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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1871. [illegible]—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,307.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1871.

The State Debt—A Correction.

An error having unfortunately crept into our article of yesterday upon the Auditor's official statement of the State debt, we now repeat the figures as they appear in the latter document:

Amount of bonded debt....	25,761,983 33
Miscellaneous obligations, consisting of warrants, certificates, etc............	3,187,490 58
Actual debt..............	$28,949,473 91
Bonds yet to be issued to rail-railroad and other corporations....................	12,245,000 00
Prospective debt..........	$41,194,473 91
Add deficit between receipts and expenditures as per budget of 1871............	8,778,618 15
	$49,973,092 06

BUDGET FOR 1871.

Expenditures for all purposes	$13,544,737 15
Receipts from all sources, estimated at...............	4,766,119 00
Excess of expenditures, over receipts...............	$8,778,618 15

THE GAINES CASES.

IMPORTANT OPINION OF MR. JUSTICE BRADLEY.

The following is an abstract of Mr. Justice Bradley's opinion on the bill for an injunction filed by Fuentes and others to restrain Mrs. Gaines from further proceedings in her suits in the United States courts against them, until the determination of the suit now pending in the Probate Court of the Parish of Orleans, the object of which is to revoke the probate of the will of Daniel Clark, of 1813, under which Mrs. Gaines claims, and by virtue of which, decrees in her favor have been pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States:

1. No precedent for such an injunction.
2. No necessity for it.
3. Practice is to proceed by motion or petition or by plea in bar or abatement.
4. Bill dismissed but allowed to stand as a petition.
5. Probate of wills in Louisiana only *prima facie* evidence of their validity.
6. Probate of a will is not conclusive against parties who hold possession of property disposed of by that will, who may always contest the will, when it is set up as a muniment of title.
7. Applicants for this injunction may contest in the ordinary way the validity of the will in these suits.
8. The Supreme Court of the United States remarks in deciding the case of Gaines vs. New Orleans, (6 Wallace, 703): "The probate has been allowed to rest now for 12 years" (now 15 years) and it seems to me unreasonable to tie the hands of the complainant.
9. I think I am bound to allow the causes to proceed if the complainant shall so elect; and if the defendants are successful in procuring a revocation of the probate in the Parish Court before the closing of testimony in this court, they will then have the benefit of it, otherwise they must depend on a contestation of the will in the causes pending here.
10. Injunction refused.

In answer to a correspondent who writes to us concerning the Louisianian to whom we alluded in an editorial article last week as having been refused a passport by Mr. Washburne, American Minister at Paris, we reply that his object in having the French Consul in New Orleans visé his certificate of birth, was not to cause himself to be regarded as a French subject, but merely to have the authenticity of the certificate verified so that it would be recognized in France as an official document proving birth in the United States. The party intended to reside in Europe for a term of years and carried his birth certificate with him to establish his American citizenship. Our information has been furnished by a member of the family, and we regard it as worthy of belief.

NOTICE TO COAST PASSENGERS.—In consequence of necessary repairs, the steamer Frances will not leave the Lake-end for watering places this morning.

THE ISRAELITE CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION PIC-NIC.—A notice published in this issue announces that the pic-nic which was to be given by the Israelite Charitable Association, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans' Fund, at Oakland Riding Park, on Sunday, June 18th, has been postponed until July 2d, and the place has been changed to the Magnolia Garden.

THE LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.—The commencement exercises of this institution will take place on Wednesday, 28th instant, at 3 P. M. We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend, transmitted to us by Col. D. F. Boyd, Superintendent.

MONSTER PRIZE.

Everybody now a days more or less trusts to luck, and this probably is the reason why the great scheme of Generals Butler and Gary, and Mr. John Chadwick, of the South Carolina Immigration Association, has met with such remarkable success. A five dollar ticket calls for one of 2,404 prizes, the largest of which is an Academy of Music worth $250,000, the second, $50,000, the third, $25,000, and so on, from $10,000 downwards. The drawing takes place in October, and will be under the control of some of the most distinguished gentlemen of the South.

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 Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&w

M. Thiers and the Republic—The Republic the True Form of Government for France.

The *Indépendance Belge* publishes the following from a correspondent at Versailles:

After the stormy session of Thursday M. Thiers had a reception. It was remarked that only the left centre and the whole republican centre were present. M. Thiers warmly received the Deputies who had so firmly supported him. "I thank you," said he, "for the patriotic assistance you have given me. I am happy to see the men who represent the republic support me in the difficult task I have accepted, and which I hope soon to bring to a good end. I have declared myself for the republic. You understand that if I, an old monarchist (*monarchien*,) declare the republic to be the true form which the government of France should assume, it is not without much reflection that I have attained this conviction. I am an honest man. At the age I have reached one has but one interest—that of being favorably remembered. I shall therefore deceive no one. I shall not betray the republic. As long as I am at the head of the government the republic will be in no danger. A certain part of the Right has showed itself hostile to me personally. What can I do in the matter? Is it because I will not lend myself to any combination? The Duc D—— wished for the Embassy to Russia. M. M. T. wanted me to restore the official candidature in favor of one of his relations. I shall not restore it. *Mon Dieu!* I know why these gentlemen attack me. It is because I do not do what they and their friends ask of me. I am sorry for it. But with your help and that of the country I hope at length to re-establish order, which is so essential to us, with the republic, which is no less so. I feel a conviction that justice will be done me at last." This language, uttered frankly and even with *bonhomie*, made a deep impression on the numerous republicans who thronged the rooms of the Prefecture.

A beet-root distillery, says an English journal, established by Mr. Campbell of Buscot-park, near Faringdon, on his estate, has closed its operations for the season, with so far satisfactory results as to induce him to make preparations for sowing upwards of 800 acres with Silesian beet-root for next season. Upwards of 60,000 gallons were produced this season, and there is now an increasing demand for beet-root spirit, as it has been found to contain qualities for the manufacture of British spirits superior to that produced from grain. The certain but sure progress of beet-root cultivation is now an ascertained fact in England, both for the production of sugar and distillation, and many leading agriculturists assert that in a few years there will be many sugar factories and distilleries among the agricultural population.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Officer Brown of the police reports that in the Sixth District, late on Wednesday night, as he was endeavoring to arrest one Ephraim Brown, at his house, on Jersey street, for beating his wife, he was struck violently by Brown, fired a shot at him, and that Brown then took the pistol from him, fired a shot at him, knocking two of his teeth out, and escaped.

The jury by which the suit of Anna Ryan and her daughter, Mary Ann Haley, for $6000 damages from the Septoline Oil Company, for injuries resulting from an explosion of some oil sold by the company, was tried, rendered a verdict $250 for the mother and $1000 for the daughter.

The Administrator of Finance is receiving in payment of taxes, one fourth of the amount of each bill in Metropolitan Warrants.

Acknowledgments.—We are indebted to the committee for an invitation to participate with the Catholics of the city in the celebration, which takes place on Sunday next, of the 25th anniversary of the pontificate of His Holiness Pius Ninth.

We have also been favored with a ticket to the pic-nic which is to be given on Sunday, the 2d of July, at the Magnolia Garden, by the Israelite Charitable Association, for the benefit of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund.

