The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1871.

THE LATE SPEECHES OF MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Democratic and Republican press of the North are denouncing Mr. Jefferson Davis, not because he makes public speeches to his former fellow-citizens and administers to them the counsel which they seek, but because his speeches are not acceptable to the North, and because the language he employs and the sentiments he entertains are not in consonance with the views of politicians, are not fashionable in these times of almost universal infidelity to the fundamental principles of true republicanism. If he would make *radical* speeches and advocate the fashionable doctrine of centralization, or even speak with "a forked tongue," as the "New Departure" Democracy in Pennsylvania and Ohio are doing, who does not believe that the advocacy of Mr. Davis would be welcomed and his utterances applauded by the enemies of the Constitution and the time-serving politicians of both parties? These men wish to silence Mr. Davis because he is bold and honest and means what he says, because he loves the old Constitution and is determined to be true to the history of his country. They hate him because he is wedded to principle, adheres to the doctrines of the fathers and intends during the remainder of his life to walk in the ancient ways. They hate him also because he is the embodiment and symbol of that spirit of American independence, which was illustrated by the men of '76, and desires to hand down unimpaired to his posterity, the trust delivered to him by his ancestors. It is because he is the valiant defender of the Constitution framed by a Hamilton, a Jefferson, an Adams, a Madison, a Henry and their great compatriots, that these politicians of 1871 would deny Mr. Davis that freedom of speech which is the birth-right of every American. They denounce him because he will not abandon the doctrine that the American people are entitled to the right of self-government, and that the States of the Union have certain imprescriptible rights which cannot be infringed by the Federal Government without destroying the republic. The fact is that Mr. Davis is a standing protest against the innovations which the Radicals are attempting to make upon the constitution of the country. His attitude is offensive as well as his name. The Southern people have no right to regard him with affection or even to respect him. It cannot be tolerated that he should wield an influence over any of his countrymen, holding the opinions he does. His integrity and firm adherence to the teachings of his youth and the convictions of his riper years, constitute such a reproof to those who have fallen away from the faith they once professed to hold, that they cannot bear to think he should have any followers. They would ostracise him and shut him out even from the sympathy of his friends. They may repel the aspirations of Mr. Davis have nothing selfish in them. He only wishes for the happiness and prosperity of his countrymen. He has no thought of taking a part in political warfare. His pursuits are peaceful and have no connection with public affairs.

Now let us see what Mr. Davis said in Georgia which has brought down upon him so much denunciation. Did he say anything about organizing another revolution? Certainly not. Did he give his countrymen bad advice? He didn't. He gave them the very same counsel that the Northern press and leaders have given to the Southern people. He said that "the South cannot hasten the deliverance by attempting to assume a leading part in the politics of the country." He told them that "he had washed his hands of politics and hoped they had done the same." He told them "to devote themselves to the work of improving and building up their material prosperity." He anticipated the day when "the Northern people would raise their voices against the oppressions which were now practised upon their Southern brethren. He anticipated that a day would come when the same attempt to take away the liberties of the Southern people would be made against those of the North, and said he believed the descendants of the Adamses, the Warrens, the Otises, the Hamiltons, and the other great revolutionary chiefs of the last century would rise up to fight for their birthright.

Now, Mr. Davis may be wrong about this. He may be too sanguine that the spirit of the freedom and independence which animated the fathers of New England yet animates their children, but it is surely no *crime* to attribute to them a spirit symbolic. If the descendants of the revolutionary New England patriots have degenerated and have outgrown the sound principles of their ancestors, we can understand why the language of Mr. Davis should be offensive to them. It is a reproach which they cannot but feel, and the more deeply because it is *just*.

