The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,352

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

[illegible] & [illegible], Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

[illegible] of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, [illegible]; half-yearly, [illegible]; quarterly, [illegible]. Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents. The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, [illegible] per annum, invariably in advance.

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

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

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

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

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed [illegible] per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged [illegible] cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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:

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 25, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"L'Etoile du Nord."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Skif & Gaylord's New Sensation Albino Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Sinbad, the Sailor."

THE DRAINAGE ORDINANCE.

The principal objection advanced by us to the acceptance by the City Council of the act of the Legislature relating to the drainage of New Orleans and the construction of a protection levee against the waters of the river and lake, was that the condition of the city's finances did not admit of the expenditure involved in carrying on a work of such magnitude and costliness, an expenditure which may amount to two millions, three millions, or even five millions of dollars or more, because there is no fixed limit in the ordinance as to the entire cost of the work. If the ordinance contemplates the imposition of an additional tax upon the already over-burdened property owners, that is only an additional reason why we should postpone the execution of so costly a project. A city carrying a debt of twenty millions of dollars or nearly one-sixth of the assessed value of all the real estate within its limits, the annual interest upon which amounts to one million and a half of dollars and upwards, while its income amounts to only about four millions of dollars. Its expenditures independent of interest on the debt absorb these receipts. Who then will say that a city Treasury in such a condition as this can enter upon such a scheme as the one now before the Council. We want no more debt and no more taxes. The only watchword we should employ, until we get out of our difficulties is that of RETRENCHMENT. We do not question the advantages, to be derived by the city from a protection levee and more thorough drainage. We believe that there would be an increase in the value of property sufficient to compensate for the outlay of money, and we believe also that the health of the inhabitants and the commerce of New Orleans would be greatly improved. But we regard it as little short of madness to propose to increase the expenditures of the city in present circumstances. If an individual be staggering under a load of debt, he will if he be wise, curtail his outlays and investments in every direction, no matter how tempting or now necessary these may be to make previous investments remunerative. The same rule should guide the city government.

It is said there are drainage funds available for such a work as this, and as much as two millions of dollars. If so let them be applied to drainage purposes, but call not upon the people for another dollar unless you wish to drive every property holder out of New Orleans. If the members of the City Council wish to commend themselves to the tax-payers they will set their faces like a flint against any new burdens upon the Treasury, and will occupy themselves only in cutting down disbursements and stopping leaks. And let curtailment be rigid and impartial, no matter whose department is to be affected by the change.

The Planters Not To Blame.

Governor Warmoth's organ refuses on the part of His Excellency to shelter the responsibility we put upon him in connection with the levees. It would put that responsibility upon the local proprietors, that is upon the planters whose lands are in the neighborhood of the crevasses and who are the principal sufferers therefrom. Now while it is true that the latter have a deep interest in strengthening and keeping a close watch upon the weak places in the levees fronting their property we cannot admit that it is their duty to keep them up, any more than it is the duty of planters who do not front upon the river. The front proprietors pay their share of the taxes assessed for levee purposes, and so doing discharge their whole duty. It is reasonable to expect them to notify the State authorities whenever there are indications of a break, but we do not see the justice of throwing upon them the burden of repairing these works in which so many persons besides themselves are interested. The crevasse at Bonnet Carré could have been prevented had the Governor adopted in time, the measure to which he resorted after it had taken place.

The State authorities had a warning for several weeks prior to the break that such an occurrence was imminent, and if they had acted with the energy they have since displayed, the crevasse might have been prevented. The same foresight in matters of election which the Governor has repeatedly displayed, we may well claim from him in matters of more consequence, and he is not to escape from blame by charging his neglect to those who do not share his powers or his privileges.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Sinbad the Sailor," one of the most delightful of the burlesques performed by the Thompson troupe will be performed to-night. Remember that to-morrow, at noon, the performance for the benefit of French artists will be given at the Academy by Miss Thompson and her clever associates.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The Skift and Gaylord Company have changed their programme for this week, during which they will appear in strictly Ethiopian specialties, which they get off in very amusing style. The dissolving views still constitute part of the entertainments given every evening.

BURGLAR AND FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—The attention of Bankers, Corporations and Merchants generally, is directed to the advertisement in our columns to-day, setting forth the merits of Diebold & Kienzle's Fire and Burglar Proof Safes. One of these splendid constructions has just been placed in the office of Messrs. A. Rochereau & Co. of St. Louis street, in this city, and has given so much satisfaction to the members of that respectable firm that they have made in writing a very handsome acknowledgment of the same. We refer to their letter in another column.