U. S. Circuit Court.—Judge W. B. Woods.—The chancery suit of Henry R. Jackson and others, of Georgia, versus the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, and John T. Ludeling, John Ray and others, of Ouachita parish, Louisiana, was again before this court yesterday, Hon. John A. Campbell, complainant's solicitor, concluding his opening argument, and Mr. William H. Hunt replying on behalf of the defendants, Ludeling, Ray and their associates. The gist of his argument was that the charges of the bill of complainants were all false—that the sale of the railroad which complainants asked should be set aside and annulled was made strictly in conformity to the laws of Louisiana—that the road had brought its full value and the sale had already been adjudged valid and binding by the Supreme Court of the State.

He refuted with great earnestness the aspersions and accusations made against his clients by the complainant and their counsel, and contended that there was no equity in their pretensions. Much of Mr. Hunt's address consisted of extravagant, fulsome and entirely undeserved eulogies upon Messrs. Ludeling and Ray, and their associates in the purchase of this railroad. He asserted they were "gentlemen of high character and spotless integrity," *occupied high political positions* in the State, and were innocent of any intention to commit a fraud upon the complainants or any one else—that lawyers and Directors of railroads had as much right to purchase property at Sheriff's sales as other men had.

Mr. Hunt alleged that at the time of sale the railroad was a mere wreck, and that some of his witnesses had testified it was worthless and they would not take it as a gift. This is the road for which his clients offered at the first crying by the Sheriff the sum of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, and are now offering to sell in New York for *two millions of dollars!!*

He said no fraud had been committed—that everything done by his clients touching this transaction had been done openly, fairly and legally—that they had given the full value of the property *and were willing to be relieved of their purchase on being reimbursed for their outlay!* He particularly eulogised Mr. Ludeling as a man who was an honor to his profession and as a Judge who had given high satisfaction to the people of Louisiana! *He commended the judicial opinions of Mr. Ludeling and asserted they had been approved by the bar of the State!* Mr. Hunt also indulged in a fling at the newspapers, which, he said, had, in their publications concerning this suit, misrepresented the facts of the case. He said they had taken their facts from the one-sided statements of the complainants' bill, and had been guilty of partiality and political prejudice.

We refrain from criticising at any length these assertions, and arguments of the learned counsel, although nothing would be easier than to tear them to tatters. So far as this paper is concerned, our publications about this suit were made from personal knowledge and not from information obtained elsewhere. We know more of this infamous transaction than the counsel does himself, and need to be prompted by no one. It is sufficient to demonstrate the enormity of the fraud committed by these defendants upon the stockholders and creditors of the road, to say that three of them were at the time of the sale directors of the railroad and that they brought it to a forced sale by chicanery and at a time when they knew it was not possible to sell it at a fair price—that they themselves were the purchasers at an inadequate price—a price so grossly inadequate to the value of the property that those acquainted with the railroad exclaimed indignantly against the sale—that they bid for the property at the first crying of the Sheriff the sum of five hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and that being defeated in buying, they induced the Sheriff to demand of the purchaser more money than the writ of the judge called for, in the hope of forcing it to a second crying. Succeeding in their design the property was again put up the purchaser refusing to pay the sum demanded by the Sheriff. There was only one bid and that was the bid of these defendants—fifty thousand dollars. It has never to this day been paid, and their counsel says *they paid the full value of the road.* Further comment is unnecessary, nor need we mention that these "innocent and "calumniated gentlemen" of Ouachita have, by peculiar influences, obtained bonds of the State of Louisiana from an accommodating Legislature to the amount of $546,000, being $6000 per mile for 91 miles of road, and that the same liberal Legislature which made them this donation also granted them further aid (not yet called for) to the amount of $594,000—that is to say seven hundred and forty thousand dollars.

Trial of Dr. Everitt for the Murder of Henry Switzer.—The trial of Dr. Lamerolet Hope Everitt, indicted for murdering Henry Switzer, on Canal street, on the 3rd of April last, commenced in the First District Court. The prisoner exhausted his peremptory challenges, to twelve of which he was entitled, and it was twelve o'clock before a full jury was examined. It consists of seven white and five colored men, whose names are: J. O'Neil, August Roux, C. Douglass, J. P. Cazelar, Lucien Pain, Joseph Sarasqueta, Charles White, Philip Gaspart, James Keegan, Samuel Bell, H. Sass and C. Hanson. The only testimony taken yesterday was that in relation to the inquest, which established the fact that deceased was killed by a firearm wound. At half past one the case was continued to ten o'clock this morning, the Court adjourned and the jury was locked up.

Recorder Houghton Not a Recorder.—Within the last few days, a man named Atwell was arrested by the police as a fugitive from justice in Kentucky, it being alleged that he had broken jail in Paducah, where he was being confined. Upon an affidavit to that effect being made before Recorder Houghton, he committed the prisoner to the Parish jail to await a requisition from Kentucky.

To a proper understanding of the case about to be stated, it is necessary to go back to a proceeding which took place in the Sixth District Court a few weeks ago. A judgment had been rendered against Recorder Houghton of the First District for oppression in office. Subsequently a party committed to jail by the Recorder was brought before the Sixth District Court, upon a writ of habeas corpus and his discharge was claimed upon the ground that, under the State Constitution, the Recorder was officially defunct, from the moment the judgment referred to above was rendered against him, and, therefore, having ceased to be a public officer, a commitment by him was a nullity. Judge Cooley entertaining the opinion, that Mr. Houghton had ceased to be Recorder, by reason of that judgment ordered the prisoner to be discharged.

Endeavoring to cure this incapacity Mr. Houghton tendered his resignation, which was accepted by the City Council, and he was instantly reappointed by the Governor. There the matter rested, for some time, until yesterday, when Atwell, the alleged fugitive above mentioned, was brought before the Sixth District Court upon a writ of habeas corpus. One of the reasons upon which the discharge of the prisoner was prayed for was that Mr. Houghton, by whom the commitment was signed, was not recorder and had not been since the judgment against him had constitutionally incapacitated him for the office. Judge Cooley regarded that of itself as sufficient ground for the discharge of Atwell, and accordingly ordered him to be discharged. He treated the resignation and appointment as farcical acts, the appointment as unconstitutional, and therefore void.

Atwell did not escape, however. The police re-arrested him as soon as he got beyond the precinct of the court. But it is not the fate of Atwell that gives the case its interest. The importance of the decision resides in the fact that the citizen who performs the duties of committing magistrate, for one of the wealthiest and most populous districts of the city, is declared to be incompetent to perform an official act, in the office he holds.

THE DOINGS OF THE CARPET-BAGGERS.—According to the best available information, North Carolina has been robbed of nineteen millions, Georgia of forty millions, Florida of five millions, South Carolina of twenty millions, Louisiana of forty millions, Arkansas of five millions, Mississippi of eight millions, Texas of seven millions, Alabama of eight millions, Virginia of thirty-three millions, Tennessee of thirty millions—the sum total constituting a debt of two hundred millions—by Northern carpet-baggers. These outrages have been borne with that sublime patience and heroism for which the Southern people are proverbial, and which has no parallel in the world's history.

It is impossible that there can be any prosperity or decent living in the South so long as these gentry continue to plunder the people. There must be a change; honest and capable men must assume the reins of government; corruption and systematic plunder must be snuffed out; the Constitution, the frontispiece of American liberty—must be respected, or a centralized despotism, more harsh and exacting than that of Russia or China, will soon be irrevocably fastened upon us.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Manifesto of Deputies of the Left.

