The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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[illegible]

Weekly Edition.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 4, 1872.

A STRAIGHT TICKET.—We desire our Democratic friends to read attentively the able article of J. Ad. Rozier, Esq. The views he presents are pertinent, and fully worthy of the consideration of his admiring fellow-citizens, in or out of the Convention.

BARGAINS AND COMPROMISES.

Amidst all this talk about bargains and coalitions we cannot disguise to ourselves the fact that the Democratic Conservative Reform party of the State of Louisiana are in a decisive majority. Alliance is a suggestion from the opposition, and if the opposition were not divided no proposition could come from that quarter. But the opposition is very distinctly divided, and the division has been growing more and more manifest for the past sixteen months. The rich spoils of legislative plunder could not heal the rupture. The hope of State preferment could not reconcile the antagonists. They have long seemed hostile. They heap most opprobrious epithets upon each other. They attend rival conventions. One faction is for Grant with thorough partisan allegiance and the most devoted fealty; the other is earnestly and most energetically opposed to Grant and to all the friends of Grant. The fissure seems to be well defined and the split beyond all cohesive healing influences. Each faction attacks the other with most virulent animosity, and each seeks an alliance with the Democratic party making specious promises and concessions.

Our very decided conviction is now and has long been that the Conservative Reform Democrats of the State can have nothing whatsoever to do with either of the wicked factions of the most abominable party which has oppressed us to the brink of ruin and desperation. No enthusiasm can be aroused among the people by candidates who are chosen as the results of a coalition. It is a fact well known to Warmoth, (a representative of one of these factions) that his name would defeat any ticket upon which it could be placed. And in the same way any of the prominent Radicals would certainly tarnish and damage any ticket of Conservatives and procure its inevitable defeat.

If we were to concede that a very notorious member of the opposition party in Louisiana, who has been connected by common report with a large share of the mercenary and corrupt legislation by which officials have been made rich and our people made poor, could purify himself and clear the skirts of his garments from all the stains of bribery and malfeasance in office, his reputation would now and must for many long years forbid his being our choice for any political post of trust, emolument and honor. Hence we attach no importance at all to the late very able, elaborate skillful and specious defence made by Gov. Warmoth. It is proper that he should try to set himself right before his party confreres and before his Western relatives and earlier friends, nor need we deny it, if, by the same process, he should win some mitigation of censure from our people. The speech was intended for a campaign document and was accordingly prepared. Let it have its effect in pursuance of its design and in proportion to the talent employed in its production; but it does not concern Democrats in any manner or in any contingency, however remote.

In our estimate these proposals from the enemy are little less than insulting. The words "bargain" and "coalition" and "compromise" are thoroughly revolting to us. We pray for success, we hope for it, and our State most sadly needs it; but we cannot turn aside from the old broad beaten path. We have all faith in principle—we have no faith at all in finessing, in cunning bargains, in astute games of policy or in specious expediency.

THE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention began yesterday its adjourned meeting at the [illegible]. The attendance was full, [illegible] highly respectable. Every part of the State was represented by citizens. If the question had been asked "What do the Democrats of Louisiana desire at the coming election?" the gentlemen of the Convention would have been qualified to answer the question in full and with full authority. We saw among them those venerable gentlemen who have held important positions in the State, from Governor to Constable. We saw representatives of many millions of dollars of the wealth of the State. We saw men of the highest talent, both young and old. If it had been in our power to transform the body into a Legislature and to intrust to such body our material interests, it is quite certain that we should have fared infinitely better than under any regime which we have suffered since [illegible].

The delegates had been appointed in many instances and the report on credentials occasioned, as usual, much time. It was in fact the business of the day, subordinated only to the resolutions, requesting, soliciting or inviting a consultation with the Reform Party. This resolution was so framed as to include "all other parties," and this latter feature led to a spirited, lively and eloquent debate. So far as we could gather the feeling of compromise, co-operation and union with the members of the Reform Party was cordial, earnest, and almost unanimous, while the proposal to combine with Warmoth, or anybody else, was rejected with energetic and emphatic declaration scarcely short of denunciation.

This is one of the best and ablest bodies we have ever seen in Louisiana. Considering the scope of the year this reunion of character, talent, social influence, position and wealth is simply extraordinary. The outside attendance was also very large and highly respectable, though at times, from generous impulse, rather demonstrative. This Convention may commit an error, but we are quite sure that it will be an error of understanding altogether and in no respect an error of the heart.

ANOTHER RADICAL RAID.

It was stated yesterday that a well-known citizen had arrived from Washington with authority from Mr. Kellogg to say, that if the Democrats would nominate him (Kellogg) as Governor, he would concede an entire State and legislative ticket to the Democratic party, being authorized to pledge the endorsement of such nomination by the Convention of the regular Republicans to meet at Baton Rouge June 10th. We can safely say that W. P. Kellogg, of Illinois, is not the man that the people of Louisiana want for their Governor. Mr. Kellogg [illegible] There is no way in which the [illegible] could better please the people of Louisiana than by resigning and returning to his prairie home in the fruitful and prosperous West. The Senator by which, and the circumstances under which his late and present eminence were reached, should admonish him of the little he has to expect from the white people of Louisiana. Whatever may be said about bargains, coalitions, compromises, combinations and understandings, we express a conviction that the Democratic party of Louisiana will never sell themselves to the Devil and then take their pay in brimstone.

We are indebted to Alexander Porter [illegible] of the University of Georgetown, D. C., to [illegible] June 4th.

BUTCHERS' [illegible] FLY-KILLER [illegible]

The Democratic State Convention.

Pursuant to adjournment the Democratic State Convention, which assembled in this city on the 18th of April last, met here again yesterday. The Opera House having been provided for the occasion of the Convention, the body met there, and a large number of spectators, including ladies, occupied the seats above the parquette and the boxes, attested the interest of the public in the proceedings. At a little before noon, Mr. J. E. Read, President, the Vice-Presidents and the Secretaries took their places upon the proscenium, when Mr. Read called the Convention to order and delivered the following

Address:

Gentlemen of the Convention—The hour has arrived to which the meeting of the Convention of the Democratic party of Louisiana assembled on the 18th of April last adjourned to meet again in this city. It becomes my duty, therefore, as the presiding officer of that body, to announce the same and to state the object of the meeting.