As to the expediency of a man who has acted the role of Mr. Davis addressing the people of the South in public speeches at this time, there may be a difference of opinion. So far, we see nothing in his speeches unworthy of Mr. Davis or those who invite him to speak; nothing inconsistent with his past career. There is not a word in either speech that can possibly mislead any one. The Southern people have a perfect right to ask Mr. Davis to speak to them, and he has as perfect a right to gratify them. Nobody is bound to act as he advises, but we are certainly at liberty to counsel with him if we think proper to do so, and for this we are not likely to ask the permission of Radicals or Democrats of the "New Departure." The attitude of the South is now what it has been since 1865 to stand still so far as politics are concerned. If the Democratic party shall nominate a man for the Presidency who is worthy of Southern support, it is probable he will receive it; but as for acknowledging as final and irreversible, amendments to the Constitution, which are in direct conflict with the spirit and tenor of that instrument and which in fact destroy it utterly, they would be untrue to those who laid down their lives in defense of the Constitution, untrue to themselves and untrue to their posterity if they were to recognize the rightfulness of amendments which have never been lawfully adopted.

The attention of the residents of the overflowed district is called to the announcement of the committee who have in charge the distribution of the provisions which have been donated for the use of the sufferers. This will be found in our advertising columns. Two depots for the reception and distribution of provisions have already been opened, and a third will be opened on Tuesday next. See advertisement.

The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of Mr. C. Leighton, of the gentlemen's furnishing store, corner Canal and St. Charles streets. The finest men shirts and other articles of underwear, and all new styles of goods kept constantly on hand and sold at reasonable prices.

☞ THE ICE-KING REFRIGERATOR is admirably designed for preserving in a sound condition, meats and other comestibles, which rapidly spoil when exposed to the atmosphere in warm weather.—Due to be seen at No. 6 Carondelet street. We may mention that Mr. J. A. Weiner, agent for the popular Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, is the agent for the sale of this refrigerator, which, we assure our lady readers, is "a very handy thing to have in the house" during the summer solstice.

☞ 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, makes the Wilson & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. Hedrick, 116 and 118 Canal street, New Orleans. [illegible]

☞ The firm of Lauratze & Hebrard, of No. 42 Old Levee street, has been dissolved, and the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of Lauratze Brothers, Mr. P. J. Hebrard retiring. Mr. B. W. Hebrard is still connected with the house, and will be happy to see his friends there. See advertisement.

The Storm at Galveston.

The News says: The Morgan line of steamships has been rather severely handled by the storm, but with the exception of the loss of the Alabama there are very serious losses occurred to these vessels, which are, in an eminent degree, seaworthy. The Clinton, Howes, Harris, Austin and Alabama, were all caught by the hurricane, and all but the Alabama weathered it safely. She is ashore on the beach. Capt. Fowler, the agent of the line, has not yet been able to visit her, but will do so to-day. The water receded sufficiently to permit him to get down to the beach. The Clinton, from New Orleans hither, got in to the trough of the sea, and was, consequently, in some danger for an hour or two, but soon managed to get out of that dangerous condition, and is now at her wharf all right unloading. She shows evident signs of rough usage, both wheelhouses being stove up.

The Howes, from Indianola, had a very rough time, experiencing the full fury of the hurricane, which was terrific. Her steering chains parted several times, but were repaired, and she made port safely Sat. too above those signs of the bad weather. Her port wheelhouse is gone. The Harris also shows many visible marks of the rough usage she has been subjected to.

We are glad, however, to say that no loss of life has been suffered, and a few days' repairs will straighten things on board all these fine vessels, though the ordeal they have been through is no slight one, and has tested them very severely.

A NOVEL DIVORCE.—An old negro who lives in the neighborhood of Fairfax, Virginia, relates a novel divorce which took place in days gone by. He says a man and his wife came into the village and applied to a lawyer to procure them a divorce, stating that they had tired of each other's society and desired to separate.

After some preliminaries, during which a fee of $10 was paid to the lawyer, the three walked into the road, when the lawyer commanded the unhappy couple to place themselves back to back. Then he stated to them that in consideration of $10 paid to him in hand, he authorized them to separate, with instructions that each should continue to walk in opposite directions and never turn. The old man said he saw the transaction himself but forget the lawyer's name.

