The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 11, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,341

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR..........$3.

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 12, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Minnie's Luck," with Miss Leona Cavender

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Lady Audley's Secret."

A CASE OF GREAT HARDSHIP.

We have read a copy of the record filed in the Supreme Court of the United States, in the confiscation case of Samuel Miller's executors versus the United States. It embodies all the papers, evidence and pleadings, beginning with the libel or information filed by United States Attorney Russell, of Detroit, Michigan, which laid the foundation for the decree of forfeiture and confiscation subsequently rendered by Judge Ross Wilkins, District Judge of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan, against the property of Samuel Miller, down to the writ of error allowed in the case by Associate Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Several remarkable facts connected with this severe proceeding have particularly arrested our attention, viz:

First—That property of the value of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, belonging to Samuel Miller, was confiscated in the absence of its owner, without a trial before a jury or otherwise, by a person holding a commission as a judicial officer of the United States, upon the ex parte averments of another officer of the United States, viz: the Prosecuting Attorney of the District, *the only evidence of the truth of these averments being a written statement of a man in New York, not present in Michigan during any of the proceedings in court, nor cross-examined by any one for the accused—that is to say, upon the mere word of a man who avowed himself to be one of that odious description of persons called "informers."*

Secondly—That this property was sold for the sum of twenty-seven hundred and fifteen dollars ($2715), half of which went into the Treasury of the United States and half to the wretch upon whose testimony—if it can be called testimony—Mr. Miller was divested of his property.

Thirdly—That the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, composed of jurists like Nelson, Swayne, Miller, Strong and Bradley, (the other three, Davis, Field and Clifford, dissenting), should have affirmed a judgment—no, not a judgment, because a judgment includes three elements absent here—a spoliation so monstrous, in the face of their three decisions rendered during the present and previous sessions:

1. In the Morris cotton case (8 Wallace) a proceeding *in rem*—that is against the thing and not against the person—that proceedings for the confiscation of property where the seizure was made on land must be instituted as other actions at common law and the claimants are entitled to trial by jury.

2. In the Dean vs. Nelson case (10 Wallace), where the court decided that Nelson being at the institution of the action and the trial of the suit, within the military lines of the Confederate States, he could not lawfully appear in a court of the United States, nor even lawfully know that suit had been instituted against him. It is true, this was not a proceeding in confiscation.

3. In the McVeigh case (10 Wallace), rendered three weeks ago, when the court decided that McVeigh, who, at the time of the institution and trial of the suit against him, was in the city of Richmond, Va., and within the Confederate States military lines, had a right to be heard before the condemnation of his property was decreed.

Now in the present case of Miller upon which we are commenting, there was no jury, because Miller could not be cited to appear, nor lawfully know of the proceedings against him. For the same reason there was no answer or defence made.

We suppose there are really no inconsistencies in these apparently contradictory rulings, but it must be admitted that law is a very wonderful and a very mysterious science, when parties, who have all the same legal status, viz: enemies of the United States, within the jurisdiction of the Confederate States, have treatment so different meted out to them.

The astonishment is greater when we find that McVeigh and Nelson, who had voluntarily abandoned their homes within the United States and joined the armed forces of the enemies thereof, have had their property restored to them, while an aged and bed-ridden old man of admitted union sentiments and anti-confederate, like Mr. Miller, who never left his home, nor gave aid directly or indirectly to the Confederate authorities, should be divested of his property, simply because his residence was in Virginia and within the Confederate military lines. It may be law but it is not justice and no Government whatever, pretending to rule according to justice, which punishes a man true in his heart to it, simply because his home is in the enemy's country, can escape the condemnation of history. There is no precedent which forms any justification for it. We are living in 1871 not in 1771.

The affidavit upon which this old man's property was taken and which formed the only testimony in the case either oral or written reads thus:

"U. S. of America, Southern District of New York, City, County and State of New York:

Be it remembered that on this 24th day of March, 1864, I George F. Betts, a Commissioner duly appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New York, in the Second Circuit, under and by virtue of the acts of Congress, Feb. 20, 1812, March 1, 1817, and Sept. 24, 1789, did call and cause to be and personally appear before me at my office, 41 Chambers street, in the city of New York, John M. Hatcher, to testify and the truth on the part and behalf of the United States, in a certain suit or matter of controversy now depending and undetermined in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Michigan at Detroit, wherein the United States are plaintiffs against all stock, bonds, coupons and dividends in the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Company, and the Detroit, Monroe and Toledo Railroad Company, and the monies due thereon, the property of SAMUEL MILLER, A PUBLIC ENEMY; and the said John M. Thatcher, being about the age of 45 years, and having been by me first cautioned and sworn to testify the truth, (as if any credence *could* be given to such a villain—Ed. Bee.) the whole truth and nothing but the truth in the matter of controversy, I did carefully examine the said John M. Thatcher, and he did thereupon depose and testify and say as follows:

