NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $[illegible]; semi-annually, $[illegible]; quarterly, $[illegible].

[illegible] of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.

The [illegible] weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $[illegible] per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $[illegible] per square; each subsequent insertion, [illegible] per square.

[illegible] on [illegible] Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $[illegible] per square.

A [illegible] inserted at intervals to be charged [illegible], each insertion.

[illegible], or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $[illegible] per month.

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

All [illegible] with foreign advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Mignon."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Chas. Wyndham's Talented Comedy Company.

THE LAW VINDICATED.

The double execution of yesterday within the walls of our Parish Prison ought to convince the murderously disposed of our population that the State authorities have determined for the future that the death penalty must be enforced, and that applications for reprieve or pardon must be refused unless sufficient ground be shown for the interposition of the pardoning power. In the cases of the men hanged yesterday, the parties who asked the Governor for a reprieve alleged no sufficient reason why the lives of the convicts should be spared, and the community therefore approved the denial of the petition presented to the Executive. The fearful increase of the crime of murder in our midst loudly called for an example, and the voice of mercy was hushed. Human life is the cheapest thing among us, if we are to judge by the numerous homicides which are constantly taking place in all parts of the country. While this is the case it is impossible to urge a repeal of the law which punishes murder by the execution of the criminal. Of course it is no reason for suspending the death penalty that many murderers have escaped the gallows, and we do not understand that the opponents of capital punishment advocate a repeal of the law on that ground. As our cotemporary of the *Bulletin* justly observes "it is a question of public expediency, whether this method of protection ought to be discarded as less efficacious than some other method." That is an unsettled question. The grounds upon which the abolition of the death penalty is advocated, are that the State has no right to take life—that the State in taking life, teaches the contrary of what it desires—that life has not that sacredness and inviolability which capital punishment imports, and that in those States where capital punishment has been abolished, experience has shown a diminution in the number of homicides. But the circumstances in which we find ourselves here in Louisiana, are not favorable for the discussion of such a change in the law, and we must therefore call for its rigid enforcement.

At the same time we do not conceal from ourselves that society is largely responsible for the crimes which have become so numerous, and particularly that of murder. While public opinion tolerates, if it does not countenance, the carrying of concealed weapons, and, in too many cases, applauds the reckless, criminal use of them, we cannot expect homicides to decrease. While public officers of high and low grade habitually manifest their disregard, nay, contempt, for moral restraint, what right have they to look for it among the lower orders of the population?

It is to be hoped that the horrible exhibition of yesterday will impress the malefactors among us with the terrors of the law, and that we shall not often be called upon to record an event so repulsive in its features. This event ought also to teach another lesson. The educated classes of the community should understand that they owe a duty to the less favored of the population, and that is to set an example of strict obedience to the laws—to practise an observance of those moral rules without which society exists only in a condition of chronic war, every man's hand being against his neighbor.

MOBILE AND NEW ORLEANS RAILROAD—ACCOMMODATION TRAIN TO THE WATERING PLACES.—The General Superintendent of this line, Mr. J. K. Hendrick, gives notice, through our advertising columns to-day, of a change of schedule. On and after the 15th instant trains will leave New Orleans as follows: The day express will leave at 11 o'clock A. M. on every day, except Sunday, arriving at Mobile at 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with through trains of the Mobile and Montgomery, Mobile and Ohio Railroads for all Northern and Eastern cities. The Pullman palace sleeping cars will be run on this train from Mobile. This train will leave New Orleans on Sunday, at 8 o'clock A. M.

The evening express will leave at 5:30 P. M., arriving at Mobile at 11:05 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad for all points North and East. This train runs daily.

An accommodation train for Ocean Springs and intermediate places will leave daily (except Sunday) at 2:30 P. M. Reductions in fare have been made. Trains will hereafter stop at the corner of Elysian Fields and Claiborne streets to receive and discharge passengers.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES ON LAKE SHORE—MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.—Some further changes have been made in the schedule of the Laura and Frances, Morgan steamers for the Lake shore, which we here call attention to.

For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Biloxi and Ocean Springs, one of these boats leaves as follows: Monday, 12 M.; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday at 8 A. M.; Saturday 12 M., and Sunday at 8 A. M. The Sunday and Monday boats do not go farther than Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian, returning to New Orleans in the evening. The Wednesday, Friday and Saturday trips extend to Pascagoula. From Pascagoula the boat leaves every Thursday, Saturday and Sunday afternoon. From the other places, there will be a boat every evening. The Wednesday and Friday boats, going, do not stop at Biloxi or Ocean Springs, nor returning, on Thursday and Saturday. See advertisement in another column.

THE AMMONIA CAR.—In another column will be found a communication which has been addressed by a number of our leading insurance and banking men, to Dr. E. Lamm, setting forth their satisfaction with the working of his ammonia engine and the movement of the street railway car to which he has applied his wonderful invention. When such men as Thomas A. Adams, Thomas Sloo, Charles Briggs, Jules Tuyes, H. P. Janvier, Harmon Doane, Henry Peychaud, W. S. Pike, Geo. Jonas, Alex. Brother and others of that class of citizens, certify to the effectiveness of the ammonia propeller, those who are less experienced must yield any doubts they have entertained of its value and usefulness as a working machine adapted to the purpose of car traction.

EXTENDING THE ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.—We see by a late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States that hereafter the Admiralty Courts are to have cognizance of all questions regarding marine insurance, that being decided to be a "maritime contract." Hereafter most cases requiring elaborate discussion, and therefore unsuited to the usual hurry of a jury trial, will go there.

THE HARMONY MAY FESTIVAL.—Complimentary tickets, for which we return thanks, remind us that the Harmony Social Club will give their first May festival, at the Oakland Race Course, on Sunday next.

☞ Steamer Harlan will sail on Tuesday, May 16th, at 8 A. M. Cabin passage by this steamer to Galveston, $10. Deck $5. C. A. Whitney & Co., agents.

☞ GO AND SEE the ICE KING REFRIGERATOR, at No. 6 Carondelet street, in operation daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Water is frozen in it from the low temperature produced. It is the only refrigerator that is a preserver of food for an indefinite time.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 115 and 130 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&w

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 14, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,369.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Wyndham comedians will remain another week at the Academy, much to the gratification, no doubt, of play-goers, who, when the Opera and the Academy close, will be deprived of dramatic recreation during the remainder of the season. To-night "Camilla's Husband" will be performed at the Academy, which is to be followed by a new farce, the title of which is not given, and to-morrow night "The Lancers" will be given.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The correspondent of the Charleston *Courier* thus writes to that journal:

Washington, May 6.—There are two currents of Ku-Klux rumors flowing in from the South, both of which are from Republican sources. The first represents that the Ku-Klux have become more violent and active since the passage of the act for their suppression, and the other is that they pale and pause before the exhaustive threat of Executive vengeance. Such threats as are put forth are exhaustive of the Executive power to threaten. Will the "man come up to the manifesto."

Here, again, there may be room for doubt. The proclamation, of itself, is expected by some to afford adequate protection for everything exposed to Ku-Kluxism. Its meaning will, it is supposed, be heeded even where it is not even heard. Before the twenty days are passed the causes of the disorders are expected to have been removed. Perhaps the proclamation will kindly reach the ears of all who may be involved in the troubles, either offensively or defensively, before the expiration of that time.

The Alabama Claims Treaty.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SENATE.

Washington, May 10.—The Senate went into executive session at 10:40 A. M. to-day. The first thing done was the reading of the treaty of the Joint High Commission, which occupied about an hour. This was merely for the information of Mr. Cameron, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who said the treaty was honorable to both countries, and negotiated in the interest of peace. He hoped it would receive the approval of the Senate, and suggested that it be given to the press of the country.

Several Senators objected. They could see no reason for departing from the uniform practice of the Senate.

Senator Sumner is reported as saying that he did not approve of some parts of the treaty, and thought that they ought to be annulled. He said that the public should be furnished with the full treaty in order that they might fully understand its provisions in advance of the final action of the Senate.

He was of the opinion that the claims of the British subjects should not have been in the treaty, as they grew out of things done on the part of Great Britain itself during the late war. They would not have been admitted if a decided opposition had been expressed by our own Commissioners. A simple and better plan would have been enough to make out a fair bill for the Alabama and kindred depredations; but he would now ask its payment in the way of exemplary or vindictive damages; that other matters might afterwards be adjusted. He did not, however, indicate whether he would vote for or against the treaty, as he had not yet had time to examine all its features, some of which were of an important national character.

It was proposed to remove the injunction of secrecy, so as to enable the press to publish it.

The treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. The prospects are favorable for ratification.

The Senate, at 3:15 P. M., adjourned.

A resolution was adopted that the President be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of all reports made by Hon. Mr. Whitney, Solicitor of the War Department, upon any claims made by subjects of foreign nations for damages, in consequence of the war against the rebellious States from 1861 to 1865 inclusive, and which are supposed to be on file in the State Department.

Fate of the Proposed Treaty with England.

Washington, May 10.—The treaty when received by the Senate will, in the usual routine manner, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered printed, and the Senate will doubtless then adjourn, perhaps till Monday. If any opposition should arise, the consideration of the treaty may be postponed from day to day for three days, by objections against more than one reading each day. So, in view of all contingencies, an active discussion will not likely begin before next week. The time for taking the first vote on the ratification, if not reached by Friday, will likely be extended to the following Monday or Tuesday.