Col. Giles M. Hillyer, formerly Editor of the Natchez *Courier*, and other Mississippi journals, died at Vicksburg on Saturday evening last. Col. Hillyer was a distinguished member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Past Grand Master of the order.

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "In simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 116 and 130 Canal street, New Orleans.

RE-RE-RECONSTRUCTION.—Mr. Roosevelt, whose trenchant pen has done good service in the cause of the Democracy, carries his humor into Congress and hits the revolutionists of that body as follows:

[illegible]

The Levees.

We find the following official reports in the *Times* of yesterday morning:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, OFFICE BOARD OF STATE ENGINEERS,
New Orleans, Sunday, April 23, 8 P. M.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Times—Permit me to report the following information:

Not one word since yesterday has been received from the Poverty Point crevasse, but it was expected to be closed by this evening.

I visited the Marero crevasse to-day, and found that the work was favorably progressing, under the orders of Mr. Bayhi, the superintendent, though every order that I had given yesterday had miscarried. The steamboat Frazier, that should have been there by 6 o'clock last night, and left the wharf in the city at 2 P. M., this day, and consequently the lumber and provisions were not where they were needed.

Nothing had been heard from Point Manoir, in West Baton Rouge.

The news from Bonnet Carré crevasse is conveyed in the subjoined graphic letter from Captain William J. Hatch, Assistant State Engineer, and the extracts from the letter of A. F. Wrotnowski, engineer in charge of the work, and I am sorry to say that the prospects are exceedingly gloomy.

A telegram just received from E. Q. Sewall, General Superintendent of Jackson railroad, says he left the crevasse at 11 A. M., which is now estimated a six hundred feet wide, and batture wholly cut through. Engineers think they can prevent the crevasse from widening much more, but cannot close it.

I have been informed by the officers of the Henry Tete that Mr. Trudeau informed them that the Wallace crevasse in St. James Parish would be closed by to-night.

M. JEFF. THOMPSON,
Chief State Engineer.

LOUQUE'S LANDING, April 23, 1871.

Gen. M. Jeff. Thompson, State Chief Engineer:

General—We took soundings in every direction and found, in the principal channel, an average of 18 feet of water. This is on the batture, directly in front of the crevasse, and the current running as lightning. * * * *

Everything is desolation in the neighborhood, and misfortune is depicted on each planter's face, and truly they are to be pitied. The water is spreading rapidly, and can be seen six miles below the crevasse. Water at the crevasse has fallen four feet, and on the opposite side, seven inches.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. WROTNOWSKI,
Assistant State Engineer.

LOUQUE'S LANDING, NEAR BONNET CARRE CREVASSE,
Sunday, April 23, 1871—6 A. M.

General M. Jeff Thompson, Chief Engineer State of Louisiana:

Dear Sir—We arrived here yesterday morning about ten o'clock on the Saladu, having been delayed several hours by the heavy northern gale of the previous night. Two hours later the tug Continental, with pile driver and barge load of piles, joined us at this landing. I had the sacks unloaded and set the men at once to filling them.

Col. Wrotnowski and myself then visited the crevasse and proceeded to make preliminary explorations and soundings. We saw at once that any attempt to close the crevasse would be the height of folly. It was about 600 to 650 feet wide. A vast volume of water rushes through with a roar like thunder, piling itself up in the middle in the form of an arch, of which the centre is five or six feet higher than the sides. The torrent has cut its channel through the front batture, and far out into the fields, to the depth of probably forty feet, while steadily foot by foot the great levee crumbles into its boiling waters. You will see at once that the closing of this crevasse is beyond the range of possibilities, so the next best thing is to prevent, if possible, the widening of the breach. The difficulty is to get our pile driven up to the levee. The water above the crevasse has receded, leaving the batture almost dry, and here we must content ourselves with such work as can be done with mauls. In the lower side we have, by laborious soundings, discovered a channel two feet in depth, through which we propose to draw the driver to the deep water near the levee. This end, exposed to a combination of currents, is washing away with fearful rapidity, and below, for several miles, the levee is twelve to fifteen feet high, and very costly. An effectual protection at this point will save the State at least one hundred thousand dollars, in the building of a new levee. We have decided to drive a row of piles at the foot of the levee, twenty feet into the ground, and when within two hundred feet of the brink, to throw out a wing at an acute angle to serve as a breakwater. This will consist of three or four rows of piles, driven below the bottom of the batture, sheet piled on both sides, and filled with bags of earth. It is doubtful whether even this heavy work will long withstand the attrition of the flood; but it will certainly retard the destruction of this costly levee, and hold up until the water falls and everything is safe. The suction of the crevasse commences about one thousand feet from the shore, with a fall of five and a half feet at the crevasse; then with current of thirty miles an hour, the torrent hastens on its pathway of desolation. On the opposite shore the water has fallen eight inches, so you may look out for a fall of at least one foot at New Orleans. Yesterday I sent a telegram to Frenier Station, but the water was deep over the railroad track, and the station was deserted. A continuous sea of water extends from here to Lake Pontchartrain and for many miles above and below; the disaster is great and deplorable, and is beyond the reach of remedy, as every one who has seen it admits. All we can do is to retard the work of destruction as far as lies in our power. At this moment—6 A. M.—the tug has started with the pile driver and barge to effect an entrance on the lower side.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
W. J. HATCH,
Assistant State Engineer.

