The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, Publishers.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

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The semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

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

Front, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 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 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 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:

SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1871.

Annual Statement Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

In our advertising columns to-day, will be found the Seventeenth Annual Statement of the affairs of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, exhibiting the result of the year's business, from May 31, 1870, to May 31, 1871. It appears from this statement:

1. That the net-earned premiums for the year amount to ... $878,640 64
2. That the losses and other disbursements amounted to ... 615,135 60
3. That the net profits amount to ... $263,505 04
4. That the company's assets, after deducting liabilities due, amount to ... $1,002,131 67
5. That at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 3, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent on the net-earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the issues of scrip for the year 1863, 1864 and 1865, together with six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the company.

Such an exhibit attests the skillful and judicious management with which the company's affairs have been conducted under adverse circumstances and ought to prove satisfactory to its stockholders and patrons.

CLOTHING FOR WARM WEATHER.—Mr. G. B. Genin, dealer in gentlemen's clothing and underwear, at No. 14 Camp street, under the City Hotel, invites the attention of our readers to his elegant stock of goods which comprises light summer suits of cassimere, batiste and blue flannel; the material of which is of the best quality, made up in the latest fashion and offered at reasonable prices. Every article of underwear of the finest quality is also included in the stock.

ELECTRIC UNDERSHIRTS.—Mr. N. C. Folger, clothier, of No. 71 Camp street, invites the attention of the public, through our advertising columns, to his recently imported stock of very thin Scotch gauze and red flannel undershirts, suitable for summer wear. They are also worn by those afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia and pulmonary complaints. These shirts are of foreign importation.

CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Mr. N. C. Folger, of No. 71 Camp street, in this issue, who has made a heavy reduction in his prices, in view of the lateness of the season. Mr. Folger particularly invites attention to his stock of cotton and linen shirts, all of foreign make and recent importation; also to other articles of men's underwear.

☞ 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. It is to be seen at No. 6 Carondelet street. We may mention that Mr. J. A. Warner, 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.

The Ammonia car will continue to run during this week, and will be daily at Clay Statue on Canal street, at 9½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&w

[COMMUNICATED.]

Conway's Teachers' Institute.

To the Editors of the Bee:

On Friday evening last ended that tremendous farce, the "Teachers' Institute," a farce that would have been simply ridiculous had it cost nothing, and had it been in accordance with the wishes of those of whom it was composed, but when we know that it was without warrant of law, in direct opposition to the feelings of a large majority of the teachers themselves, and at a heavy expenditure of the public money, this farce becomes very serious and very outrageous. Of the character of the instruction imparted by this lady lecturer, Miss Morris, I shall have nothing to say; surely, it was wretched and meagre enough. It is of the Captain-General of this affair I wish to speak—the Reverend Parson himself. It would seem that it was rather for the purpose of making some of his scurrilous political harangues, and compelling a respectable audience to listen to his rancorous denunciations, that he held this "Institute," and *ordered* the attendance of the teachers. It was a political gathering, in which the amiable lecturer served but as a foil and a cover, whilst the parson indulged, from time to time, in outbursts of that savage malice which he is well known to entertain against the South, and especially the people of this community. He abused the Democracy to his heart's content. He denounced the press of this city. He announced himself a martyr. He declared, with ferocious exultation, his inexorable purpose to carry into effect the school law—that law made by himself to fill up the schools with negro children and negro teachers. I presume he will. There is no earthly doubt but that the parson would be delighted to see negroes at every table, in every parlor and every bedroom of the State, the greasy slime of their faces and the delicious aroma of their persons would seem to possess a grateful flavor for his vitiated senses, and he would contemplate such a sense with that same atrocious satisfaction with which the great minister of evil is supposed to regard every work of crime and disaster. But whilst the parson is so willing and so ready to execute every part of that law, which is obnoxious and repulsive, he should, at least, keep himself within the limits of that law. Has he done this? Let the Teachers Institute speak for him. There is no law authorizing Parson Conway to hold a "Teachers Institute." There is no law authorizing Parson Conway to *order* the attendance of the teachers thereon. There is no law authorizing Parson Conway to close up the schools for any such purpose. There is no law authorizing Parson Conway to pay a cent for the purpose of such an institute. There is no law and no principle authorizing Parson Conway to cause it to be circulated among a number of ladies, ignorant of their rights, that if they fail in attendance they will forfeit their pay and incur the heavy displeasure of their superiors. There is not a shadow of law for any or all of this, and yet that great stickler for the law, the parson has done all this.

CITIZEN.

Massacre in Paris. Thirty-three Communists Shot.

Paris, May 31.—A most revolting sight occurred this morning on the Plaza in front of the Hotel de Ville. Thirty-three Communists, among whom were some women, were shot in a body by a company of soldiers around three sides of the square. Troops to the number of 1500 were drawn up under command of Col. Guiset. At 8 o'clock the prisoners, who had been confined in coal cellars back of the porters' lodge of the Hotel de Ville, were brought out, their hands tied behind their backs, and then marched out by the main gateway through a double line of soldiers, and, having reached the center of a wide area in front of the Hotel de Ville, were ranged in a row and made to kneel down close together. There was nothing in the whole place but three empty scavenger carts, which stood in a line in the rear of the prisoners.

When the company was in line and ready to fire, Colonel Guiset stepped forward and told the prisoners, in a few words, that they were to suffer death for having been caught in the act of setting fire to buildings and dwellings in Paris. At this moment the women uttered piercing screams, and began to sway themselves back and forth. An officer stepped forward and made them keep still with the flat of his sword. A few moments afterwards a volley was fired, and when the smoke cleared away a most horrible sight was presented. Three of the women who were in the middle row, between the men, were still living and writhing in awful agony. A second volley was fired, and a third, and not until the sixth did all the prisoners cease to live.

The dead bodies were then flung into the three scavenger carts and carried away to be buried.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Jane Rafferty, a servant employed at Mr. H. Porteur's 308 Jackson street, while temporarily insane, threw herself from the gallery of the house and falling upon the pavement, a distance of eighteen feet, was severely injured.

In the case of Henry Stephens, colored, tried in the First District Court for the murder of Isaac Jackson, on the night of the 30th ult., at the corner of Rousseau and St. Andrew streets, the jury have found a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment.

Yesterday afternoon a horse harnessed to a cab ran away, on Magazine street, and threw the driver, whose name is Courtley, severely injuring him. He was taken to his residence, 164 Rampart street.

The smoke-stack of the Canal street ferry was blown down, a little before noon yesterday, by a violent gust of wind.

Antoine Demarié, a boy of thirteen, when bathing in the Carondelet Canal on Wednesday, struck a submerged stump, and received injuries of which he died yesterday.

Crevasse on the New Canal—The Rear of the City Being Flooded.—For several days we have had heavy rains, latterly accompanied by stormy easterly winds, so that the draining canals have been brimming, and the lake has been unusually high. Yesterday morning the navigation canals, owing to the lake water being blown city ward, were bank high in several places, and the general appearance of things indicated imminent danger of an inundation.