From Paris.

A Paris correspondent of the New York *Herald* says the laboring men of Paris long for the return of the Emperor, and says:

It is refreshing to enter the Prussian lines. There everything is order and regularity; here all is anarchy and confusion. My driver, a very old, garrulous man, when he saw the Prussians, exclaimed: "Ah! Monsieur, we shall never have quiet in Paris until the Germans enter: the sooner they come the better it will be for us."

"Why, my friend," I replied, "to hear you talk thus makes me believe that you are not in favor of the Commune." "I in favor of the Commune!" said John with astonishment; "not indeed! The Commune is an act of drunken idlers who don't know what they want. Too idle to work themselves, they will not let others labor. Pillage and drunkenness is their motto. They talk of the empire having robbed, while they rob everybody they can both of money and liberty.

"*When the Emperor was here we all had work.* For my own part I should be glad to see him back again, and so would thousands. People now would shout for him who were opposed to him but a few months since. I should like to know what he robbed. He did not pillage churches, nor take our cab horses from us. He would do well to return. If I were in his position I would come back, but I would take care to ask increased salary. These Communists were glad to pick up cigar ends in the streets, before the 18th March, where they murdered Generals Thomas and Lecomte."

The old man's tongue rolled on in a similar strain as we jolted over the uneven pavement in the direction of St. Ouen.

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERIA PARISH.—The *Planters' Banner* says:

The Crops.—Accounts of a most favorable nature reach us daily from the neighboring plantations with regard to the crops. On most of these places, in consequence of the drouth, crops are a little backward, but the rain of last week has imparted new life and the soil gives promise of an abundant yield this year.

Sales of Lands.—Real estate is quite lively now, there being not only considerable land in the market but many purchasers. Fair prices are commanded, not such, it is true, as could have been commanded before the war, but sufficiently fair to indicate increased activity in the market, and to convey the promise of a speedy return to the times when our lands will be worth its full value.

The plantation, formerly the property of Mr. William Rochel, on the Atchafalaya, about four miles from Berwick's Bay, was lately bought at public sale by Mr. Charles Walker, partner in the firm of Walker & Brownson, formerly from Chicago. The plantation sold for $17,000, payable in one year, interest from day of sale.

The Vermillionville *Advertiser* says:

We have been shown a letter received by a friend in this place, from a gentleman in New Orleans connected with the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad, who states that the work will be commenced at Vermillionville about the latter part of this month.

OUACHITA PARISH.—The *Intelligencer* of Monroe, May 10, says:

Our crops, although late, are doing well. Many of our planters who were injured by the hail storms, have got through replanting. We hope they may have better luck this time.

ST. LANDRY PARISH.—The *Planters' Banner* says:

Opelousas is to have a National Bank, with a capital of $100,000—one-half to be subscribed in New Orleans, the other by the citizens of Opelousas. Three-fifths of the required amount is reported as already subscribed. It will be a good thing for Opelousas, no doubt, but not advantageous to holders of real estate.

GOV. WARMOTH'S SUCCESSOR.—A letter from New Orleans to the New York *Standard* contains the following:

As to local politics here, I have but to say that Gov. Warmoth is in the field for re-election in 1872, with no rival mentioned thus far who stands any chance of success against him.

The Governor veto of the injurious bills passed by the Legislature, and the perfect success which he secured in the State election last year, added to the perfect good order which prevails in every part of the State, render him very popular and very strong. Senator Pinchback, one of the ablest colored men in the United States, is likely to be nominated on the Warmoth ticket for Lieutenant-Governor. Col. Casey, Collector of Customs, President Grant's brother-in-law, is ambitious to be Governor instead of Warmoth.

RULOFF, THE MURDERER.—*Albany, N. Y.*, May 11.—Dr. Gray, of the Utica Asylum, and Dr. Vanderpoel, of this city, who were commissioned by the Governor to inquire into the sanity of Ruloff, have made their examination and returned to this city. Their report to the Governor will be ready in a day or two. It is said that the interview was a very remarkable one.

Senator Howe has apologized to Charles Sumner and taken him back into the Simon Pure Radical Sanhedrim. After the ceremony was concluded all hands took "pine-apple syrup in their'n."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Execution [illegible].—On the night of the 5th May, 1870, about [illegible] o'clock, a cry of distress was heard from one of the wharves, near the Post Market, in the Third District, and the cry attracted policemen and others to the spot, when a man was taken out of the river, in which he was found struggling. He had six cuts on his body, more than one of which was mortal, and he died of the wounds soon after having been saved from drowning. He had been thus cut by several men and then thrown into the river, he was able to say before he expired. He was identified as a Spanish seaman named Ambrose. That night, Vincent Bayona was arrested near the market, and two days afterwards Pedro Abriel and [illegible] Boya were arrested in the Third District. The three were charged with the murder, and, having been examined before Recorder Massicot, were committed for trial. The Grand Jury found a true bill against them and, the trial pending, a nolle prosequi was entered as to Boya, who had offered to become State's evidence, which offer was accepted by the Attorney General.

To give a correct view of the case a full report of the trial would have to be laid before the reader. No abstract could enable the public to canvas the verdict of the petit jury, weigh the testimony, or pass upon the credibility of the witnesses. Bayona and Abriel were tried on the 17th March, 1870, and convicted of murder, with capital punishment. Boya testified positively to having witnessed the tragedy at a short distance, and swore that the prisoners were the murderers. The motive set up was that they had been promised a reward by the mate of a Spanish vessel for putting deceased out of the way, and the mate was reported to have left the city immediately. All the evidence, except that of Boya, was purely circumstantial. An appeal from some of the rulings of the District Court, in the case, was taken, but it was unsuccessful. During the present term of the Supreme Court, a decision was rendered, affirming the judgment of the lower court. No hope now remained for the prisoners but an appeal to executive clemency, and that too, failed. Lieut. Governor Dunn, officiating as Governor in the absence of Gov. Warmoth, refusing either to commute the sentence or grant a respite, and yesterday, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 12 M., was the time appointed for the execution.

Both the prisoners were informed several days ago when they were to die. Then and after, up to the moment of death, they are represented to have behaved themselves with firmness and resignation. They constantly protested that they were innocent of the murder, and renewed the protestation, emphatically, on the gallows yesterday, as the ropes were about to be put upon their necks. The Reverend Fathers Eberhard and Smollet were the religious advisers of the culprits and they gave earnest attention to the exhortations of the priests. They did not sleep at all during Friday night. It was spent in the performance of religious services, in a cell, which Sisters of Mercy had fitted up as a temporary chapel where the sisters themselves remained to console the prisoners and reconcile them to their fate. Breakfast was prepared for them early in the morning, but they neither ate, nor drank anything. Mass was celebrated and they joined in the services, with seeming fervor, and received the Holy Eucharist.

The morning was spent in conversation with the priests, the Sisters of Mercy, officers of the prison, some other persons who took an interest in the men and with a few who sought to speak with them or look at them from mere curiosity. They seemed to be calm and composed, smoking cigarettes the greater part of the time. At about half-past ten Bayona asked Mr. Keary, one of the prison officers, "Is all right." Being answered in the affirmative he lit a cigarette. Father Eberhard addressing him, in Spanish, asked: "Are you afraid?" He replied: "I die a true Spaniard, a firm catholic," putting his foot down to give emphasis to the "firm." To a like question, in English, put by Father Smollet he answered: "I die like a man." Abriel was less demonstrative—quietly conversing with the religieuse, and, as the trying hour approached, retiring into privacy with his confessor. When Bayona first caught a view of the crowd in the jail yard, who had sought to witness the executions and obtained admission into the prison for that purpose, suddenly he became excited in the highest degree. The crowd were well dressed to be sure, but a more indecorous gathering could scarcely have been assembled. Levity was every where and brutal jests were not missing. As Bayona regarded the little mob, he suddenly became furious, seemingly at the thought that his ignominious death was the attraction that brought them there; that they were about to witness his shame, and uttering the Spanish imprecation "Caramba," he expressed his disgust and his contempt by spitting down upon the crowd.

For many years the laws of this State have prohibited public executions. Hence in this as in many previous cases, the condemned men were executed in the prison yard, into which it is impossible to see, except from the outside. Yet hundreds were on the streets, surrounding the prison, looking through every opening in the hope of witnessing the terrible scene. Nearly all outside were colored people, but inside the great majority of spectators were whites.

At eleven o'clock every thing being in readiness, the men accompanied by Fathers Eberhard and Smollet, and a prison officer, moved to the scaffold. They were dressed in white, and their arms were pinioned. As they passed they spoke to several, saying: "Good bye," "God bless you," or "shake hands;" in imperfect English. From one of the spectators who extended his hand, Bayona turned, observing "no shake you hand." Abriel was the first to ascend the scaffold. Neither betrayed the slightest trepidation. During the few moments they were seated, before the tragedy was to be consummated, they were inaudibly communing with their spiritual attendants. Apparently in a spirit of religious exaltation Bayona once asked: "Can I sing now? I like to sing. God, this is good." The Father addressed, held the cross before him to kiss and he was silent. Here Abriel arose and uttered a few words in Spanish, which Bayona repeated, and which Father Eberhard translated, as follows: "I die innocent of the charge of which I am convicted." The Reverend Father also said that they added, that they forgave all who had offended them, and hoped all they had offended would forgive them.