Important to Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Rectifiers.

Prescribing a New Form of Book to be Kept by Wholesale Liquor Dealers and Rectifiers.

[Special No. 94.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Internal Revenue,
Washington, April 5, 1871.

The book (Form No. 52) on which rectifiers and wholesale liquor dealers are now required to keep an account of all spirits received and sent out by them, prescribed in special No. 71, dated December 28, 1869, being unnecessarily complicated and difficult to keep, its further use on and after the first day of May next, is dispensed with. In pursuance of the provisions of section 45, act July 20, 1868, form 52, (revised and herewith published) is prescribed as the form of the book on which each rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer will keep an account of all distilled spirits received and sent out by him on and after the first day of May next. On the first day of May next each rectifier and wholesale liquor dealer will ascertain the quantity of spirits in his possession out of bond and open a new account of spirits received and sent out, by entering the aggregate quantity of each kind of spirits on hand, under the head of "Spirits Received," and thereafter keep said account in accordance with the letter of instructions from this office of this date. Parties who have on hand books in the form prescribed in special No. 71, will be permitted to keep their account of spirits received and sent out on that form, dispensing with the use of the coupon, until the books already procured are exhausted. All persons required to provide themselves with books in the form prescribed in this special are at liberty to do so in any manner they please.

A. PLEASONTON,
Commissioner.

Important to Grocers.

It may not be well understood by the grocers of our city, that prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies are required by the Internal Revenue laws to be stamped. For their information therefore, we reproduce a copy of a letter from Commissioner Pleasonton, by which it will be seen that such articles as are above mentioned, must be stamped according to the provisions of Schedule C, before being offered for sale or removed for consumption:

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, March 11, 1871.

OTIS CLAPP, Esq.,
Assessor Fourth District,
Boston, Mass.

Sir—In your letter of March 4th, you call my attention to a letter in relation to prepared mustard, etc., addressed to Assessor M. Friedman by my predecessor in office, under date of July 15, 1870, and published in the Internal Revenue record of August 8, 1870.

It appears from the letter to which you refer, that Commissioner Delano suspended the collection of the stamp tax imposed by the act of July 14, 1870, under schedule C, upon prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies, until Congress should meet and have an opportunity to relieve these articles from stamp duty.

The time of such suspension having expired and Congress having taken no action in the matter, prepared mustard, sauces, syrups, jams and jellies, hereafter sold, offered for sale, or removed for consumption, must be stamped according to the provisions of schedule C.

A. PLEASONTON,
Commissioner.

A LOCAL REFUTATION OF MR. DARWIN'S THEORY.—Jack (who has been reading passages from the "Descent of Man" to his wife whom he adores, but loves to tease)—"So you see, Mary, baby is descended from a hairy quadruped, with pointed ears and a tail. We all are." Mary—"Speak for yourself, Jack. For my part, I'm not descended from anything of the kind, I beg to say; and baby takes after me. So there!"—*Punch.*

The High, Low and Broad Church parties of England are [illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 24.—General Cluseret reports to the Commune that a suspension of hostilities at Neuilly has been arranged to date, from noon to-day. He also reports that affairs at Asnieres are in excellent condition.