A case is now before the New York city courts which may be considered without precedent for singularity. It is a suit to recover the little bill of $1,500 11, incurred at the burial of a baby of means. The undertaker is pushing his claim, and the executor is resisting it. The plaintiff alleges that the deceased lady ordered the expenditure, which he admits to have been extraordinary, and as she was worth a quarter of a million, he obeyed orders. What a commentary upon the modern vice of celebrating funerals!

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Paris Papers Sustain the Policy of Thiers.

Their Opinion of Supplemental Elections.

HOME NEWS.

Ku-Klux Committee Investigations

Arrest of a Dangerous Counterfeiter.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 10.—The Paris papers continue upholding the Administrators and the policy of Thiers, and affirm that monarchy is synonym for revolution. They also appear to think that supplemental elections may change the majority of the Assembly.

London, June 10.—The weather continues cold. There was a storm of an hour at Birmingham this morning.

The Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise landed at Deal this morning on their return from a tour on the continent.

Vienna, June 10.—Prince Hohenlohe goes to Rome to congratulate the Pope on the 25th anniversary of his election.

Vienna, June 10.—The Austrian government has instructed its representative at the Italian Court, Baron Kirbeck, to follow King Victor Emanuel to Rome.

Berlin, June 10.—Count Waldersee will leave for Paris on the 30th inst.

Berlin, June 10.—The Czar of Russia has departed.

Count Waldersee has been appointed Minister to France.

Toronto, June 10.—A long discussion took place last evening in the Synod Church of Scotland, in Canada, on the proposed Presbyterian union. The result was an unanimous adoption of a resolution embodying the three articles forming the basis of the union.

Brampton, Ontario, June 10.—The eighteenth annual conference of the primitive Methodist Church is now in session here, and is the largest assemblage of this sect ever held in Canada.

Two very distinguished ministers from England are present: Rev. Samuel Rutlit, of the General Missionary Society, representative of the English Conference, and Rev. T. Guttey, of Wolverhampton, one of the most eloquent and distinguished of English primitive ministers, who has come to reside as a primitive Methodist minister.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 10.—Advices from Maffumiqui to the 1st state Lagrange, a political writer, had been banished from the island. Peace has been restored.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 10.—An order from the Internal Revenue of North Carolina to day discontinues the use of fine spirit stamps.

The President has recognized Henry E. Symons Vice-Consul for Uruguay at Savannah, and Ernest Van Brugmise Consul of Belgium at New Orleans.

The Ku-Klux Committee examined Judge Willard, of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and Mr. Chamberlain, Attorney-General of the same State; also Judge Smith, of the Supreme Court of Alabama.

By direction of the War Department water gauges will be established at Louisville, on the Ohio, near St. Louis, Cairo, Rock Island, Memphis, Helena, Vicksburg, Red River Landing, Baton Rouge and Carrollton, on the Mississippi. Between the month of the Missouri and Gulf of Mexico, at Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; Florence, on the Tennessee, Jackson, on White River; Little Rock on the Arkansas, and Alexandria, Louisiana, on Red River.

Washington, June 10.—L. M. Terrell, of Indiana, has been appointed Special Agent for the Post Office Department on mail depredations in Texas.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 10.—The barometer has risen on the Pacific coast with cloudy weather. The area of low pressure with local storms that was on Friday in Wisconsin, has moved eastward and is now central, between lakes Ontario and Huron. The storm centre, that was Friday on the coast of Texas, has moved northeastward with increasing south winds on the coast, and is now approaching the Missouri. The area of highest pressure has moved from West Virginia slowly eastward beyond the Atlantic coast. The temperature has risen on lakes Ontario and Erie, and has fallen north of Missouri, and has risen decidedly at the Rocky Mountain stations. Rainy and threatening weather is now reported on lakes Ontario and Erie, and has continued all day in Missouri. Southeasterly winds prevail on the mid Atlantic. South and southwesterly winds on the lakes.