Under ordinary circumstances this duty would be simple, brief, and easily discharged. The people of this country are so thoroughly accustomed to the practice of assembling together, through their representative delegates, in the capacity of State Conventions, in order to select standard bearers for the suffrages of the people in coming elections, and in case of an approaching Presidential campaign, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, to present an electoral ticket, and also to appoint an executive committee for the permanence of their organization, that these ordinary and simple duties are familiar to all. But on the present occasion, even in the discharge of these customary duties, owing to some diversity of opinion, grave questions of expediency are likely to engage your attention. First, as to whether it would be better to nominate a State ticket or to postpone the same until some future time, as the delegates have conflicting instructions upon this point and others, perhaps, differ in opinion upon these questions; and secondly, whether or not, any distinct enunciation of principles should be set forth or a platform adopted, and what should be its character. Perhaps the question may arise whether or not the Cincinnati Liberal Republican platform should be endorsed, or the Democratic party of the State should steer clear of Federal politics in the present attitude of national parties, and look alone to the redemption of our own down-trodden and tax-ridden State from her present and impending ruin.

In the appointment of delegates to the National Democratic Convention, to assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of July proximo, the questions as to whether these delegates shall be instructed to vote for the nomination of a national ticket or to endorse the Greeley and Brown ticket, or simply adopt the passive policy and commit the party to no candidate whatever; or whether or not the delegation should go entirely uninstructed, with or without a knowledge of their proclivities, will doubtless claim your attention. In the next place will be presented the propriety or impropriety of nominating an electoral ticket at the present time, or whether the power to make that nomination at some future time, according to contingencies, should be delegated to your Executive Committee.

In addition to the matters already mentioned, gentlemen of the Convention, you are likely to be met with a proposition to appoint a committee to confer with the Reform party, which claims, in common with the Democratic party, to have in view, as its paramount object, the reformation of the State government, for the purpose of effecting, if practicable, an alliance with that organization in pursuit of the mutual end had in view, which will demand your due consideration. From outside intimations and discussions it seems probable also that a committee to confer with one from the Liberal Republican Convention or its Executive Committee will be asked for, which question it may be well for you to prepare to meet.

In discussing the expediency of nominating a State ticket, gentlemen—a question which will no doubt be well considered by you in the efficiency of the Democratic organization, or its ability to succeed, by drawing to its support the conservative masses of the State, in our efforts to elect honest men to office, which will no doubt be one of the chief recommendations of the [illegible] and if no terms of alliance with the Reform party should be offered which can be accepted without evident danger of the disintegration of our organization or disaster to the cause, [illegible] have most at heart, they will become considerations of the more gravity. In this connection I would ask leave to direct your attention to the awkward predicament the Democratic party of Louisiana would be placed in if the Convention should send delegates to Baltimore, and afterwards ignore the party name; also the position in which we should be placed if we should endorse the Cincinnati nominees, and the National Democratic Convention should subsequently nominate other candidates for the same offices. In view of these contingencies, the danger of making entangling alliances, or embarrassing commitments and complications will no doubt elicit your careful consideration, as well as the expediency of either making nominations or leaving the field open for more efficient conservative organizations, if any such exist.

Upon this review of the situation, the importance of your meeting, gentlemen, will be fully realized. Hoping you will be guided by the light of wisdom in your counsels, and that your deliberations may be conducted with that dignity and decorum your intelligence and respectability warrant, I announce the meeting open for further proceedings.

The roll of parishes was then called and all were found to be represented. As several parishes had sent additional delegates or had entirely changed their delegations, Mr. McCaleb moved that a recess of half an hour be taken to allow the Committee on Credentials to make its report and the motion prevailed. It was after two o'clock when Mr. McCaleb, in behalf of the committee reported.

The Proceedings.

A gentleman claiming to be a delegate from West Feliciana complained because he had been rejected by the committee and cast some reflections upon the manner in which the accepted delegates had been chosen. One of them, ex-Governor Wickliffe, made an explanation to the Convention, going to show that the accepted delegates were the only parties entitled to seats. The Convention accepted the explanation and no action was taken upon the complaint made.

A member objected to the apportionment of representation in the Convention, because certain new parishes had only been allowed one delegate each.

Mr. McCranie, of Ouachita, joined in the objection, and pointed it out, as inequitable, for example, that the parish of Richland was allowed but one vote in the Convention.

Basis of Representation.

Mr. Hunter, of Rapides, mentioned Tensas as another instance. But one vote was allowed to that parish.

Mr. McCaleb informed the Convention that the committee had followed the instructions of the State Central Committee in this matter. That body had taken the Democratic votes cast in the several parishes at the Presidential election in 1868 as a basis of representation, and to every new parish one delegate was allowed.

A member of the delegation from Iberia observed that although that parish was only allowed one delegate in the apportionment, rather than open a question which might lead to unlimited discussion and to dissensions, he was willing to abide by the rule established by the State Central Committee.

Mr. A. J. [illegible], of Baton Rouge, moved that the Committee on Credentials be instructed to inquire if the new parishes were not entitled to larger representations than were allotted to them, and to report this [illegible] morning.

A member from Ouachita moved, as an amendment, that the committee be instructed to give such representation upon the basis of the Democratic vote cast at the election of 1868.

Judge H. D. Ogden, speaking for the Central Committee, of which he is President, suggested that if any increase of representation was given to a new parish, the power of the remainder of the State, in which such parish was situated would be unduly augmented, in the Convention, because the parishes from which the new parishes were taken were as fully represented as though their integrity had not been disturbed.

Mr. [illegible]'s motion and the amendment were laid on the table. Yeas, [illegible]; nays, 36.

Coalition.

A member said that a great many of the delegates to the Convention were also accredited as delegates to the Reform row (Tuesday), and he proposed that a committee be appointed to meet any committee that might be appointed by the Reform Convention, with a view to coalition and fusion. He would have a committee also appointed to confer with the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible], of Claiborne, introduced a resolution that a committee of nine be appointed to confer with similar committees from other parties in the State, to ascertain upon what conditions co-operation could be had.

The member who first moved in this matter said a motion that a committee of eleven be selected to confer especially with the representatives of the Reform party.

The Convention got into a discussion of points of order, and finally motions or resolutions of different character the Convention were disposed of, informally, for the time being.

It was contended that the Convention was met [illegible] to a parish [illegible] President.

Absence of [illegible] President.

[illegible]

tained so that the question might [illegible] squarely before the Convention.

Mr. [illegible] contended that the Convention was not permanently organized [illegible] the journal of the session of April last showed that, on the second day of its session, a permanent organization was effected, and Mr. Read was elected permanent President. It was true that some of the delegations had been changed since then, but whatever changes might take place in the House of Representatives of Congress, the Speaker held his position as Speaker until an entirely new Congress assembled, and Mr. Jefferson laid it down as a parliamentary rule that, unless otherwise provided, the presiding officer of a deliberative body held the Presidency until the body was dissolved. For these reasons Mr. Hunt moved to lay on the table the motion to elect a new President, and it was laid on the table—yeas, 165; nays 30. As the result was proclaimed by Mr. Pugh the announcement was received with great applause, among the spectators, as well as in the Convention, the vote being regarded as a test of the Warmoth influence among the delegates.