I reside in New York City. I know Samuel Miller; he resides 3½ miles south of Lynchburg, in the State of Virginia. I do not know of any agent or attorney that he has in the city of New York; nor do I believe that he has any in the Northern States. I saw him about the 1st of July, 1861, at his home near Lynchburg, Virginia. I had a conversation with him there at that time. He told me he was the owner of about $140,000 Indiana State bonds. He also said no interest had been paid on them since the 1st of January, 1861, and when interest was demanded of the agent in New York he declined to pay it, saying the bonds and interest had, by the acts of Congress, been forfeited to the Government of the United States. He also said to me, in that conversation, that he approved of the acts of the Confederate Government, and that their ultimate success was as certain as it was for the sun to rise in the morning, although the sacrifices he knew would be great, but that he would be very willing to bear the sacrifices with them; and that he was then giving one-tenth of all his income for the support of the army of the Confederate Government, and he was also contributing independently of the foregoing, a large amount to support the wives and children of the soldiers in arms, and other contributions of almost daily occurrence that were needed to keep matters moving. He said he was giving as much for the wives and children of the soldiers as all the rest of [illegible] together.

(Signed) JOHN M. HATCHER.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1864.

(Signed) GEO. F. BETTS, U. S. Commissioner.

This affidavit was the only proof offered to the court in support of the [illegible] judgment of seven [illegible] Mr. Miller did not appear [illegible] When the only notice [illegible] the case was given through [illegible] in a Detroit newspaper which, according to the Supreme Court of the United States, it was unlawful for Mr. Miller to see. Upon this miserable abortion of proof, the stock was sold.

Now what did Mr. Miller do when he heard of all this? He presented a petition to Judge Wilkins, the same who pronounced the decree, setting forth all the facts of the case, alleging the statement against him to be groundless, and the testimony of Hatcher utterly false, alleging also, that he had never forfeited his allegiance to the United States, had never given aid or comfort to the Confederate States, that he was 72 years of age, and had been for the last ten years so feeble and infirm, as to be unable to travel more than six miles from his home, and that he had been pardoned by the President of the United States, (an unnecessary act, but believed to be one of precaution.) His prayer was that the judgments and decrees be opened and set aside, because the whole proceeding was illegal, fraudulent and void. The petition was supported by nine affidavits of respectable men, living near Lynchburg.

The Judge of the District Court refused the prayer: writ of error was asked for to the Circuit Court with the same result, and then a writ of error to the Supreme Court of the United States was taken.

This is the case of Miller's executors, decided in Washington a week ago, adversely to the executors. We suppose the decision will astonish the bar of the United States, if they could be astonished at anything.

MISSION SCHOOLS.—The festival for the benefit of the Mission Schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Palmer's) commences this, Wednesday, evening, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

We acknowledge receipt of invitations and badges.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Acknowledgment.—Thanks are gratefully tendered to the division of S. W. M. marshaled by M. A. Calougne, Esq., for the compliment with which they honored the BEE yesterday.

The Seven Wise Men.—The Heptasophs, or Seven Wise Men, yesterday celebrated the nineteenth anniversary of the order, the first organization of which was in this city, on the 11th April, 1852. At three o'clock in the afternoon a procession was formed on Canal street, consisting of the Grand and Subordinate Conclaves, and which moved in four divisions through the lower part of the city, as far as Elysian Fields street, and through the upper part as high as St. Joseph street. The procession was admirably arrayed, Mr. O. S. Babcock, Inspector General, officiating as Grand Marshal, assisted by a large number of aids; Mr. M. A. Calougne acting as Marshal, and E. A. Ducrot Assistant Marshal of the Second Division, Mr. L. A. Wiltz, as Marshal, and J. L. Gautier, Assistant Marshal of the Third Division, and Mr. C. O. Gerlein, as Marshal, and Dr. Dyer, Assistant Marshal of the Fourth Division.

Considering that the greatest part of the members of the order in the city was so engaged that they cannot, without making a sacrifice, turn out on week days, the numbers in the pageant was surprisingly large, and the pageant was greatly admired by the crowds who gathered upon the streets to witness it. Few were aware of the strength of the order before this admirable turn out. Flags were suspended from several buildings, in compliment to the order, and as a manifestation of regard for it the New Lusitanos Benevolent Association participated in the demonstration. The order, as we have already mentioned, was instituted in this city, and has grown in popular favor everywhere, there being now conclaves in twenty-eight States of the Union. Among the guests in the procession yesterday, besides the orator of the day, Alexander Dimitry, Esq., we observed Gen. John L. Lewis, Commodore Hunter, and other highly esteemed citizens.