At last the threatened calamity came. During the morning the levee of the New Canal [illegible] gave way, and the breach, which was at first small, speedily widened into a crevasse, through which the flood poured upon the streets, with irresistible force. Attempts were made to close the break, but every effort proved vain, and, early in the afternoon, the struggle was abandoned.

The great area between the old and new canals, and bounded in the rear by the Metairie Ridge, was by dark, completely inundated as far in as Bolivar street. Heavy showers fell during the day and, the wind, steadily blowing from the east, came at times in a furious gale, and again in violent gusts. Hence the water kept steadily advancing toward the city and deepening in the rear.

At last accounts the water in that suburb, was about 5 feet deep, and was crossing the track of the Pontchartrain Railroad, as far as the Gentilly Road, where it was five inches deep on the track. The afternoon trains ran as usual, but we learn that no trains were run after nightfall. Butler's Canal, in the rear of the Third District, was overflowing. Up to half past 6 no serious damage had occurred at the lake, at Butler's Canal, but the inhabitants were preparing to move.

The Carondelet Canal and Bayou St. John were bank full last night, but no water of any consequence was escaping. The lower part of the city had therefore escaped up to a late hour. The cars were running, as usual, to the Bayou Bridge. The Canal street cars stopped running early in the evening.

As we write, at midnight, there is no favorable change to report. The sky has still a wet appearance, and the wind is still blowing from the east. Should it continue blowing from that direction, there must be great suffering, as well as damage to property in the rear of the city.

The people in the submerged districts, between the two canals, are very bitter against the lessees of the New Canal, to whom they attribute the disaster from which they are suffering. They say that the earth of the levee had been sold to fill up lots and had been dug away at the point where the breach occurred, until the bank was so thin that it ceased to be a protection.

About nine o'clock the writer was out as far as the depot of the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company, on Common street. The scene was painful to look at. Numbers of the inhabitants, women and children, as well as men, were wading through the floods with such effects as they were able to carry, and endeavoring to make their way into the dry part of the city. The water was still rapidly rising. At 6 o'clock it was 18 inches deep at the depot. At 9 o'clock it was 3 feet deep, and had invaded to Claiborne street.

The lake was very rough all day and at an early hour Milneburg was overflooded.

The Magazine Street Railroad, Sixth District, and the Drivers' Claims.—There is about $50,000 in the hands of the Sheriff, proceeds of the sale of the Magazine Street Railroad, ordered by the Seventh District Court. The drivers employed on the road, twenty-five of them, obtained judgments against the owners, from the First Justice of the Peace, amounting with costs to about $3000. To satisfy these judgments, the money in the hands of the Sheriff has been garnisheed, under process by the Justice, but the Sheriff has obtained a writ of prohibition from the Third District Court, and an argument is to be had on Thursday next, before Judge Emmerson, as to whether the prohibition shall be dissolved or shall be made peremptory.

New Trial Refused in the Social Equality Case.—An application for a new trial having been made by Mr. Filleul, counsel for Larrieu, in whose case, in the Fourth District Court, wherein he claimed $5000 damages from Col. Dumonteil for refusing to sell soda water to him, because he was a colored man, a verdict was rendered against him, Judge Théard has refused to grant the application and the case will be appealed to the Supreme Court.

First District Court.—The following sentences were passed by Judge Abell yesterday:

Usave Zaville for stealing a barrel of brandy from cargo of the steamboat Alaska, one year in the Penitentiary.

Arthur Guérin and Charles Lynch, for carrying concealed weapons, fined $25 each.

John Birch and John Wallace, same offense, fined $1 each.

An information was filed by the District Attorney against Bertrand Claverie, accusing him of fraudulently obtaining $500 from Mr. Dominique Rousse, as security, for the purchase of the privilege of farming the French Market, by falsely representing that he was an employé of the City Government.

Officers Boyle and Shea, of the police, prosecuted for falsely imprisoning Michael Clark, in the Fourth District, who they arrested supposing him to be another person, who was a thief, pleaded guilty urged, in extenuation, that the arrest was an error, which they regretted, and they were let off upon paying a fine of ten cents each.

Thomas Hester, for stealing $50 from Jerry Williams, was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Suicide.—Captain McComes, or McCormick, this name has been given both ways, a steamboat captain, who shot himself in the head on Thursday last, intending to commit suicide, died of the wound at his residence in the Fourth District yesterday. Financial embarrassments are reported to have been the cause of his desire to end his existence.

Mr. Davis in Atlanta.

Mr. Davis passed through Atlanta on Saturday last, and a large concourse of people visited him at the Kimball House, and gave him a very enthusiastic greeting. General Garlington addressed him in a florid speech, and Mr. Davis responded at some length. The most of his speech was occupied in very general observations on the material and political condition. He did not despair of the future, but, on the contrary, looked forward with entire confidence to the ultimate triumph of the great principles of civil freedom. We append the following paragraphs from the *Sun's* report:

I have nothing to say to you to-night of politics, and my friends, I hope you have nothing to do with them. You have political power, and its exercise is only postponed until the coming of that event which I certainly anticipate—the restoration of your constitutional rights. [Applause.] Let us then stand still and quietly await developments. The men of the North, like yourselves, love their Government and understand their rights, and men of the North have no idea of surrendering in their own country, those great bulwarks of constitutional liberty, the right of trial by jury, the right to elect their own officers, and the right to determine their own internal policy, and as soon as their prejudice and hatred against the South are removed and they see that by the unlawful action of those in power toward the South these sacred rights of theirs are in danger of being invaded, they will become your adjuncts; and you will hold the balance of power, and in that hour your power will be great and your success will be great. [Applause.]

I have said, and I repeat it, that I despair not of the restoration of our liberties. They are not ours only, they are equally the liberties of the people of the North and the South. And when they at the North see that laws are made for their oppression, do you not believe that the men who have descended from revolutionary sires will raise their voices against them? Do you not believe that when they come to look calmly upon the question between the North and South, they will form parties and platforms upon which you can stand? And when that hour comes, then will come the fulfillment of the promised era of constitutional liberty which I so confidently anticipate and hope for to-day. I may not live to see it, but if I do not, I shall die confidently believing that it will come.

I know, my friends, that in this I run counter to the feelings that are prevalent in different portions of our country, but I believe this is the true policy for the South to pursue at present. The South cannot hasten the day of its deliverance by attempting to assume a leading part in the politics of the country to-day. Let her people quietly and earnestly devote themselves to the work of improving and building up their material prosperity, leaving those who have the power, to settle these questions among themselves, simply saying to them we know our rights, know they are invaded, and then wait patiently until we are thus divided and at issue with themselves, and join the party and support the candidate and the platform that promises a restoration of constitutional liberty. It is then that you will hold the balance of political power in your own hands, and it is then that all your rights will once more be restored and guaranteed. [Applause.]