Mr. B. B. Simms Assailed.

Mr. Gauthreaux called attention to the fact that Mr. B. B. Simms represented two parishes in the Convention—the parishes of Vernon and Point Coupee—and Mr. G. wanted to know how this could be allowed, when the Chair, at the April session, had ruled that no one could be permitted to represent two parishes. Mr. Gauthreaux added that he happened to know that Mr. Simms besides being a candidate in the two parishes named, also tried to be elected a delegate from the Thirteenth Ward of New Orleans, but he failed there. Mr. Gauthreaux wished that Mr. Simms could not stand upon the floor of this Convention, as a representative of any parish, but as he was there, it was proper to restrict him to a single parish. [Applause.]

Mr. Simms said he was elected by the people of Vernon and by the people of Point Coupee, and if he had been elected in half a dozen parishes he would have, he held, the right to represent every one of them in the Convention. In regard to the Thirteenth Ward, he had been persuaded to allow his name to be used there as a candidate [Laughter.] It was contrary to his wishes and against his protest, but he had allowed his protest to be overruled. Discovering, however, on the morning of the election, that there was opposition to him he begged his friends to withdraw his name.

Mr. Gauthreaux appealed to the delegation from the Thirteenth Ward to state the facts. A member from that Ward stated, in substance, that Mr. Simms had expressed a desire to be elected a delegate from the Ward, but he was objected to in the Ward Club, and being informed of the fact, on the morning of the election, he signified that he did not want to run. [Applause and hisses.]

Judge H. D. Ogden disagreed with Mr. Simms, in his policy, but deprecated these manifestations of personal feeling and appealed to members to avoid them. Mr. Simms had rights in the Convention, as a delegate, and those rights ought to be respected.

In the course of some further controversy, Mr. Simms said he was at least one member of the Convention who was not to be intimidated or put down. Whoever said he was a Warmoth man lied, he said [Laughter.] He could show an honorable Democratic record when the young gentleman, who was assailing him was in swaddling clothes.

Mr. Gauthreaux asked that the rules be enforced. Out of doors was the place for personal issues. If they were permitted here he could settle the matter by hitting the gentleman over the head, with a cane, and decide the question in that way.

Mr. Simms resumed his speech defending his political record and denying political affiliation with Warmoth.

Mr. Gauthraux observed that it was manifest that there was a design to break up the Convention in a row, and to prevent that he withdrew his objection to Mr. Simms representing both parishes.

The Convention then adjourned to 7½ P. M.

Evening Session.

The Convention having reassembled, Mr. Read in the chair, Mr. Hunter, of Rapides, submitted the following resolution, and moved its adoption:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention that the future destiny of the State of Louisiana depends upon the wise and judicious deliberations of the Convention.

2. That the following named delegates be and are hereby appointed a committee to confer with the Reform party and all other political organizations, in order to ascertain if such a ticket can be selected as will secure the support of all men who desire a restoration of honest, enlightened and economical government, in our State, municipal and parochial affairs, to-wit:

Fergus Gardere, of East Baton Rouge; J. H. Brigham, of Morehouse; T. C. Manning, of Rapides; W. B. Egan, of Caddo; Charles Brusle, of Iberville; W. W. Pugh, of Assumption; Gov. Declouet, of St. Martin; E. H. McCaleb, of Orleans; G. de Feriet, Orleans; Jno. C. Ellis, of Orleans.

Mr. McCranie suggested that, under the rules, the resolution should go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Opinions of Warmoth.

General T. G. Hunt, of Orleans, objected to the resolution and addressed the Convention in opposition to it. He spoke of it as "clap trap." He had heard propositions discussed outside for coalitions with other parties. To coalesce, with the party of reform, was the duty of honor and patriotism. [Applause.] With that party it was a paramount duty to seek alliance, but the Speaker was unwilling to appoint a committee to confer with scoundrels. [Great applause.] An alliance with infamy, was itself an infamy. The General referred to the story of Aristides in Putarch, when a proposition was made, which would have succeeded for his people, the Athenians, [illegible] it became a [illegible] The people of Louisiana could not have an alliance with him who had been their scourge. [Prolonged applause.] Nothing was left Warmoth now but his newspapers and his infamous crew of officials. The General went on at considerable length denouncing Warmoth. His proffer of aid to the Democratic party was like the offer of the "Father of Lies" to the Saviour, on the top of the mountain, and the reply should be the same: "Get thee behind me, Satan." There were men in and about the Convention who had been promised office by him, and they should be well watched. The General referred to "the abolition of slavery, and expressed the greatest gratification that it had been abolished. Every Louisianian that he knew was glad that it was abolished and that every man was possessed of equal civil and political rights. Warmoth he described as an obscure adventurer, who had treated the people of this State, black and white, worse than masters had treated their slaves. He now appeared as the champion of the white man against the colored man. How long was it since he had collected money from the colored people to go to Washington as their representative, when he sought to degrade the State from its sovereignty and reduce it to a territorial condition? He then appeared as the representative of the negro, exclusively, ignoring the white population. [Applause.] Ought not such a person be held up to the execration of every honest man. Could infamy go farther than to send such a man to the Senate of the United States, as the representative of Louisiana, to pass upon questions of the highest importance, and [illegible] making treaties with foreign powers? God forbid that Louisiana should ever fall so low.

Mr. Edwin L. Jewell after some personal references to the "Hunt family," who, he thought, seemed to aim at the control of this Convention, proceeded to discuss the proposition for coalition. He denied that he was a Warmoth man. He had always been a Democrat. He had clung to the party, until [illegible] seemed to be almost foolish, and for his hostility to Warmoth, he had been ousted from the State Senate. He regarded the defeat of the Democratic party, without alliance, as certain. If the members did not say that it was impossible to succeed with a straight ticket, it was only because they had not the moral courage to say it. As to the Reform party, it was composed of some respectable and wealthy citizens of New Orleans, and that was all that could be said for it. Outside of New Orleans it had no strength, no organization. The Democratic party would get them "any how," because "they are of us." The Convention had the acknowledgments of the [illegible] of the Picayune, which latter was the organ of the Reformers, that the Democrats and Reformers could not succeed without aid. To rescue the State, Mr. Jewell was willing to make a combination with the Devil—[illegible] would coalesce with Warmoth; he would coalesce with Grant. [Cries of "put him out" and hisses.] A coalition with the Grant party could not be made, because the white men of that party in this State are controlled by negroes, and any agreement not acceptable to the negroes would be canceled by them at Baton Rouge, when their Convention met in June. Whoever voted for Grant voted to establish and uphold negro supremacy in Louisiana. Mr. Jewell, therefore, advocated a coalition with Warmoth, who would, if necessary, put him at the head of the ticket [illegible] to secure the [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. Hunter declared that his resolution was introduced solely in the interest of the [illegible] and whatever the majority of the Convention [illegible]

Mr. [illegible] presented a substitute proposed to confer with the Reform Party as a matter of honor and patriotism, but that confided with Warmoth [illegible] not admissible.