There were no great movements of troops yesterday. Immense defensive preparations are in progress. Torpedoes have been planted at the St. Germain and Versailles Railway station, and batteries erected in the rue Castellane.

The Churches of St. Roch and St. Sulpice have been reopened, and their curés released from imprisonment.

Versailles, April 24.—Thiers received a deputation of the Masonic Lodges from Paris, who asked in behalf of the people of Paris an armistice. Thiers, replying, said: General L'Admirault had power to grant a truce whenever necessary, but the Commune could never be recognized by the government.

Versailles, April 24, morning.—Mont Valerien continues to cannonade Neuilly, Clichy and Pont Ma Pot. Firing slow and deliberate. Some shells still fall within the ramparts of Paris.

London, April 24.—An immense number of employés of match factories approached the House of Commons with petitions against the threatened match excise. The crowd was noisy, but ample police controlled it.

A large procession which was approaching from East London was dispersed en route.

Berlin, April 24.—Parliament has passed the Loan bill.

Bismarck stated in the House to-day that although the French should pay the first installment of indemnity immediately, the forts north and east of Paris would not be evacuated until the final treaty of peace is concluded. Negotiations at Brussels have made slow progress.

The French are trying to better the conditions, but Germany is inflexible. The movement of the Commune entailed sacrifices on Germany, but she would not meddle with the internal affairs of France.

Munich, April 24.—The King of Bavaria has written a letter to Dr. Dollinger, deploring the sentence of ex-communication pronounced against him.

Hamburg, April 24.—In consequence of a disagreement between the French and German transports, which were waiting here to convey the French prisoners back to France, they have been obliged to return to Havre empty.

Port-au-Prince, 8th, via *Havana*, 24th.—The Hornet is again offered for sale, and will probable be purchased by the Dominicans. The excitement over the annexation of San Domingo is subsiding.

A loan to redeem the currency and of establishing specie payments, is strongly discussed.

San Domingo, April 12.—The troops of Baez have again defeated Cabral. Several indecisive engagements, between the forces of Luperon and Baez have taken place recently in the northern provinces.

Caracas, April 9.—The largest portion of Pulsdoe's army has returned to Laguayra, from the west, where peace is again re-established.

It is generally supposed Guzman's own partisans are working to commence a rebellion to overthrow him.

Liverpool, April 24. — Arrived — Chancellor, from Mobile; Advice, from New Orleans; Beustevin, from Mobile; Blancourt, from New Orleans; Larrabee, from New York; Hall, from Galveston; Nicholson, from New York.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, April 24.—Francis Talme, a well-known merchant, is dead.

General Valmaseda left Sancti Spiritus, to-day for Diego Del Villa.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, April 24.—The English papers, by the Deutschland, report the death of Sahagun, recently at Madrid.

The Spanish generals, recently exiled at Barbaric islands, have received permission to return home.

The British Minister has presented to the Spanish Government for indemnification for the ransom paid by Mr. Bandle, who, with his wife, was seized by brigands outside the town of Denia.

Count Moltke has given notice that he will make a line of fortifications to guarantee against all attacks of the occupied provinces of France until the indemnity is fully paid and a regular government firmly established.

While the Chapter of the Munich University accuse Dr. Dollinger of being the head and guiding spirit of all the opposition manifested to the dogma of infallibility, 44 out of 62 professors and lecturers have signed addresses to Dollinger encouraging him to persevere in his opposition to Papal decrees, and constitute himself champion of liberalism in Catholic Church.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 13.—*Probabilities.*—It is probable that falling barometer and cloudy or rainy weather will on Tuesday be generally experienced from Michigan to Alabama, and westward; northeast winds on Lake Superior. Fresh winds and partially cloudy weather on the lower lakes and the Atlantic.

Washington, April 24.—The statement that Caleb Cushing goes to Mexico to negotiate for prolongation of the term the term of the present commission, is untrue. The matter will be entrusted to the present minister at Mexico. It is understood that President Juarez desires a prolongation.

Washington, April 24.—In the United States and Mexican Claims Commission, the decisions of the umpire, Dr. Francis Lieber, of New York, were announced on the points of difference between the Commissioners, raised by the motions of the agent of Mexico to dismiss for the want of jurisdiction in the following cases, viz: No. 109—Snow and Burgess vs. Mexico. The ground claimed for the dismissal is that the claimants shall have exhausted their remedies in the Mexican court before appealing to an international commission, over-ruled.