The closing exercises took place at the Lyceum Hall. A superb gold watch was presented there to Mr. Eugene May, Archon of Aurora Conclave No. 14, as a compliment from the members of the Conclave. That ceremonial over, the oration was delivered by Professor Dimitry, who gave a historical sketch of the institution of the Order, of which he was one of the founders, and absorbed the attention of his audience, a great part of whom were ladies, by one of those masterly efforts for which he is so famous.

The City Council.—The Board of Administrators met at the usual hour last night, a quorum present and the Mayor in the chair.

An ordinance to organize the Department of Commerce passed its second reading.

A number of petitions were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Mississippi and Gulf Canal injunction was read to the Board.

Mr. Bonzano said that the injunction had been sued out by the Ship Island Canal Company. The junction pending, the Council is restrained from taking any action upon the ordinance on the subject.

The Administrator of Commerce reported on the petition of butchers regarding cleanliness in the markets. Ordered printed.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of two, to report on the expediency of buying the property of F. Luny, on Esplanade street, for a lunatic asylum.

Adopted.

Charges against Recorder Staes were referred to a special committee—Lewis, Delassize and Remick.

The ordinance relative to increasing the amount of bonds for repairing the wharves was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the City Attorney was instructed to oppose the injunction on the city respecting drainage.

The Board then adjourned.

The Alleged Fraudulent Journal of the House of Representatives.—We, yesterday, briefly noticed the testimony of Mr. Vigers, Clerk of the House of Representatives, in regard to the charge of Governor Warmoth, in the suit pending in the Eighth District Court, that the journal of the House for the last day of the session falsely represented that certain resolutions involving drafts upon the contingent fund, had been passed, and that the speaker, Mr. Carter, had coerced the clerk to make the fraudulent record. No evidence was taken in the case yesterday.

The following abstract of all the testimony given on Monday is made from the notes of Colonel Tennison, the Stenographer of the Court, to whose courtesy the press are indebted for the synopsis:

Henry Burch, of East Baton Rouge—This witness swore that the resolution to pay Frank Alexander, offered by him, did pass:

E. W. Dewees, sworn—Remembers that the Senate notified the House at 10:20 P. M. that it had adjourned. As soon as this information was received, several members insisted upon the adjournment of the House also. The resolution authorizing the Committee on Charitable Institutions to sit during recess was then read and adopted.

Mr. Faulkner, of Caldwell, called up then a resolution about a special joint committee, which was passed. Mr. D. objected to its being declared passed, but the Speaker so announced it. These two were the only resolutions which passed after the Senate adjourned, but the latter was a joint resolution and should have been read three times, but was read only once. He does not believe that any other resolutions were passed, and he was at that time within a few feet of the clerk's desk. There were a great many resolutions filed upon the Clerk's desk, and some one grabbed up a handful of them, saying, "it is too late to have them passed."

Wm. Vigers, Clerk of the House—The journal, as printed, is all correct and straightforward, unless the resolution offered by Mr. Faulkner might be considered informal. That resolution had been omitted from the journal in the first instance by an oversight. When my attention was called, remembered that Mr. Faulkner got up on his desk and offered the resolution. A few moments afterward heard the Speaker's gavel fall, and hear the Speaker say, "adopted." When my attention was called to the oversight, Speaker Carter, Messrs. Faulkner, Stevens, and other members of the House, assured me upon their honor that it had passed. Speaker Carter furnished me with a copy of the overlooked resolution, which I inserted.

H. J. Hyams, of West Baton Rouge—The resolution purporting to have been introduced by me, as reported in the journal of the House of the last day, was not introduced by me, and it was never passed.

John Gartechamp, of Jefferson, was informed that some resolution would be perpetrated during the closing hours of the House under the cover of the confusion usually incident to such a time. Prepared myself for the emergency, watched and took notes of everything that transpired. The resolutions reported in the Journal as having been offered by Messrs. Matthews and Thompson, and the one by Faulkner were never passed or read.

[illegible] Carr, ex-Speaker of the House [illegible] corroborated in the main the testimony of Gartechamp, and swore that [illegible]

Ex-Coroner Stamps, of Jefferson—The resolution offered by Antoine passed, but the resolution to pay Alexander did not, as far as he can remember. [illegible] in the journal. Am sure that the resolution purporting to have been offered by Mr. Faulkner did not pass. Never heard of the resolution said to have been offered by Mr. Faulkner until I saw it in the [illegible]

[illegible] Am sure Thompson [illegible] Never heard of Faulkner's resolution. Never heard of Matthews' resolution. Had it been offered and adopted, would certainly have known it. Was standing near the clerk's desk.