I have shaken hands with politics. I am now engaged upon matters of life insurance. [Laughter and applause.] I would like to insure all your lives for a hundred years. [Laughter and applause.] I have, therefore, my friends, very quietly presented this opinion which I entertain upon the subject that has been the study of former but not recent years. I know I can do you no good. I am not engaged in public affairs, but I hope to do you some good by showing the world that though I have retired from active public service, yet it is my purpose to serve you with head and heart and hand as long as I live. Your interest is mine, not in a mere abstract and general sense, but in that devoted care which I have for your welfare and happiness, and the only reward I ask or seek is, that I may live to see all your political rights restored, and the whole South prosperous, independent and happy. [Applause.] Therefore, in what I have said I have only spoken of what I consider the best policy for the people of the South, under the present circumstances to pursue. Let the people of the North take care of themselves. You went to war upon the same question for which your ancestors and theirs contended in the first revolution against the Government of Great Britain—the right of communal independence, or State sovereignty. You secured it in that first war, and State sovereignty must again be restored, or else the Republic of America is a failure. Despotism cannot be exercised under a Republican form of government. And, my friends, if you can but wait, all will be well. If any of us die before the day of peace and liberty dawns, let us die in the faith that it will come at last. The people of the North will never surrender their rights, and when they see the danger at home, then they will need your aid and will cease to you, and then you will be crowned with [illegible] and triumphant success. [Applause.]

I am not of those who "accept the situation." I accept nothing. These cant phrases that we hear so much of about "accepting the situation," and about our rights having been submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword," are but the excuses of cowards. [Applause.] I admit that power prevails over truth. I admit that that power is so great that it would be folly to resist it, and therefore I am in favor, myself, of being acquiescent, and I advise you to the same course; but I do not admit that our rights have ever been submitted to the "arbitrament of the sword." Who has the power to submit your liberties to the arbitrament of battle? You never delegated that power to your representatives. I, as your executive, never claimed it, and never, dying or living, will I admit it. [Applause.] And then, my friends, about this much talked of subject of "accepting the situation," you are not called upon to acknowledge that you have done wrong unless you feel it. I don't believe I did any wrong, and therefore I don't acknowledge it. All that a government has a right to claim from any of its subjects is that they will quietly submit to the law. Liberty of law is their inheritance and submission to the law, as long as it is such, is their duty and their obligation, and it should be their pride.

Bismarck on Peace.

WHY ALSACE AND LORRAINE MUST FORM PART OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE—A DIPLOMATIC SECRET REVEALED.

In the course of a great speech made on the 1st instant before the German reichstag, Prince Bismarck spoke as follows: The wedge formed by the corner of Alsace in Germany, at Weissenburg, divided South Germany more effectually than the political Maine line of North Germany. It needed the high degree of determination, of national enthusiasm, and devotion among our Southern Confederates, in the face of the closely impending danger to which they were exposed had the campaign been skillfully carried on by France, to see in the danger of North Germany the danger that menaced them—without a moment's hesitation to throw in their lot with ours, and with us to advance to a common object. For years we have seen that France, in this superior position—in this advanced bastion formed by Strasburg against Germany—was at all times ready to succumb to the temptation whenever internal disturbances made an outward diversion expedient. It is well known that on the 6th of August, 1866, I was placed in the position of receiving a visit from the French ambassador, in order to hear from him the curtly-expressed ultimatum: "Give up Mayence to France, or expect an immediate declaration of war." I naturally did not hesitate a second. I replied to him: "Then it is war." With this reply he returned to Paris. There they came to a different conclusion in a few days; and I was given to understand that the instructions had been extorted from the Emperor Napoleon during an attack of illness. The later attempts in reference to Luxemburg and other questions are known. I need not recur to them. I also need not prove, I think, that France was not always sufficiently strong of purpose to resist the temptations brought about by the possession of Alsace. Nothing remains but to bring this territory, with its strong fortresses, completely into German power, in order to defend it as a strong outwork of Germany against France, and to throw back by several days' march the point of departure of any attacks that may be made when France, either in recovered strength, or with the assistance of allies, shall again throw down the gauntlet to us. In the realization of this thought, the satisfaction of this absolute need for our security, the chief difficulty was found in the disinclination of the inhabitants themselves to be separated from France. It is not for me here to investigate the causes which have made it possible for an originally German population to depend to such a degree upon a country whose language is foreign, and whose government has not always been benevolent or merciful. There may be something in the fact that all those qualities which distinguish the German from the Frenchman are possessed by the Alsatians in a high degree, so that the population of these districts, in ability and love of order, I may say without boastfulness, have formed a kind of aristocracy in France. They were more capable in office, more trustworthy in service; they were the substitutes in the army, the gend'armes, the officials; in the service of the State the proportion of inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine was far in excess of the population; it was the million and a half of Germans who practically exemplified the characteristic superiority of the German among a people who have other superiorities, but not these; they had by their qualifications acquired a preferential position which made them forget much legal injustice. It is a peculiarity of the German character that each race asserts for itself a certain kind of superiority, especially over its nearest neighbor. Behind the Alsatian and Lorrainer, so long as he remained French, was Paris with its glory and France with its uniform greatness; he met his German countrymen with a feeling "Paris is mine," and found therein a source of "particularistic" superiority. I do not go back to the ulterior reason, that every body is more easily assimilated in a wide political system which gives full play to his capabilities, than in a nation which, although related by speech, is distracted as this side of the Rhine seemed to be to an Alsatian. The fact is that this aversion is there, and it is our duty to overcome it with patience. It seems to me that we have many means of doing so. We Germans have, on the whole, the habit of ruling more benevolently—sometimes, it is true, more clumsily, but still in the long run more benevolently and humanely—than French statesmen. This is an advantage of the German way of doing things, which will soon come home to the German heart of the Alsatian and will be acknowledged there. We are, moreover, in a position to give the inhabitants a much larger degree of communal and individual freedom than French systems and traditions permit. You cannot form a fixed idea of the shape that the future after several years, will assume. To my thinking no human foresight can see thus far. The circumstances are abnormal—they cannot be otherwise—and they are not only abnormal in the way in which we have won Alsace, they are also abnormal in the character of the winner—a confederation consisting of sovereign princes and free towns, making a conquest which, for the sake of its own protection, it must keep, which therefore comes to be common property. Such a confederation is a very rare phenomenon in history; and, if we except some undertakings of the Swiss cantons, I believe that in history scarcely anything similar can be found. I also believe that in this abnormal problem, it behooves us to regard the warning not to overvalue the prescience of the most sharp-sighted politicians. So far as I am concerned, I do not feel myself in a position to say with certainty what the situation of Alsace and Lorraine will be in three years. To calculate that it would be necessary to read the future. It depends upon conditions the development of which is not in our power, and cannot be ruled by us. All that we lay before you is an attempt to find the right beginning of a way for the end of which we ourselves need to be instructed by the experiences that we shall make; and for this reason I would beg of you to walk in the same practical way in which the Governments have proceeded to accept the position of affairs as it is, and not as we wish it to be. When we have nothing better to put in the place of something that does not thoroughly please us, it is my conviction that we do more wisely to leave the course of events to exercise its natural influence, and to accept the situation as we find it. The united Governments have won Alsace and Lorraine in a common and allied enterprise. The common management is something which, according to our requirements, and according to the wants of those interested in Alsace and Lorraine, may be modified, but I would beg of you to refrain, with the united Governments, from passing a judgment on the shape which may be ultimately assumed. If you have more courage to prejudge the future than we have had, we will meet you willingly; for we can only prosecute our work in common, and the solicitude with which I make known the conviction of the Government, proves our willingness to be informed. I am sure that you will work with us with German patience and German love, for the welfare of our new countrymen.