Gen. Trochu on His Defense of Paris.

The Paris Journals' Advice to the Electors.

Charred Corpses Found in the Ruins of the Hotel de Ville.

300 Communists Arrested in Paris.

HOME NEWS.

Report of the Agricultural Department.

Death of Commodore Tatnall.

Gen. Granger on the Indian Question.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 15.—The Republican journals express joy that the clerical members of the Bourbon family have exposed their hands, and all of them urge the electors to reject all candidates for the Assembly whose platform is vague or ambiguous.

It is said the Duke of Chartres will assist at the review of 100,000 troops to be held in the Champ de Mars, Sunday.

Charred corpses were found in the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, and are undoubtedly the remains of prisoners left in cells by the Communists.

Three hundred Communists have been arrested in this city between Saturday and Tuesday last.

Versailles, June 15.—General Trochu continued before the Assembly to-day, the remarks commenced on Tuesday in vindication of his defense of Paris. He said the individuals arrested as provision agents during his conduct of the military affairs of the capital had re-appeared as leaders of the insurrection and instanced the case of Gen. Dombrowski. The insurrection, said the General, was merely a continuation of the war with Prussia.

He concluded by condemning in vigorous terms Prince Bismarck, with mild allusions to the Commune.

A motion was introduced in the Assembly, for the taxation on the passports of persons entering France, as were also motions proposing that the present Assembly sit for two years, and that it enact organic laws for the control of the finances of the country.

Versailles, June 15.—The manifesto of Deputies of the Left, protesting against the intrigues of the monarchists, is generally approved, but a radical address to the voters of Paris creates a bad impression, because it endeavors to excuse the Commune.

The press generally, with the exception of the religious journals, ridicule the efforts of the French Bishops to commit France to the restoration of the Pope to his temporal power. They pronounce the questions as settled, and declare France cannot interfere.

London, June 15.—Paris journals say the eastern line of railway is daily crowded with Germans returning to their homes and laden with plunder.

The workmen of Paris are almost unanimously Communists. They are very bitter because their cause was defeated, and hate both Thiers and Bonaparte. Many of them will emigrate to America.

London, June 15.—Napoleon visited the Kent cricketers yesterday. He received quite an ovation and held a fête. He is undoubtedly surrounded by old adherents, and bold movements are rumored. Persons arriving from Paris say half has not been told of the troubles in that city, and that the destruction of life and property immensely exceeds both the Government and newspaper accounts.

London, June 15.—The American artist Bradford's reception at Langham was a success. The Duke of Argyle, Marquis of Lorne, Princess Louise, Major Rawlinson and others were present.

(World's Cable.)

London, June 15.—A marriage has been arranged between Princess Tyro of Denmark and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Berlin, June 15.—The session of the German Parliament closed to-day with a speech from the throne.

The Emperor thanked the members for the grants they had made for the support of the widows and orphans of the soldiers killed. He reviewed the legislation of the session, referring particularly to the debate on the bill incorporating Alsace and Lorraine. He said it showed that, however the Germans might differ, a spirit of union was strong within them. The Emperor closed his speech with the aspiration "God grant peace to the new German Empire."

Berlin, June 15.—Berlin presents an unparalleled appearance of festivity. The city is crowded with people from all parts of Germany and other countries of Europe, and quite a number of Americans are also here.

Preparations for the great event of to-morrow, the triumphal entry of the German army into the capital of the Empire, are about completed. Arches have been erected in many streets and adorned with laurel, evergreens and flowers, and contain mottoes appropriate to the occasion. *Unter der Linden* is absolutely covered with decorations and banners, and the Royal Palace and other public buildings present a magnificent display. The weather to-day was splendid, and the signs are favorable for to-morrow.

Madrid, June 15.—At yesterday's session of the Cortes, Minister Sagasta spoke in vigorous denunciation of the International Society.

A motion which had been submitted, looking with some favor upon the aims of the society, was thereupon unanimously rejected.

A ministerial crisis is expected.

Rome, June 15.—Several deputations have arrived, and more are coming, to congratulate the Pope on the Jubilee.

Liverpool, June 15.—Arrived—Lady Dufferin, Marcon, Missouri, City of Brooklyn, Brazzio and Crown Jewel.

Florence, June 15.—A circular from the Minister of the Interior instructs the Prefects to give the people full liberty to celebrate the jubilee, but to take proper precautions against disturbances.

All quiet at Rome.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Secretary Boutwell leaves for a week. The Cabinet meets at noon to-morrow and will be full except Akerman and Delano.

The Southern Claims Commissioners will shortly after the close of the present month take a recess till fall. Their time till adjournment will be fully occupied by cases already assigned, and they are now upon applications from claimants and attorneys, alloting their time from adjournment till their report to Congress in December next.

Washington, June 15.—The Department of Agriculture has received returns from nearly 300 counties, representing the most productive districts of each of the cotton States, and showing the comparative average and the condition of the crop in the first week of June.

A diminution in the area planted in cotton appears in every State except Florida.

The most careful analysis of the returns with due regard in making averages to the extent of the cotton production, in the respective counties gives the following percentage of reduction in comparison with last year: Virginia, 30 per cent.; North Carolina, 14; South Carolina, 13; Georgia, 12; Alabama, 13; Mississippi, 15; Louisiana, 8; Texas, 14; Arkansas, 16; Tennessee, 12.

These State averages, reduced to a general average, the assumed acreage of the respective States being an element in the calculation, will place the reduction of the cotton of 1871, as compared with that of 1870, between 14 and 15 per cent., equivalent to nearly a million and a third of acres. This would leave between seven and a half and 8,000,000 of acres as the present area in cotton. The average yield has not in former years exceed 150 pounds per acre, that for 1870 was more than 2000 pounds. The condition of the growing plant is below an average in nearly every State. The spring has been unusually wet and cold retarding the growth and causing many of the plants to turn yellow and die, and obstructing the cultivation to a large extent. Replanting has refilled the vacant spaces of the imperfect stands. The weather has recently been more favorable, and it is not impossible that an average condition may be attained by the commencement of the packing season. The condition of cotton in July, 1869, a year favored with an abundant yield, was only a little better than the showing for June of the present year, while the prospect is slightly unpromising, but there is nothing in it of a decisive character. The percentage below an average condition is respectively as follows in the respective States: North Carolina 10 per cent, South Carolina 8, Georgia 16, Alabama 17, Mississippi 16, Louisiana 10, Texas 7, Arkansas 17, Tennessee 10. In Florida the condition is 3 per cent. above an average. An official estimate of the ultimate result so early in the season would be an absurdity. The influence of future rains, floods, frosts and insect enemies cannot be calculated in advance, but in view of the extremely favorable circumstances affecting the crop of last year, there cannot be expected in the present year upon a reduced area a crop exceeding 3,500,000 bales. An early frost or the prevalence of insects or a very unpropitious season might reduce the yield to 3,000,000 bales, and a still further reduction is possible in the Union, or severity of several of these causes of failure.

Washington, June 15.—The Kansas, from Tehuantepec, has arrived. Sixty of her crew go to the hospital with chills and fever. Her crew numbers 100.