The gallows was exposed to the sun, and, by request of the men, a bottle of whisky was brought to them. Both drank freely from it, especially Bayona, who a few moments after, having a nervous affection in one of his legs, took a second drink. Presently a noose was put on the neck of each, and as the white caps were about to be drawn over the faces, both objected, but in vain. The clergymen and prison officer having shaked hands with them, Bayona, although his eyes were covered by the cap, seemed to have the spectators beneath, in his mental vision, and is reported, by those near the spot, to have addressed to them, in Spanish, an obscene speech, signifying utter contempt for them and boasting of being a Spaniard. Just then, eleven minutes after eleven, the signal was given, the masked incognito who officiated as executioner, cut a rope, the trap fell and Pedro Abriel and Vincent Bayona were hung. Abriel died without a struggle, but, owing to the imperfect manner in which the noose was adjusted, it was nearly twenty minutes before it was certain that life had departed from Bayona, and his convulsive struggles were shocking to behold.

Both men were natives of Valencia, Spain, and are said to have been soldiers in Mexico, in the army of Maximilian, until that Prince's life was forfeited by Juarez and the imperial army disbanded. Abriel was 25 years of age and Bayona 31. Bodily they were good specimens, especially Abriel, of the Spanish race, famous as the race is for physical beauty, and they were men of fair intelligence, with the gravity, pride and reserved manners which distinguish the Iberian stock. It is hard to believe that such men, after taking the greatest sacrament in their religion, and just as they were about to appear before their Maker, without family or friends here to shield from disgrace, lied, in solemnly declaring themselves innocent. But the law and twelve jurors have said they were guilty.

Suit to Shorten the Franchise of the Gas Company.—By an act of the Legislature, approved March 10, 1845, the charter of the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company, was extended to April 1, 1875, and by another act, approved March 1, 1860, the charter is extended to April 1, 1885. The Attorney General has, in the name of the State, entered a suit in the Eighth District Court, to procure a judgment declaring so much of the last mentioned act as extends the charter, unconstitutional and void, because, he alleges, the provision of the act on the subject is foreign to the object of the act, as set forth in the title, and is an interpolation.

About the Treaty.

[Special dispatch to the *Republican*.]

Washington, May 6.—The announcement made in the House of Commons last night that the high joint commission treaty provided for a special commission to audit the claims of British citizens which arose during the late war is not denied here by the American commissioners, and is otherwise known to be true. The fact excites no inconsiderable comment here, as this very feature caused the rejection by the Senate of the Johnson-Clarendon treaty for the settlement of the Alabama claims. Lord Tenterden and Bancroft Davis were in conference to-day with Messrs. Morton and Cameron, explaining the details. Secretary Fish having been asked unofficially, the direct question whether the commission would involve the payment of money down by the United States, replied hesitatingly that it would not just now. "Well," said the questioner, before the commissioner had time to recover, "you mean by that, that the arbiters must find a balance against us in considering the Alabama claims and English counter claims for losses in the South, or there will be no money paid?"

"Precisely so. In no other case will money be paid. We don't propose to order the payment of money in the treaty."

Gen. Schenck was asked: "You don't intend to pay money for the use of the fisheries do you?"

The answer was quite unsatisfactory, as follows: "How else do you suppose we will secure their use? You have no idea that England will give a valuable privilege without some consideration, have you?"

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Levy En Masse Expected in Paris.

10,000,000 Francs Demanded of the Bank of France by the Commune.

Residences of Favre and Thiers Destroyed.

Furniture of the Palaces Tuilleries, Louvre and Elysées Sold.

The Column of Vendome Still Stands.

Supposed Attempt to Murder Dombrowski.

Members of the National Guard Shot for Treason.

Gen. Rossel Arranging for the Safety of Paris.

Health of the Emperor Improved.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 13.—It is supposed an attempt to murder Dombroski was made by a stranger, on whom a revolver was found. He asked for the General and quarrelled with the sentinel upon his refusing to admit him. The sentinel killed the stranger with his bayonet.

Paris, May 13.—M. Brittierany replaces Delescluzze as the Delegate Minister of War to the Commune.

Four members of the National Guard have been shot for treason.

It is said General Rossel is at Belleville arranging for the safety of the city in case the Versaillists should take the ramparts.

The members of the Republican League have joined the Communists.

Versailles, May 13.—Favre communicated to the Assembly to-day the treaty of peace with Germany, negotiated at Frankfort. The hardness of the terms occasioned much emotion among the members.

An announcement was made by the ministry that a Federal gunboat was sunk in the Seine by the fire of Versailles battery.

Eight Federal guns captured in recent engagement were brought to Versailles to-day.

London, May 13.—Special dispatches from Paris say a levée en masse is expected.

General La Cecilia becomes Generalissimo.

The Commune has made a demand upon the Bank of France for ten million francs.

The residences of Favre and Thiers have been destroyed.

The furniture of the palaces of the Tuilleries, Louvre and Elysées was sold to-day.

The column of Vendome still stands.

A Versailles dispatch says fifty thousand troops encamped at St. Germain will join the forces under Gen. Douai in a grand attack upon Paris.

London, May 13.—The *Times* of to-day is convinced that the basis and essential provisions of the treaty of Washington will certainly be adopted by the American Senate, and therefore believes the treaty virtually concluded. As for the treaty itself, it is the result of mutual concession, and the *Times* finds in it nothing, inconsistent with national honor, for that England is not ready to sacrifice to restore amity between the branches of the Anglo-Saxon family.

The health of the Emperor Napoleon is much better.

London, May 13.—In the House of Commons last night, a resolution was introduced by Macfie, for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the relation of the colonies, both to the mothercountry and to each other, to ascertain in what manner they can be strengthened and found in closer ties of friendship and loyalty to the empire, and to assure the colonies they shall not suffer from any ministerial policy, was opposed by Viscount Berry, on the ground that colonial relations are all in a satisfactory condition. A general debate followed after which the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.

Madrid, May 12.—The Spanish Senate, adopted by a vote of 85 to 23, the address in reply to a speech from the throne.

Constantinople, May 13.—The new French ambassador, Melchior Vogne, has arrived.

St. Petersburg, May 13.—The insurgent tribes of Central Asia, under the lead of Sadik, have commenced hostilities against Russia.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, May 13.—A dispatch from Santiago de Cuba says: Valmaseda at the last hour reprieved Bedillo, Hernitinier and others, who were ordered to be shot at 7 o'clock this morning. The consul at Santiago believes Valmaseda's clemency in this instance furnishes some hope for the keepers who were arrested at Villa Del Codre for complicity with the insurgents.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, May 13.—It is probable that the North Carolina storm will slowly move eastward without extending into the interior. No material change is indicated for Sunday east of the Mississippi. Cloudy and rainy weather are probable west of Iowa.

Secretary of the Interior has gone to Philadelphia.

Secretary of War has returned.

No change in Mr. Corcoran's condition.

The Iroquois and Wyoming have been ordered to be fitted for sea immediately.

Returns at Census Office, only 4 counties incomplete, and these estimated show a colored population in all the States and Territories of 4,857,000—a gain of 9 [illegible] per cent. since 1860.

The States stand in the following order in respect to the colored population: Georgia, Virginia, Alabama, Mississippi, South Carolina, North Carolina, Louisiana, Tennessee, Texas, Maryland, Arkansas, Missouri, Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Illinois, Indiana, Delaware, West Virginia, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Connecticut, Iowa, Rhode Island, Colorado, Wisconsin, Maine, Vermont, Nebraska, Minnesota, New Hampshire, Nevada and Oregon.

The following is a fuller statement of the Attorney General's decision of the claim for refunding the tax under the act of July 14, 1870, was allowed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and presented to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval, [illegible] the following questions to the Attorney General, who, in each [illegible], answered affirmatively. [illegible]

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, May 13.—Weather synopsis for past 24 hours:

The weather remains unchanged on the California Coast. The barometer has risen west of Nebraska, with continued light and heavy rains. It has risen on the lakes and in the Mississippi Valley, and has fallen slowly in the Middle and Eastern States. Partially cloudy and clear weather, with fresh and light winds have generally prevailed east of the Mississippi. An area of low pressure is indicated some distance off the east Atlantic coast. The rain prevailing Friday evening in North Carolina, after extending to Delaware, ceased in that region, but has continued very persistently on the North Carolina coast with light south westerly winds.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, May 13.—The steamer Isaac Smith [illegible] her [illegible] several persons were killed and otherwise injured.

[illegible], May 13.—No persons have been killed. [illegible] a [illegible] of the mining [illegible].

New York, May 13.—The following is the [illegible] of a million [illegible] over four and a [illegible] millions, [illegible] millions.

[illegible], May 13.—[illegible] out—Habeas [illegible].

[illegible]—Just before the [illegible] Legislature a general [illegible] the Governor [illegible] four thousand [illegible] per mile to all new railroads. This [illegible] liberal legislation ever had on [illegible] by the State. It will give a [illegible] impetus to all roads in the State.