☞ The Methodist [illegible] the whole church is being moved by the [illegible] of Methodist women [illegible] says the journal, it is apparently designed not only to give the women [illegible] missionary [illegible] but to develop a [illegible] enlargement of woman's power in the [illegible].

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New-Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Order Reigns Everywhere in Paris.

Streets Reopened to Traffic.

Barricades Have all Disappeared.

Suspected Persons Still Arrested.

Courts Martial Established.

Railroad Travel Between Havre and Paris Renewed.

Marshal McMahon's Order of the Day to the Soldiers and Marines.

HOME NEWS.

Letter of a Condemned Murderer.

Conviction of Bowen, the Bigamist.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 3.—An order of the day, just issued by Marshal McMahon to the marines and soldiers of his army, praises the courage and devotion which have delivered Paris out of the hands of the wretches who intended to reduce the city to ashes and says: The Assembly is about to give them the worthiest recompense by unanimously voting they have deserved well of the country.

Paris, June 3.—The Gendarmerie is to be augmented to an effective force of 60,000. A Republican guard of 12,000 men is also to be formed. It is proposed to construct forts within the wall of Paris, to prevent the possibility of a renewal of the insurrection.

Paris, June 3.—The streets of Paris have been reopened to traffic, and the barricades have all disappeared. The pavements have been repaired and perfect order reigns everywhere. The police are still arresting all suspected persons. Ten court martials have been established at Cherbourg, for the trial of all prisoners sent there by the provost marshal. The latter service is carried on the Theatre Chatilet in this city, where a summary investigation is held prior to a trial by the military court.

London, June 3.—The steamship Elbe, bound for the West Indies and Aspinwall, returned to Southampton disabled. The passengers and mails were transferred to another vessel, which sailed for Aspinwall.

London, June 3.—The High Commission and Mr. Schenck arrived to-day. The Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool gave Mr. Schenck a welcome address. Mr. Schenck hoped in response that kind relations between the mother country and his native land might be perpetual.

Railroads have renewed travel between Havre and Paris.

The Prussians have evacuated Andelys and the entire Department of Eure.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 3.—The bark Yuz with a cargo of 3200 bags of coffee, the loss of which on Maracaibo reefs has been previously reported, was pillaged by Indians and 1200 bags of coffee stolen. The captain was powerless against the thieves and the government were unable to afford protection.

Depredations by Indians all along the Spanish Main against vessels in distress and others are becoming very frequent.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 3.—In the Bowen bigamy case the jury were out 20 minutes; verdict—guilty. Mrs. Pettigrew King left the court with Bowen deeply affected.

In the libel case of Finney versus *Republican*, a verdict was given for the defendant.

The strike has ended for the present, some of the contractors pay $2 at once, others will pay $2 upon new contracts. The laborers will hold a mass Convention to form a labor union.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the rain will cease by Sunday morning in Florida, but continue in Louisiana and Texas, and extend northward to Tennessee. Cloudy and threatening weather will probably be experienced on Sunday in the Ohio valley, and on Lakes Michigan and Erie, and to some extent in the Eastern States.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 3.—The barometer remains high on the Pacific coast with brisk westerly winds and fair weather. Heavy rain with fresh easterly winds has prevailed on the Gulf coast, and cloudy weather has extended to North Carolina and Tennessee. The barometer has fallen decidedly in Louisiana as also on the east Atlantic coast. The highest pressure is found in North Carolina. The pressure has risen at Key West with diminishing southeast winds, clear and partially cloudy weather has been very generally reported north of the Ohio valley, but light local rains are now falling at several points. The threatening weather with light rains on Friday in Indiana has apparently moved into Ohio and eastward. Fresh southerly winds have prevailed on the Atlantic coast, and light winds in the interior.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 3.—Harry Hill declines to give Mace the stakes until he can get competent authority, such as *Bell's Life* in *London*.

New York, June 3.—Eleaser Lord, LL. D., is dead, aged 84 years.

Boston, June 3.—In the United States Circuit Court, to-day, a jury returned a verdict in favor of Elwell F. Hayes vs. the Phœnix Life Insurance Co., which had resisted the payment of a policy of $10,000 to the mother of John E. Hays, editor of the Savannah *Republican*, who was assaulted and imprisoned in that city in 1869, and died of the injuries he received. The amount included in the verdict was $11,466.

Boston, June 4.—The annual Harvard College regatta took place over two miles of the Charles River Course to-day. The first race was between the crews of the junior sophomores and freshmen classes. The former having taken the inside position, the sophomores crossed and fouled the freshmen soon after starting, and the juniors fouled the sophomores in turning the stake, breaking the second oar of the latter. The sophomores won, notwithstanding the accident, in 14 minutes and 55 seconds. The juniors' time was 15 minutes and 10 seconds, and the freshmen 15 minutes and 20 seconds.

Owing to the mixed claims of foul the referee [illegible] his decision.

The [illegible] freshmen crew went over the course for the beacon cup, [illegible] junior [illegible] not appearing.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 3.—A. W. Caldwell, of this city, a grandson of John Casper, who leased a piece of land in New York adjoining the Trinity Church property in 1773 for ninety-nine years, has discovered the original papers establishing his claim, [illegible] with the occupants and transferred his individual interests for $1,000,000 cash.

Louisville, June 3.—The Protestant Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Kentucky, to-day, were occupied in hearing the reports of Committees of Assessments and [illegible], which were adopted and the Convention adjourned to meet at St. Paul's Church, Newport, Ky., the last Wednesday in May, 1872.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association to-day it was determined to make the coming exhibition more attractive than any former one. They have invited Henry Ward Beecher to deliver an address at the opening of the fair.

Nelson Crull (white) and Henry Peyton (colored), were to-day committed on a charge of murdering Michael Carroll last Sunday. One witness swore positively he saw Peyton knock Carroll down, and Crull shoot him.

To-day, Rev. Mr. Sutton, Methodist minister, leaving the house of a friend, Mr. Ellingsworth, where he had been stopping, handed his (Sutton's) coat to the daughter, when a pistol fell out of the pocket on the pavement, was discharged and the bullet penetrated the abdomen of Mrs. Ellingsworth, inflicting a mortal wound.

San Francisco, June 3.—The defense in Mrs. Fair's case has introduced an affidavit to impeach another of the jurors named [illegible]. Judge Dwinell said: He would hear these affidavits, but that it was evident perjury was being committed.

A magnificent palace car, made wholly of California and Mexican ornamental wood, left for the East via Omaha and Chicago yesterday. It will probably be [illegible] to Washington and presented to the President.

New York, June 3.—Foster, the condemned murderer of Putnam, has issued an appeal to the public, in which he says: I was tried out of my turn. There were others indicted for murder before me, who have not been tried, because there was no [illegible] and cry after them, while the public was resolved to have my blood as soon as possible. Out of all these I am alone selected to undergo capital punishment, because mine was a sensational case. No one can doubt the truth of this, and it is because this is the truth, known to God and sworn to by me in the shadow of death, that I make my appeal to the public. I am doomed to die because a wicked, drunken freak resulted in the death of a man whom I no more intended to harm seriously than I would my own child. The [illegible] because it [illegible] me in the horrors of the cell, convicted of an intention which I never had, as my Creator, into whose presence I am shortly to be hurried knows better even than I do, insists on my execution.