It is understood in the Central Railroad tax case an appeal from the Revenue Commissioner to the Secretary of the Treasury was denied, because the road can appeal to the courts. The amount involved is over a million dollars.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 15.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours: The barometer has fallen steadily on the Pacific coast, with increasing westerly winds. The pressure has risen slightly on the Gulf coasts, but is now falling, and has remained nearly stationary on the entire Atlantic coast. It has risen on the lower lakes and very decidedly so north of Illinois. It has fallen from Iowa to Louisiana. The temperature has fallen slightly from Wisconsin to New Jersey and northward. It has risen slightly on the Gulf coast and west of the Mississippi. A very slight disturbance passed during the night from East Tennessee to Long Island, but the weather has very generally been partially cloudy and pleasant with light wind.

PROBABILITIES.

Cloudy and threatening weather will probably be experienced on Friday in Missouri and Arkansas. No important change is indicated for the Gulf, Atlantic and lakes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, June 15.—The Charlestown Board of Aldermen, by a vote of 3 to 2, refuse Col. Fisk's request to parade his regiment in that city on Sunday.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The Republican Convention for the nomination of Coroner is very boisterous. The insiders had to barricade the doors to prevent the entrance of outsiders. The nomination has not yet been accomplished.

New York, June 15.—Another gold pool company has been formed from the debris of the old company. This combination put up gold to 112⅛, and made cash gold worth 1-16 for to-morrow. Gold opened at 112¼, with little business until after Government sales, when an advance occurred, and late in the day 1 to 4 per cent. was paid for carrying. Sixes of 1881, 117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112; 64s, 112; 65s, 112; new, 114⅛; 67s, 114⅛; 68s, 114⅛; 10-40s, 110.

New York, June 15.—Twenty-six bids for gold to-day, amounting to $8,567,500, at 111-21 to 112-36. The awards will be two millions at 111-37 to 112-36.

Philadelphia, June 15.—The convention to nominate a coroner was finally broken up after stormy proceedings by a large number of outsiders breaking into the hall. The rowdies dispersed the delegates, and destroyed the records. The Executive Committee will have to make the nomination. There are plenty of broken heads, but no shots were fired, and no one is seriously injured.

The majority of the Republican papers speak disparagingly of the ticket nominated yesterday, and predict its defeat in the fall elections.

Philadelphia, June 15.—In the Social Science Congress the committee on permanent officers report the following: Chairman, President Woolsey, of Yale; Vice-Chairman, Right Reverend Bishop McIlvaine, President Caswell, Bishop Simpson, Rev. W. H. Campbell, D. D., Rev. Dr. Maleck, Rev. T. Cotton Smith, Russel Sturgis, Hon. J. O. Farwell, Governor Conrad Baller, Wm. Stickney, A. V. Stout, Hon. Wm. A. Buckingham, Hon. John A. Logan, Hon. J. D. Cox, Hon. H. D. Coke, Wm. Bucknell, Esq., and Jay Cooke; Treasurer, Wm. T. Morehead; Secretary, Rev. Dr. Colter. The congress adjourned.

At a church, Epiphany, this evening, a public meeting was held, at which the members delivered addresses explaining the principles and objects of the association.

St. Louis, June 15.—Advices received at Fort Leavenworth, from the borders of Texas, state that a scouting party of troops, south of Fort Bascomb, captured a strong party, consisting of ten Mexicans and one Indian, with twenty loads of ammunition, arms, etc., which the troops destroyed the next day. The troops captured 300 head of cattle, stolen from Texas, and traded off to the Mexicans.

A letter from Leasburg, New Mexico, says General Gordon Granger, who recently assumed command of this military district, has determined to solve the Indian question within the limits of his jurisdiction with rifle and revolver, and as evidence that he means business he has ordered all his available force to report to General C. Loven at a point west of the Rio Grande, in Grant county, who will direct operations against the Apaches.

Savannah, Ga., June 15.—Commodore Josiah Tatnall died last night, aged 76 years.

He will be buried at the place of his birth, Bonaventure, four miles from this city.

The City Council are now in session, arranging for suitable public funeral honors.

Memphis, June 15.—The contract for grading the Selma Railroad hence to Holly Springs was let to-day, and within ten days a thousand hands will be at work on it.

A negro named Charles Jones, charged with attempting to poison the horses of his employer, in Gibson county, was taken from the officers on Friday night by four men and hanged.

New York, June 15.—The congregation of the Redemptionist church commenced to-night, a celebration of the 300th anniversary of pontificati Pio Nino, by a torchlight procession. 3000 men were in the line and 75,000 in the streets, through which the procession passed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 15.—Cotton steady—uplands 8⅝ @ 8⅞d. Orleans 8⅞d. Sales 15,000 bales, of which 5000 were for speculation and export. Red winter wheat 11s 5d. Flour 26. Corn 31s 3d.

London, June 15.—The bullion in the Bank of England has increased over 700,000 pounds. Consols 92¼. Bonds 90¾. Tallows 43. Spirits turpentine 39s to 39s 6d, asking previous prices. Whisky 89.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 15.—Cotton in moderate demand. Sales 2735 bales uplands 20⅝c. Flour—Southern quiet and unchanged. Whisky 93¼@93½. Wheat more active, 1c higher; winter red and amber Western 65 @64c. Corn firmer; fair export demand. Pork lower, $15@15 25. Beef and Lard quiet. Naval Stores steady and dull. Tallow 9⅛@9⅛c. Freights firmer.

New York, June 15—Evening.—Money easy, 3@4. Sterling weaker. Prime bankers 10. Gold 112⅛@112¼. Governments, July and January issues advanced ⅛; otherwise steady. States rather dull—South Carolinas, new, little off; Tennessees, 70⅛; new, 71; Virginias 68; new, 73; Louisianas, 69; new, 63; Levee 6s, 68¾; 8s 84; Alabamas, 102; 5s, 72; Georgias, 88; 7s, 92¼; North Carolinas, 47; new, 26¾; South Carolinas, 76; new 62.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 15—6 P. M.—Barometer 30:20. Wind S. S. W., light.

Arrived—Steamship Harlan at 5:45 P. M., Lewis, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

No departures.

The bark reported ashore yesterday by the Caroline Lamont proved to be the Bremen bark Galveston, from Bremen, bound to Galveston. She was anchored close to the Ship Shoal Lighthouse.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Franklin, La., June 15.—Several hundred head of fine blooded English cattle washed ashore on Cote Blanche Island yesterday, dead. They were discovered by Mr. Wm. Kemper, a resident of the island. The supposition regarding them is that they were on some vessel that was lost during the storm of Friday and Saturday last.

Liverpool, June 15—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; sales 15,000 bales, 5000 of which were for export and speculation; prices unchanged.

Washington, June 15.—In the matter of Smith, colored Cadet, the following order has been promulgated:

"In conformity with the 35th of the rules and articles of war the proceedings of the general court martial in the foregoing case have been forwarded to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States. The proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, but in view of all the circumstances surrounding this case, and believing that the ends of public justice will be better subserved, and the policy of the Government, of which the presence of this cadet in the Military Academy is a signal illustration, will be better maintained by a commutation of the sentence than by its rigid enforcement, the President is pleased to mitigate it by substituting for dismissal from the service of the United States, reduction in his academic standing one year. Cadet Smith will join the succeeding fourth class at the commencement of the next academic year. The sentence as commuted, will be duly executed. W. W. BELKNAP, Secretary of War.