The testimony now closed, it being understood that Mr. Gartechamp would produce, if possible, the notes he alleges to have taken, and that Mr. Tisdy, managing editor of the *New Orleans Republican*, is to produce the original manuscript of the journal in which are [illegible] resolutions as they were originally offered.

Another Injunction Against Payment of Warrants.—William M. Geddes, as owner of warrants to the amount of $147,000, endorsed by J. Pinckney Smith, Warrant Clerk, to have been paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives, has filed a petition in the Eighth District Court complaining that other warrants which have not been registered in the State Treasury have been paid, to the prejudice of plaintiff, who apprehends sufficient will not remain to pay his warrants. He therefore asks that the Treasurer be enjoined from paying any other warrants not registered anterior to his.

Shooting.—Between 11 and 12 o'clock last night, Mr. Wm. Lucas and Mr. William Blackie, bill-posters, had a difficulty about some business matter, in Commercial Alley, and Mr. Blackie was shot in the groin. He charges Mr. Lucas with having shot him, but Mr. Lucas denies it, and says he used no weapon. Several persons were in the neighborhood at the time, but none of them noticed how the shooting occurred. Mr. Blackie was taken to hospital, where it was found that the ball could not be extracted without immediate peril of life. Mr. Lucas was arrested.

Miscellaneous.—A woman named Mary Brown being in the premises of Mr. Nicholas Blaise, on Bayou Road, near Broad street, about [illegible] o'clock on Monday night, he took her to be a thief, fired his fowling piece, charged with small shot, and hit her, inflicting a slight wound in the head. She was sent to the Charity Hospital. It is not stated what she was in the premises for.

Judge Cooley has ordered F. M. Fisk to be imprisoned for ten days or until he complies with the order of the Sixth District Court to pay his wife, from whom he is seeking a divorce, two hundred dollars per month alimony.

Some one tried to set fire to the sash factory at the corner of Seguin and Peters streets, Algiers, on Monday night, and was run off before he succeeded, by the approach of the policeman on the beat.

Mr. Kesendrick's house, on Austerlitz street, Sixth District, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Rupture Between the Communists and Central Committee.

The Central Committee Interviewed

Arrest of Members of the Commune

French Regulars Expected from Germany.

The Commune Preparing for Resistance.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Ku-Klux Bill in the Senate.

Amnesty Bill Laid on the Table.

A Noted Desperado Lynched.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 11.—The breach of Port-Maillot is practicable, and an assault upon it is expected to-morrow.

The Commune are barricading every street. They have more than 100,000 desperate men under arms, and the work of carrying these barricades will be fearfully bloody.

Paris, April 11.—The Commune authorities have redoubled their precautions against the departure of persons from the city without passports.

Dombrowski reports the complete occupation of Asnieres by the Nationals, and the effective operations of the iron-clad cars on the Versailles and St. Germain Railroad.

Affairs at Porte Maillot have improved, for the Nationals repaired during the night the damages caused by the cannonade during the day. They have also erected additional batteries and otherwise strengthened the defences around the gate.

It is said Fabrici has informed the Government at Versailles, that the Paris Commune has notified him of its determination to stop the trains on the Northern Railway.

L'Admirault commands the forces around Mont Valerien and Issy, and those on the plain of Chatillon.

Paris, April 10, via London, April 11—11 3:20 A. M.—*Le Mot d'Ordre* says the loss of the Nationals on Saturday and Sunday were 295 killed, and 435 wounded. It is expected that the main attack of the Versailles army of the city will be made in the direction of Montrouge.

Vermisele, member of the Commune, was killed at the outposts.

Thiers has offered to give safe conducts to delegates from the party of Conciliation who may be permitted to leave Paris. One of these delegates, M. [illegible], has already gone to Versailles without waiting for safe conduct.

[illegible], a member of the Commune, has been arrested.

It is asserted there is a misunderstanding between the Commune and Central Committee.

The cannonade has slackened to-day.

Barricades are building by order of the committee in the Champs Elysées, [illegible] Concorde and adjacent streets.

An iron clad [illegible] in the Seine is in sight and an attack [illegible]

LATER—To-day the Versailles army fell back after battering in the bridge and gate of Maillot.

Marshal MacMahon is expected to undertake operations on a grand scale.

Eighteen members of the Commune have declared themselves disgusted [illegible] compromise.

Paris, April 11—Via London, midnight.—[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] April 11.—[illegible] was found dead in his bed [illegible] morning. Supposed heart disease.