New York, June 3.—Specie export to-day amounted to $1,200,000.

The following is the bank statement: Loans increase $660,000; specie increase over a million and a half; deposits increase over a million and a half.

New York, June 3.—Mayor Hall has not yet been officially notified of the fact that the Rothschilds made a proposition to take the consolidated debt of the city and pay off all old loans as they fall due.

The *Express* says a telegraphic dispatch from Indianapolis, with respect to Mr. Caldwell, of that city, having recovered the original papers establishing a claim to eight acres of land in New York adjoining the Trinity Church property, and having compromised with the Corporation and transferred his interest for a million dollars, has created the impression that it was the Trinity Church property and the money has been paid by the members of Trinity Vestry, that this is not the case. They never heard of the party referred to, have had no such claim made to them, and certainly have not paid a million dollars or any other sum as a compromise. The telegraphic dispatch was the first intimation they had received of the affair.

New York, June 3.—Arrived—General Meade.

San Francisco, June 3.—The incoming wheat crop is now estimated one-third higher than the estimate of two weeks ago. The leading operators to-day estimate the surplus for exportation at 150,000 tons. Some think the crop will not fall much short of last year.

New York, June 3.—Arrived—Algeria. Arrived out—Cuba, Peter Maxwell and Maggie Hammond.

Boston, June 3.—Government officers have entered complaints against the numerous retail Apothecaries in Boston for omitting the required stamp on certain articles.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 3—Evening.—Money easy—3@4. Sterling quiet. Gold 112⅞@113⅛. Governments declined ⅛. States very dull but steady—Tennessees, 70½; new, 70½; Virginias, 68; new 72; Louisianas 70; new, 64; Levees [illegible]; Alabamas, 102; 5s, 70; Georgias, 82; 7s, 90½; North Carolinas, 47; new, 26½; South Carolinas, 75; new, 65¼.

New York, June 3—Evening.—Cotton steady. Sales 2630 bales at 18¾c. Flour unchanged. Wheat a shade firmer for spring; winter nominal; winter red and amber Western 62@64c. Corn active and firm—70@73c. Pork $15 25@15 50. Lard kettle 10¾c. Naval stores quiet and firm. Freights firm. Groceries quiet.

New York, June 3.—Gold fluctuated between 111⅞@112⅞. Sixes of 1881, 117⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 111⅞; 64s, 111⅝; 65s, 111⅞; new, 114⅝; 67s, 114⅝; 68s, 114⅝; 10-40s, 110.

Baltimore, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 17¼c. Net receipts 75; gross 127; sales 125; stock 1256 bales.

Norfolk, June 3.—Cotton firm; low middlings 16¼@16¾c. Net receipts 36; exports coastwise 400; sales 50; stock 3473 bales.

Savannah, June 3.—Cotton fair demand; middlings 16¾@17c. Net receipts 488; sales 250; stock 19,912 bales.

Boston, June 3.—Cotton active; middlings 18¾c. Gross receipts 1620; sales 250; stock 7000 bales.

Mobile, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 16¾c. Net receipts 320; exports to the Continent 712; coastwise 134; sales 800; stock 1918 bales.

Wilmington, June 3.—Cotton firm; middlings 16¼c. Net receipts 100; exports coastwise 294; sales 55; stock 585 bales.

Charleston, June 3.—Cotton strong; middlings 17c. Net receipts 859; exports coastwise 122; sales 600; stock 5144 bales.

Memphis, June 3.—Cotton firm—17c. Receipts 280; exports 307 bales.

St. Louis, June 3.—Flour quiet—superfine fall $5 50; extra $6@6 10; double extra $6 25@6 40. Wheat dull and drooping—No. 2 spring $1 20; sample lots $1 23; fall $1 45; strictly prime $1 60@1 63. Corn dull and drooping, 47½@50c for mixed in bulk, 50@60c for white, sacked. Oats dull—No. 2 mixed 50c in elevator, 54@56½c sacked. Rye quiet, 77½@79c.

Cincinnati, July 3.—Cotton—demand fair and advanced; middling 17¼@17½c. Flour firm and demand fair. Wheat firm and demand fair. Corn—demand active and advanced, 54@55c. Rye unchanged. Oats unchanged. Pork dull and unchanged; nominally 9¼@9¾c. Bulk-meats, demand good at full prices; sales 500,000 pounds, closing shoulders ⅝c; clear sides ⅝c; rough sides 6⅝c.

Louisville, June 3.—Cotton very firm, all grades advanced and demand good, but scarcely any stock here; middlings 17c. Flour less active but firm, supply light—extra family $6 50@6 75. Corn continues in good demand, but prices are unchanged and rules firm, 65c, choice, shelled delivered on cars. Wheat quiet and firm $1 55@1 65 choice, red and white. Oats quiet and steady 65c in sacks. Rye quiet and firm, 10c from store. Provisions very dull, no inquiry whatever. Mess Pork offered at $15 50 for rounds. Whisky firm 90c, demand good. Leaf Tobacco firm and active; sales 169 hogsheads to-day at unchanged prices.

Chicago, June 3.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring more active, $1 25@1 26¼. Corn—No. 2 mixed active and firm, closing ¼c higher, 51⅛@50⅛c. Oats—No. 2 active and firm, closing ⅜@¼c higher, 47⅛@48⅛c. Rye—No. 2 firmer, 80½@85c. Barley—No. 2 spring dull. Highwines 89½c. Mess pork firmer, closing $14 50. Lard and meats steady and unchanged. Cattle weak—$4 40@5 65.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, June 3.—River declining. It has fallen 8 inches in the past 24 hours. Three feet 4 inches in the chute, and 5 feet 4 inches in the canal.

Weather clear and hot. Mercury 88. Business very dull.

Arrived—Kate Robinson, from Cincinnati; Leonida, from New Orleans.

Departed—Kate Robinson, for St. Louis; Leonidas and Emperor, for Cincinnati; Robert Mitchell, for New Orleans. The Emperor was detained last night, being aground in the canal.

Pittsburg, June 3.—Weather clear. Thermometer 88. Monongahela 21 inches, falling. Departed—Carrie Brooks.

Cincinnati, June 3.—River 9 feet in the channel; fallen 18 inches in past 24 hours. Arrived—R. C. Gray, from Arkansas River. Departed—Lawrence, for Memphis; Nightingale, for Arkansas River; Alaska and Shannon, for New Orleans. Business fair. Weather warm and partially clear.

Memphis, June 3.—Weather clear. Mercury 88. River falling. Passed up—Commonwealth. Passed down—Belle of St. Louis.

Vicksburg, June 3.—Passed up—H. S. Turner, at 11 last night. Boats up to-day—Katie, at 10 and Richmond, at 7 A. M. Weather warm and cloudy. River falling fast.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind southeast, blowing very hard. No arrivals or departures.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Omaha, June 3.—Gov. Butler, who misappropriated school funds, have been impeached and removed from office.