Mr. Governor [illegible] another [illegible] with any [illegible] either the Radical [illegible] "Liberal" wing.

Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], urged that this [illegible] should go to the Committee on Resolutions.

Mr. [illegible], of [illegible], advocated an alliance with the Reformers as the first step [illegible] were in this [illegible], participating in its deliberations, then would be the time to discuss other alliances. If other alliances were negotiated before, what guarantee was there, that they would be acceptable to the Reformers? [Applause.]

Judge H. D. Ogden, of Orleans, expressed similar ideas.

Mr. Kernan, of East Feliciana, urged the acceptance of the Greeley nomination by the Democracy. Then without negotiation, without other [illegible], Warmoth and every other [illegible] opposed to Grant could support the State ticket.

Mr. Tucker, of St. Mary, advocated the immediate appointment of a committee to procure the fusion of the Reform Convention with this Convention.

Mr. Hunter's resolution and the substitutes thereto were, at last, referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Then the resolution was adopted, during the morning session, to name a committee to confer with the Reformers and invite a fusion to-day (Tuesday), was adopted by a large majority.

After a recess the chair appointed the following as the committee, and the Convention adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning:

Tobias Gibson	Terrebonne
E. Jones [illegible]	[illegible]
W. M. Levy	[illegible]
E. J. Ellis	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
T. C. Manning	Rapides
F. S. Wilts	Orleans
M. B. Brady	Orleans
H. M. Hyams	Orleans

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editors New Orleans Bee:

The present juncture of affairs commands absorbing attention. Alarm is widespread. The spirits of the people should be raised. Out of despondency no good can come. The people must be worked to a pitch of united action. The virtue and intelligence of the country must be wedded, or else burdensome taxation—too many corrupted office-holders will continue confronting us, eating out the substance of the country.

Principles must guide us—they alone work good and have durability. We to those who speak for the day alone, in which they live—to-morrow, you will not know where to find one of them. The plea of circumstances justifies no departure from principles.

The State Government under which we are groaning is not Republican. We must grope our way out to true American liberty.

In our march a pressure from the outside retards us—otherwise we would need no help inside—the task of deliverance would be comparatively easy.

Congress [illegible] as it is, by blind partisans and bad men, is the power. To enact laws is a transcendent power, bearing down hard on the other departments of the Government. Congress has no power to supersede the Constitution; but practically, it does do it—unless differently composed and a change in the temper of the times, the decline will come to be followed by the fall of constitutional government.

The Supreme Court of the United States mainly shirks responsibility in the great questions of the day in following the action of the political department, considering itself concluded by it.

The Fourteenth Amendment couched in these words, "nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty and property without due process of law," has thrown wide-open the door, in enabling an evil-minded Congress to garrote all local government. The States are shorn lambs with no wind tempered to them. The 15th amendment [illegible] patriotism of our [illegible] is now virtually [illegible] reserved to the States [illegible] the people.

[illegible]

What [illegible] What will save them? [illegible] the thirty [illegible]

[illegible] motives. [illegible] National Convention, you will find them ever true [illegible] of State Rights [illegible] the Union—Americans all. [illegible] party the links to bind all the States in harmony and fraternal feeling.

All temporizing policies and departures [illegible] tainted with [illegible] all [illegible] frowned down. If [illegible] our party is not [illegible] then but it good [illegible] prevailing [illegible] "I would rather be right than President" is nothing more than to grapple with the [illegible] principle.

The weakness of the [illegible] of Congress, first inaugurated [illegible] which [illegible] spurs, has established the reign of Communism—all done knowingly, [illegible] in power the Radical party. The sceptre is in the hands of ignorance. Virtue and intelligence are dethroned. The [illegible] where crime is often whitewashed in the halls of legislation, where corruption is effected by the machinery of taxation—monopolies [illegible] and competition, driving away capital and population—money ground out of us, and employed improperly.

This Commune, [illegible] does not use the torch to lay our houses in ashes, but the tax-gatherer will exhaust the means of the tax-payer, and reduce him to a tenancy—one more shall take, and the stranger will take his place. They seek not your liberty, but your purse.

The key of the position is a majority in Congress. It can be reached through the National Democratic [illegible] by adversity.

In doing this [illegible] work, our efforts for State [illegible] must be used in hand. Divisions into [illegible] and other parties is suicidal. At home, let the virtue and intelligence be in [illegible] as to the candidates for offices, State and national. The Democratic party must not [illegible]. Its organization. Untarnished, we [illegible] with our good work—at Baltimore—a straight out ticket. Our leaders must not be estranged [illegible].

[illegible]

Away with panic!

What has the Greeley [illegible] to offer us? He has, on this Continent, has uttered and published more [illegible] sensation writings than [illegible] well. As to Gen. Grant, he [illegible] in the civil administration of the Government. If he had his own way, he would have in every Gubernatorial chair an [illegible] ... would [illegible] figures. What can be done the [illegible] [illegible] owned and [illegible] with the sword [illegible] worse they were [illegible] been the [illegible]. What [illegible] shall I mention [illegible] acquired [illegible] in appending his signature to the [illegible] law? [illegible]

[illegible] Printing bill! The [illegible]

Are bargains to be struck with such [illegible]? Is it you who are to bring Gov. Warmoth, or is he to bring you? [illegible] ter, innocently as a resident, [illegible] curing with the [illegible] would be deadly.

[illegible] be [illegible] from its political bondage. No coalition with any one of our avowed political enemies. With the flag of the Union waving over us, victory will perch on our banners.

J. AD. ROZIER.

TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—This [illegible] will buy [illegible] Syrup, the [illegible] diseases incident to infancy and childhood.

[illegible]

The new [illegible] rates of postage between this country and Switzerland, will be signed in a few days.

[illegible]

A Charleston, S. C. paper [illegible]

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, June 3.—[illegible] severity.

Charles Leon, the novelist, is dead.

Grotesque [illegible] either, is dead.

A passenger [illegible] Genoa, [illegible] collided with [illegible] upper train which was going [illegible] persons were killed, and a number injured.