The body of Henry Anderson, a citizen of Louisville, was found in the river to-day. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning.

London, April 11.—A dispatch from Versailles 10th, says: On yesterday the Forts Vanvres and Issy were shelled. The funeral of the Generals killed in the battle of Neuilly took place to-day and was attended by immense crowds.

[illegible], April 11.—The supplementary elections for the Commune have been postponed.

The reported arrest of Delescluze is contradicted.

Brussels, April 10.—The *Independance Belge* says Favre is going to Berlin to accelerate the conclusion of peace, and [illegible] of an early restoration of order in Paris.

Berlin, April 11.—The *Prussian Cross Gazette* says: The British Government is endeavoring to persuade Germany to intervene for the restoration of order in Paris.

Berne, April [illegible] the total number of French soldiers sent home from Switzerland is 84,684.

Darmstadt, April 11.—Dalevick Von Lichtenfels, the President of the Hessian Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs, has resigned, and is succeeded by Londelof, Minister of Justice.

Kingston, Jamaica, April 11.—The President of Hayti, since the departure of the San Domingo Commissioners, received addresses numerously signed from every town and village of the Republic, protesting [illegible] of the Haytiens to their nationality, and their determination to maintain their independence against intrusion from whatever quarter and in whatever manner it may show itself. The addresses breathe the same sentiments against annexation. The projected annexation of San Domingo has given rise to this agitation.

The *Moniteur* says, in the Congress and press of the United States a discussion has taken place in reference to the annexation of the whole island, and adds that as far as Hayti is concerned, the Government and people of the United States cannot be too early convinced of the utter impossibility of such an event.

Addresses, with signatures appear in official papers. The President has not made a reply to any of them.

Kingston, April 8.—The British flying squadron is in sight. The Narcissus, bearing the flag of Admiral [illegible], Immortalite, Pulage, Cadmus and Pylades will stay fourteen days at Port Royal.

Sir Charles Bright left on the 7th, in the Daria, for St. Thomas, to be present at the laying of the [illegible] Cable.

The Suffolk is grappling for the lost Porto Rico cable. The weather is favorable for operations.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 11.—*World's* special: *Paris*, April 11.—Your correspondent to-day interviewed the Central Committee. They confessed their disappointment and disgust at the work of the Commune, which has aped that of the revolutionists of 1793. They say their folly will alienate the provinces and army. All the world is against us. We must resume the power we have entrusted to the Commune. They are incapable to legislating or directing military operations. We, who created them, must throw them aside. Nothing is left for us now but to annihilate Versailles or be annihilated. Unless we overthrow Versailles we and the Republic are forever lost.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 11.—HOUSE.—The House to-day was engaged in a general discussion of the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Mr. Dawes in discussing the feature of the measure, alluded to the project for a grand park in this city, which he decidedly opposed. One clause of the bill which could be recommended, was the proposition to repeal the law for the assembling of Congress on the 4th of March.

Mr. Brooks said the House should take a statesmanlike view of the revenue and resources of the country and its public debt, and reduce the suffering and tax-payers to the amount of $100,000,000 surplus revenue. He had prepared two bills, one to reduce taxation, the other providing for the resumption of specie payments, which he would present when the committee organized. He quoted a large number of articles which Congress should put on the free list, and above all should restore the American flag on the Ocean by abolishing all duties on articles entering into the manufacture of ships and ships stores.

Several amendments were voted on, but no final action was reached.

SENATE.—Mr Sherman introduced a resolution instructing the Finance Committee during the recess to examine the existing taxation, with a view to propose such amendments to the bill of the House, repealing certain taxes, now pending in the Senate, as will simplify and reduce both internal taxes and duties on imported goods now in force, and in such a manner that the aggregate of each of such taxes not exceed the sum required to execute the laws relating to the public debt and current expenditures of the Government, administered with the strictest economy, so that such taxes may be distributed as to impose the least possible burden upon the people. The resolution went over until to-morrow.

The resolution to admit Messrs. Blodgett and Goldwaithe was laid on the table by a vote of 19 to 17.

The Amnesty bill passed yesterday by the House was received, read twice and laid on the table.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill before the session ended.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice he would object, to which Mr. Robertson replied he intended to see whether there was a majority of the Senate disposed to object.

The Ku-klux bill was considered. Mr. Trumbull opposed the amendments reported from the Judiciary Committee, as they extended the bill to punishing persons for violating State laws without any reference to the Constitution or laws of the United States. He alluded to the dangers consequent upon an unnecessary and unjustifiable suspension of the habeas corpus. Mr. Johnson opposed the bill. No vote was reached.