Chicago, June 3.—Bishop Whitehouse formally passed sentence of deposition on the Rev. Mr. Cheney. Mr. Cheney's congregation sustain him, and he will continue to conduct service in Christ Church.

Washington, June 3.—A *Herald* interviewer makes President Grant say: The treaty is perfectly satisfactory to him. [illegible] it was either this or war, though he thinks if he could have had his own way he could have done better. Every article was submitted to him and approved by him, and such article was likewise submitted to the Ministry of the Queen—showing a good deal of money for [illegible].

The Queen before hand pledged her signature. Gen. Grant, therefore, regards the treaty as practically ratified. On the pecuniary question involved the President is sure the House of Representatives will act [illegible]. Says the treaty must be ratified and made law by both nations. It is necessary. The benefit is immediate.

Grant would have liked better terms, but there were two parties to the bargain. If war, however, a [illegible] of the [illegible] question, likely any time to bring the two nations into armed conflict, settlement or war were the alternatives. The path of the thing is in the avoidance of war.

The interviewer makes the President say, regarding Cabinet changes: There is not a word of truth in these statements. Mr. Fish will not leave the Cabinet, with my consent during my administration. There has been no recent discussion in the Cabinet regarding Cuban policy. We are mindful of our obligations to friendly nations. The condition of affairs in Cuba does not seem to demand action on our part.

The interviewer makes the President say, in conclusion: Time heals more wounds than medicine, and patience is a very good specific.

Paris, June 3—Evening.—The [illegible] and [illegible] have been suppressed. The search for concealed arms continues [illegible] vigorously prosecuted, [illegible]

found. Arrests continue on a large scale, chiefly ex-National Guards and soldiers.

A secret watch is kept upon the right bank of the Seine, and sentinels guard all [illegible] at night.

Ferry has ordered a reinstatement of teachers in the school of the city.

Versailles, June 3.—It is asserted that a majority of the Assembly favor the proposition for the abrogation of laws for the banishment of the princes of the house of Bourbon from France, and also the proposal to extend the power of M. Thiers as Chief Executive for two years.

The railways between this city and Paris have resumed their regular trips, already doing an immense passenger traffic.

Business in Paris is rapidly recovering.

Liverpool, June 3—Noon.—Cotton opened firm—Uplands 7¾@8d; Orleans 8⅛d; estimated sales 12,000 bales.

LATER—[Unofficial]—Cotton market buoyant; Uplands 8d; Orleans 8⅛d; estimated sales 15,000 bales.

Liverpool, June 3—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; sales 18,000 bales, 5000 of which were for export and speculation; Uplands 7¾@8d; Orleans 8⅛d; lard and Cumberland cut bacon [illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, 1871.

The Money market continues easy with quite a fair demand for discounts, but an ample supply of capital available for the wants of all A1 borrowers. We still quote 7 @ 8 cent. ℔ annum for A1 paper, with unquestionable collaterals; 8@10 for good do, 9@10 for short A1 business paper, without collaterals, 10@12 for good and second grade do; and 10@12 for A1 time do. Mortgage notes rule at 7@— for A1, and 10@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 112¾@112⅞ (against 112⅝ at New York), and closed at 112⅝@112⅞ (against 112⅝). The sales included $[illegible] and $[illegible] at 112¾, $[illegible] at 112⅝@112⅞, and $[illegible] at 112⅞.

In Silver $[illegible] and $[illegible] in American half-dollars changed hands at 105¼. We quote 103½@105½ for American halves, and 2 ℔ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Very little was done in Sterling Exchange, the sales of which were confined to about £10,800, including £2000 and £2000 bill of lading at 126; £1000 clear and £6000 bill of lading at 123½; £1200 A1 clear at 123¼; £[illegible] at the same, and £1200 bank at 124. We quote Sterling at 122@123 for good to A1 bill of lading and clean, and 124 for bank.

Yesterday and the day before, not reported, $[illegible] Francs sold at [illegible].

Domestic Exchange was rather heavy. The banks continued to ask ¼ per cent. premium for sight drafts on New York for remittances. The sales included $6000, $25,000 and $[illegible] New York commercial sight at ¼ premium, $25,000, $50,000 and $100,000 bank at 3-16, $[illegible] commercial at the same, $10,000 private bankers' at 7-32, $4000 at ¼, $10,000 sight on Providence at par, and $[illegible] thirty days' sight on St. Louis at ¼ discount.

A blank gold check on New York for $[illegible] changed hands at ¼ per cent. discount. The [illegible] with [illegible] same [illegible].

The [illegible] market was almost at a complete stand still. We heard of several hundred shares Louisiana Levee selling but did not learn the price. 50 shares Southern Portable Gas light Co. brought $15.

Some $7000 Crescent Insurance scrip (mixed dates) brought 73¼.

Nothing reported in Bonds or Warrants except $700 State at 57, and $500 Metropolitan Police at 98¼.

City Notes are quoted [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ cent. discount.

SOBER CHILDREN.—The *College Courant* is philosophical and sound in its assertion that joy is one of the main factors of mental development. The intellectual rank of any creature may be measured by the playfulness of its infancy. Who would buy a puppy with not a streak of fun in him, or a colt with no mere frolicsomeness than a worn-out cart-horse? Your sober colt or puppy is either sick or stupid; and so, as a rule, is your habitually sober child. Go to our asylums for the weak-minded if you want to see [illegible] of sobriety; next to them the homes of intemperate and vicious parents. The [illegible] propensity of such little miserables, if they ever had any, has been crushed into untimely quietude by [illegible] ill-treatment, and they are not bright.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, June 3, 1871.

COTTON—The [illegible] embraced 2460 bales at advancing prices, closing at an improvement of ⅛@¼c. We [illegible] rates quotations accordingly, and also give the Exchange figures, which are [illegible] the [illegible] with the [illegible].

Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The movement was checked by a heavy rain storm which prevailed with little intermission throughout the day, but the demand being stimulated by the advance reported at Liverpool and New York the market was quite active, and while about one half the [illegible] sales were of previous contract [illegible] the business was at an advance of ⅛@¼c. The Exchange reports: "Active market, with an upward tendency." The quotations are materially advanced.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	[illegible]
Arrived since last night	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Burnt	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

To-days' exports embraced 1011 bales to Boston and 3008 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 839 bales, against 2501 on last Saturday and 1125 last year, making an aggregate since August 31 of 1,301,905 bales, against 1,086,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS—The demand for room in all directions is only moderate, and rates are unchanged. Cotton to Liverpool ⅞d; to Havre, sail, [illegible]c; to Bremen 1c; to Amsterdam ⅞d, sail; to New York and Philadelphia, steam, ⅝c.

SUGAR—Received to-day 37 hhds. The market is steady and firm. Some choice bottom sold at 6½c ℔ lb. We quote 10¾@11c for good fair, 11¼@11½c for fully fair, 12@12½c for yellow clarified, and 13@13½c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 44 bbls. The demand is good and the supply is light, and is sold as received at 30@40c for fermenting, and 40@55c for plantation reboiled. City refinery reboiled is quoted at 50@60c ℔ gallon.