No. 107—Isaac Moses, assignee of Jos. Moses vs. Mexico. Motion on the same ground—over-ruled.

No. 307—Francis Nolan vs. Mexico. A motion to dismiss because the first claimant had made a permanent residence in Mexico. The second claimant had acquired a Mexican citizenship by purchasing real estate in Mexico and that damage was caused by the hazards of war. The motion was over-ruled in all these points.

No. 223—Fayette Anderson and William Thompson vs. Mexico. A motion on the same grounds as the foregoing was over-ruled.

No. 400—Benj. Elliott vs. Mexico. Motion on same over-ruled.

No. 18—A. H. Halstead vs. Mexico. Motion to dismiss, for the reason that the arrest and imprisonment complained of were for violation of law, and hence justifiable, over-ruled.

No. 391—Peter Jarr vs. Mexico.

No. 391—James Hurst vs. Mexico. The question decided by umpire was that the commissioners must decide the citizenship of claimants, before proceeding to the merits of the case.

It was decided by the commissioners that the claimants being foreigners to the United States by birth, but [illegible] therein under the declaration to become citizens thereof at the time of the injuries, complained of are entitled to be heard by this commission. Claims were rejected by reason of previous release to the Mexican Government by claimants.

The commissioners announced awards in favor of the claimants in the following cases, viz: No. 30—Wm. P. Bomen vs. Mexico; No. 26, J. M. Bryant vs. Mexico; No. [illegible] Peter Bichm vs. Mexico; [illegible] Isaac G. Seall, No. 359; James L. [illegible] vs. Mexico. These were the cases of American passengers of the Chilian bark Petrita, who were arrested and imprisoned on suspicion of filibustering. No. 411, John D. Eaton vs. Mexico. This was alleged to be another of the Petrita cases, but for want of proof was rejected.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, April 24, 7:30 P. M.—Synopsis for past 24 hours. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, April 24.—[illegible]

Boston, April 24.—President Grant has accepted an invitation to attend the anniversary meeting of the [illegible] house May 13th, in Boston. [illegible]

[illegible]

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, April 24—Evening.—Consols closed at 93. Bonds quiet at 90¾.

Liverpool, April 24.—Evening.—Cotton closed flat and irregular—middling uplands 7⅝d; Orleans 7⅞d. Sales 11,000, including [illegible] for export and speculation.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 24.—Evening.—[illegible]

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

Paris, Sunday Afternoon, April 23, via *London*, midnight.—Official reports to the Commune state that the Nationals silenced several of the enemy's batteries on Saturday, and repulsed attacks on Issy and Vanvres on Thursday night.

The Prussians have ordered all strangers to leave St. Denis. There were no French troops there yesterday as rumored.

The Republican League has published details of its proposal for autonomy for Paris. If President Thiers consents to it, the Commune will be forced to accept it.

Gen. Cecilia has been appointed commandant of Paris.

Bergeret has been released from arrest.

The firing to-day is not heavy.

London, April 24.—A decisive attack on Issy and Vanvres by the Versailles troops has been postponed.

A night attack by the Communists upon Asnieres was repulsed with great slaughter.

Gen. Faidherbe is expected at Versailles.

Toulouse has been declared in a state of siege.

The bark Lillie N., from Charleston, for Greenwich, is at Antigua, leaking, having lost her rudder.

Daniel Simmonds, theatrical manager, is dead.

Versailles, April 24—Morning.—The expected general attack on the Communists has not commenced. Reinforcements are arriving daily, and are sent immediately forward to the front.

The evacuation of Charenton by the Prussians is officially contradicted.

Washington, April 24.—The Mexican Commission resumed its sessions to-day.

St. Louis, April 24.—President Grant has arrived here.

London, April 24—Noon.—Consols 93. 5-20s of 1862, 90¼.

Liverpool, April 24—Noon.—Cotton holders are pressing sales. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Uplands 7¼d; Orleans 7¾d.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

Paris, April 21.—The situation is unchanged. Versailles troops are building formidable barricades in Neuilly and constructing pontoon bridges at Suresnes and other places. The pivot of their operations is strongly fortified. It is rumored that the Versailles Government has paid the first installment of the war indemnity, 500,000,000 francs, and the Germans are evacuating the forts on the North and East. The Communists hold their grounds with great tenacity. They complain of maladministration at the War Office, and begin to accuse Cluseret with aiming at the Military Dictatorship. The Commune made a requisition on the gas company, and seized [illegible] francs at the office of the company.