London, June 3.—The Irish National band, numbering forty musicians, which is to participate in the performance at the approaching World's Jubilee at Boston, will sail for America the latter part of this week.

Berlin, June 3.—Gen. Heldemstein, the officer who directed the bombardment of Strasbourg, during the late war between Germany and France, is dead.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 3.—It is reported that the insurgent chiefs Salome, Hernandez, Rosello, Pancho, Vega and several others arrived safely at Jamaica. Hernandez, however, after he arrived there died of fever. Sanguili and Vega are unfit for active service, owing to wounds.

Santiago de Cuba, May 28.—The merchant steamer Clara, temporarily fitted up as a man-of-war, while cruising in search of the Edgar Stewart, ran into the Spanish gunboat College last night, striking her in forecastle and carrying away her foremast. The College sunk in six minutes. The crew and money box were saved and taken on board the Clara, which vessel was but slightly injured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 3.—SENATE.—Messrs. Carpenter and Logan occupied the day in political speeches.

HOUSE.—A bill relieving the disabilities of certain citizens of Alabama passed.

A bill granting right of way through public lands to the St. Augustine and Jacksonville Railroad Company passed.

Mr. Beck moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill providing that attorneys or claim agents before Congress or the Departments, shall file affidavits that neither they nor others have any interest, direct or indirect, in the claim, or any agreement for compensation except such as they shall specify and which shall not exceed ten per cent. of the amount of the claim.

Mr. Peters said that the bill had been before the Judiciary Committee and had received no favor; it had some very objectionable features and ought not to pass. The motion was rejected—70 to 86.

Washington, June 3.—Ex-President Johnson was before the Military Committee to-day; he looks well. In his testimony he stated that he knew nothing about the disappearance of the Surratt papers.

No American citizens are confined in Canada on account of Fenian raids.

The Conference Committee have agreed to [illegible] uniform tobacco tax and abolish the [illegible] with six months to remove stores now held.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate to-day: Edmund Johnson, of Virginia, Consul at [illegible]; Julius A. Skelton, of Louisiana, Consul at [illegible], Mexico.

Washington, June 3.—The Tax bill as agreed to by the Committee of Conference places spirits at a consolidated tax of 70 cents a proof gallon, and the rectifiers stamp is reduced from 25 to 10 cents a barrel. The act goes into effect on the 1st of August. On all wines, liquors or compounds known or denominated as wine and made in imitation of sparkling wine or champagne, and on all other liquors not made from grapes or currants grown in the United States, [illegible] with distilled spirits [illegible] of any grade, [illegible] as wine or as a substitute for wine, a tax of [illegible]

[illegible]

On and after October 1st, 1872, the taxes imposed by stamps under and by virtue of Schedule B, of Section 170, of the act of June 30th, 1864, excepting on the tax of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders, shall be repealed, as also the stamp tax on [illegible] after August [illegible]

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEP'T, OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, Washington, D. C., June 3, [illegible] P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The area of low barometer will extend Monday night over lake Ontario and east, over the southern, Middle and Eastern States, with [illegible] to southwesterly winds; threatening weather and rain, except in Virginia. Partially cloudy and clearing weather in the south Atlantic and gulf States, with light southwesterly winds, clearing and clear weather Tuesday in the north western and on the upper lakes and Mississippi. Southwesterly winds and clear weather in Ohio and the lower Mississippi valley. No dangerous winds are expected.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 3.—The General Conference [illegible] Committee on the Status of the [illegible] between the [illegible] Methodist Church South were harmoniously settled, and they proposed a committee to confer with the leaders of the Church South to bring about harmony between the two churches. [illegible] in favor of this proposition [illegible] vote.

[illegible], Dodge & Co., of this city, has [illegible] the arrest of several [illegible] charge of conspiring with their leaders [illegible] thereby causing them serious loss in their business.

D. E. Irish and Mrs. Anderson were arrested in Brooklyn, to-day, on the [illegible] of the [illegible] of Edward O. Anderson [illegible]

[illegible]

Grand Lodge of Free Masons of this [illegible] Delegates [illegible] from the Grand Lodges of [illegible], Italy, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, [illegible] and every State and Territory of the United States.

New York, June 3.—[illegible] the Cincinnati nominations, the Hall of Cooper Institute was well filled. Meetings were organized [illegible] which were addressed by different [illegible]. Gen. John Cochrane was Chairman of the [illegible] meeting. Among the [illegible], George Wilkes, John Mullaly and others. Resolutions were adopted which hail the [illegible] the ticket in the South as a return of Union feeling.

New York, June 3.—The Japanese Ambassadors attended a public banquet with the Chamber of Commerce [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Ward, Lloyd Garrison [illegible]

Louisville, June 3.—The National Re[illegible]

[illegible]

Cincinnati, June 3.—A [illegible] Councilman [illegible] with [illegible] tow boat [illegible] bursting on the Ohio [illegible]; a small steamer, provided with a tubular boiler, which exploded, tearing the boat to pieces and wounding nearly all the party. Scott's injuries will probably prove fatal. [illegible]

The clothiers have [illegible] to the strikers. [illegible]

St. Louis, June 3.—The [illegible] Democratic elections to the National Convention show largely for Greeley.

Boston, June 3.—W. S. Wadleigh, teller of the Merchants National Bank, has been arrested, charged with a defalcation of $77,000. A bolt [illegible] the counting [illegible] bank, from the vaults in the [illegible]

Liverpool, June 3—Noon.—Cotton quiet but steady. Middling Uplands 11½@11¾d.; Middling Orleans 11¾d.; estimated sales 12,000 bales, [illegible] of which are for export and speculation.

Key West, June 3.—Havana commercial [illegible] state that the [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] Board of Brokers. The [illegible] Havana Railroad, in a [illegible], [illegible] the Vap de [illegible], charges the [illegible] with giving fraudulent quotations in order to mislead [illegible] and imposing on the public. The Government [illegible] partially responsible for the evil is refusing to allow the [illegible] to publish regular quotations.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 3, 1872.

NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

Clearings.................. [illegible]

Balances.................. [illegible]

[illegible]

Gold opened at 113⅞@113⅞, [illegible]

[illegible]

At the close Sterling was quoted at 124¾@124½ for bill of lading and A1 clear [illegible]

The [illegible] Domestic Exchange [illegible]

[illegible]

In Gold Checks on New York, we notice [illegible] and 12,000, at ¼ premium.

[illegible] was unsteady in Stocks.

We heard of some sales of City Bonds, all the particulars of which were withheld.

In Warrants we notice sales of [illegible] new State at [illegible], and [illegible] do, (1100 and [illegible]) at 80½.