FLOUR—The market continues dull. Superfine is quoted at $5 50; double extra $6 50, treble extra $6 65@7 ℔ bbl. 50 single extra sold at $6 25, and 100 treble extra at $7 25 ℔ bbl. Rainy weather has interrupted movements.

CORN—Is in light supply and firm, but the rainy weather has interrupted movements on the landing. 300 sacks white mixed sold at 77c, and 1000 white at [illegible] ℔ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm. 400 sacks Iowa and St. Louis sold at [illegible] ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Is dull. [illegible] sold at $1 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in moderate supply and demand at $[illegible] for prime, and $[illegible] for choice.

PORK—The market is very dull. 100 barrels overweight mess sold at $16 [illegible] ℔ bbl. It is retailing at $16 50@17 ℔ bbl.

BACON—Is dull. Shoulders are held at 7¼c, clear rib sides 9c, clear sides 9¼c, sugar-cured hams 15@16c ℔ lb.

LARD—Is dull. Tierces are quoted at 10½@10¾c, kegs 12@12½c ℔ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 6¼c ℔ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 11@12c ℔ lb.

CHEESE—Liberal receipts have depressed the market, and prices rule in favor of buyers. Factory is quoted at 10@12c and, reserve at 11@12c ℔ lb.

BUTTER—Western is in fair supply and light demand at [illegible]c ℔ lb. Goshen, in [illegible] of choice, of new interior and [illegible] unsaleable. Goshen is now selling at [illegible]c ℔ lb for choice new.

WHISKY—The market is dull and rectified is quoted at 90@92c per gallon, as to proof.

[illegible]

New Orleans, June 3, 1871.

[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of New Orleans. [illegible] Canal street.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company [illegible] the following Statement:

Premiums received during the year ending May 31, 1871, including unearned premiums of last year:

On Fire Risks ... [illegible]
On Marine Risks ... [illegible]
On River Risks ... [illegible]

Total Premiums ... [illegible]
Less Unearned Premiums ... [illegible]

[illegible]

Profit ... [illegible]

The Company have the following Assets: [illegible]

The above statement is a just, true and correct transcript from the books of the Company.

G. W. [illegible], President.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 3d day of June, 1871. [illegible], Notary Public.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 3d day of June, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of THIRTY PER CENT. on the net earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next, the scrip issued for the years 1863, 1864 and 1865, together with six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the Company.

DIRECTORS: [illegible]

J. J. Palmer [illegible]

Notice.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. New Orleans, June 3, 1871.

[illegible]

CLOTHING AND UNDERWEAR FOR WARM WEATHER. — AT — G. B. GENIN'S, [illegible] Camp street [illegible] (Under the City Hotel). Light Scotch Cassimere [illegible] SUITS, Silk [illegible], Blue Flannel SACK SUITS, Colored French Shirts, Linen and Muslin Drawers, Check Nainsook, Lisle Thread and Gauze Merino Underskirts, Also Trunks, Valises, Bags, Umbrellas, etc., OFFERED AT LOW PRICES.

Notice for Bargains. FROM THIS DATE I will sell at retail [illegible] ALL LINEN SHIRTS, Also WITH COTTON BODIES. [illegible] ALSO LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS, all [illegible] The public are invited to call and see how very cheap the goods are offered. N. C. FOLGER, 71 Camp street.

Electric Undershirts. SCOTCH GAUZE, RED FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS, etc. for SUMMER WEAR. [illegible] FOREIGN IMPORTATION. N. C. FOLGER, 71 Camp street.

Notice to City Tax Payers. Department of Finance, City Hall. [illegible] ADMINISTRATOR OF FINANCE.

Notice. [illegible]

Stray Mare. STRAYED [illegible] will be paid for the delivery of the same to No. [illegible] CASAUX & VERGNOLE.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Company. New Orleans, May 26, 1871. [illegible] GEO. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION. THE firm of [illegible], wishing to reduce their extensive assortment of Millinery and New Goods, will dispose of the same, from the 29th of May, in lots to suit purchasers, AT COST AND BELOW COST. [illegible] Call at No. 57 Royal street.

Magnolia Garden. BAYOU [illegible]. [illegible] CONCERT will commence at [illegible] THEO. [illegible], Proprietor.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR. On exhibition and for sale at No. 6 Carondelet street [illegible] F. A. WARNER, Agent.

Cincinnati Whisky Agency. [illegible] S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, [illegible] CELEBRATED BRANDS. [illegible] & CO.

Portuguese Benevolent Association of New Orleans. [illegible] PEDRO MOREAU, Secretary. New Orleans, June 3, 1871.

Private Lessons. ENGLISH AND FRENCH. A TEACHER, [illegible] 73 Chartres street.

[illegible] Exchange. THE CO-PARTNERSHIP [illegible] JOHN ENGBREN.

Law Books—Law Books. JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine them. [illegible]

ACT OF INCORPORATION OF THE Mississippi and Lafourche Railroad Company.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—State of Louisiana, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. Be it known, That on this thirty-first day of the month of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninety-fifth, before me, JAMES DONATIEN AUGUSTIN, a Notary Public, duly commissioned and sworn, in and for the above parish of Orleans, [illegible]

[illegible]

Thus written at my office, and thus done and passed at the parish of Orleans, city of Orleans, on the day and month above written [illegible] JAMES D. AUGUSTIN, Notary Public.

I, the undersigned, Recorder of Mortgages in and for this City and Parish of Orleans, do hereby certify that the within Charter has been this day duly recorded [illegible] New Orleans, June 2d, 1871. C. DAMCANTEL, Deputy.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Hot Springs, BATH COUNTY, VA. THIS renowned watering place will be opened for the reception of visitors June 1st. These waters are celebrated for their CURATIVE VIRTUES in the treatment of various diseases, such as Chronic Rheumatism, Gout, Torpor of the Liver or Spleen, Chronic Diarrhoea or Dysentery, Non-Organic Paralysis, Old Injuries, Affections of the Skin, etc. [illegible] The Baths vary in Temperature from 98° to 110° Fahrenheit. [illegible] THOS. R. PRICE & CO., Proprietors, Richmond, Va.

White Sulphur Springs. GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA. [illegible] will be opened on the 1st of June. [illegible]

The Healing Springs. BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA. WILL be opened on the 1st of June. [illegible] DUNLOP & McCANCE, [illegible] Proprietors.

[illegible] Insurance Company. No. 88 CAMP STREET. New Orleans, May 25th, 1871. A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, the 22d of June [illegible] Vice President.

French Drug Store. ST. CYR. [illegible] APOTHECARY. [illegible] CORNER CANAL AND RAMPART STREETS.

[illegible] JOHN H. G. PARKER.

Dr. F. FORMENTO, SURGEON in the [illegible] Army [illegible] ROYAL STREET [illegible] Office Hours: From 8 to 9 A.M. and from 2 to 4 P.M.