[illegible] important acts passed this [illegible] approved by the Governor, is the giving all the State lands to the Mobile and Northwestern Railroad, generally known as [illegible] road.

The Legislature adjourned *sine die* and with general good feeling.

Governor Alcorn entertains the entire body this afternoon.

Boston, May 13.—The [illegible] Army Corps Society, with only [illegible] dissenting vote, resolved to petition the President to reopen Gen. Fitz John Porter's case.

Toledo, O., May 13.—John Greiner, of New Mexico, author of the famous Log Cabin songs, of 1840, died from paralysis.

San Francisco, May 13.—Advices from Japan state that three great clans there are united, under the leadership of Prince Satsuma, to maintain the Mikado in full power against the Tycoon and party. Satsuma is now virtually dictator. He sent his father to Yeddo to take possession of the Government in his name.

A Japanese mint has been established on the American plan at Osaka, and a naval arsenal at Takaka has been inaugurated with great ceremonies. A postal system has also been inaugurated, commencing with the route from Kioto to Yeddo.

Chicago, May 13.—Rev. J. Cotton Smith, of New York, will preach for Mr. Cheney to-morrow, and it is announced that upon subsequent sabbaths Mr. Tyng, of New York, Rev. Mr. Sabine and other prominent Eastern clergymen will occupy Cheney's pulpit.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 13.—Cotton firm. Sales [illegible] bales at 16c. Flour dull, favors buyers—common to fair extra $6 [illegible]@7 10; good to choice $7 15@9.

New York, May 13.—Money easy. Exceptions at 2. Sterling quiet and unchanged. Gold steady—111⅛@111¼. Governments dull and steady—all day Southerns quite active but little change in prices; 16s, 70; new, 70; Virginias, 68½; new, 71½; Louisianas, 68½; new, 61½; Levee 6s, 70; 8s, 84; Alabamas, 100; 5s, 70; Georgias, 85½; 7s, 93; North Carolinas, 47½; new, 26; South Carolinas, 78; new, 68½.

New York, May 13—Evening.—6s of 1881, 117½; 5-20s of 1862, 111¾; 64s, 111; 65s, 111; new, 113½; 67s, 113½; 68s, 113½; 10-40s, 107½.

Charleston, May 13.—Cotton strong; middlings 15c. Net receipts 591 bales; exports to Great Britain 2393, coastwise 181; sales 400; stock 17,175.

Norfolk, May 13.—Cotton firm; low middlings 14c. Net receipts 290 bales; exports coastwise 590; sales 50; stock 1813.

Boston, May 13.—Cotton strong; middlings 15¼@15⅛c. Gross receipts 50 bales; exports to Great Britain 670; sales 450; stock 3117.

Savannah, May 13.—Cotton firmer, not higher; middlings 14⅞@15c. Net receipts 800 bales; sales 700; stock 35,830.

Mobile, May 13.—Cotton active and firm; middlings 15@15⅛c. Net receipts 292 bales; exports coastwise 37; sales 500; stock 35,930.

Galveston, May 13.—Cotton strong; good ordinary 13c; net receipts 940; exports to the Continent 1839; coastwise 1698; sales 1500; stock 39,790 bales.

Wilmington, May 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 14½c. Net receipts 30; sales 21; stock 1506 bales.

Memphis, May 13.—Cotton firm and irregular—15@15¼c. Receipts 400 bales. Exports 1468.

Cincinnati, May 13.—Cotton—demand fair and advanced; middling 14¾@15c. Flour firm and demand fair; family $6 40@6 60. Wheat scarce and firm, $1 40@1 45. Corn—demand good at full prices, 57c. Rye scarce and firm, $1 05@[illegible]. Oats dull; mixed 50@57c. Barley steady; prime fall $1 15. Mess Pork quiet and weak; small sales at $17 25@17 50. Lard, full prices asked but no demand, 11c asked. Bulk meats—demand light, holders firm following rates asked—shoulders 6½@6¾c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¼c. Bacon firm and demand fair, sales of shoulders at 7c; clear rib sides 9c; clear sides 9¾c but shade higher generally asked.

St. Louis, May 13.—Flour—moderate demand; superfine winter $5 25@5 65; extra $5 75@6; double extra $6 20@6 40. Wheat firm—No. 1 Minnesota spring $1 37; medium to strictly prime red winter $1 47@1 65. Corn unchanged; No. 2, mixed, in warehouse 51½c, yellow sacked 58½@60c. Corn steady; mixed in bulk 51@53c, sacked 57@58c. Barley quiet; Illinois spring $1 05. Rye firm, 90c. Whisky dull, 88c. Mess Pork quiet, $18, on orders, round lots not worth over $17 50. Loose dry salted clear sides 8¾c. Bacon—jobbing and order lots shoulders 7@7¼c; clear rib sides 9¼c; clear sides 9½@10.

Chicago, May 13.—Flour unchanged. Wheat, No. 2 spring, fairly active, closing steady—$1 26@1 27. Corn opened firm but closed dull—55⅞@55¼c. Oats, No. 3, firm—¼@½c higher, closing 49¼c. Rye, No. 2, quiet—89½c.

[Previous Dispatches.]

London, May 12.—The Commune authorities searched the Bank of France for arms, but none were found.

The *Sociale* proposes the immediate execution of all the members of the Central Committee. It is reported that the Committee is about to retire.

It is rumored that the Communists are receiving aid from foreign Yankees.

A letter from Count Chambord, making a strong bid for the throne of France, has been published.

The *Le Vengeur* reports increasing encouragement among the National Guards, and says an attempt was made to assassinate Dombrowski.

A special to the London *Times* says that the clerks in the Bank of France are armed, victualed and prepared to stand a siege.

Washington, May 13.—The British Parliament and the American Senate, as far as heard from, are opposed to the Joint High Commission treaty.

[illegible] Senators have amendments to the treaty, and many of them are preparing elaborate speeches. A three weeks session of the Senate is probable.

The Attorney General decides that Revenue Commissioner Pleasanton erred in exempting dividends from tax for five months, ending December 31, 1870.

The decision will impose a tax of many thousands upon banks, railroads and other corporations for the time named.

Boston, May 13.—An attempt to read a letter from Admiral Porter, at the banquet of the Army of the Potomac, failed. The letter was in response to a toast in honor of the navy.

Memphis, May 13.—Despite the recent heavy rains the caterpillars are increasing alarmingly.

Omaha, May 13.—The Missouri River is higher than it has been for four years, and is still rising.

San Francisco, May 13.—Much anxiety is felt for the safety of the steamship Pacific, long over due.

New York, May 13.—Wm. Tweed was installed as Grand Sachem of the Tammany Hall Society, at its eighty-third annual meeting last night.

St. Louis, May 13.—Rev. J. D. Fulton, of Boston, addressed the Southern Baptist Convention, urging a union of the Southern and Northern Baptists.

Boston, May 13.—The question of female suffrage was defeated in the Lower House of the Massachusetts Legislature by a vote of 68 to 62.

The bill regulating the hours of labor in factories was defeated in the Senate by a large majority.

THE NEW YORK HERALD ON THE TREATY.—So far as we are enabled now to judge we repeat what we have said heretofore—namely, that this commission has actually settled nothing, but rather provides a plan by which other commissions or courts to be created hereafter may conclude a final settlement.

The most important provision in the treaty, as it is understood, is the enunciation as a principle of public law, which it is expected will be accepted by the great Powers of Europe, that a country is responsible for depredations committed on a friendly power by vessels equipped in the ports of a neutral nation. In order to cover the case of the Alabama and the other Anglo-Confederate vessels which preyed upon our commerce during the war, and which are alluded to by name, it is proposed to make this principle [illegible] retroactive. This is much more than England condescended to do in the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty, which was so unanimously rejected by the Senate.

THE KU-KLUX BILL—IT VIOLATES THE CONSTITUTION.—The statute violates the letter of the Constitution, by declaring that to be a rebellion against the United States which is nothing more than violence to individuals, and by permitting the writ of habeas corpus to be suspended in time of peace; by authorizing the President to employ the military forces in repressing opposition to State laws without any application from State authorities; by extending the prohibitions of the Fourteenth Amendment to cases of private wrong; and by clothing the national courts with jurisdiction over ordinary crimes and with the function of ordinary police repression. It violates the spirit of the Constitution by conferring upon the President in time of peace, military dictatorship which belongs to him only as Commander-in-Chief in time of actual war; and by disturbing the proper balance of power [illegible] within [illegible] established in the Constitution, as an essential feature of our institutions.

When Miss Evans wrote "Adam Bede," being then only [illegible] known to fame, she sold it unreservedly to the Blackwoods for some £200, but was [illegible] that her publishers afterward [illegible] her with a check for £800.

(Correspondence.)

NEW ORLEANS, May 12, 1871.

Dr. Emile Lamm, New Orleans:

Dear Sir—Having on invitation taken a trip with you in the car propelled by the Ammonia Gas Engine, and having examined the distilling apparatus for the manufacture of the gas—at the Horse Station on Canal street—we have great pleasure in stating that the engine appeared perfectly under command, and that you stopped and started it with ease.

That the motion of the car was smooth and pleasant, and the rate of speed made fast or slow by the mere turn of a valve.

That there was no smell, no smoke, no hiss, no noise and nothing dangerous or offensive to passengers.