The sales of City Appropriation Certificates included $600 at 71.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Monday Evening, June 3, 1872.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 600 bales at figures showing an advance on Saturday's [illegible] in middling and [illegible] below middling and good ordinary. We adjust our quotations accordingly, and give also the Exchange figures, which are the average lists according with its type, while ours are also for average lists, but with the outside rates for strict:

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

The supply of low middling and middling was limited and, [illegible] grades at materially higher figures than which they refused to make any concessions. Buyers who had instructive orders were consequently unable to fill them unless by paying the asking rates, and the sales included average low middling at 23¾ and [illegible], strict do at 24c, middling at 25c and strict middling at [illegible]. The bulk of these transactions was after the dispatches, which [illegible] futures at New York, but before the 2½ P. M. telegram which quoted both Uplands and Orleans at [illegible], showing an advance of [illegible]. In fact most of the business was done at an earlier hour, and subsequently to the news [illegible] buyers were stringent in their [illegible] [illegible] duced that some [illegible] the close of the [illegible] and even those who [illegible] figures. We heard of no sales of any kind below good ordinary, and our quotations for ordinary and strict ordinary are [illegible] nominal. The amount on shipboard, not cleared, going on board and engaged for shipment, was set down this morning at [illegible] bales, which deducted from the amount then on hand by our running statement leaves [illegible] bales [illegible]

The Exchange report: "Market strong, [illegible] [illegible] on good ordinary [illegible] ... and 4c in [illegible]. Sales of [illegible] bales for September at [illegible] and [illegible] for November at [illegible]."

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1871 [illegible]

Arrived [illegible]

Allowed for [illegible]

[illegible]

Cleared to-day [illegible]

Cleared previously [illegible]

Stock at [illegible]

We have [illegible] ports [illegible]

[illegible] since Saturday evening [illegible] bales, [illegible] bales, making an aggregate [illegible] evening of 713 bales, against [illegible] corresponding time last week [illegible] last year and since August 31 of [illegible] against 1,284,186 last year. [illegible]. The Exchange telegrams [illegible] receipts at all the ports, from 12 [illegible] to 12 M. to-day, 1851 bales, [illegible] last week and 7890 last year; [illegible] 12 M., [illegible] bales, against [illegible] and 11,[illegible] last year, and since [illegible] bales, against 2,[illegible] [illegible] 1,161,[illegible]. Stocks at [illegible] ports made up to 12 M. to-day [illegible] bales, against 261,545 last week. [illegible] that by actual count the New York is only 75,817 bales, including [illegible] by the running accounts [illegible]

TOBACCO.—The sales to-day embraced [illegible] hhds, of which 197, 10 and 7 at — and 3 [illegible], 13¼c and 12. This with 580 hhds on Saturday (the report of which was accidentally omitted) make a total for the two days of 742 hhds. Saturday's business embraced 2, 580 and 270 hhds. Nothing [illegible] transpired to require any change in [illegible] quotations, which we accordingly repeat as follows: Lugs at [illegible]; low leaf [illegible]; medium at [illegible]; good at [illegible] and fine and selections at [illegible]

[illegible]

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, [illegible]

Arrived since yesterday [illegible]

Cleared to-day [illegible]

[illegible]

FREIGHTS.—On Saturday the negotiations previously mentioned for a ship for [illegible] were concluded; the Tobacco, was closed [illegible] It is understood, however, to have been about 50s. Owing to the scarcity of tonnage the rates for Cotton have been raised to 1¼d for Liverpool and [illegible] ¼d for Cork for orders.

SUGAR.—The receipts this morning comprised [illegible] 57 hogsheads. But there appeared [illegible] little or no demand to-day, and only [illegible] low fair sold at 8¾c [illegible] ₩ lb. Some [illegible] Sugar in the sheds is retailing to grocers at 10¼@11c ₩ lb. City refinery Sugar is selling on orders for the country at [illegible] for yellow clarified, 12½@13c for white, 13¾@13¼c for crushed and powdered and 14c for cut loaf.

MOLASSES.—Only 14 barrels were received from plantations this morning, about half of which sold at 33c for prime [illegible]. Plantation supplies are in demand. City refinery Molasses is selling in [illegible] lots at [illegible] for interior, 40c for common, 50c for fair, 55c for prime, 65c for choice, and 80@[illegible] ₩ gallon for golden syrup.

FLOUR.—Contrary to general expectations, the month opens with a dull and heavy market and only a limited local or export business is doing. The principal sales to-day are confined to 1600 barrels, of which 50 fine at $6 75; 100 and 150 single extra at $6 75; 50 double extra at $7 25; 100 do at $7 50; 25 low treble extra at $8 50; [illegible] choice extra at $9 50; 100 do at $10 25; [illegible] at $10 50; 100 do at $11; 50 at $11 50 and 200 choice treble extra on private terms. There is no [illegible] in a large or round [illegible] and prices [illegible] be given.

CORN MEAL.—The receipts have been [illegible] since Saturday, the demand is good and prices have advanced [illegible] [illegible] in store, at $3 50 ₩ bbl. [illegible]

OATS.—Is in good supply and fair demand—16,000 sacks were sold, of which 400 mixed and yellow at 71@72c; 750 [illegible] white at [illegible]; 1500 white at 74c; 1400 white and white mixed at 74c; [illegible] and 750 white at 75c ₩ bushel. Corn in bulk is selling at [illegible] ₩ bushel.

OATS.—Are in good supply and fair demand—[illegible] sacks were sold, of which 150 [illegible] river at 52c; [illegible] do at 54c; 200 and 300 choice and 100 choice Illinois at 55c ₩ bushel.

BRAN.—Is in good supply, and dull—300 sacks sold at $1 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply, but the demand is only moderate—500 bales prime Western sold at [illegible] choice at $26 ₩ ton.

PORK.—The market is dull, and there is no movement. Mess is offering at $12, [illegible] buyers at $12 50 ₩ bbl. [illegible]

DRY SALT MEAT.—There is little or [illegible] in demand, however, is very limited. On Saturday 7 casks shoulders sold at 6¼c ₩ lb. They are [illegible] [illegible] ... Bacon [illegible]

LARD.—The market is dull and prices [illegible] ... [illegible] for tierces [illegible] [illegible] kegs 10¾c. [illegible] 11c for [illegible]

BREAKFAST BACON.—Is in fair demand [illegible] 10@10½c ₩ lb.