Washington, June 10.—PROBABILITIES.—It is probable that the barometer will generally fall east of the Mississippi with threatening and rainy weather north and east of Lake Ontario. Brisk southerly winds will probably continue on the Gulf coast and the Lower Mississippi. A severe storm is threatening in Southern Missouri.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, June 10.—The representatives of the railroads centering here are considering over a tunnel from the west end of the bridge to the Union Depot at Chouteau Pond.

New York, June 10.—Col. Whitely returned from California with Volney Wright, the notorious counterfeiter.

The little ship City of Rogosa was spoken to June 1st in latitude 41:17, longitude 59:25, nine days out for Liverpool.

The Pilsberry county Commissioners, who pleaded guilty in the liquor licenses, have been sentenced to $3000 fine and one year in the Workhouse.

The sailor charged with the murder of John McGle struck a prisoner, and was about repeating the blow when he received a fatal stab.

Philadelphia, June 10.—Dr. Oliver W. Reid, convicted of abortion without fatal results to the mother, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for six years.

Concord, N. H., June 10.—The joint session balloted for Governor to-day. James T. Weston (Dem.) received 167 votes. Jos. Pike (Rep.) 156.

The Legislature adjourned to-day, when Gov. Weston will be inaugurated.

San Francisco, June 10.—The *Arizona Miner*, published at Prescott, and the *Citizen*, published at Tucson, both endorse the killing of the Pinal Apaches at Camp Grant and assert their ability to prove that those Indians, while camped under military protection at that point, made raids on the surrounding country, committing murders and running off stock. They also state that the property of the murdered settler's were found in their possession when they were killed.

Senator Cassarly is to be serenaded tonight on the occasion of his arrival from the East.

Reading, Pa., June 10.—A passenger train on the Lebanon and Pine Grove Railroad ran over a cow, near Mifflin station, last evening, and was wrecked. The conductor, Joseph Thomas, residing at Pine Grove, was killed, and the brakeman and two passengers injured.

Cairo, June 10.—Two roustabouts on the steamer Natchez were knocked overboard and drowned, near Bainbridge landing, to-day. Names unknown.

New York, June 10.—Arrived—Steamship Crescent City, from New Orleans.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 10—Evening.—Cotton closed a quarter better. Sales 2098 bales; middling uplands 19c. Orleans 20c. Flour steady. Wheat a shade firmer—winter red and amber Western $1 64@$1 65. Corn higher—$1 05@$1 05. Lard firmer—kettle 10½c. Freights lower.

New York, June 10—Evening.—Money closed very easy—2@4. Sterling nominal—109¼@¼. Gold—113¼@113¾. Government dull and steady. State bonds very dull—Tennessees, 71¾; new, 71¾; Virginias, 68; new, 69; Louisiana, 66@69; new 68; Levee 5s, 69½; 8s, 52; Alabama 8s, 108; 5s, 79; Georgia 6s, 87; 7s, 82½; North Carolinas, 47; new, 27; South Carolinas, 17; new, 69¾.

New York, June 10.—Bank statement—Loans increased $8,000,000; specie decreased $1,000,000; deposits increased $500,000; legal tenders decreased nearly $600,000.

New York, June 10.—Stocks of 1861, 117¾; 5-20s of 1862, 115; 64s, 114¾; 65s, 113; new, 114¾; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114; 10-40s, 109¾.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 10—P. M.—Barometer 30:30. Wind S. W., strong. Arrived—Steamship *Cortez* at 5 P. M., Whitmore, master, from Savannah, to A. Moulton.

Sailed—Steamship Yazoo.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Notwithstanding the violent winds of Friday and yesterday, which, part of the time were favorable to another geeunting of our water at the west end of the Lake, the flood in the city was no worse last night than it was the night before. The weather on the Lake has been very boisterous, and Milneburg was over flooded yesterday morning to the depth of six inches, but later in the day and last night the wind was blowing freshly from the West and was moving the water out again.