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad. [illegible]

On and after [illegible] trains will run [illegible] Through Freight Trains each way daily, and freight received at the foot of Julia street before 2 P. M. delivered at Mobile early next morning. Through Bills of Lading signed for all points on Mobile and Ohio, Mobile and Montgomery Roads and their connections. Rates as low as by any other route. For Through Tickets or information in regard to rates apply at the Office of the Company, corner of Camp and Common streets. (Story Building) opposite City Hotel. J. R. KENDRICK, General Superintendent. WM. [illegible], Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF PRICES. Watering Places and Mobile. On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates: From NEW ORLEANS to Bay St. Louis and Return ... [illegible] Pass Christian ... [illegible] Mississippi City ... [illegible] Biloxi ... [illegible] Ocean Springs ... [illegible] Pascagoula ... [illegible] Mobile ... [illegible] Tickets to New Orleans and return issued from the above Stations at the same rates. [illegible] Tickets for sale at the Ticket Office, corner of Camp and Common streets, opposite the City Hotel, New Orleans, and at the above named Stations, also, at Ticket Office under Battle House, Mobile.

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

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

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!! [illegible] The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern — AND — Mississippi Central Rail Roads. [illegible] VICKSBURG, MEMPHIS, ST. LOUIS, CHICAGO, LOUISVILLE, and all points beyond. NORTH, EAST AND WEST. [illegible] BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION. H. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R. E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R. [illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co. NEW ORLEANS, May 31, 1871. The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter, submit the following statement of the affairs of the Company on the 30th day of April, 1871: [illegible] THOS. A. ADAMS, President. HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary. PARISH OF ORLEANS. [illegible] TRUSTEES: [illegible]

C. F. [illegible] & Co. Commission and Forwarding Merchants [illegible]

B. F. SIMMS, Produce and Commission Merchant, [illegible] NATCHEZ STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers. The following low-pressure iron Steamships [illegible]: [illegible] WM. G. HEWES, ALABAMA, HUTCHINSON, [illegible] JOSEPHINE, [illegible] MATAGORDA, CITY OF NORFOLK, MORGAN, [illegible] SAINT MARY, I. C. HARRIS, WHITNEY.

For Galveston and Indianola. The steamer MORGAN, J. R. Lockwood, Commander, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street on MONDAY, June 5th, at 8 P. M. Freight for Galveston and Indianola taken [illegible].

For Galveston and Brazos Santiago. The steamer I. C. HARRIS, Capt. G. P. Farwell, Leaves foot of St. Joseph street TUESDAY, June 6th, at 8 A. M. Consignees.

For Brashear, [illegible]

ALABAMA, Capt. J. Bench. Leaves Brashear [illegible] arrival of the 7½ A. M. train. St. Marys and Corpus Christi freight landed at Indianola.

[illegible] FOR PASSENGERS AND MAILS ONLY. Passengers take the Railroad Ferry Boat, foot of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. reaching Brashear City at 11½ A. M., there connecting with Steamer [illegible] Capt. I. N. Lewis. TUESDAYS AND SATURDAYS. [illegible] CITY OF NORFOLK. Capt. Jas. Brown. THURSDAYS AND SUNDAYS. Tickets and Staterooms secured until 3 P. M. [illegible] at Agents' office, or at the Ferry Landing on the morning of departure. CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez streets.

WATERING PLACES.

FOR WATERING PLACES. Daily [illegible] Line Steamers. [illegible] LAURA, Capt. WALKER, FRANCES, Capt. GEO. BLAKESLEY, Will leave Lake End as follows: FRANCES leaves SUNDAYS, 8 A. M. train On MONDAYS, 12 M. train, going to Bay St. Louis and Pass Christian only. FRANCES leaves WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS on 8 A. M. train through to Pascagoula, stopping at all points [illegible]. LAURA leaves TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS, 8 A. M. train, to all points as far as Ocean Springs. LAURA leaves SATURDAY, 12 M. train, through to Pascagoula. RETURNING: FRANCES leaves Pass Christian SUNDAY [illegible] evening. FRANCES leaves Pascagoula THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, not stopping at Ocean Springs or Biloxi. LAURA leaves Pascagoula SUNDAY after noons, and Ocean Springs SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY evenings. Passage [illegible] cents, including Railroad fare and berths. Meals extra. Freight [illegible] per cent. less than old Mobile rates. [illegible] No freight received after 10 A. M. [illegible] C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, cor. Magazine and Natchez streets.

MOBILE.

FOR MOBILE. [illegible] U. S. MAIL STEAMERS MARY, LOUISE, [illegible], LAURA. SARAH. CHANGE OF FARE. [illegible] including berth, meals extra. [illegible] C. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents, corner Magazine and Natchez sts.

For Philadelphia, via Havana. To sail on FRIDAY, June 9th, at 8 P. M. The [illegible] Steamship YAZOO, [illegible] WM. CREEVY, Agent, Corner Carondelet and Gravier sts.

For New York. Merchants' Steamship Line. [illegible] CRESCENT CITY ... Capt. GEO. H. NORTON. [illegible] ... Capt. A. BLANCHARD. GEN. MEADE ... Capt. A. W. SAMPSON. UNITED STATES ... Capt. [illegible]. MISSISSIPPI ... Capt. W. P. HENRY. WESTERN METROPOLIS ... Capt. R. S. QUICK. EMILY B. SOUDER ... Capt. M. B. CROWELL. Sailing from New York and New Orleans. The steamship WESTERN METROPOLIS, R. S. QUICK, Commander, will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, June 10, at 8 A. M. [illegible] CABIN PASSAGE ... $50 00. STEERAGE PASSAGE ... 35 00. Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool, Glasgow, Hamburg and Bremen. Through TICKETS for first-class and Steerage Passengers for Liverpool and the Continent [illegible] with Cunard Line of Steamers, sailing from New York every WEDNESDAY. For freight or passage apply to LOW & LUDWIGSEN, No. 102 Common street. The steamship MISSISSIPPI will follow on SATURDAY, June 17th, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct. Cromwell Line. This line is composed of the following Steamships: GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES, GEO. CROMWELL, ST. LOUIS. ST. LOUIS, WHITEMAN, Commander, will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, on Sunday, June 11, at 8 A. M. PASSAGE ... $50. Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given for the same. For freight or passage apply to ALFRED MOULTON, 42 Carondelet street.

Preserve Your Teeth! J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, No. 120 CANAL STREET, Between St. Charles and Carondelet Streets. Continues to perform all operations in Dental Surgery [illegible] at moderate prices. Consultations in French, Spanish and English. Teeth extracted without pain under the influence [illegible].

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20. DR. [illegible] HERMILLOD respectfully informs his friends and the public [illegible] RETRACTION OF TEETH.

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS, DENTIST. OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible] TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXIDE GAS.

Office Louisiana Branch MOUND CITY Mutual Life Insurance Company of St. Louis, Mo. Officers: JAMES H. BAKER, President. [illegible], Vice President. [illegible], Secretary. [illegible] ATTON, General Agent. LOUISIANA BRANCH: [illegible] New Orleans. OFFICERS: [illegible], President. R. T. MERRICK, Vice President. R. B. SUMNER, Sec'y and State Agent. MEDICAL EXAMINERS: [illegible] DIRECTORS: R. T. Merrick, C. H. Slocomb, James Jackson, Robert Mott, L. A. Wiltz, Thomas Fitzwilliam, [illegible], Octave Voorhies. [illegible]

BARTLETT & BAYNE, General Agents, 45 Carondelet Street. [illegible]