We had full proof of the existence and availability of your motive power for city railroads, and were glad to learn from you that it was very much cheaper than horse power.

We were also pleased to learn that your gas engine is patented as an original invention, and that the Ammonia Propelling Company of America, now owning the patent, and of which you are President, intends forming branch companies for the different States of the Union, in order more fully to develope the value of the invention for the benefit of the parent company now organized and located in New Orleans.

Wishing yourself and the company all possible success, we remain, dear sir, yours, very truly,

Thos. A. Adams, President Crescent Mutual Insurance Company.

Thomas Sloo, President Sun Mutual Insurance Company.

Chas. Briggs, President Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

J. Tuyes, President New Orleans Mutual Insurance Company.

H. P. Janvier, President Atlantic Insurance Company.

H. Doane, President Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company.

[illegible] Peychaud, [illegible] Insurance Company.

Wm. S. Pike, A. Brother, Geo. Jonas, L. J. Harris, L. E. Forstall.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 13, 1871.

The only feature in the Money market was a slight increase in the [illegible] of short paper, say thirty, sixty and ninety days sight at the bank, but the supply of available funds was more than ample for the wants of A1 borrowers. On the street we heard of scarcely anything doing. We quote at—@6 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals; 8@10 for good do. 8@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for good and second grade do. and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 8@— for A1, and 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 111⅛@111¼, against 111⅛ at New York, and closed at 111⅛@111⅛, against 111⅛. The scarcity of cash Gold restricted sales, a large portion of the available supply, which was small, being in the hands of one or two dealers. The business embraced $1000 and $2000 at 111⅛, $4000 and $10,000 at 111¾, $2000 at 111 11-16, $12,000 at 111⅛@111⅛, and $6000 and $5000 at 111⅛.

In Silver $100 in American halves changed hands at 108. American halves are quoted at 108@109, and Mexican dollars at 3¾@3 ⅌ cent premium in gold.

The market was very heavily supplied with Sterling bills, and owing to the scarcity and the improvement in Gold here compared with New York, rates were decidedly stronger. Operations were small, the sales being confined to about £20,000, including £10,000 bill of lading at 124½, £[illegible] bill of lading and clear at 124½@126, £2000 bill of lading and clear at 125¼. Prime private bankers' and [illegible] A1 clear at 125¾; £1000 private bankers' at 125¼. Francs sold at 125½; [illegible] bank at 125; and £3000 at the same. We now quote Sterling at 125@125½ for good, and all of lading and clear, and [illegible] for bank.

Nothing transpired to indicate any variation in Domestic Exchange. The banks checks on New York at [illegible] ⅌ cent premium for currency, and there were sales of $20,000, $20,000 and $20,000 New York commercial sight, and $5000 private bankers' at [illegible] premium; $20,000 and $20,000 bank at [illegible], and $18,000 and $20,000 private bankers' at [illegible].

The Stock market was more animated than usual, but yet the movement was small. [illegible] shares Louisiana State Lottery sold on private terms, 15 Mississippi and Mexican Gulf Ship Canal, with drainage privileges, at $10; 200 Slaughter-House at $40 50, [illegible] Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at $[illegible], [illegible] Crescent [illegible] at $[illegible], [illegible] Canal Bank at $41 75, [illegible] Merchants' Bank at $[illegible] for the latter and $74 for St. Charles Street Railroad. Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., Auctioneers, sold by auction 60 Canal Bank at $41 75, 28 Jackson Railroad at $3 25, and $100 New Orleans Insurance Scrip issued this year at 75. Early in the week a moderate amount of Crescent Insurance Scrip, of 1870, issued $1000 brought 72, $16 50 was offered for 1000 shares Louisiana Levee stock, but there were sellers of small lots at that rate.

State Warrants were inactive and dull. Dealers reported buying rates at 69@50 for large and 60@ for small, and selling at 55@69 for the former and 60@64 for the latter. Metropolitan Police, new, are still quoted at 60@65.

Some of the dealers report counter rates for City Treasury Notes 25 ⅌ cent. discount buying, and 20@25 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, May 13, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 3800 bales at still higher prices, the closing rates showing an advance of ⅛c on good ordinary and the better qualities and ½c on the lower grades. We advance our quotations accordingly and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running lots of the types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for choice:

Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The market opened under the favorable influence of an advance of 1-16d at Liverpool and ⅛c at New York, buyers coming forward with a fair degree of spirit and factors raising their pretensions ⅛@¼c. After the 12 M. telegram reporting an additional advance at New York of ⅛c, the latter were still more rigid in their views. Ordinaries sold at 12 and 12⅛c, strict ordinary at 13c, good ordinary at 13½, strict good ordinary at 14¼, low middling at 14⅞, and strict low middling at 15. We heard of no sales of the last at more than 15, but it was a pretty general opinion that at the close it could not be bought under 15½. Prices were stronger after the additional advance of ⅛c at New York reported by the 1:25 P. M. telegram, the cotton improvement in their market being ⅛c.

The Exchange advanced its quotations ⅛c on ordinary and good ordinary, and ¼c on low middling and middling, and reports: "Active market, with an advance in prices on all grades. Supply offering small."

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived since [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burnt	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand not on shipboard	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2837 bales to Liverpool, 5780 to Havre, 100 to Boston and 500 to New York. Receipts proper 1473 bales, against 1297 on last Saturday and 2069 last year, making an aggregate since August 31 of 1,318,564 bales proper, against 1,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS.—We have still to note a dull market, both foreign and coastwise, with a large supply of tonnage in port and on the way. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, sail, ⅝d; steam 13-32d; to Havre or Bordeaux, sail, [illegible]; to Bremen, Antwerp or Hamburg, sail, ⅝c; to New York, steam, nominally [illegible]c; to Philadelphia, steam, nominally [illegible]c. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 35s ⅌ hogshead; to Bremen 35s; to London 35@37s; to Mediterranean 40@45s. Oil Cake to Liverpool, sail, 35s. to [illegible]. Other rates nominal.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 95 hhds. The demand is good and prices are firm. Sales are being made on the landing and in the sheds at 8½@9c for common; 9⅝c for fair; 10@10¼c for good fair; 10½@10⅞c for fully fair; 11@11½c for prime; 12½@12¾c for yellow clarified, and 12@12½c for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day, 48 bbls. and 60 half-bbls. The demand is good. Inferior fermenting is selling at 15@20c, common fermenting at 30@[illegible]; good to prime fermenting 40@50c; choice fermenting 55@c; plantation reboiled [illegible]; city refinery reboiled [illegible]; golden syrup 60@65 ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet but steady and firm, with a light stock and fair demand. Superfine, double and choice extra are scarce and in request.

2000 bbls were sold to-day, of which 50 good fine at $5; 100 single extra at $6 50; 75 treble extra at $6 87½; 200 and 250 choice extra at $8; 150 do. at $8 12½; 400 do. at $8 50; [illegible] choice extra at $8 87½, and 300 choice family extra at $8 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—Is in light supply and fair demand. 3600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1800 yellow and mixed at 70c; 500 mixed at 70c; 900 white mixed at 71c; 300 white at 71c, and 100 and 200 do. at 72c ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in light supply and fair demand. 100 sacks St. Louis and 200 sacks choice St. Louis and Galena sold at 61c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in light supply and firm, with a fair demand. 1800 sacks were sold, of which 250 second-hand sacks and 200 sacks at $1 30; 300 and 100 at $1 35@[illegible] 100 lbs.

PORK.—A lot of 100 bbls prime mess sold at $17 75 ⅌ bbl. The stock is held at $18 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $19 50.

BACON.—The stock is light and the demand is fair. Shoulders are scarce. 5 and [illegible] casks shoulders sold at 8c; 10 and 12 casks clear rib sides at 9¾c; 10 casks clear sides at 10¼c; 25 tierces sugar-cured hams, at 14¼, and 25 do. at 14½@15c. Shoulders are offering to arrive at 7¾c. The retail rates of shoulders were quoted at 8¾c.

LARD.—A lot of 100 kegs prime sold at 13¼c ⅌ lb. The market is dull. Tierces are quoted at 11@11⅛c; kegs 12¼@12¾c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Shoulders are quoted at 6¾@7c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull; Western is quoted at wholesale at 12¼c; it is retailing at 13c.

CORN MEAL.—Is scarce and firm. 200 bbls kiln-dried sold on the levee at $3 25@[illegible].

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—10 bbls sold at 50c ⅌ gallon.

STAR CANDLES.—Have declined. Several round lots sold on private terms. They are quoted at 15¼c ⅌ lb for full weight; 19½c for 14 oz; 11¼c for 12 oz, and 18¾c for 11 oz.

BUTTER.—Liberal receipts have depressed the market, and we now quote choice new Western at 20@22c, and choice new Goshen at 41@45c ⅌ lb. Old Butter neglected and quotations for it entirely nominal.

CHEESE.—The market is bare of supplies and good to choice new is quoted at 16@18c ⅌ lb.

SALT.—The sale of Liverpool we learn of was at $1 65 ⅌ bushel for cases afloat. Since then importers have been strong for higher prices, there being scarcely any Liverpool Salt on the way to this port, and freights to this port have advanced to 20s ⅌ ton. We now quote dealers' rates $1 15@1 20 for Liverpool coarse and $1 30@1 35 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island Salt nominal at 25@60c ⅌ bushel.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—348 Texas Beeves, 237 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs, [illegible] Sheep.

