National Republican.

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THE INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Yesterday's issue of the REPUBLICAN contained the reply of the International Ocean Telegraph Company to the memorial of the Florida Telegraph Company, which was presented to Congress a few days ago. It is signed by General Wm. F. Smith, the president of the company, and in detail sets forth the facts in such a way as to convince every unprejudiced mind that it has law and justice on its side, and that it is right in resisting the attempt of the "Florida Company" to secure a repeal of its purchase.

The International Ocean Telegraph Company is sanctioned by the laws of sovereign States of the Union—New York and Florida—and this sanction is strengthened and protected by an act of Congress of May 5, 1866.

That act provided "that the company should have the sole privilege, for a period of fourteen years, to lay, maintain, and operate telegraphic lines or cables over the waters, reefs, islands, shores, and lands over which the United States have jurisdiction, from the shores of Florida to the Island of Cuba, and the Bahamas, either or both, and other West India Islands. For this the United States reserved the free use of the cable or cables to a telegraphic operator of its own selection, for the transmission of messages to and from its military, naval, diplomatic or consular agents, and said company not to be permitted to charge and collect for messages transmitted through any of its submarine cables more than at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents for messages of ten words, provided that the company shall not be the line to be laid in working order within one period of three years."

Nor is this all. The company not only commenced operations with the consent above given, but in order that it might be guarded and strengthened at every point, so that there might be no excuse for controversy, the parent a great of exclusive privilege for years for maintaining telegraphic communication between the Island of Cuba and the United States was obtained from the Government of Spain. The company went to work actively and with energy. It established telegraphic communication between the United States and the West India Islands; it has strictly conformed to all the requirements of law, and it has been of vast and important advantages to the commercial interests of this country and of the world. Its success is established, and in view of that fact the Florida company now comes in and wants to realize some of the benefits which this pioneer enterprise has demonstrated can be secured.

General Smith's memorial is a straightforward, manly document, bearing upon its face the impress of truth and honesty, and it cannot fail to convince Congressmen, and all who read it, of the absurdity and injustice of the Florida Company's statement. We do not apprehend that any member of our national law-makers will be led astray by the representations of the latter, or will for a moment contemplate the deprivation of the International Telegraph Company of their well-earned franchise.

Congress knows, and the country knows what the International Company is, and who its corporators are. But what do we know of the Florida Company? Who are its corporators? Who are standing behind Mr. Isaac K. Roberts, who signs himself its president? Will the Florida Company publish the names and let the world see who the moving spirits in this concern are? Congress would doubtless be better satisfied if it could be put in possession of the names of some prominent and responsible gentlemen who make charges against a well-established company in order to foist a new and untried enterprise upon the public.

TO GUARD AGAINST SUNSTROKE.—One who knows says it behooves every one to take unusual precautions against sunstroke, and, first of all, avoid the use of stimulating liquors. It is a mistake to suppose that a "drink" now and then through the day will help the system to bear up against the enervating influences of the heat. A large portion of the cases of sunstroke occur among those of irregular habits. Avoid also the excessive use of iced drinks when overheated. The temporary refreshment they afford nevertheless shocks the system, and renders one particularly susceptible to sunstroke. It is a prolific source, also, of diarrhœa, cholera morbus and the like. If necessarily exposed to the direct rays of the sun, wear a wet handkerchief or wet sponge in the crown of the hat. Laborers are especially recommended to take this precaution which has saved thousands from sudden death. Bear in mind that sunstroke, when not fatal, leaves the brain in a very sensitive state, and for years after renders the victim more liable to a recurrence. "A stitch in time saves nine."

THE President yesterday approved an act declaring the bridge between Philadelphia and Camden a post route. An act making the 1st day of January, the 25th day of December, the 4th of July, and Thanksgiving day holidays within the District of Columbia. Joint resolution concerning the Southern Pacific railroad of California. Joint resolution devoting condemned ordnance for a soldiers' monument at Poughkeepsie, New York. Joint resolution to amend act of July 28, 1866. An act to amend an act incorporating the National Junction Railway Company.

A DISPATCH was received at the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday stating that the jury in the case of ex-Supervisor Bennett, on trial at Raleigh, N. C., on the charge of extorting money from distillers in that State during his official career, had failed to agree. They were out sixty hours, and stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal. It is believed that several of the jury were tampered with, and the Judge remanded the prisoner for another trial.

THE new Attorney General called on Secretary Boutwell yesterday and had a pleasant interview with him for half an hour. Mr. Akerman also called on Commissioner Delano in reference to unsettled business pertaining to the office of the United States district attorney of Georgia.

THE PRESIDENT, it is understood, will today send to the Senate the nominations for the additional Judge of the District Supreme Court and that of Police Judge, under the bills authorizing these appointments recently passed by Congress.

THE CABINET session of yesterday was not of long duration. Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap, Postmaster General Creswell, and Assistant Attorney General Field, were present.

SENATOR BUCKINGHAM had an interview with the President, concerning the journey to Connecticut. Senators Chandler and Nye, and General Logan also had interviews.

THE Secretary of War has directed that the triplicate invoices heretofore transmitted to the Quartermaster General, and monthly reports of officers to whom public moneys or military supplies have been transferred, be discontinued.

THE AMOUNT of seizures reported at the Internal Revenue Bureau yesterday was $95,000. Of this over $30,000 was in tobacco seized in the Seventh Tennessee district.

SECOND ASSISTANT ENGINEER JAMES M. CLARK has been ordered to duty at the Philadelphia navy-yard.

THE coin balance in the Treasury yesterday was $113,000,000. Currency, $23,120,000.

[Communicated.]

COL. PICKETT AND COL. FORNEY.

WASHINGTON [22 F STREET,] June 25, 1870.

Col. John W. Forney, Editor Chronicle, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR COLONEL: [That you ever actually did go to a duelling ground I never believed, but I think the period when we both high constitution on the subject of Cuba in the days of Franklin Pierce, and in the old time days after our "political" quarrels, I was in views of those days as you now profess to be, ought to constrain me to accept your version of the affair. I shall, however, still hold myself free to call from the dead Pickett for the information of Mr. Bowers, who, I know, was anything, since I knew him, but a "coward" in the beautiful sense of the Antichrist.

That you should indulge in the conceited little epithets of "pirate," "robber," "marauder," etc., in speaking of me, perhaps, natural, and does not benefit the Spanish cause. But I am horribly scandalized at your calling me a "coward" and intimating that I was guilty of the blunder of the lapse—the omission of a single letter. I send you the correct page stripped from other journals. Now, you know, I never, even when I contributed the lines which you honor so much, ever dared to dishonorably within a week. Do you call "Virginia" springs King Hall? As well call Niagara a "cataract" or "waterfall" where "Rome" lowered "Romanic" government. By what right, moreover, do you arrogate to yourself, in your treatment (both full) the exclusive use of all back Knight.

It has ever been held and maintained by me, a very unpopular opinion, that it is better to take a page for any alleged offence after his acquittal by a jury of his peers. All the old fighting difficulties were used and acquitted. Hence, I was surprised, I confess, to hear of "Mr. Forney" being "called out" by Mr. Pickett. Mr. Forney should have—at least the jury should—listen to me, and not prove, was entered. Technically, my man, not single shot, and I, the duelist, will not, I hope, be called to account of freedom. My imagination can with all who fight for their liberties—personal or political. I could not, in the spirit of the old Spanish fun for taking up arms, little as they had to resent. The irregrettable conduct of those who contented as blacks in the land evidently, you, perhaps, remember, I was not in the war. I was in Europe, and I was not in the war. I was in Europe, and I was not in the war. I was in Europe, and