Gen. Cluseret has capitulated a flag of truce to enable the inhabitants to leave Neuilly. Versailles troops appeared in force at Charenton.

The *Mot d'Ordre* credits the report of the payment of five hundred million francs to Prussia. Pyat has resigned his seat in the Commune. The Republican league has appointed delegates to make a last effort at conciliation.

[Special to the New York Herald.]

Paris, April 21.—The Prussians are preparing to evacuate Charenton and other forts to favor the Versaillists.

Versailles, April 21.—Five hundred million francs worth of property has been destroyed within the last few days. The avenues are filled with wagons containing wounded.

It is reported that a detachment of gen-d'armes has passed through St. Denis, and five are on guard at the railroad station there. The Commune, however, denies the truth of these reports, and gives out that the gen-d'armes who were there marching northward, went no further than Gonnevillers.

It is supposed that the Versailles Government intends to complete the investment of the city and cut off all communication with the exterior.

Batteries on both sides, were in active operation at Neuilly and Sabbonville to-day. Musketry firing was heard at intervals, and the fighting is reported within one hundred yards of eighty dead ramparts.

Versailles, Sunday, April 23, via *London*, 9 P. M.—Cannonading from Fort Valerien Saturday was mainly directed against the gates of Asnieres and Point du Jour, while the insurgents have shelled batteries. To-day the guns of the fortress were again turned on Porte Maillot, which had been partially repaired.

Rumor says that the first installment of the war indemnity paid, and the northern forts occupied by the Versailles troops, is contradicted.

Havre, April 23.—The Municipal Council of Havre deputed three members to mediate between Paris and Versailles.

London, April 23.—Another attempt has been made at Marseilles to overthrow the Government and introduce the Commune, but it has failed. Insurgents have been arrested and large quantities of ammunition which they had concealed in a ruined castle near St. Antoine, has been seized.

Madrid, April 23.—Deputy Castelar will introduce a motion in the Cortes demanding the dethronement of the King.

The Legal Tender Case.

The New York *Tribune* makes these complimentary allusions to the probable action of Justices Strong and Bradley on the question of the Legal Tender act, argued last week before the Supreme Court of the United States:

Two cases involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act are to be re-opened in the Supreme Court to-day, that new arguments may be heard. They had already been submitted, but not decided, though in a similar suit the court a year ago decided that the law was not constitutional as to contracts made before its passage in 1862. Nevertheless, arguments are to be heard on this point, and also as to its applicability to contracts made since 1862. Since the decision on the first issue two new Judges have taken their places on the Supreme Bench, and will hear the present arguments. *It is well known that these two officers, just previous to their appointment, were heavy stockholders in railways largely interested in the decision now to be made, and for this reason the cases have re-opened attract an unusual share of public attention.* A reversal of the former decision, under these circumstances, and in the haste which has been apparent, will naturally cause comment not altogether complimentary to the two judges thus called upon to decide the issues they were arguing as paid advocates less than a year ago.

BLODGETT AND GOLDTHWAITE.—The Senate, knowing full well that it could not admit the Radical Senator, Blodgett of Georgia, to a seat, resorted to the trick of coupling his name with that of the Democratic Senator, Goldthwaite of Alabama, so that, in rejecting Blodgett, it could reject Goldthwaite. There was not even a pretended case against the Alabama Senator; no one contests his seat, and no one disputes the legality of his election. Blodgett's certificate of election did not state by whom he was elected, it was merely made out by his friend Bullock, Governor of Georgia, so as to hide this point, which this admission turned, for he was chosen by the wrong legislature, and at the wrong time. The Senate could not admit him with any show of decency; but it could revenge itself on the Alabama Senator, by rejecting him along with Blodgett, and this it did.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* suggests that if people walking on a crowded pavement would throw their left shoulder back, much unnecessary jostling would be avoided.