On hand—[illegible] Texas Beeves, 164 Calves and Yearlings, 321 Hogs, [illegible] sheep and [illegible] Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, corn-fed 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Beef, ⅌ lb net	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 1st quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 2d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep, 3d quality, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, ⅌ head	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Office Commissioners of Emigration, 84 [illegible] STREET, New Orleans, La., May 10th, 1871.

MR. EDWARD GOTTHEIL is about to visit Europe as the Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration. Special efforts will be made to [illegible] emigrants from Alsace and Lorraine. Planters in want of European families, or single laborers, will do well to communicate with Mr. Gottheil, who may be seen at this office, daily, from 10 to 2 P. M. JAMES G. DOYLE, President Board Commissioners of Emigration. my14 2t

Brokers' Exchange.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned and Mr. M. Scott having been dissolved, I take pleasure to announce to my friends and the public generally that the BROKERS' EXCHANGE, No. [illegible] Gravier street, is now in my sole charge, and that business will be conducted for my individual account. The finest Lager Beer and Liquors of every kind kept constantly on hand, and Lunch served at all hours. Quotations of all [illegible] exhibited at the establishment. my11 1m JOHN ENDERES.

Office Association of New Orleans [illegible], May 10th, 1871.

STOCKHOLDERS of this Association are notified to [illegible] the present owners [illegible] their transfer of [illegible] in the Association, by [illegible] on or before MONDAY, the 15th of May. [illegible] By order, HENRY WILTZ, Secretary. my11 15t

Office Atlantic Insurance Company, No. 96 CAMP STREET, New Orleans, May 10th, 1871.

A GENERAL MEETING of the stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 22d of June next, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., to consider certain proposed amendments to the Charter of the Company. A copy of the proposed amendments may be examined at the office of the Company. H. P. JANVIER, Vice President. my10 td

Choice Cypress.

NOTICE TO CISTERN MAKERS.

WILL receive a large lot of choice CYPRESS [illegible] inches, 1 inches, 2½ inches, in a few days. For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, Lumber Yard, Bienville and Peters streets. my16 1m One Square below the Customhouse.

Brown's Lumber Yard,

Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.

WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Fellows, Hounds, Tongues, and all kind of scroll and Circular Sawing.

Ship, steamboat, Wheelwright, Cabinet and House Lumber [illegible] of all descriptions to sale.

Orders promptly attended to.

For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets, my16 1m One square below the Customhouse.

The Blue Mountain Route

Does not overflow from crevasses, and is free from sickness, [illegible].

[illegible] Pullman's new Palace Sleeping Cars on all trains to all points.

[illegible] miles shorter than the other route, being only 1445 miles from New Orleans to New York. The [illegible] only all [illegible] route, via the only direct route to all the watering places of Virginia and Tennessee.

[illegible]

Buy through tickets, secure sleeping berths, and have baggage checked through to all points, at office, corner Camp and Common streets, opposite City Hotel, and [illegible] streets, New Orleans. N. [illegible] JONES, General Southwestern Agent.

Lime, Fire Bricks, Fertilizers, Etc.

3000 bbls. Eastern LIME, landing; 200,000 Fire Brick, [illegible], to arrive and in store. FERTILIZERS of every description, and also CEMENT and PLASTER, all [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

Orders taken to deliver Lime direct from the kilns to any point on the coast above the city. TAR, PITCH, ROSIN, TURPENTINE, OAKUM, etc., etc. For sale by BRIDGE & SON, 105 Gravier street. ap19 1m

Claims Commission.

THE undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel at the City of Washington for the prosecution of Claims against the United States under the late act of Congress. Address Washington, D. C. [illegible] JOHN B. J. PARKER. ap19 3md

COW PEAS - - - COW PEAS

BEST CAROLINA.

For sale by WILKERSON & MURFEE, 67 Gravier street. ap12 1m

Cotton Seed—Cotton Seed Sacks.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive orders for Cotton Seed Sacks in any quantity, and will pay Cotton Seed at the highest market price. THOMAS I. HARRISON, Office, 54 Natchez street. ap12 1m

Lime----Cement----Fire-Bricks.

THOMASTON and Western LIME; Portland and Rosendale CEMENT; FIRE-BRICK, FIRE-TILE, SLATE, PLASTER, PARIS, PLASTER and HAIR; SODA-ASH and CAUSTIC SODA. Constantly on hand and for sale by A. VIRARD, 62 Magazine st. ap19 6m

Law Books—Law Books.

JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine them. S. F. SIMMERS, 46 Commercial Place. ap12 3m

Office of the New Orleans Pneumatic Pressure Company, New Orleans, May 8, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the above Company are requested to attend a meeting to be held on THURSDAY, 18th May, 1871, at 1 P. M., in the Masonic Hall, to take into consideration certain amendments to Articles Nos. [illegible] of the Charter. By order of the Board. P. B. BYRNE, Secretary. my9 td

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 36 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:

ASH AND OAK, not sawed, do.

Sawed per cord .... [illegible]

Sawed and split, delivered per cord .... [illegible]

MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do. Sawed, sawed and split .... [illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. ap8 ly C. M. DUNN, Agent.

C. F. Holle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

—AND—

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,

—ALSO—

Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer.

[illegible] MAGAZINE STREET .... [illegible]

Liberal cash advances made on consignments. [illegible]

The Imperishable Perfume!

As a rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after they are, there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result consequent on the use of Murray & Lanman's Florida Water! [illegible]

Armstrong's

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

CORNER [illegible] AND [illegible] STREETS, (Late New Levee Street.)

W. J. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS.

MANUFACTURERS OF—

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. Steel and Copper Boilers of all kinds, Iron Cisterns, [illegible] and Castings of [illegible] DESCRIPTIONS. [illegible]

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hot Springs,

BATH COUNTY, VA.

THIS renowned watering place will be opened for the reception of Visitors June 1st.

The waters are celebrated for their CURATIVE VIRTUES in the treatment of various diseases, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Torpor of the Liver, Chronic Enlargement of the Liver or Spleen, Chronic Diarrhœa or Dysentery, Non-organic Paralysis, Old Injuries, Affections of the skin, especially of syphilitic origin, Chronic Diseases of the Uterus, etc., etc. The Baths vary in Temperature from 98° to 110° Fahrenheit.

Board $3 per day, $20 per week, $75 per month.

Telegraph office at the Hotel. Prof. J. L. Cabell, M. D., of the University Va., Resident Physician.

B. C. FARDY & CO., THOS. R. PRICE & CO., Proprietors, Richmond, Va. may13 1m

White Sulphur Springs.

GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA.

THESE Springs, famous for their alternative waters and fashionable patronage, will be open on the 1st of June. They afford accommodations for 1500 persons.

The cars of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad run to the Springs. Excursion tickets, at low rates, will be furnished in the principal cities, North and South.

These Springs are 2,000 feet above tide-water, and the climate in which they are situated is always COOL AND INVIGORATING, affording entire relief from prostrating summer heats.

Prof. Rosenberger's excellent Band will be in attendance, to enliven the Lawns and Ball Room. Masquerade and Fancy Balls during the season, as heretofore.

An extensive Livery will be kept at very moderate charges.

CHARGES: $3 50 per day and $75 per month of 30 days. Children under ten years of age and colored servants, half price; white servants according to accommodations.

Pamphlets in reference to the Mountains, value of the water ROUTE to the Spring, etc., may be had free of charge. GEO. L. PEYTON & CO. my13 1m

The Healing Springs.

BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

WILL be opened on the 1st of June. They are accessible by the Chesapeake and Ohio R. R. [illegible] Millboro' depot, twenty-three miles, by [illegible] passing the Warm and Hot Springs; or from Covington depot, sixteen miles over a fine turnpike of easy grade passing in full view of the celebrated Falling Springs, and the splendid scenery at Jackson's River.

Board $3 per day, $20 per week, $75 per month, or $60 per month for two months or more. Children under ten years, and colored servants, half price.

Telegraph office at the hotel.

M. M. Monsoon, M. D., Resident physician.

DUNLOP & McCANCE, HUGH W. FRY, A. Y. STOKES, Proprietors. A. M. QUARLES, Agent. my13 1m

Consumption,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and indisputably proven means of cure. Those near and dear to family and friends are sleeping the dreamless slumber into which, had they calmly adopted

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT,

and availed themselves of his wonderfully efficacious medicines, they would not have fallen. Dr. Schenck has in his own case proved that wherever sufficient vitality remains, that vitality, by his medicines and his directions for their use, is quickened into healthful vigor.

In this statement there is nothing presumptuous. To the faith of the invalid is made no representation that is not a thousand times substantiated by living and visible works. The theory of the cure by Dr. Schenck's medicines is as simple as it is unfailing. Its philosophy requires no argument. It is self-assuring, self-convincing.

The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are the first two weapons with which the citadel of the malady is assailed. Two-thirds of the cases of consumption originate in dyspepsia and a functionally disordered liver. With this condition the bronchial tubes "sympathize" with the stomach. They respond to the morbific action of the liver. Here then comes the culminating result, and the setting in, with all its distressing symptoms, of

CONSUMPTION.