Nashville, June 15.—A mob of unpaid laborers seized a train on the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, preventing supplies from going to the starving laborers below. Latest reports represent that there are no trains now running on that road.

The business houses in Chattanooga are closed, troubled being feared from the mob.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 15.—The Democracy, in State convention, nominated State officers. "New Departure" was sustained by an indirect vote of 169 to 54. The resolutions adopted support the constitution as it now exists, with strict construction for the protection of State and individual rights, with pledge to defend the same from the control power; universal amnesty should follow universal suffrage. Dominican annexation was opposed.

Liverpool, June 15—Noon.—Cotton market firm—uplands nearly 8⅝ @8⅞d; Orleans 8⅞d. Estimated sales 15,000 bales.

List of Arrests in Paris—List of Buildings Destroyed.

The Paris correspondent of the New York *World* furnishes to that journal the following particulars:

May 27.—Up to this time it has also been impossible to ascertain what has been the fate of all the leaders of the Commune. Some of them are still fighting at the posts still held; but many of the more noted ones have been either arrested or killed. The following is the most perfect list I have been able to obtain:

Vicard, arrested in the Rue de l'Université.

Gustave Courbet, the artist who projected the idea of destroying the column Vendome, died of poison after being arrested at Satory.

Raoul Rigault, Procureur of the Commune, shot.

Napoleon Gaillard, Director of Barricades, shot after being arrested.

Cluseret, arrested and shot.

Amouroux, arrested.

Blement, arrested.

Gambon, arrested and shot.

Jules Valles, arrested and shot.

Delescluze, arrested at Villiers de Bel.

General Eudes, arrested.

Ranvier, arrested.

Pyat, arrested and shot. He was disguised as a beggar.

Brunel, shot.

Parisel, shot.

Dombrowski, shot.

Lefrançais, arrested and shot.

Rousquet, arrested and shot.

Rochefort, arrested and in prison at Versailles.

Assi, arrested and in prison at Versailles.

Vermorel, arrested.

Vermerach, editor of the *Père Duchene*, arrested.

Duraissiers, commander of the Commune gunboats, arrested.

Okolowich, one of its Generals, arrested and badly wounded.

Captain Maljournal, arrested.

Megy, the assassin, arrested.

Besides these, the troops have captured up to this time nearly 15,000 soldiers of the Commune, and not less than three hundred or three hundred and fifty women, who were fighting by the sides of their husbands or lovers.

I have also made out the following list of the public buildings which have been destroyed, and those which have been partially or entirely saved:

The Tuileries, wholly destroyed as far as the Pavillon de Flore—all of the old buildings.

The Hotel de Ville, wholly destroyed.

The Sainte Chapelle, saved.

The Palais de Justice, saved, partially.

The Bank of France, saved.

The Palais Royal, destroyed, partially.

The Theatre Lyrique, destroyed.

The Theatre du Chatelet, destroyed.

The Theatre Porte St. Martin, destroyed.

The Louvre, nearly all saved; the library burned.

The Gas Works at Aubervilliers, destroyed.

The Hotel de Justice, destroyed.

The Church of St. Eustache, partially destroyed.

The Palais d'Orsay, destroyed.

The Cour des Comptes, destroyed.

Half the building on the Quai d'Orsay, destroyed.

The Bibliotheque Nationale, saved.

The Grand Livre, saved.

The Mont de Piété, Rue Blancs Manteaux, partially destroyed.

The Madeleine, saved, but the columns sadly defaced.

The Préfecture of Police, destroyed.

The Grenier d'Abondance, destroyed.

The Entrepot des Vins, Quai St. Bernard, partially destroyed.

The Odeon Theatre, partially destroyed.

The Conciergerie, one tower destroyed.

The Pantheon, saved.

The Caisse des Dépots Grainoteris, destroyed.

The Garde Meuble, destroyed.

As the conflagrations continue at the present moment, this list may still have many sad additions. I am completely worn out and must now try to sleep. If my account of these six awful days seems dull and tame, pray remember that there are horrors which stun rather than excite, and such horrors are these which I have witnessed.

The English Press on the Treaty.

The London *Times* thinks "nothing is more likely to neutralize any feeling of discontent on the part of Canada than General Butler's vehement denunciation of the whole treaty, but especially of the part concerning the fisheries, as a betrayal of American rights. On the other hand, perhaps, Mr. Sumner would view it more favorably if he knew that it had been interpreted by some English writers and politicians in a sense humiliating to our national pride as he could himself desire. If we forbear to minister this consolation to him, it is not only because we should not know where to find it, but because we are unwilling to prejudice in any degree the object which all good Englishmen have at heart. The object is now all but realized. The Senate is confidently expected to confirm the treaty, without amendment, in the course of this week, by a majority greatly exceeding that of two-thirds required by the Constitution. Nothing remains now but that it should be submitted to our own Legislature, which cannot, indeed, be formally consulted by the crown upon it, yet which cannot be precluded from expressing its opinion on a matter so profoundly affecting our national interests. There is not the least reason to anticipate an adverse vote on Lord Russell's motion in the House of Lords, however tempting the occasion may be for oratorical display.

The London *Post* asks that "if the American complaints as to the Alabama are to be settled by a new rule, why should not the Prussian complaints as to the supply of arms to France be also settled by a new rule? With what face can we adopt one mode of procedure to one country and another to another? Moreover, the new rule is dangerous in itself, for it imposes upon us and upon all neutrals who may adopt it obligations which it will be impossible adequately to observe. We have given up all our arguments, all our principles, all our positions, in return for an apparent concession, which is none at all; we have introduced into public law a most dangerous principle for the settlement of disputes, and have adopted rules which will continually expose us to recrimination, and perhaps to war, through the impossibility of observing them. All this is effected by the Treaty of Washington, and it is most disquieting to know that there is a general concurrence of opinion to the effect that Parliament is powerless to express an opinion upon that treaty until it has been ratified. Our bed has been made for us and we must lie upon it."

A Dead Hero.

(From the Philadelphia Bulletin.)

Martin Cooney is the name of a boy who, deep down in the horrid depths of the Pittston mine, performed a deed of heroic self-sacrifice which shames into insignificance the actions by which many happier men have climbed fame and honor. Cooney and a companion stood at the bottom of the shaft as the car was about to ascend for the last time. High above them roaring flame and blinding smoke and the crash of falling timbers were fast closing up the narrow way to light and life; below them in the gloomy pit were a score of men working on, unconscious of their deadly peril. Cooney, with one foot upon the car, thought of his endangered friends. He proposed to his companion that they should return and warn the miners of their threatened fate. His companion refused to go, and then Cooney, without a moment's hesitation, but with full consciousness that he had chosen almost certain death, leaped from the car and groped his way back through the grimy darkness. It was too late; the miners had closed the ventilating door before he reached them; and standing there, between that immovable barrier and the shaft, the hot breath of the fiery pit poured in upon him in a pitiless blast, and so he died. He was but a lad, poor, unlearned, and probably unconscious of possession of the higher virtues, and yet he died as great and noble a death as a man can ever die; he deliberately sacrificed his own life in an attempt to save those of his friends. Here is a theme for the most exalted poetic genius. Compared with this best boy, how quickly do the profane and slangy heroes of the comic [illegible] sink into contempt; and how unworthy and unsubstantial seems the action in which they are placed! It is from such persons as this poor and obscure lad, doing deeds of infinite heroism with a simplicity that is altogether [illegible], that we learn that the purer and higher qualities of the race—the qualities which reveal the presence of the spark of Divinity in the soul, exist even yet in the humblest of mankind.

