NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LISBET, PROPRIETORS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half yearly, $5; quarterly, $3.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisement 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, $2 50 per square.
A liberal discount is allowed to those who advertise by the month or year.
A reduction of 25 per cent. will be made on the above rates for advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net 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 net 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.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1871.

THE STATE EXPENDITURES FOR 1871

The budget of Auditor Graham showing the expenditures of the State for the present year, as authorized by the Legislature at their last session, is a startling document. It foots up the enormous sum of THIRTEEN MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS. How, we may well ask, is this gigantic sum to be raised? And how does it come to pass that in the impoverished condition of the State, its yearly expenditures should be from five to six times as large in 1871 as they were in 1861? Has there been a proportionate increase of population? It will not be pretended, and as for the ability of the people to meet such drafts upon their resources, every man, even the most ignorant, knows that this rate of expenditure cannot be borne. By all means let us have a convention of the tax-payers and put a stop to this unbearable state of things.

It may be well to notice some of the items of the budget:

The general appropriation is stated at.....$4,168,811 41
Louisiana Levee Company.....1,000,000 00
Southeastern Railroad.....1,250,000 00
State House.....1,500,000 00
Alexandria and Homer Railroad.....1,750,000 00
Warehouse Company.....300,000 00
Arkansas and Delta Railroad.....525,000 00
Steamboat Company colored.....250,000 00
Expenses of the Legislature.....775,000 00
Other items.....1,025,925 74

Total.....$13,544,737 15

It is true the receipts are estimated at nearly five millions of dollars, but allowing for this sum which will probably not be collected in full, there will still be a deficiency in the Treasury of upward of eight millions. In our present circumstances it will require sharp financiering to fill up the vacuum.

We presume our rulers look forward to additional taxation as a means of meeting this deficiency, for that is now their only resource, the borrowing process having been checked by the limitation fixed by the State's law. But taxation is more objectionable even than borrowing. The latter method throws the burden forward upon those who are to succeed the present generation and who may be able to carry it. The former imposes a crushing load upon an already overweighted population.

If the people can be startled by anything they ought to be by this exposure, and we hope they will be provoked into action before their case is beyond remedy.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE W. B. WOODS.—The case of *Jackson et als., versus* the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad and others, was again before this court yesterday, Randell Hunt, Esq., making an elaborate argument for defendants. The closing argument for plaintiffs was made by John A. Campbell, Esq., after which the case was taken under advisement by the court. A decision will not probably be rendered for some weeks.

We regret to learn of the resignation of Mr. P. Urban, Clerk of the court. So far as our intercourse with him has extended, we have experienced nothing but courtesy at his hands, and avail ourselves of this opportunity to express to him our best wishes for his prosperity.

TO NEW YORK VIA MOBILE—PULLMAN'S SLEEPING CARS TO LOUISVILLE.—The New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company give notice through our advertising columns, that on and after Monday, June 19, Pullman's sleeping cars will be attached to the 11 A. M. train, leave for Mobile, leaving the foot of Canal street for Louisville. By this arrangement there will be only one change of cars between New Orleans and New York.

For through tickets, passengers will apply to W. Le Doll, Agent, corner Camp and Common streets.

A Paris Editor shot by Order of Rignault.

PARIS, May 9.—Correspondence of the London Times.

The fate of Gustave Chaudey, one of the writers of the *Vengeur*, and a man much esteemed, you no doubt know. He was carried to Sainte Pelagie, and shot thereby the order of Raoul Rigault. Came Raoul Rigault to him on Tuesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, with the words, "I have come to announce that this is your last hour." "How?" cried Chaudey. "Am I mean to assassinate me?" "You are going to be shot," was the reply. The guards of the prison refused to shoot the prisoner, and Rigault had to go for other executioners. They came into the court where Chaudey was set up against a wall. Rigault waved his sword as the signal to fire, and they fired; but they had bad luck; the utmost victim was only wounded, and at last had to be despatched by being shot through the ear with a pistol.

A WOMAN WHO HAD KILLED FOUR MEN IS CAUGHT AND SHOT.

PARIS, May 10.—Correspondence of the London Times.

You have heard, doubtless, of the vivandieres of the National battalions, who have marched brightly and bravely to the combat with the corps, or with the men who chanted their wild and more than half brawny song to action. One woman of this class, straight, tall, and handsome, with vigor in her face and beauty in every feature she could not have been more than 25, and she was a woman perfectly made. I saw suffer a frightful fate with a revolver before her hand could be seized, a Versaillist officer and three others.