Wilmington, N. C., April 11.—Last night, on the down train from Weldon, a man who gave his name as Daniel attempted to enter the express car, with the supposed intention of robbery, when he was shot and dangerously wounded by the messenger, named Archer. Daniels was left in Goldsboro', in the care of a physician.

Commodore Chauncy is dead.

WEATHER REPORT—PROBABILITIES.

Washington, April 11.—It is probable fresh winds from the southwest and northwest will prevail Wednesday in the upper and lower lakes, with clearing up weather. Partially cloudy weather, with fresh winds on the Gulf and South Atlantic. Cloudy and falling weather on the Eastern States, followed by clearing up weather Wednesday night. Stormy weather of dimensions, but of short duration, appears to threaten the country from West Virginia to Connecticut.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Hartford, Ct., April 11.—The Board of Canvassers have postponed the canvass for Governor, State officers and members of Congress until the 31st of April.

Albany, N. Y., April 11.—At the charter election the Democrats elected their ticket by about their usual majority of from 1800 to 2000.

Staunton, Va., April 11.—Thomas Hodges, a noted horse thief and desperado, who shot and fatally wounded Mr. Whitlock, on Friday night last, was taken from the jail at this place, about one o'clock this morning and hanged, about one and a half miles from town. The Jailor and Ex-Sheriff McCutcheon were both in the jail and refused them the keys, when they broke open the doors and took Hodges out. None of the men who entered the jail were disguised, yet they were not recognized by either the Jailor or Ex-Sheriff, being strangers to both. Hodges had shot and killed four men previously in this locality. This, the first act of lynching in this community, is universally condemned.

Lawrence, Ks., April 11.—Immigration to this State has been unprecedentedly large, especially to Southern Kansas. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company are laying track in the Indian Territory at the rate of two miles per day. They will reach Arkansas river in June, and by early fall will be near enough to the Texas line to connect with the cattle trade, which, it is expected, will reach 12,000,000 head. About 300,000 steers were driven to Kansas last season.

Chicago, Ill., April 11.—In Polk County, Iowa, alone, the damage caused by Saturday's storm amounts to $3,000 dollars. Similar devastation spread through a large part of the State.

Four inches of snow fell at St. Paul yesterday. A very violent snow storm commenced at Sioux City, too, on Sunday, and raged furiously till last night. The roads were blocked, telegraph wires down, and much damage resulted.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 11—Evening.—American securities unchanged.

Liverpool, April 11—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet; uplands 7¾@7⅞d; Orleans 7⅞d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were for speculation and export. Yarns and fabrics steady. Cumberland [illegible]

Liverpool, April 11—Evening.—[illegible] Common Rosin 6s. Bacon, [illegible]

London, April 11—Evening.—Calcutta Linseed [illegible] Linseed Oil £31 [illegible]

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April [illegible] closing at 9½. Gold 110¼@110⅜. [illegible] of 1862, 112½. States [illegible] Tennessees [illegible] Virginias [illegible] new; North Carolinas [illegible]

New York, April 11.—Governments [illegible] steady and dull all day, closing prices—6s of 1881, 117⅛; [illegible] 1862, 112⅛; new, 112⅛; 10-40s, [illegible]

RIVER NEWS.

[illegible], April 11.—Passed down—[illegible] Indiana at 6 last night, [illegible] M. Up—Nick Longworth at [illegible] Dunham at 3 last night, Mary Miller at 4 P. M. River rising slowly. Weather warm and clear.

Memphis, April 11.—Weather clear and cool. River fell 10 inches. Passed up—Alaska. Down—H. M. Shreve, M. J. Wicks, C. B. Church and City of Cairo.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, April 11—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.70. Wind northeast light. Arrived: Ship E. Sherman, [illegible] from Boston, with ice to [illegible] & Co. [illegible] Wm. G. Hewes [illegible]

[illegible], April 11.—The Versaillists [illegible] the situation at Neuilly, but [illegible] the inhabitants as far as possible. The fire from Fort Valerien is consequently very slow. A sharp fire [illegible] in the Bois de Boulogne.

The League for the defense of the citizens of Paris demands communal liberty, and that the National Guard alone shall guard Paris.

The Abbe Deguerry died of congestion of the brain.

Twelve thousand insurgents sortied from Chatillon, but were repulsed.

It is stated that the insurgents demand [illegible] francs from the church, and will kill the Archbishop of Paris if the demand is not complied with.

Favre in a speech, before the Assembly said all powers express sympathy with the [illegible] Government as the only legitimate authority.

Gen. Fabrice, the German Administrator in France, declined negotiations with the Commune.

Another speaker condemned the statement of the re-establishment or order throughout France.

The insurgents have taken away plate from the Foreign Office in Paris.