BEEF.—Business in this article is [illegible] by the light supplies. Texas [illegible] [illegible] Western [illegible]

WHISKEY.—The market is [illegible]. Sales on Saturday 280 bbls, [illegible] [illegible], and 80 to-day at 91c ₩ gallon. [illegible]

RICE.—The supply of Louisiana is nearly exhausted. Fair is quoted at 8@8½c; [illegible] ... There is very little Carolina on the market. For India there is a better demand and more demand, and prices are [illegible]. It is quoted at 7@7½c ₩ lb. [illegible]

SALT.—The market is dull, with an ample supply in store. There are two cargoes [illegible] to arrive. [illegible] ... A1 clear [illegible] ... a deduction of [illegible] to the buyer, [illegible] ... Turk's Island is selling at [illegible]. Salt in pockets [illegible]

GUNNY BAGS.—There have been no sales lately. They are held at 18@18½c each.

HIDES.—Are in fair demand and the supply [illegible] readily. Green salted 10¼@12c; [illegible] 16@16½c; green kips 11@12c; [illegible] kips 15c; Flint Hides 17@17½c ₩ lb.

COFFEE.—The market is quiet, with some first hands and a stock held by dealers [illegible] bags. We quote prime 18¾@19c [illegible] in bond; good 18¼@18¾c; fair 17½@18c; ordinary 16½c ₩ lb.

WOOL.—The market is dull and unsettled, principally on account of the unsettled [illegible] question. On Saturday a lot of 1000 lbs sold at 40c ₩ lb. Burry is quoted at 28@38c; Texas clear 40@45c; lake 40c ₩ lb.

BAGGING.—There have been some sales [illegible] in the past few days, but all the particulars are suppressed. The stock of domestic jute is held entirely on the [illegible] [illegible] ... freely at 16c ₩ yard and reduced for contracts. [illegible] ... Western Hemp is retailing at [illegible] and domestic Jute at 18c ₩ yard. [illegible] dealers are filling orders for domestic [illegible]. India for bale is [illegible]

BALING TWINE.—Dealers are retailing at 19@[illegible] ₩ lb.

IRON COTTON TIES.—Command 7c ₩ lb in filling orders.

MALT AND HOPS.—Choice Western Barley Malt is in fair demand and [illegible] [illegible] ... Hops [illegible] New York Hops [illegible] [illegible] There is no Canada [illegible] in the market. Selected lots are selling at [illegible] ₩ lb.

TALLOW.—There is very little here. It is in request for export and commands [illegible] ₩ lb.

SPICES.—Owing to more liberal receipts of [illegible] [illegible] the market, with only a moderate demand, [illegible] [illegible]

COFFEE.—There is a good supply on the market, but much of it is being [illegible] by [illegible] becomes musty, which renders it [illegible]. We quote fair 9@11c, choice [illegible] 12@13c ₩ lb.

VEGETABLES.—Old Potatoes are very dull at [illegible] for Western; we quote new [illegible] at [illegible] in barrels and Onions [illegible]; 10@12c ₩ head for new Louisiana Cabbages; $15@16 ₩ bbl for Sourkrout. [illegible] are scarce; Northern white common [illegible] $12 50; Western $11; Green Peas [illegible] ₩ bbl; Red Beans $[illegible]; Lady Peas $[illegible]; Blackeye Peas $[illegible] ₩ bbl. Horse Radish $[illegible] ₩ bbl; Dried Apples [illegible]; Dried Peaches 5@[illegible] ₩ lb.

FRUITS.—There is a fair supply on the market, with only a moderate business doing. We quote Lemons $[illegible]; Oranges (Sicilian) [illegible] box; Raisins, layers, $[illegible] box; Almonds 17@18c; English Walnuts 15@18c; Filberts 10@12½c; Pecans 18c; Figs 17c; Citron 40c; Dates 9@[illegible]; Prunes 10c; Prunes 11@13c; Currants 8@[illegible]; Brazil Nuts [illegible] ₩ lb. Pineapples—none here; Cocoa Nuts [illegible]

LARD OIL.—Is selling at 90c ₩ gallon.

STAR CANDLES.—The market is fully supplied [illegible] ... according to the wants of the buyers [illegible]

SOAP.—There is a good supply on hand, with a very moderate demand. Pure is much neglected and very low. We quote country Soap [illegible] ₩ lb.

[illegible]

CRAB ORCHARD SPRINGS,
KENTUCKY.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS ENLARGED and Improved. Now open for Visitors.

[illegible]

Children and Servants half price.

With the ability and determination to make Crab Orchard Springs second to no summer resort in America, we solicit the patronage of Southerners with their families.

Capt. Jas. M. Taylor is in charge of the office and will spare no pains to secure the comfort and pleasure of our guests.

LOCATION—12 hours run from Louisville on the Knoxville Branch of L. & N. R. R.

[illegible]

May 14—3mcod [illegible] Proprietors.

The Healing Springs
—ON THE—
LINE OF THE CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILROAD,
Bath County, Va.,

Will be Open for the Reception of Visitors June 1st.

THEY are accessible by the Chesapeake & Ohio [illegible] 21 miles, over the [illegible] Turnpike or the same [illegible] 11 miles, by a fine Turnpike or easy grades, passing in full view of

The Celebrated Falling Springs,

and the Splendid Scenery on Jackson's River. These Springs are too well known to require an extended notice at this time. The virtues of the waters are attested by the [illegible] and by hundreds who have been relieved by their use. The Bathing is luxurious and invigorating, the air pure and exhilarating, and the scenery grand and beautiful, and the approach up the valley of Jackson's river presents a combination of mountain and water scenery not to be surpassed.

Persons leaving Washington or Richmond in the morning can reach the Springs the same night, or remain at Covington, where comfortable accommodations can be had, and arrive at the Springs next morning.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC is engaged for the season, and the usual facilities for amusement and recreation provided.

Descriptive Pamphlets can be had of Messrs. PURCELL, LADD & CO., Richmond, or of the Agent at the Springs.

TERMS.

Board, $3 per day. $[illegible] per week, $[illegible] for the month of June; $[illegible] per month for July, August and September, or $[illegible] for 3 months.

[illegible] Telegraph and Post-office in the Hotel.

W. H. HOUSTON, M. D., Resident Physician.

my28 m sw 3w — B. M. QUARLES, Agent.

White Sulphur Springs,
GREENBRIER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA.

FAMOUS for their ALTERATIVE WATERS and fashionable patronage, are now open. They are 2,000 feet above tide-water—[illegible] the relief from prostrating summer heat. Capacity for 2,000 persons.

CHARGES—$3 per day and $[illegible] per month of 30 days.

[illegible] — GEO. L. PEYTON & CO., Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, May 22, 1872.