The London *News*, of May 18th, has an article on the government of the future for France, when the Commune shall have been suppressed. [illegible] the [illegible] of Henry V. [illegible] the Assembly of Versailles [illegible] to accept him as King. The Comte de Chambord has never manifested any disposition to abate one jot of his hereditary pretensions. He is a [illegible] man, whose hobby is that France must penitently return to its allegiance to the [illegible] of which he is the head.

Queen Victoria's Ratification of the Treaty.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

Washington, June 11.—Advices have been received from London which state that the Queen will this week ratify the treaty at Washington. The debate in Parliament on the treaty, it is further stated, will not even reach a division owing to the fact that Disraeli and Northcote will support it from the opposition side. In any event, however, a vote in Parliament will have no effect one way or the other on ratification, as that rests entirely with Her Majesty.

New York, June 12.—The *World's* Washington dispatch says: A telegram was received here to-day, from London, by a high official, which states that the Anglo-American Treaty, with Her Majesty's ratification, will be sent into Parliament on Tuesday. It is understood in London that Disraeli, after a full conference with Sir Stafford Northcote, has, as the leader of the Opposition, concluded to permit the press criticism, so as to a point of serious debate. This information is regarded as entirely trustworthy, and as settling the question—if there ever was any question, as to the ratification of the treaty in Great Britain.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for discounts and a more than ample supply of capital available for the negotiation of all the offerings of approved notes. The street rates are still 8@9 per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals. We still quote: 8@10 for good, do, 9@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 10@16 for good and second grade do and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes rule at 9@— for A1 and 10@12 for second class. $7000 first class 3 year mortgage paper, with vendor's lien, was done to-day at 8, and $6000 same, 3 years, at 8½.

Gold opened at 112⅛@112¼, against 112¼ at New York, and after a small business, operations being restricted by the scarcity of cash Gold, closed at 112⅛@112¼ (against 112¼). The sales included $5000 and $25,000 (the latter by the Government) at 112⅛, $5000, $3000 and $6000 at 112¼, and $1000 and $3000 at 112⅛.

A small amount in American Silver half-dollars changed hands at 109⅛. We quote 108@109½ for these, and 8⅛@8⅜ ⅌ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange advanced in agreement with the course of gold and Sterling bills at New York, the closing rates showing an improvement of ⅛ ⅌ cent. The sales of Sterling were confined to £17,000, of which £3000 bill of lading and £4000 clear at 123; £3000 at 123¼; £000 sight at 126⅛, and £3000 bank at 124.

Nothing transpired in Francs. We now quote Sterling at 123⅛@123¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124⅛ for bank.

Domestic Exchange was in light supply and rates ruled higher. All of the banks advanced their remittance rate for sight drafts on New York to ⅛ ⅌ cent. premium, and the sales included $[illegible], $[illegible] and $70,000 New York Commercial sight at 3-16 premium, and $25,000 Commercial and $20,000, $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible] and $40,000 bank at ¼.

No round sales of New York gold checks came within our notes. Some of the banks still asked par for trifling sums for remittance.

In Stocks 200 shares Louisiana Levee sold at $8 75; 50 Pneumatic Propelling, new stock, at $5; 40 do at $6 50 (a very full rate), and 50 Slaughter House at $20 25. There were also reported 50 shares Levee Stock at $10 and $20 (both extreme figures).

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

$500 Metropolitan Police Warrants changed hands at 95; $1000 do at 94; $750 do at 94½ net; several hundred State do at 84, and $10,000 do at [illegible].

We hear of nothing doing in City Treasury Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, June 15, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 1500 bales at more irregular prices, the lower grades being neglected, and medium and better qualities stiffer. We make some modification in our quotations accordingly and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of the types, while ours are for average lots, with the outside rates for stated:

	Average	Exchange
Low Ordinary..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary..............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary.........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling..........	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling..............	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling.......	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling.........	[illegible]	[illegible]

We have been compelled to give an unusual range to good ordinary to represent the whole range of the classification, which was offered at 16½c, and strict, which was quoted at 17@17¼c. A list of fair style, not strict, sold at 17c and that description was reported to show no falling off. It was the poorer qualities that were neglected and fair request; the higher grades, on the contrary, were in limited supply and fair request; sales were in favor of factors, strict low middling selling as high as 19c, which was an extreme rate, middling up to 19¼, and strict middling at 20c. The demand was fair, but operations were restricted by the scant supply of the kinds most wanted and the high pretensions of factors. An offer of 14½c was refused for strict ordinary, held higher. Good ordinary, with only a limited amount of stained, could have been bought at 16¼, but a fair style sold at 17c. The Exchange Reports: "Good demand at full prices for the better grades; lower grades neglected." Its quotations for ordinary and good ordinary show no change, but low middling is raised ¼c and middling ¼c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 3042 bales to Liverpool and 1145 to Boston. Receipts proper since last evening 2910 bales, against 287 on last Thursday and 1265 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 3551 bales, against 5097 for the corresponding time last week and 5580 last year, and since August 31 of 1,274,467 bales, against 1,165,361 last year.

FREIGHTS—Foreign Freights are unchanged. Coastwise the steam rates are stiffer. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, sail and steam, ⅞d; to Havre, sail ⅞c; to Bremen nominal; to New York and Philadelphia, steam, ⅞c. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 35s@35s 6d; to London 35s.

SUGAR—Received to-day 41 hhds. The market is dull and there have not been any sales for several days. Hence we are compelled to omit quotations.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 160 bbls. They have sold at 42@45c for plantation reboiled. City refinery reboiled is quoted at 35@50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and prices have declined. Superfine is now quoted at $5 62½; double extra $6 25; treble extra $6 25@6 50; choice extra $6 75 @7 50 ⅌ bbl. About 1500 bbls were sold to-day, of which 75, 100 and 100 double extra at $6 25; 50 treble extra at $6 37½; 100, 100 and 200 do, at $6 50; 100 good treble extra at $6 75; 100 do, at $6 90; 100 choice extra at $7 25; 50 do, at $7 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and fair demand. 2300 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 white mixed and yellow and yellow mixed at 75c; 300 choice yellow and 500 white at 75c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and fair demand. 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 150 ordinary St. Louis at 62c; 300 prime 64, Louis at 68c, and 500 Galena at 65c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and limited demand. 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 300 and 575 sacks at $1 25, and 200 choice at $1 37½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and limited demand. Prime Western is selling to the trade at $24@26; choice $26 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is dull. Mess is held at $17 25, and buyers are offering $17. It is retailing at $17 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is also dull and inanimate. Shoulders are held at 7⅛c; clear rib sides 9⅛c; clear sides 10c; sugar-cured hams 14½@15¼c ⅌ lb. 10 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 15c ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is quiet but firm at 10¼@11c for tierces, and 11¼@11⅜c for kegs.

BREAKFAST BACON—35 boxes Western sold at @11c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply and fair demand at 6⅛@6⅜c ⅌ lb. for shoulders.