She looked out and out a fury; her handsome face was black with powder, her lips especially, made livid by hasty biting of cartridges; her hair hung in dishevelled tangles about her. Bandages but ferocious faces; and her eyes, gleaming with an overstrained courage that counted even to madness, blazed like fire over on the red-breeched crowd who pulled at their mercy. I will not linger in the scene. Her hands were tied behind with her back against a wall, she died—shot through and through with shots from the rifles of 20 Thiers troops. I could not blame them, but I could not help being deeply sorry for her.

THE PATRON OF THE SLAUGHTER.

PARIS, May 9.—Correspondence of the London Times.

With exceptions of the insurgents arrested, it is estimated that upwards of 1,000 persons have been shot already on the left bank of the Seine alone, exclusive of a small proportion of the total number. Wherever women and children are to be observed leaning over the parapets of the Seine intently regarding some object below, you may be sure that the attraction is a group of hideously mutilated corpses of men who have been caught in the river side, and there, with their backs to the wall, have met their doom.

The sloping roads leading down from the quays to the river may also be seen in like manner where the road has been recently disturbed, and where the freshly turned earth indicates burial places. Not less than these bodies were lying several days ago from which the people were cutting steaks.

Outside of the Hotel de Ville presents the appearance of the solid masses of stone of which the barricade is composed having fallen in the form of a V, which fills up the whole central space.

Under this mound are said to be buried from 300 to 400 insurgents, who were unable to escape at the last moment, and who fell the victims of the conflagration they had themselves originated. The destruction of the ornamental work of this magnificent specimen of architecture is visible hideous; there is scarcely a square foot of the facade untouched by shot or shell, and the huge stone columns inside, shattered and defaced, support a mere shell.

DESPERATE ACTS OF THE FEMALE INSURGENTS.

PARIS, May 10 (Cor. of the London Times.)

I took a walk down the Rue Rivoli, to-ward the Hotel de Ville, to judge of the extent of damage done, and at the corner of the Rue Castiglione became aware of a small upsurge of a great crowd of people rolling and shaking their fists. The corner was headed by a company of mounted gendarmes, behind whom came two gendarmerymen dragging between, a closely rolled bundle of rags that tottered and fell, and fell down under the blows that were showered upon it by all who were within reach.

It was a woman, who had been caught in the act of spreading petroleum. Her face was bleeding, and her hair streaming down her back, from which her clothing had been torn away. As they dragged her, followed by a hooting mob, till they reached the corner of the Louvre, and there they stopped her up against a wall, already all dead from the treatment she had received. The crowd ranged itself in a circle, and I have never seen a picture so perfect and complete in its details as was presented by that scene.

The gasping, shrieking figure in the centre, surrounded by a crowd who could scarce be kept from tearing her in pieces, who waved their arms, crying, "Drown her! drown her!" on one side a barricade, still strewn with broken guns and hats—a dead National Guard lying in the fosse—behind a group of mounted gendarmes, and then a perspective of ruined streets and blackened houses, culminating in the extreme distance in the still burning Hotel de Ville. Presently two revolvers were discharged and the bundle of rags fell forward in a pool of blood. The popular thirst for vengeance was satisfied, and so the crowd dispersed in search of further excitement elsewhere.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Henry Crosat, who was shot a few days ago, by James Keating, we are informed by Dr. M. Yoxall, physician, Dr. Formento, is much better than he has been and will probably recover.

Mr. Lacey, the City Attorney, in a letter to the Administrator of Finance, Mr. Walton, written yesterday, advises that functionary that, in his (Mr. Lacey) opinion, the city is not bound to receive any more Metropolitan warrants in payment of taxes, inasmuch as this fourth of the whole amount of taxation, which in all, he says, the Metropolitan Police Board is entitled to, has already been more than paid in warrants.

Henry Hallorano, a native of Ireland, 53 years of age, committed suicide, at his residence, No. 52 Robertson street, during Thursday night, by hanging himself. His mind had been unsettled for some time.

A burglarious entrance was effected on Thursday night, into the dwelling of Mrs. J. H. Peyton, on Magazine street, between Aline and Delachaise streets, and two gold watches, two gold necklaces, some articles of silverware and several jewels were stolen.

Martin Wainright, a driver on the Esplanade street line of cars, was examined before Recorder Sta es yesterday, upon a complaint of having maliciously run his car over Joseph Hudgins, on the 4th April last, and was discharged.

An appeal will be taken from the judgment of the United States Circuit Court, in favor of Mrs. Gaines and against the city, for $125,000, citizens having volunteered to sign the appeal bond.

Another suicide occurred last evening. Richard Mickle, a man fifty years of age, residing at No. 178 Rousseau street, hung himself a little before 7 o'clock. In this case also temporary insanity is said to have been the cause.

Governor Warmoth.—We are informed, on good authority, that Governor Warmoth's medical adviser considers his case a serious one, and has recommended amputation of the foot. The streets in the neighborhood of the Governor's dwelling were last night barricaded against vehicles, which would indicate the critical condition of the Governor.