Thiers proclaims the status of Paris unchanged.

The conduct of the Versailles troops thus far has been admirable.

The insurrection at Toulouse has been suppressed.

The disarmament of the Nationals at Marseilles proceeds.

The official journal generally denies that the Assembly favors a kingdom as the form of future government for France, but says pointedly that Napoleonism and Communism must perish.

The Nationals were attacked at Asnieres. The Nationals claim a victory.

The strength of the army of Paris is 200,000. Torpedoes have been placed in the Avenue Grand Army.

The [illegible] and [illegible] have been suppressed.

Twenty-five thousand regulars expected from Germany on Wednesday.

Washington, April 11.—SENATE.—The Blodgett and Goldthwaite matter has been tabled and will not probably come up again this season.

Mr. Robertson gave notice that he would call up the House amnesty bill at an early day.

The discussion of the Ku-klux bill is progressing.

HOUSE.—Considering the Deficiency bill.

London, April 11—Noon.—Consols 93⅞. Bonds 90¼. Tallow 43s 6d.

Liverpool, April 11—Noon.—Cotton—uplands 7¾@7⅞d; Orleans 7⅞d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Red wheat 11s 10d@11s 11d. Corn [illegible] Pork 80. Beef 105. Lard 53.

Southwest Pass, April 11—12 M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind northeast, light.

Arrived: Bark R. Murray, Jr., Burlingame, master, 15 days from New York, with general cargo, to Geo. A. Fosdick & Co.

She passed a bark abandoned, [illegible] latitude [illegible] longitude [illegible] with white lower masts, bulkheads stove in, sails all gone, and appeared to be water-logged.

Spoke ship Advance in latitude 26:22, longitude 79:37, bound to Liverpool.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 19, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, make the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a favorite in my family. For sale by S. Hedrick, 116 and 126 Canal street, New Orleans.

Bismarck in Disgrace.

[New York Times' Berlin Correspondence.]

The almighty Emperor-deified Bismarck, is reported to have fallen into disgrace, or something very like it, with his master. It was observed that he arrived not only before the Emperor, but perfectly unexpectedly, as if he had only made up his mind at the last moment. Still, that might be [illegible] but on his arrival in Berlin, the capital of strict etiquette and unswerving Court rule, his Excellency was taken no notice of by the Empress for three or four days, and only then summoned to an audience which, by rights, he should have had on the very first day. The story worked up out of these materials is this: Count Moltke and Gen. von Roon were discontented with Count Bismarck's [illegible]

[illegible]

Other Prejudices to People [illegible]

[Special Correspondence of the [illegible]]

Porto Prince, March 7, 1871.—[illegible] to Americans among the people [illegible] Prince, we have continued daily [illegible] the city, and to [illegible] with smiles, and to [illegible] their evidences of [illegible] They are undoubtedly an ignorant people, but they entertain the same prejudice against white skin that some people at home do against a black one. So long as those who claim to be enlightened uphold and defend this prejudice, and ministers have preached it from their pulpits, we must not condemn the negro of the tropics for considering a white skin as the mark of an inferior race. [illegible]

That full occupation for the mind, without overtaxing it, is a good preventative of suicide, has long been held by investigators. In corroboration of this is the fact now stated that only five suicides were committed in Paris during the siege—an unparalleled falling off the number in that city.

Comte Montalembert, Count de Palikao, and Eugenie's Prime Minister after Ollivier's resignation, is living in splendid style in London, where he has rented a very fine residence on Buckingham Square. He is reported to be worth 8,000,000 or 10,000,000 francs, the fruit of his exertion during his long service in Africa, and principally during the expedition to China.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, April 11, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to [illegible] bales [illegible] without any quotable variation. We repeat our quotations accordingly and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, which also are for average lists, with the outside rates for strict.

[illegible]

At the opening factors were very firm [illegible] but subsequently [illegible] Some sales were made at higher rates, but the bulk of the business was [illegible] The movement was without spirit, operations being checked by the scant supplies of desirable Cottons and factors asking above the views of buyers.

Deducting 300 bales from Saturday's report, the sales for the week [illegible] 14,600 bales. And the receipts since Friday evening [illegible] against 14,561 proper for the corresponding time last week and [illegible] last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 1,362,314 bales, against 971,479 last year. The exports comprise [illegible] bales, embracing [illegible] to Liverpool, [illegible] to Amsterdam, [illegible] to Bremen, [illegible] to Cronstadt, [illegible] to Barcelona, and 2025 to New York.

The Exchange reports: "Market irregular without any material change from yesterday's quotations."