BEEF—The market is very dull, even in a retail way, and we hear of nothing doing at wholesale. We still quote nominally Carolina 9⅛@9⅝c for prime; 9⅛c, for good, and 6⅛c for ordinary; Louisiana at 8⅛c for prime, 7@7⅛c for ordinary, and 7c for common.

STAR CANDLES—Continue depressed and quotations are irregular and little better than nominal. 800 boxes full weight sold on private terms.

BUTTER—Choice grades are in demand and firm, but there is very little request for the poorer qualities. Choice is quoted at 25@30c ⅌ lb. for Western and 36@38c for Goshen. Inferior nominal.

WHISKY—Continues dull. Rectified 90 @95c ⅌ gallon, as in proof; Bourbon $1@1 25 ⅌ gallon for patent, and $1 25@ [illegible].

SALT—Market very dull. Dealers quote Liverpool coarse at $1 10@1 15, and fine at $1 55@1 60 ⅌ sack. When large lots are taken off warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Turk's Island held at 40c ⅌ bushel.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
535 Broadway, New York.
OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.
Spectacles, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, [illegible] Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, [illegible] Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions. Magic Lanterns and slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electrical Machines, Galvanic Cells, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c. &c.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:
[illegible]

PIC-NIC.
THE PIC-NIC WHICH WAS TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN BY THE
Israelite Charitable Association.
For the Benefit of the Widows and Orphans Fund of the Society, at Oakland Riding Park, on Sunday, June 18th, has been
POSTPONED UNTIL JULY 2d,
and the place been changed to the
MAGNOLIA GARDEN.
The Platform will be COVERED in the best style, for Dancing and accommodation of the guests.
All Tickets sold for the 18th are good for the 2d.

AMATEUR RACES!
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 20th.
For the Relief of the Sufferers by the Overflow.
THE owners of fast horses being desirous of assisting the sufferers from the high water, have agreed to the following races, to take place over the Fair Ground Course, on TUESDAY, June 20th. The proceeds of the track to be turned over to the Relief Committee selected for the sufferers.
FIRST RACE.
[illegible]
SECOND RACE.
[illegible]
THIRD RACE.
[illegible]
FOURTH RACE.
[illegible]
FIFTH RACE.
[illegible]
TICKETS..........50 CENTS.

Notice.
New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
[illegible]
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

New Law Books.
[illegible] WALLACE'S U. S. SUPREME COURT REPORTS, Vol. 11. ABBOTT'S U. S. COURT PRACTICE. [illegible]

OFFICE OF THE St. Louis Hotel Association.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Hotel Association, held on the 8th of June inst., Mr. E. F. Mioton was unanimously elected President of the Association.
E. F. MIOTON, President.
New Orleans, June 13th, 1871.

St. Louis Hotel Association.
THE OFFICE of this Association is now open in the Building on Royal street, rear corner of St. Louis street, [illegible]
E. F. MIOTON, President.

Notice.
THE business of LAURANCE & HEBBARD will be continued under the style of LAURANCE BROTHERS. J. J. HEBBARD retires from the firm on this date.
New Orleans, June 12th, 1871.
THOMAS LAWRANCE, F. J. HEBBARD, SAML. S. LAWRANCE.
The undersigned takes great pleasure in recommending his friends and customers that he is still connected with the house of Laurance & Hebbard and that he will be ever happy to see them at the old stand, No. [illegible] Levee street.
E. W. HEBBARD.

Crescent City Bank.
IN ACCORDANCE with article first of the amendment of the charter of this bank, the stockholders are hereby notified to call at the banking house and exchange their present stock certificates for those of one hundred dollars per share, [illegible]
CHAS. PAVRIE, Jr., Cashier.

Notice.
New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
NEW ORLEANS, June 2, 1871.
THE Capital Stock of this Bank being reduced to One Million of Dollars, and there being an excess of [illegible]
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Company.
New Orleans, May 22, 1871.
THE Board of Directors of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Company having been authorized by a majority in amount of the Stockholders under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 16, 1870, amending the Charter of the Bank and authorizing a reduction of the capital, have decided to reduce the capital stock of the Bank to one million of dollars. [illegible]
By order of the Board,
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION.
THE firm of DEBREE, wishing to reduce its extensive assortment of Millinery and New Goods, will dispose of the same, from the 1st of May, in lots to suit purchasers,
AT COST AND BELOW COST.
[illegible]
Call at No. 57 Royal street.

Notice to City Tax Payers.
Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, June 13, 1871.
TAX-PAYERS of the City of New Orleans are hereby notified that the tax bills of 1871, amended in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, are now ready for delivery at this office. [illegible]
JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

[illegible] Company.
A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company on THURSDAY, the 2d of June [illegible]

French Drug Store.
ST. CYR FOURNARD, APOTHECARY,
PARTICULAR attention paid to prescriptions of physicians and all night. Moderate prices.
CORNER CANAL AND RAMPART STREETS.

A GENERAL meeting of the Stockholders of [illegible]
E. SANGOUIN, Secretary.

LANDING ex ship "[illegible]" [illegible] MACKEREL [illegible]

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.
On exhibition and for sale at No. 6 Camp street. [illegible]
J. A. WALKER, Agent.

C. P. Ellis & Co.
[illegible]

$500,000 TO BE GIVEN AWAY!!!
THE SOUTH CAROLINA
LAND AND IMMIGRATION ASSOCIATION,
UNDER the auspices of the "South Carolina State Agricultural and Mechanical Society," will give A SERIES OF CONCERTS, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., commencing October 1st, 1871, for the purpose of raising a fund to enable emigrants to settle upon lands selected by the Association for homes of Northern and European farmers and others, in the State of South Carolina, and for their transportation thither and support for the first year.
REFERENCES IN SOUTH CAROLINA—General Wade Hampton, Hon. B. F. Perry, Governor R. K. Scott, General Johnson Hagood, Hon. Armistead Burt, Hon. James Chesnut, General John S. Preston, Hon. W. D. Simpson, Andrew Simonds, Esq., Hon. C. A. Trenholm, Governor J. L. Manning, Hon. J. B. Campbell.
$500,000 to be awarded to the Ticket Holders of the Series of Concerts to Commence on the First of October, 1871, at the Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., on which day the Drawing commences.
150,000 SEASON TICKETS OF ADMISSION, AND NO MORE, AT $5 EACH.
All the premiums, including Deed and Certificate of Title to Academy of Music, will be deposited with the National Bank of the Republic, New York.
$500,000 IN GIFTS.
1st Gift, Academy of Music, Charleston, S. C., cost to build $230,000, having an annual rental of about $[illegible] from Opera House, stores and Halls, the building being about [illegible] feet, situated corner of King and Market streets, in the centre of the city, and well known to be the finest building and most valuable property in Charleston, valued at..........$250,000
[illegible]
2404 Gifts, amount to..........$500,000
BUTLER, CHADWICK, GARY & CO.,
Agents South Carolina Land and Immigration Association.
General M. C. BUTLER, JOHN CHADWICK, Esq., General M. W. GARY. } Charleston, S. C.
COMMISSIONERS AND SUPERVISORS OF DRAWING:
General A. R. Wright, of Georgia. Colonel B. H. Rutledge, of South Carolina. General Bradley T. Johnson, of Virginia. Hon. Roger A. Pryor, of New York.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE
Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, May 18, 1871.
The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1871:
[illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of May.
W. V. EVANS, Second Justice Peace.
The Board of Trustees resolved to pay interest of Six Per Cent. in cash on all outstanding certificates of Scrip, and also to pay in cash FIFTY PER CENT. of the scrip of 1861, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the first Monday in June next.
They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of FIFTY PER CENT. on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30th, 1871, certificates of which will be issued on and after the first Monday in June.
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
SAML. B. NEWMAN, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES:
C. T. Buddecke, J. J. Garrard, [illegible]

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER, PARIS, BOURBON Co., KY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKEYS, the largest stock ever offered in this market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky. Old Bourbon Whisky as well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here. [illegible]
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
[illegible]
FOR SALE, ALSO,
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky.
[illegible]
CORR, DOLHONDE & CO.,
90 MAGAZINE, New Orleans, La.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency
FOR the celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, in lots to suit.
S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA,
WHEAT WHEAT, GOLD BELLS, CELEBRATED ROSE.
Also—A large stock of pure BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by
DEVAN, MASON & CO.,
[illegible] Perdido street, Agents for Cincinnati.