Lady—I think you said your name was Mary. New Bessy—No, mum, not exactly Mairy—it's Sairey, and yer spells it with a hess instid of a hem.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Local Company Elects Staff Officers.—The Louisiana State Company, an organization of which Mr. A. G. Brice is President, [illegible]

[illegible]

Murder of an Aged Woman, and Robbery.—The upper part of the Fourth District, in the vicinity of Annunciation street, was the scene of a painful excitement yesterday, caused by the discovery of one of the most atrocious crimes ever committed in this city. At No. [illegible] Annunciation street, near [illegible], Antoine Salinger and his wife, Madeleine Salinger, the latter aged 70 years of age, resided. They seem to have had no children, and lived there alone. Mr. Salinger has been for many years employed as a watchman at Pleasant's Press, on Calliope street, near the Jackson Railroad depot, which is over a mile from his dwelling. His duties compelled him to be at the press at night, and his wife was therefore alone. When he reached home yesterday morning about [illegible], he found the bed room in such a condition that it was obvious thieves had been there. He called his wife but received no answer, and upon going to the bed, in which she was laying, he found that she was a corpse, and was already cold.

[illegible]

The police having been informed of the double crime, were early on the spot and commenced an investigation. [illegible]

The Crevasse at Bonnet Carré.—The latest intelligence from this crevasse, which is six hundred feet wide [illegible]

Infanticide.—[illegible]

Killed by Lightning.—[illegible]

The Alleged Attempt to Bribe a Juror.—[illegible]

The Crevasse in St. Bernard.—We learn from St. Bernard that the crevasse at the Marero plantation was under control yesterday, with a strong certainty of its being entirely closed to-day.

A Storm at the River.—[illegible]

Attempted Murder and Suicide.—[illegible]

The Universal Suffrage.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, April 24, 1871.

[illegible]

SUGAR—Received to-day [illegible] hhds. Rainy weather prevented movements on the landing to-day, and little or nothing was done. [illegible]

MOLASSES—Received to-day [illegible] bbls. [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible]

CORN—Is in good demand, [illegible]

OATS—Are in light supply and in good demand [illegible]

BRAN—The market is bare. [illegible]

HAY—Is in light supply and demand [illegible]

PORK—Is dull with holders asking [illegible]

[illegible]

Proposals for Rations.

[illegible]

BENEFIT

TENDERED BY MISS LYDIA THOMPSON

In Aid of the French Artists in Paris, Sufferers by the War.

[illegible]

LYDIA THOMPSON.

[illegible]

Special Notice for the Traveling Public.

[illegible]

PULLMAN'S PALACE SLEEPING CARS

[illegible]

WILLIAM BOGLE, Agent.

The Blue Mountain Route

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

Lime, Fire Bricks, Fertilizers, Etc.

3000 [illegible]

Law Books—Law Books.

[illegible]

COW PEAS - - - COW PEAS.

[illegible] TOULMIN & MARTIN.

COW PEAS - - - COW PEAS

[illegible] WILKERSON & MURPHY.

Cotton Seed—Cotton Seed Sacks.

[illegible]

Department of Finance.

City Hall,
New Orleans, April 18th, 1871.

NOTICE TO CITY TAX PAYERS.

TAX PAYERS of the city of New Orleans [illegible]

JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

Office: No. 25 Exchange Alley.

DELIVERS Wood in all parts of the city at the [illegible]

[illegible]

O. P. Hale & Co.,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WHISKY AND LIQUORS,

[illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

[illegible]

Notice to Tax-Payers.

[illegible]

TO THE TAX-PAYERS OF THE SECOND District.—[illegible]

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

[illegible]

STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.

[illegible]

Lime—Cement—Fire Bricks.

[illegible]

AUCTION SALES.

By C. E. GIRARDEY & CO.

RESIDENCE AND SQUARE OF GROUND ON ESPLANADE STREET.

Succession of Cyprien Dufour.

Second District Court for the Parish of Orleans. No. [illegible]

BY C. E. GIRARDEY & CO., Auctioneers [illegible]

A CERTAIN SQUARE OR ISLET OF GROUND, in the second District of this city, [illegible]

[illegible]

BY MAURICE BARNETT.

Succession of Magdalena Hoffer, deceased. [illegible] Docket of the Second District Court of the Parish of Orleans.

BY M. BARNETT, Auctioneer.

WILL be sold on THURSDAY, the 27th April, at 12 o'clock M., at the Royal Street Auction [illegible]

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND [illegible]

[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]

CHAS. D. PETITT, Wholesale and Business Agent.

[illegible]

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, No. 39 Camp street, New Orleans.

FABLE'S SALOON,

66.....ST. CHARLES STREET.....66

[illegible]

The Texas State Fair Reporter.

THE STATE FAIR, 1871.