[illegible]

FREIGHTS—The demand for room for foreign ports is only moderate and that for coastwise is limited. We quote cotton to Liverpool, [illegible]; to Havre, [illegible]; steam 11-16d; to Bremen, [illegible] German ports [illegible] to Liverpool, 10d [illegible] to Boston [illegible] Cotton to New York and Philadelphia steam, [illegible] Flour [illegible] Corn [illegible] Oil and Molasses [illegible] Tobacco $7 50.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 300 bbls. The demand is [illegible] and the market [illegible] fermenting [illegible] Golden Syrup 90c@$1 ¥ gallon.

FLOUR—The stock on hand is small [illegible]

CORN—Is in light supply and fair demand [illegible]

OATS—Are in light supply and [illegible]

HAY—Is in good supply and demand at firm prices. [illegible]

PORK—Continues very dull. Holders [illegible]

BACON—Continues dull. Shoulders are offering at 8¼c, clear rib sides 10½@10¾c, clear sides 11¼@11½c, sugar-cured hams [illegible]

DRY SALT MEAT—Is dull. [illegible]

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at 15@15½c.

LARD—The market continues extremely dull [illegible]

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling at the levee at $6@7 ¥ dozen; Geese at $9@10 and Turkeys at $24@27 ¥ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Ohio Potatoes sell on the levee at $3@3 25, and St Louis at $2@2 50 ¥ bbl. Apples are scarce, and sales have been made at $4 ¥ bbl. Onions, Cabbages and Kraut nominal.

SALT—Dull and unchanged. Dealers [illegible]

COFFEE—There is no movement in cargo lots, and the jobbing trade is dull. [illegible]

BUTTER—Choice Goshen is in moderate supply and good request but other grades are plenty and dull. [illegible]

CORN MEAL—The market is [illegible] to-day, and kiln-dried is quoted at [illegible] ¥ bbl on the levee [illegible]

CAROLINA COW PEAS—There is nothing [illegible]

WHISKY—We continue to note a dull market for rectified Whiskey, which are still quoted at [illegible] Bourbon sells freely at [illegible]

COTTON SEED—Is selling in lots, as received, at $13 ¥ ton without, and $14@15 with sacks.

TALLOW—Scarce and firm. [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

Tuesday Evening, April 11, 1871.

The money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in street rates [illegible]

[illegible]

Domestic Exchange ruled steady and very firm. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

[illegible]

Notice to Tax-Payers.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.

[illegible]

FULL MEASURE IS GUARANTEED. S. M. DUNN, Agent.

Lost Keys—$10 Reward.

[illegible]

New Goods! New Goods!

[illegible] BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, SILKS, TULLES, CRAPES, LACES, BLONDES, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, ROBINETS, ORGANDIES, TARLATANS, MULINS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, RUCHES, GALLOONS and TRIMMINGS of every description [illegible]

PARLE'S SALOON, [illegible] CHARLES STREET.

C. F. Melle & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants [illegible] DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS, [illegible]

JULES MOSSY, NOTARY PUBLIC. [illegible] NEW ORLEANS.

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

[illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

[illegible]

G. Mehle & Co.,

[illegible]

Field & Bell,

[illegible]

$75 EVERY WEEK! MADE EASY BY LADY AGENTS.

[illegible]

SMALL FORTUNES

[illegible]

VICTORIA MANUFACTURING CO., 17 PARK PLACE, New York.

Pacific Wine Company.

[illegible]

H. Watkins' Asbestos Roofing.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.

RESIDENCE AND SQUARE OF GROUND ON ESPLANADE STREET.

[illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company.

[illegible]

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL STATEMENT Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible]

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

$1000 REWARD

[illegible]

Consumption, Its Cure and Its Preventive, BY J. H. SCHENCK, M.D.

[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.

[illegible]

Notice.

IN CONFORMITY with an order [illegible]

IRISH ROOFING FELT.

[illegible]

The Inappreciable Perfume!

[illegible]

AD. RINCK, Portrait Painter, [illegible] ROYAL [illegible]

FOR GALVESTON [illegible]

CLINTON, H. T. BECKETT, Commander [illegible]

For Sabine. [illegible]

MATAGORDA. [illegible]

ALABAMA. [illegible]

JOSEPHINE. [illegible]

CITY OF NORFOLK. [illegible]

MOBILE. [illegible]

WATERING PLACES. MORGAN LINE STEAMERS [illegible]

For New York. [illegible]

For New York. [illegible]

A. F. McLAIN, M.D., Doctor of Dental Surgery, [illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth. J. A. CASADAVANT, D.D.S. [illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. [illegible]

CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. [illegible]

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory [illegible] W. & J. ARMSTRONG, MANAGERS [illegible] STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c. [illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank and SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY [illegible]