Policeman Sharman reports that he killed a mad dog, yesterday, at the corner of Thalia and Felicity streets. The animal had severely bitten Edward Burns, a child six years of age, whose parents reside at that corner.

Madam Felicia Bernard, 235 Burgundy street, was cut in the right arm yesterday morning, in passing through Jackson Square, by the fall of a stone, which had been wrenched from the roof of the Courthouse, by the high wind. The wound is not dangerous.

Coroner Jackson yesterday held an inquest at No. 308 Bienville street, over the corpse of a child to which a colored woman, Caroline Washington, gave birth, prematurely, in consequence of being struck by her father, George Washington, at Thibodauxville, several weeks ago, at Thibodauxville, and of being thrown from a house on the way to the city.

If the United States District Court, in the case of the owners of ship Heaven, against the owners of the steamship Tentonia, a judgment has been rendered for plaintiffs. The vessels came in collision on the river, and plaintiffs claimed $15,000 damages. Mr. Gurley, assistant District Attorney, has been appointed to estimate the damages.

Inmates of the Parish Prison.—The parties named beneath, together with the dates of their commitment, are awaiting trial, on charges of murder:

1870—October 5, John Dwyer; October 8, F. Lashlaki; October 28, Edward Donnelly. 1871—April 27, D. H. Everett; April 29, Charles Earle; April 29, John Gagney; May 4, James Lindsey; May 4, James W. Smith; May 4, Jules L. Vinet; May 25, Wm. Lanigan; May 25, Annie Lanigan; May 26, Mary Ann Hickey.

Joseph Nixon, charged with arson, is also awaiting trial.

The following prisoners are held to await the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court: Pierre Berlin and Jean Louis, convicted of burglary, the former with a dangerous weapon, and Jules Dubois, Jean Cambray and Pierre Comange, convicted of highway robbery.

Metropolitan Warrants.—At a caucus of the City Council held on Friday, it was resolved that the demand upon the city to receive in payment of dues Metropolitan warrants issued for the Metropolitans serving in Jefferson and St. Bernard and those issued to the police in New Orleans, and the city has to receive them, indiscriminately, but, it is argued, the limitation of taxation to two per cent. precludes the receiving of more Metropolitan warrants of any sort. He says:

I deem it proper, in connection with this matter, to reiterate the opinion I have heretofore expressed, that the two per cent. limitation law deprives the Metropolitan Police Board of the right to place more blood upon the shoulders of one per cent. of the taxes levied; and I am rather inclined to the opinion that the park tax is a preferencer over that of the police.

If such be the case, the margin of the Metropolitan Police Board is reduced to one per cent. or thereabouts; and as that amount of warrants, checks, or orders, has, doubtless, been received by the City, the Police Board is without a right to the further payment of the pages."

Bawling Affray.—A difficulty took place yesterday morning, at the corner of Rousseau and Dumaine streets, between John Ross, a resident of the commencement that the laborers should be taken care of. The commissioners had failed to do their duty in not coming to this meeting. He advised them all to go home and let every laborer unite, and let every club elect a committee of three, to meet in general convocation and adopt a set of resolutions and rules as will make contractors as well as the officials know and respect their laborers' rights. Gentlemen, if you find any of the contractors, take their heads off their shoulders.

If the contractors will not pay the laborers the price agreed upon, they should have their blood. Let the workingmen's blood be "Blood for blood." They have been swindling us long enough. The Board of Public Works have all the power, and have put the inside track of the Government in the place of their work, and, if they refuse to do what is right, "Blood for blood." Now go home to your districts and organize your associations. Choose your committee and see if this combination cannot be broken up. Strike terror into the breasts of these contractors. Keep the thing moving. A bigger fraud than Albert Gleason never lived. He could not induce colored laborers to work for $1 25 per day, because he wanted to support two or three fast teams to ride about with. He is a dirty, sneaking, Yankee contractor. He is down on all niggers and is worse than all our masters.