The Mandrake Pills are composed of one of Nature's noblest gifts—the Podophillum Peltatum. They possess all the blood-searching, alterative properties of calomel, but unlike calomel, they

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

The work of cure is now beginning. The vitiated and mucous deposits in the bowels and in the alimentary canal are ejected. The liver, like a clock, is wound up. It arouses from its torpidity. The stomach acts responsively, and the patient begins to feel that he is getting, at last,

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

The Seaweed Tonic, in conjunction with the Pills, permeates and assimilates with the food. Chylification is now progressing without its previous tortures. Digestion becomes painless, and the cure is seen to be at hand. There is no more flatulence, no exacerbation of the stomach. An appetite sets in.

Now comes the greatest Blood Purifier ever yet given by an indulgent father to suffering man. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup comes in to perform its functions and to hasten and complete the cure. It enters at once upon its work. Nature cannot be cheated. It collects and ripens the impaired and diseased portions of the lungs. In the form of gatherings, it prepares them for expectoration, and lo! in a very short time the malady is vanquished, the rotten throne that it occupied is renovated and made new, and the patient, in all the dignity of regained vigor, steps forth to enjoy the manhood or the womanhood that was

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

The second thing is, the patients must stay in a warm room until they get well; it is almost impossible to prevent taking cold when the lungs are diseased, but it must be prevented or a cure cannot be effected. Fresh air and riding out, especially in this section of the country in the fall and winter season, are all wrong. Physicians who recommend that course lose their patients, if their lungs are badly diseased, and yet, because they are in the house they must not sit down quiet; they must walk about the room as much and as fast as the strength will bear, to get up a good circulation of blood. The patients must keep in good spirits—be determined to get well. This has a great deal to do with the appetite, and is the great point to gain.

To despair of cure after such evidence of its possibility in the worst cases, and moral certainty in all others, is sinful. Dr. Schenck's personal statement to the Faculty of his own cure was in these modest words:

"Many years ago I was in the last stages of consumption; confined to my bed, and at one time my physicians thought I could not live a week; then, like a drowning man catching at straws, I heard of and obtained the preparations which I now offer to the public, and they made a perfect cure of me. It seemed to me that I could feel them penetrate my whole system. They soon ripened the matter in my lungs, and I would spit up more than a pint of offensive yellow matter every morning for a long time.

"As soon as that began to subside my cough, fever, pain and night sweats all began to leave me, and my appetite became so great that it was with difficulty that I could keep from eating too much. I soon gained my strength, and have grown in flesh ever since.

"I was weighed shortly after my recovery," added the Doctor, "then looking like a mere skeleton; my weight was only ninety-seven pounds; my present weight is two hundred and twenty-five (225) pounds, and for years I have enjoyed uninterrupted health."

Dr. Schenck has discontinued his professional visits to New York and Boston. He or his son, Dr. J. H. Schenck, Jr., still continue to see patients at their office, No. 15 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Those who wish a thorough examination with the Respirometer will be charged $5. The Respirometer declares the exact condition of the lungs, and patients can readily learn whether they are curable or not.

The directions for taking the medicines are adapted to the intelligence even of a child. Follow these directions, and kind Nature will do the rest, excepting that in some cases the Mandrake Pills are to be taken in increased doses; the three medicines need no other accompaniment than the ample instructions that accompany them: First create appetite. Of returning health hunger is the most welcome symptom. When it comes, as it will come, let the despairing at once be of good cheer. Good blood at once follows, the cough loosens, the night sweat is abated. In a short time both of these morbid symptoms are gone forever.

Dr. Schenck's medicines are constantly kept in tens of thousands of families. As a laxative or purgative, the Mandrake Pills are a standard preparation; while the Pulmonic Syrup, as a curer of coughs and colds, may be regarded as a prophylactic against consumption in any of its forms.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, $1 50 a bottle, or $7 50 a half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

E. J. HART & CO., 73, 75 and 77 Tchoupitoulas street, New Orleans, Wholesale Agents. mar15

Louisiana Savings Bank

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

No. 51 .... Camp street .... No. 51

JOSEPH R. COPPE, President. W. VAN NORDEN, Vice-President. JOHN G. WALTON, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

S. W. Thomas, David Wallace, Henry Peychaud, Dr. W. H. Holcombe.

Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. Bills received, and valuables received. Interest on bonds collected and remitted.

Persons living in the country will find this Company a safe depository for valuables, papers, etc. at a small expense. [illegible]

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

THE STATE FAIR, 1871.

THE FAIR REPORTER, for the State Fair of 1871, will be issued on the 3d day of May—one day before the opening of the Fair.

From 5000 to 10,000 copies will be issued and distributed gratis, Daily, during the Fair.

Advertising Rates: Cards $10 per inch, for six insertions. Local or Editorial Notices 25 cents per line each insertion. Special rates for parties wishing to secure one page. A discount of 25 per cent. will be made to advertisers who take 6 inches or more.

Send your advertisements at once to "Fair Reporter," care [illegible], Houston, Texas. P. O. Box 688. ap14 tf

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

SURGEON in the Franco-Sardinian Army during the Italian Campaign of 1859; late Chief Surgeon of the Louisiana Hospital of Richmond; Knight of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, etc.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:

265 .... ROYAL STREET 265

Office Hours: From 9 to 9 A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M.

Office Hours at the Circus street Infirmary, 123 Rampart st. (1st Dist.) from 12 to 2 P. M. ap6 3m eod

COW PEAS - - - - COW PEAS,

3000 BUSHELS,

For sale by TOULMIN & MARTIN, No. 41 Natchez street. ap13 1m

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Colic and Griping in the Bowels, and facilitates the process of Teething. Price, 25 Cents.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Subdues Convulsions and overcomes all diseases incident to Infants and Children. Price, 25 Cents.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. Cures Diarrhœa, Dysentery and Summer Complaint in Children of all ages. Price, 25 Cents.

It is the Great Infant's and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

Prepared by the GRAFTON MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, Mo.

Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.

S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,

WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE,

CELEBRATED ROSE.

Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by BEVAN, MASON & CO., 168 and 170 Perdido street, Agents for Distilleries. mar20

Union Insurance Company

OF NEW ORLEANS.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT of the Union Insurance Company of New Orleans, published as required by law and their charter.

Amount of Premiums received during the year ending April 30, 1871—

Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
River Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine Premiums	[illegible]	
Less Return Premiums	[illegible]	
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Paid Losses during the year—Fire Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurances	[illegible]	
Expense account less discount and interest account	[illegible]	
Taxes and Internal Revenue	[illegible]	
Fifteen Per cent Rebate	[illegible]	
Reserved for Unterminated Risks	[illegible]	[illegible]
The Assets of the Company are—		
Loans Secured by Pledge	[illegible]	
Loans on Mortgage	[illegible]	
Bills Receivable for Premiums	[illegible]	
Stock, Bonds, and other securities	[illegible]	
Real Estate	[illegible]	
Scrip of other Companies	[illegible]	
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]	
Cash on hand	[illegible]	
		[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the Books of the Company. A. CHIAPELLA, President. J. M. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of May, 1871. H. G. GOTTSCHALK, Notary Public.

—DIRECTORS—

A. Chiapella, A. E. Bader,
L. F. Generes, L. Mosier,
W. B. Schmidt, R. W. Adams,
C. Kohn, J. J. Fernandez,
J. Bayle, F. Laborde,
B. Haley, A. Girault,
A. Pepin, Ed. Burthe,
my14 1m J. Aguste.

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

Seventeenth Annual Statement.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following statement:

Total premiums for the year ending 28th February, 1871		[illegible] 77
Viz: Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine	[illegible]	
River	[illegible]	
Unearned and Return Premiums and Rebate on Premiums		[illegible]
Net Premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Taxes	[illegible]	
Expenses, Profit and Loss, Re-insurances, etc.	[illegible]	
Net Profits		[illegible]

The Company have the following Assets estimated at the lowest cash market value:

City and other Bonds	[illegible]
Bank and other Stocks	[illegible]
Real Estate	[illegible]
Scrip of Insurance Companies	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Mortgages	[illegible]
Bills Receivable on Pledges, etc.	[illegible]
Premiums in course of Collection	[illegible]
Cash on hand and in Europe	[illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the company. CHAS. BRIGGS, President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me this 23d day of March, 1871. P. CHAS. CUVELLIER, Notary Public.

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of scrip will be paid to the holders thereof or their legal representatives on and after Monday, 8th of May next.

CHAS. BRIGGS, President. ANT. CARRIERE, Vice President. J. P. ROUX, Secretary.

Board of Trustees elected on 21st February, 1871.

Chas. Briggs, Chas. Lafitte,
Ant. Carriere, John A. Walls,
Geo. A. Fosdick, Geo. Foster,
E. Brugier, Eugene Roux,
P. Anderson, H. F. Given,
P. Francis, W. C. Black,
Geo. W. Dunbar, Thos. H. Hunt,
E. F. Stockmeyer, Chs. Roussé,
J. T. Hyman, D. Judlin,
A. Montgomery, S. S. Howard,
Henry J. Voss, Felix Larue,
E. Marquese, Aug. Reichard,
Chas. Weisbaum, G. D. Fisher,
A. Lescourt, Fr. Shroder,
Frank Williams, O. Peusquerde,
Thomas Byrne, Richard Nugent,
M. Gillis.