THE FAIR REPORTER [illegible]

Field & Bell,

[illegible]

Dr. F. FORMENTO,

SURGEON in the Franco-Sardinian Army during the Italian Campaign of 1859, [illegible]

[illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible]

New Goods! New Goods!

THE House of [illegible] having completed its assortment of Millinery and Fancy Spring Goods for Ladies and Children, offers to purchasers the most varied selection of New Goods, consisting in BONNETS, RIBBONS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, SILKS, TRULES, CRAPES, LACES, BLONDES, GUIPURES, VALENCIENNES, BOBINETS, ORGANDIES, TARLATANS, MUSLINS, EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, MITTS, RUCHES, GALLOONS and TRIMMINGS of every description, and Communion and Bridal WREATHS, which are disposed of very low.

[illegible] ROYAL STREET.

To Builders.

[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

St. Charles Theatre.

BEN DeBAR............Proprietor.
ROBERT STRONG.........Treasurer.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S

[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Benefit

Aid of the French Artists in Paris,

LAMENTABLE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.

Tendered by

MISS LYDIA THOMPSON AND MESSRS. SPALDING, BIDWELL & MACDONOUGH.

Will take place on

Wednesday Matinee, April 26, at 12 M.

When the entire gross receipts will be handed to the Committee to be devoted to the above object. (See correspondence.)

The following attractive entertainment will be presented, memorable in the annals of the Company on the subject of their debut in New York, 3 years ago, and there, first performed for 500 consecutive times to that day, never since produced in its entirety.

IXION,

OR THE MAN AT THE WHEEL,

presenting Miss THOMPSON and every member of her unequalled company—[illegible]

[illegible]

In which Mr. HARRY BECKETT and other members of the Company will appear.

Purchasers of tickets from members of the Committee can obtain numbers for seats by presenting them at the Box Office in advance of Wednesday, and seats for this occasion only be secured in advance.

Prices the same as Evening rates.

Consumption,

Its Cure and Its Preventive,

BY J. H. SCHENCK, M. D.

MANY a human being has passed away, for whose death there was no other reason than the neglect of known and unquestionably proven means of cure. [illegible]

DR. JOSEPH H. SCHENCK'S SIMPLE TREATMENT.

[illegible]

CONSUMPTION.

[illegible]

"LEAVE NO STING BEHIND."

[illegible]

A SUPPLY OF GOOD BLOOD.

[illegible]

GIVEN UP AS LOST.

[illegible]

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

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT.

[illegible]

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

[illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

PRICES REDUCED.

MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.

[illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN COMPANY

[illegible]

ACKNOWLEDGED STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

[illegible]

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES, [illegible]

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., [illegible] NEW YORK.

[illegible]

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 M. G. PARKER.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

FOR GALVESTON AND INDIANOLA.—The following first-class steamships form this line: [illegible] HARRIS, AUSTIN, [illegible] MORGAN, CLINTON, JOSEPHINE.

CITY OF NORFOLK, WHITNEY and HUTCHINSON.

The steamship

MORGAN,

Z. R. LOCKWOOD, Commander,

will sail on TUESDAY, April 25th, [illegible]

[illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMERS.

[illegible]

AUSTIN,

S. P. Caswell, Commander.

[illegible] CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

FOR ROCKPORT AND CORPUS CHRISTI.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD,

AND MORGAN'S LINE STEAMERS.

FOR ROCKPORT, FULTON, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALABAMA,

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

INSIDE NEW IBERIA BAY ROUTE, VIA MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

WHITNEY,

Capt. [illegible]

CITY OF NORFOLK,

Capt. Jas. Brown.

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE,

MORGAN LINE U. S. MAIL STEAMER [illegible]

SARAH.

CHANGE OF FARE.

[illegible]

WATERING PLACES.

MORGAN LINE STEAMERS.

[illegible]

C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

For New York.

[illegible]

For New York, via Havana.

[illegible] GEO. WASHINGTON, [illegible] GEO. CROMWELL, [illegible]

[illegible]

ALFRED MOULTON, [illegible]

A. F. McLAIN, M. D., Doctor of Dental Surgery,

[illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth.

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S., SURGEON DENTIST,

[illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST.

[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.

[illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible] Tchoupitoulas street.

[illegible]

CLARIFIED SUGARS—[illegible] A. THOMSON & CO., [illegible]

[illegible]

Notice to Consignees.

[illegible]

V. BIRI,

[illegible]