about 50,000 shares in stock, which were forced upon the market yesterday and to-day, causing the decline in prices for both days.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

GOLD SAVED AS INTEREST

NEARLY $2,300,000 IN AMOUNT

HEAVY SALES OF GOLD IN JULY

White Recruits for Colored Cavalry

CHINESE LABOR QUESTION CONSIDERED

Last Spike in the Denver Pacific Road

PROCEEDINGS ON THE SUGAR TAX

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL PASSED

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MARKETS

WASHINGTON.

Over a Million and a Quarter Internal Revenue—Cornell's Nomination Withdrawn—The Equalizing Bill—Gold Saved as Interest and Its Sale Next Month—Richardson to Relieve Boutwell During His Summer Trips—White Recruits to Ninth and Tenth Cavalry—Letter of Condolence on Lord Clarendon's Death—The Chinese Labor Question—The Tax Bill—Taxing Salaries—Mexican Claims Committee.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—Internal revenue receipts to-day over a million and a quarter.

The President withdrew Cornell's nomination as Assistant Treasurer at New York.

An official treasury statement asserts that the equalizing bill, which recently passed the House, involves one hundred and one million of dollars.

The *Star* says the amount of gold saved as interest, which will be sold by the government next month, will reach near two million three hundred thousand dollars. This is exclusive of the regular monthly sales of Secretary Boutwell.

William A. Richardson will relieve Secretary Boutwell during his summer trips. Richardson has resigned, but his resignation will not be accepted, pending the summer recreations of Boutwell.

The *Star* also contains this statement:

"It is understood that orders will be issued authorizing the assignment of white recruits to the ninth and tenth regiments of cavalry, now composed of colored troops. The object of this is to keep the regiments up to the numerical standard. In view of the constant demands upon this arm of the service, it is only with great difficulty that colored recruits are obtained."

No Southern nominations to-day.

The executive has sent a message of condolence through Minister Motley to the British Government on the death of Lord Clarendon.

The Mexican claims committee assembled here to-day. Dr. Leiber, of New York, accepted the position of umpire.

House—The House was engaged nearly all day on appropriations, mostly affecting the District of Columbia. The currency conference committee reported substantially as stated in Saturday's dispatches.

Senate—Servile, otherwise Chinese labor question, was made the special order for Friday.

Night sessions question was opposed by many Senators, on account of their feebleness.

The Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate any information he possesses regarding captured and abandoned property.

The tax bill was then resumed.

The income tax was resumed. An amendment taxing salaries was adopted. A motion to continue the present sugar tariff, and a tax on gross sales was defeated. Without definite action on the bill the Senate adjourned.

The Senate is in session to-night considering the Southern Pacific railroad bill.

The Southern Pacific Railroad bill passed, goes to the House for concurrence.

The following Senate proceedings regarding sugar with some collateral taxes follow quite full. Mr. Sherman, chairman of the finance committee, stated the result of the committee's consultation in regard to the bill, that they had agreed to let all the income taxes go in accordance with the vote of the Senate on Friday, by striking out personal income tax.

To make up for that loss of revenue they proposed to continue the tax on sugar as it is now, and also the tax on gross receipts. He said the House proposition for a classification of the tax on sugars had been objected to by the business men throughout the country, and the Senate Committee's classification had encountered equally strong opposition.

The remaining sections of the bill would clear up ambiguities in reference to the special tax on dividends of corporations, such as insurance companies, and relative to the Shakers and other religious societies.

Instead of striking out the tariff part of the bill, and leaving the whole subject to the determination of a committee of conference, he suggested that the Senate should proceed under the five minute rule of debate to act upon each section separately.

Mr. Howe made an argument for retaining the income tax.

Mr. Sherman suggested that the question had been decided. He hoped that the vote of the Senate would be changed.

Mr. Drake thought there was reason to hope that the vote would be changed.

Mr. Howe continued his remarks. The income tax sections were then stricken out without a division. After much unimportant business the tariff sections of tax bill were again reached.

Mr. Sherman endeavored to withdraw the amendments reducing the duties on sugar according to the Senate Committee's classification, so as to allow the rate to remain as under existing laws. Mr. Hamlin objected to the withdrawal of the section, and asked to have a vote upon it. He argued in favor of reducing the duty on sugar, believing the receipts of next year would exceed those of the preceding year, while the surplus in the treasury could be drawn upon if necessary. Mr. Sherman opposed the reduction upon the ground that the estimated receipts from the revenue would not warrant it. He believed that increased expenditures would keep pace with any increased receipts.

Mr. Kellogg favored retaining the present rates on sugar, and opposed the tax of three and a half cents on clarified sugar, which included the fine sugars of Louisiana, as striking directly at the interests of producers of that State in favor of the refiner. Mr.