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:

JAMES B. EADS, President.
A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.
S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.
C. G. M. HAYDON, General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:

Agency 23 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS:

F. H. HATCH, President.
E. T. MERRICK, Vice President
R. B. SIMMES, Sec'y and Gen'l Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. N. FOLWELL, M. D. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:

E. T. Merrick, C. H. Slocomb,
James Jackson, Robert Mott,
L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Rennillam,
F. H. Hatch, Octave Voorhies,
R. B. Simmes.

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company. my7 ly

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.

SURGEON DENTIST,

NO. 130 CANAL STREET,

Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets.

CONTINUES to perform all operations in Dental surgery in the most scientific manner. He inserts Artificial Teeth on gold and silver at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English.

Teeth extracted without pain under the influence of chloroform. my14 tf

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that being desirous that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to manufacture Vulcanized Gutta Percha Teeth, which he offers at $20.

All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. He can be found daily, from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M., at Dr. L. Imperiori's office, No. 46 Bienville street, corner Royal.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH. my25 ly

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 Dauphine Street, second house from Canal street.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS. [illegible]

$75 EVERY WEEK!

MADE EASY

BY

LADY AGENTS.

We want Smart and Energetic Agents to introduce our popular and justly celebrated inventions, in every Village, Town and City in the World.

Indispensable to Every Household;

They are highly approved of, endorsed and adopted by Ladies, Physicians and Divines, and are now a GREAT FAVORITE with them.

Every Family will Purchase One or more of them. Something that their merits are apparent at a GLANCE.

DRUGGISTS, MILLINERS, DRESSMAKERS, and all who keep FANCY STORES, will find our excellent articles SELL VERY RAPIDLY, give perfect satisfaction and command

SMALL FORTUNES

to all Dealers and Agents.

COUNTY RIGHTS FREE

to all who desire engaging in an Honorable, Respectable and Profitable Business, at the same time doing good to their companions in life. Sample $1 00, sent free by mail on receipt of price. SEND FOR WHOLESALE CIRCULAR. Address

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., 77 PARK PLACE, New York.

Wanted.

IN a store, a LADY to superintend the sales. Apply at No. 75 Royal street. my10 6t

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

The following new pressure iron steamships form these lines:

AGNES, WM. G. HEWES,
ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON,
AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE,
CLINTON, MATAGORDA,
CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN,
HARLAN, SAINT MARY,
S. G. HARRIS, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola.

The steamer

HARLAN,

LEWIS, Commander,

Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on TUESDAY, May 16th, at 8 A. M.

Cabin Passage by this steamer $10

Deck 5

Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.

For Galveston and Brazos Santiago—The steamer

S. G. HARRIS,

Capt. E. P. FARWELL

Leaves foot of St. Joseph street SUNDAY, May 21st at 8 A. M.

One-half lighterage at Brazos to be paid by Consignees.

For Rockport, Fulton, St. Mary's and Corpus Christi, via Morgan's La. and Texas Railroad and Brashear.—The

ALABAMA,

Capt. J. Bensor

Leaves Brashear on [illegible] arrival of the 7½ A. M. train.

St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.

For Sabine, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R.

MATAGORDA,

[illegible] Commander.

Will leave Brashear WEDNESDAY, May [illegible], on the arrival of the 7½ A. M. train.

FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R. and Brashear. FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.

Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of [illegible] street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with steamer

WHITNEY,

Capt. I. N. Lewis,

TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK,

Capt. Jas. Brown

THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.

Tickets and staterooms secured until 6 P. M. daily (Sundays excepted) at Agent's office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents. my2 corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE.

MORGAN MAIL U. S. MAIL STEAMER MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

Cabin passage, including berth; meals extra. Deck passage $1 25.

One of the above will leave daily on the arrival of the 3½ P. M. train. Passengers [illegible]

Through bills of lading signed for Alabama River and [illegible] points in Alabama and Georgia.

On and after Jan 10, 1871, through bills of lading will be signed from New Orleans to Chattanooga and following intermediate points: Wetumpka, Calera, Randolph, Montevallo, Columbiana, Wilsonville, Childersburg, Alpine, Talladega, Munford, Oxford, Jacksonville, Cross Plains, Pryors Cave Springs, Rome and Dalton. Freight taken per 100 pounds. All through bills of lading must be signed before 2 o'clock P. M. for the day's ship, and before 2 P. M. OR FREIGHT WILL BE CHARGED AT LOCAL RATES TO POINT OF DESTINATION.

On and after this date Mr. Charles Morgan will be [illegible] of insurance on all Merchandise shipped by his steamers, to and from Mobile, free of charge.

Shippers are hereby notified that the Morgan Line will not be responsible for any Merchandise shipped beyond Mobile, which is the terminus of their Line.

All goods must be marked in full to destination. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES.

Daily Schedule—Morgan Line Steamers.

The splendid low Steamers

LAURA,

Capt. GEO. WALKER.

FRANCES,

Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEY

Will leave Lake End on the arrival of the Pontchartrain Railroad, as follows:

MONDAYS 12 M. [illegible]
TUESDAYS, WEDNESDAYS,
THURSDAYS and FRIDAYS 8 A. M.
SATURDAYS 12 M.
SUNDAYS 8 A. M.

Sunday's and Monday's boat goes to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only and returns in the evening.

Wednesday, Friday and Saturday through to Pascagoula.

Returning, leave Pascagoula Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sundays, afternoon, and every evening from the other places.

Going, Wednesday's and Friday's boat does not stop at Biloxi or Ocean Springs, nor returning on Thursday and Saturday.

Fare, 50 cents, including railroad fare and berths. Meals extra.

Freight 50 per barrel, other than old rates to Mobile, [illegible].

Positively no freight received after 10 A. M. When departure is at 8 A. M., and other departures [illegible] 12 M. Freight to be paid on the wharf. Passage Tickets sold at Railroad Ticket office, and on the Train.

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents. my13 tf corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Comprising the first-class steamships

CRESCENT CITY .... Capt. GEO. H. SEATON
SHERMAN .... Capt. A. BLANCHARD
GEN. MEADE .... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
UNITED STATES .... Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI .... Capt. W. P. HENRY
WILLIAM METROPOLITAN .... Capt. E. S. QUICK
EMILY B. SOUDER .... Capt. M. B. CROWELL

Sailing from New York and New Orleans.

The steamship

MISSISSIPPI,

W. P. HENRY, Commander,

will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.

CABIN PASSAGE .... $60 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE .... $30 00.

☞ Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen.

Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage passengers for Liverpool and the Continent connecting with Cunard's Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.

For Freight or Passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 106 Common street.

The steamship GEN. MEADE will follow, leaving SATURDAY, May 27th, at 8 A. M.

For New York, via Havana.

Cromwell Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.

The steamship

GEO. CROMWELL,

[illegible] CLAPP, Commander

will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Saturday, May 20, at 8 A. M.

PASSAGE .... $60.

Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same.

For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, my2 tf 61 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, Mobile

—AND—

TEXAS RAILROAD.

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

11 A. M. Day Express, arriving at Mobile at 5 P. M., connecting with Through Trains of the Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all Northern and Eastern cities. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on this train from Mobile, without change to Louisville, via Montgomery; and from Tennessee (near Mobile) to Cleveland, Tennessee, via "Blue Mountain Route." On SUNDAYS this Train will leave New Orleans at 8 A. M.

2:30 P. M. Accommodation to Ocean Springs, stopping at all the Watering Places, arriving at Ocean Springs at 6:30. [illegible] M. This Train will keep the passengers at the French Market, foot of Elysian Fields street, and Claiborne street, in New Orleans, and at the Signal Stations on the Coast. It will not run on Sundays.

5:30 P. M. Evening Express, arriving at Mobile at 11:05 P. M., connecting with the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and at Meridian with the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, for all points North and East. This Train runs DAILY.

Through Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia street before [illegible] delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed for Alabama, Mobile and Ohio and Mobile and [illegible] Railroads and their connections.

Rates as low as by any other route.

For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel.

J. K. HENDRICK, General Superintendent. W. M. BADELL, Ticket Agent. my14 tf

NEW ORLEANS,

MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.

REDUCTION OF PRICES

TO

Watering Places and Mobile.

ON and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:

From NEW ORLEANS to

Bay St. Louis and Return	$2 [illegible]
Pass Christian	[illegible]
Mississippi City	[illegible]
Biloxi	[illegible]
Ocean Springs	[illegible]
East Pascagoula	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]

Tickets to New Orleans and return are sold from the above Stations, at the same rates.

☞ The above Tickets are good only THREE DAYS from date of sale.

Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named stations; also, at Ticket Office under Henry House, Mobile. may2 1m

SPENCER FIELD, Jr. WALTER O. BELL.

Field & Bell,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Pittsburg, Anthracite and English CANNEL COAL.

Also, ASH, OAK and PINE WOOD. Steamboats, Steamships, Cotton Presses, Foundries and Families promptly [illegible] at the lowest market rates. Main Office [illegible] Camp street, corner Girod. [illegible]

M. ELIE,

16 .... ROYAL STREET ....

HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, such as Pleyel and others. Also, every kind of musical instruments [illegible].