These Yankees will skin you alive. Look out for them. The speaker had never got a cent out of the Republican party. The Democrats, he said, were not to blame, for they had obtained none of the local offices. Filled with this language, the negroes, to the number of several hundred, marched through the streets today, and, wherever workmen were employed on public works, they were driven off. In the Governor of this district then issued the following notice to the contractors:

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
June 6, 1871.

In view of the present difficulty with the laborers, and to preserve the peace of the city, we suggest that you suspend the work on the Seventh street improvement until such measures can be adopted as the occasion demands.

Yours, respectfully,

[Signed] H. D. COOKE.

The workmen were hereupon all required to leave the work suspended and the mob went on its way rejoicing at its triumph. It is understood that the police force will be concentrated in the morning to prevent further disorder, and it is also stated that a battalion of marines will be held in readiness. The underlying cause of the difficulty is found in the great surplus of the colored population here, which has been invited by city politicians at election times. There are at least two thousand more negro workmen here than are needed. The strike is injuring the business of the District. The coal trade has already been diverted from Georgetown to Alexandria, and to-day a Philadelphia company abandoned the erection of a block of buildings in Washington.

FROM PLAQUEMINES PARISH.—The *Empire Parish Register* of the 3d inst. says of the crops there:

The planters of this parish surely can rejoice in having at present as fine prospect for a rich reward for their labors as they ever had.

The fields of cane all along the river look rich and forward, and are enough to make the heart of the planter love the toil of his labor, and bless with fervent, grateful acknowledgment, the sun, the winds, the rains of bounteous Heaven.

Among the sugar plantations, generally, of the parish, looking so finely, we will mention those of Mr. Smith, of Ste. Rosalie, Capt. Jacks of Union, Mr. H. P. Kernchelan of Scarsdale, Mr. Jesse Ross of St. Claire, and Mr. W. Blache, on the Point chasse. Nothing could be more promising, or be in a state of more finished cultivation.

The other class of crops are not looking less promising. The rice is growing rapidly, and has that healthy appearance which always betokens an excellent yield. The corn has a growth and a vigor which speaks most approvingly than words of the prolific soil in which it is nortured, and of the harvest that is to come.

SCENE IN THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.—Mr. Dunbar understood his honorable friend to say that the people could not pass along the streets without being assaulted by highwaymen. Now, surely the honorable member from Lake Ontario could not but be aware that the character of every member of the House was affected by such dam——

Mr. Talbot objected to such unparliamentary language.

Mr. Ross protested against interruption. He was going to say damn——

Mr. Cameron—The honorable member should not swear in that dreadful manner.

Mr. Ross—Wasn't doing any thing of the kind, but would be tempted to do so if not allowed to finish his sentence—but such a dam——(order, order!—damn—(confusion)—he would repeat it—by such a damn——(uproar)—damn——

Mr. Wright stood up and moved, amid the wildest confusion, that Mr. Ross be expelled from the House for such awful language.

Mr. Ross (black with rage) exclaimed that damaging statements was all that he meant to say when he was interrupted by a fool——

Mr. Talbot—Who's a fool?

Mr. Ross—He is foolish enough.

Mr. Cameron—Who's an ass?

Mr. Ross—Foolish assertion of profanity.

The Lord Chancellor of England, in order to prevent hasty, vague and confusing legislation, recommends the creation of a Permanent Board of intelligent gentlemen, to examine all measures of Parliament before their third reading, and report on their practicability and consistency with other acts. The fault in this country lies in the corruption and carelessness of legislators, not in their ignorance. They sin knowingly. So that an act runs in the direction of their interests, no other matter is cared for or inquired into. A Board of Supervision would not reach this evil in the United States. Perhaps the case is different in England, and the Lord Chancellor's plan may succeed in doing good.