Damages Claimed for Stopping the Outlet of Water From a Cerrase.—In the Sixth District Court, Maurice N. Bowman and thirteen other citizens, engaged in cultivating lands about the line of Camp Parapet, have sued the city of New Orleans for damages, the total of which is $7170. They aver that the levee work, known as "Camp Parapet," extending from the Mississippi river to the Metairie Ridge, prevents the water from advancing from flowing on and therefore increases the depth of it on the grounds above, thus causing the inundation of the flood. They contend that natural drainage can not be legally stopped. They allege that outlets were made in the embankment, sufficient for the water to pass through, but, in April last, the city authorities, without lawful warrant, directed those outlets to be stopped, thereby causing to petitioners the injuries for which they seek compensation. They complain that the places were overflowed by the stoppage of the outlets effected by the city, which they claim a right.

The Receivership of the Fourth District Court.—A question is directly before Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, as to the right of Mr. A. E. Billings to perform the duties of the receivership of the Fourth District. The case is in the form of a writ of *habeas corpus*, taken out by Billings to obtain his discharge from custody of William Spahr, a constable under arrest upon a charge of having assaulted Billings, and the appointment of whom is signed by Mr. Billings as Recorder.

The discharge is claimed upon the ground that Mr. Billings is not Recorder. The decision of Judge Cooley may be confidently anticipated. It can scarcely be other than that the same as in the case of the commitment by Recorder Houghton of the First District, which was adjudged to be void. The case, in a material fact, in the main, is identical with that in the Houghton affair. Recorder Houghton resigned and was succeeded by the Governor.

The Governor avers that Mr. Weber, who was elected Recorder of the Fourth District, had resigned, and, therefore, he appointed Mr. Billings to fill the alleged vacancy. Judge Cooley, in the Houghton case, decided that the Governor had no authority to fill such a vacancy. Therefore, that the city charter clearly prescribed the manner in which such vacancies should be filled, that the Governor had not, in delivering his opinion, state how vacancies are to be filled, but a reading of the section of the charter, which relates to the matter, leaves no other conclusion but that the alternated Recorder, elected by the City Council, are the persons to fill vacancies.

Fourth District Court.—In this court yesterday the grand jury returned an indictment against James Kendricks for forging an order for $200, purporting to have been signed by Colonel Marshal J. Smith, merchant on Gravier street, and an indictment against James McKenna for the larceny of 60 pounds of brass from the steamer Natchez.

In view of the uncertainty of the official status of Recorder Houghton, who is filling the office of Recorder of the First District, on motion of the District Attorney, writs were issued for the arrest of certain persons charged with the Parish Prison affair. Upon by Mr. Houghton, to await trial. The writs were issued in order that the committments may be made to the District Court, instead of Mr. Houghton.

The remainder of the day, until nearly half-past 3 o'clock was consumed in the trial of Dr. E. Cowan, for the murder of Mr. Henry Switzer. The trial was not concluded and will be resumed again at 10 o'clock. A resume will be given of the case, when it is closed, in this column.

THE HORRORS OF PARIS.

How Archbishop Darboy and his Fellow Hostages Died.

PARIS correspondence of the London Times.

The Archbishop of Paris died with the serene courage of a martyr. In answer to the insults of his executioners, he said, "Do not profane the sacred liberty it is to me, alone it belongs, for we shall die for liberty and faith." On Tuesday the Archbishop and his fellow captives were transferred from the prison of Mazas to that of La Roquette. The following is a description of the Paris Journal, recounting the Government with the particulars, as far as they have been ascertained:

Governor Harcourt.—We are informed, on good authority, that Governor Warmouth's medical adviser considers his case a serious one, and has recommended amputation of the foot. The streets in the neighborhood of the Governor's dwelling were last night barricaded against vehicles, which would indicate the critical condition of the Governor.

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The procession was composed of detachments, representing every regiment which was engaged in the war. The enthusiasm of the spectators was unbounded. Upon unveiling the statue of his father, Emperor William delivered a speech closing as follows:

"This monument which was projected in a time of the profoundest peace has now become a memorial, by one of the most brilliant through bloodshed, victories ever gained by a military people.

The ceremonies closed with the conferring of honors on the victorious generals. Among them Generals Von Roon was made Count of the Empire, and are, besides those named, three, persons whose names are unknown. The first two persons of distinction were shot in prison, and their bodies carried to the Mairie of the Twentieth Arrondissement. The last victim, an old man of sixty-three years, a banker, despatch calls the latter the banker Jacquier.

As for Abbe Surat, Grand Vicaire de Paris, it is doubtful whether or not he has as yet met