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 stock.
B. F. BISKRON,
20 Commercial Place.

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1825,)
Corner of Delord and Fouchet Streets.
WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public generally that we are prepared, as formerly, to manufacture Steam Engines, Boilers, Sugar Mills, Sugar Kettles, Draining Machines, Saw Mills, Cotton Presses, [illegible]
LEEDS & CO.

Louisiana Savings Bank
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51..........Camp Street..........No. 51.
W. VAN NORDEN, President. HENRY PEYCHAUD, Vice President.
JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.
[illegible]
Six per cent. paid on savings deposits. [illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office No. 25 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, not sawed, do.
[illegible]
MAPLE AND MIXED WOOD, do.
[illegible]
FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED.
C. M. DUNN, Agent.

Armstrong's
Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO AND PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. S. A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
Flued and Cylinder Boilers of all kinds, Iron Columns and Fronts of Buildings, Grate Bars and Castings OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IRON COTTON TIES.
BARNETT & HAYNE,
General Agents, 46 Carondelet Street,
Respectfully inform dealers in Cotton Ties and Country Merchants generally, that they have on hand a large stock of the Arrow, also Open side Slot and Self-Fastening Buckle TIES, manufactured of the best quality of English Iron, by J. J. McCOMB, Liverpool, England.
For Sale at Lowest Market Rates.

Claims Commission.
THE undersigned has made ample arrangements with counsel in the City of Washington, for the prosecution of Claims against the United States [illegible]
JOHN H. G. BARNES.

RAILROADS.
New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
[illegible]
J. H. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.

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
[illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
[illegible]
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:
[illegible]
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
[illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
[illegible]
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
Run their PASSENGER COACHES and BAGGAGE CARS, their combined length, and but one charge to New York and intermediate points. The 6 A. M. express train leaves New Orleans, daily, (except Sunday) and makes close connection for
VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE,
and all points beyond. [illegible]
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
Carries the Great Northern Mail!
Time to New York—57 hours!
[illegible]
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM NEW ORLEANS TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, [illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.
A. THOMSON & CO., 48 Tchoupitoulas street.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article of Crescent City Refinery.
A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery, Orleans, Louisiana, and Charleston.
A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow.
A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Planters.
A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS—In Boxes and Hogsheads.
A. THOMSON & CO.

Brown's Lumber Yard,
Corner of Dauphine and Peters Streets.
WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.
Particular attention paid to sawing Cane Shafts, [illegible]
JOSEPH A. BROWN.

STEAMSHIPS.
TEXAS.
Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.
The following low-pressure Iron Steamships form these lines:
AGNES, WM. G. HEWES, ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON, AUSTIN, JOSEPHINE, CLINTON, MATAGORDA, CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN, HARLAN, SAINT MARY, I. C. HARRIS, WHITNEY.
For Galveston and Indianola.—The steamer HARLAN, LEWIS, Commander,
Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on SATURDAY, June 17th, at 8 A. M.
Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken at special rates.
For Galveston and Brazos Santiago.—The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. J. P. FARWELL,
Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on TUESDAY, June 20th, at 8 A. M.
One-half Wharfage of Brazos to be paid by Consignees.
For [illegible], Fulton, St. Mary's [illegible]. The steamship AUSTIN, W. H. TALBOT, Commander,
Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on [illegible], June —th, at 8 A. M.
St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Rockport.
FOR GALVESTON—Inside Passenger and Mail Route, via Morgan's La. and Texas R. R., and Steamships.
FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY.
[illegible] WHITNEY, Capt. I. N. Lewis
TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
Steamer CITY OF NORFOLK, Capt. Jas. Brown
THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.
FOR WATERING PLACES.
Daily Schedule—Morgan Line Steamers.
The splendid Iron Steamers
LAURA, Capt. [illegible] WALKER.
FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEE.
Will leave Lake End as follows:
[illegible]
C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.
FOR MOBILE.
MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, FRANCES, LAURA, SARAH.
CHANGE OF FARE.
[illegible]
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.

For Philadelphia, via Havana.
To sail on SATURDAY, June 24th, at 4 P. M.
THE new A1 Steamship JUNIATA. [illegible]
WM. CREEVY, Agent, corner Carondelet and Gravier.

For New York.
Merchants' Steamship Line.
Comprising the first-class Steamships
CRESCENT CITY....Capt. GEO. E. HOAG.
SHERMAN....Capt. A. BLANCHARD.
GEN. MEADE....Capt. H. W. SAMPSON.
UNITED STATES....Capt. [illegible]
MISSISSIPPI....Capt. W. F. HENRY.
WESTERN METROPOLIS, Capt. H. S. QUICK.
EMILY B. SOUDER..Capt. M. B. CROWELL.
Sailing from New York and New Orleans.
The steamship MISSISSIPPI, W. F. HENRY, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jefferson street, on Saturday, June 17, at 8 A. M.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE..........$50 00.
STEERAGE PASSAGE..........25 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 Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY.
For freight or passage apply to
LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 100 Common street.
The steamship EMILY B. SOUDER will follow, leaving SATURDAY, June 24th, at 8 P. M.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship CORTES, WHITMAN, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Wednesday, June 14, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE..........$50.
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, 41 Carondelet street.

For New York Direct.
Cromwell Line.
This line is composed of the following steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS.
The steamship GEO. CROMWELL, L. L. CLAPP, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, June 18, at 8 A. M.
PASSAGE..........$50.
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, 41 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth!
J. A. CASADAVANT, D.D.S.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 129 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.

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.
DR. CHS. MERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public that having discovered that all, rich and poor, should enjoy the benefit of Artificial Teeth, he has determined to make Vulcanite and Gutta Percha Teeth, which he warrants. All Surgical and Mechanical Operations carefully made on moderate terms. [illegible]
PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

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.

MEDICAL.
THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.
ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on great SOCIAL EVILS and ABUSES, which interfere with MARRIAGE—with sure means of relief for the Erring and Unfortunate, diseased and debilitated. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, No. 2 S. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.
The Great Soothing Remedy.
[illegible]
It is the Great Infants 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 Medicine everywhere.

M. ELIE,
16.......ROYAL STREET.......16
HAS always on hand a large assortment of PIANOS from the best French manufacturers, [illegible] PIANOS tuned.