When, in Savannah, Hilsson, at the request of the leading citizens, sang for the first time in her life, "The Consecration Hymn," a look passed across there was not a person in the auditorium, cultivated or uncultivated, whose heart did not thrill to the wail with which she told the story of the past, and echoed the cry of a people whose hopes are dead.

The Colored Laborer's Strike in Washington.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Louisville Courier Journal.)

Washington, June 6.—The colored laborers have assumed a new and formidable phase to-day, which resulted in the Governor and other officers of the new Territorial Government making a complete surrender to the mob by abandoning the work on the streets, which was begun some time earlier at the pretence of avoiding a general riot, though the police had very generally protected the white workmen and arrested half a dozen of the ringleaders who interfered with them. That the riots to-day were premeditated is shown by the inflammatory speech made at a mass meeting held last night, at which a negro, named Macedon West, (colored,) is thus reported: He opened his ball with an inflammatory speech against the contractors, the commissioners, the board of public works, and the wealthy classes in general. He said we, Congress, had given the commissioners

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The Cotton Worm

NO LONGER A TERROR.

THE FERTILIZING COMPOUND, MADE of Cotton Seed Meal, Cotton Hulls, Ashes, etc., is effectually EXTERMINATING THE COTTON WORM, which infest cotton, cornfields, and gardens, and destroys all other insects.

COTTON WORM.

Circulars to the most respective Parties either over land and ocean on application.

[illegible] T. HOUSTON, Secretary.

Notice.

New Orleans, June 10, 1871.

THE Capital Stock of this Company is limited to one Million of Dollars, and there only one million four hundred.

IT is Resolved to revert to the Stockholders, in the next general year, the date, on the expiration of the old certificates, Five Dollars, on the one hundred dollars of Capital Stock.

[illegible]

CHARTER

OF THE

St. Louis Hotel Association.

BE IT KNOWN that on this first day of the 12th month of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, before me, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the parish of Orleans, in the State aforesaid, and in the presence of the witnesses hereinafter named and undersigned, personally appeared: Messrs. Eugene F. Bloom, Charles Gardner, Theodore A. Cushing, Manuel A. de Lizardi, Pierre Savvatier, Willis Hugh Pugh and Charles Jadlin, all residing in the said city of New Orleans, and also the several other parties, whose names are hereto subscribed, who severally declared that available themselves of the general provisions of the laws of this State concerning the organization of corporations, they have severally and severally associated themselves with those by mutual consent, and in subscription to these articles, or to the books of subscription of the Association, or by purchase, transfer by succession, a corporation under the laws of the State of Louisiana, pursuing the "The organization of corporations for works of public improvement and for other purposes," and the laws of this State, and have agreed to the following Articles to be inserted in the Constitution and Charter of the said corporation.

ARTICLE I.

The name, style and title of said association shall be "THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION," and the domicil of the said corporation is hereby established and fixed in the City of New Orleans.

The President of said corporation, or in case of his absence from the city, its secretary is hereby authorized and empowered to change the domicil and all other legal process may be served.

ARTICLE II.

The purposes and objects of this Association are declared to be the following, to wit: To build and maintain the Hotel and Exchange of said Association from the Illinois Bank of New Orleans, to the corner of Carondelet street, and the building and maintaining of a portion of premises adjacent to the Second Hotel, and the building and maintaining of a Second Theatre, Opera, and the buildings and premises adjacent to the Exchange Hotel, and also the lot or portion of ground situated on the corner of Carondelet and Poydras streets, and the buildings thereon, to be the Hotel of Louisiana, Second to the Chinese Bank of Louisiana, Second: And to purchase, sell, lease, and generally to deal in property, improvement and establishment of works of public utility and advantage in that part of the City of New Orleans, and to do all other works of public utility and advantage in that part of the City of New Orleans, and to do all other works of public utility and advantage in that part of the City of New Orleans, and to do all other