H. Curtius, Esq.

DEAR SIR—Your eminence as a Chemist has led me, although personally unknown to you, to request your careful analysis of "NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE"—a bottle of which I send—as I desire your assurance to the public that it contains nothing harmful or deleterious among its ingredients.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
THOMAS HOWARD,
Sole Agent, Exposition Building,
Depot, 93 Commercial Street.

Thomas Howard:

DEAR SIR—I have analyzed your "Nature's Hair Restorative," and take pleasure in saying [illegible]

[illegible]

HERMAN CURTIUS, Chemist.

A Card.

Office of the St. Louis Hotel,
NEW ORLEANS, [illegible]

IN ASSUMING THE MANAGEMENT OF THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, authorized by the [illegible]

[illegible]

E. F. HIGTON,
Proprietor and Manager.

June 2 eb [illegible]

Notice.

THE undersigned having purchased the entire interest of the late [illegible] L. B. Fowler, [illegible]

[illegible]

WALKER L. B. FOWLER.

New Orleans, June 1, 1872.

City Taxes.

Department of Finance,
June 1st, 1872.

TAX-PAYERS are requested that the taxes [illegible]

[illegible]

JOHN S. WALTON,
Administrator of Finance.

BARNES' HOTEL,
MISSISSIPPI CITY.

This famous Summer Resort, thoroughly renovated and improved, [illegible]

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Among its many advantages may be mentioned [illegible]

A Railroad from the Hotel to Bennett Station on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad.

A large Garden and Orchard attached, furnishing the House with an ample supply of Vegetables and Fruits.

Arrangements for constant supplies of fish, oysters, crabs, fruits, etc., are complete.

A laundry has been recently built, combining all the requisites to make it first-class.

An excellent Band of Music from the Opera House, New Orleans, has been engaged.

It is generally conceded to be the best bathing place on the coast.

Pleasure and fishing boats will be supplied.

There has never been a case of yellow fever at Mississippi City.

Liberal arrangements will be made with families and parties desirous of spending the season.

A plan of the Hotel may be seen, and rooms selected at the office of Col. J. R. WALTON, No. [illegible]

The Lessees intend to keep, in every respect, a first-class Hotel, and they ask from the public only the support which their efforts deserve.

my19 1m — W. A. HURD & CO., Lessees.

A Card.

Pascuale's Patent Bottle Stopper Fasteners.

THE undersigned having bought from Henry W. [illegible], of Vermont, the EXCLUSIVE RIGHT to sell the PATENT BOTTLE STOPPER FASTENER in the city of New Orleans and the parishes [illegible]

[illegible]

PABLO & CO.,
Soda Water Manufacturers,
[illegible] and [illegible] Royal street.

JULIUS LOEFFLER,
[illegible]

GAS FITTER AND DEALER IN GAS FIXTURES, etc. Keeps constantly on hand a complete stock of GAS FIXTURES, GLOBES, etc.

Special attention is given to [illegible]

All work warranted.

To the Public and Tax-Payers.
JOHN T. DUFOUR,
66............EXCHANGE ALLEY............66

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

SETTLES all back taxes, City and State; [illegible]

[illegible]

R. Fernandez & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
BEEF, PORK, FLOUR, COFFEE, LARD, [illegible]
[illegible]

JOS. BRAEDNER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
84 Bourbon street,
Between Customhouse and Bienville.

[illegible]

ALABAMA [illegible] Company.

I am daily receiving [illegible]

SAML. [illegible]

TWENTY-[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT

Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible]

Marine.....
River.....

[illegible]

Earned premiums less reinsurance and return premiums.....

Losses paid and estimated as follows:

On Fire risks.....

On Marine risks.....

On River risks.....

Taxes paid, discounts in lieu of scrip, stamps expenses, interest accrued, etc., less discount, etc.....

Net profits.....

The Company have the following assets:

Bills receivable.....

Loans on bonds and mortgage.....

Loans on pledge of stocks on call.....

Cash on hand.....

Real estate cost.....

City bonds, bank and other shares.....

Premiums in course of collection.....

The Company have also outstanding notes, stocks and bonds.....

Forfeited scrip.....

Loss interest on scrip.....

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

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans,

Sworn to and subscribed before me, [illegible] of May, 1872.

W. T. EVANS,
Second Justice Peace, Parish of Orleans.

The Board of Trustees [illegible] at SIX PER CENT. CASH, [illegible] CERTIFICATES OF SCRIP, to the legal holders thereof, on and after the second Monday in June next.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND OF THIRTY-THREE AND ONE-THIRD PER CENT. on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1872, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first Monday in August next, free of Government tax.

THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES:

Sam'l H. Kennedy,	John Phelps,
C. T. Buddecke,	P. N. Hill,
A. G. Ober,	A. Thomson,
S. H. Summers,	R. Thompson,
P. H. Strong,	Victor Meyer,
Joseph Bowling,	J. J. Gidiere,
S. B. Newman,	

New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association,

OFFICE, NO. [illegible] EXCHANGE ALLEY.

FIRST QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

In conformity with their Charter, the New Orleans Mutual Insurance Association publish the following statement of the business of the first quarter of 1872, ending March 31, 1872:

Fire Premiums	[illegible]	
Marine Premiums	117,[illegible]	
River Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Less unearned Premiums	[illegible]	
Less returned Premiums	[illegible]	[illegible]
Net earned Premiums		[illegible]
Fire Losses	[illegible]	
Marine Losses	[illegible]	
River Losses	[illegible]	
Reserve for unadjusted losses	[illegible]	
Reinsurance	[illegible]	
Rebates	[illegible]	
General expenses	[illegible]	
License and Int. Rev. charges	[illegible]	
Profit and Loss	[illegible]	

[illegible]

The above statement is a correct transcript from the books of the N. O. Mutual Insurance Association.

C. CAVAROC, President.
G. LANAUX, Secretary.

STATE OF LOUISIANA,
Parish of Orleans,
City of New Orleans.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixth day of April, 1872.

C. LE GARDEUR, Jr.,
Notary Public.

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors, held [illegible] in conformity with [illegible] of the Charter, to collect [illegible] from stockholders an assessment of 40 per cent. on the net earned premiums of the first quarter of 1872, subject to assessment and amounting to $[illegible]; and it was furthermore resolved to pay to stockholders, on demand, a quarterly interest of [illegible] per cent. on the amount of capital paid in.

DIRECTORS:

C. Cavaroc,	[illegible]
[illegible] de Ruyter,	[illegible]
[illegible], Jr.,	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]

A. THOMSON

C. DUHAMEL,
Manufacturer of
OPTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
[illegible] CANAL STREET [illegible]
(Founded in 18[illegible].)

HAS JUST RECEIVED a complete assortment of [illegible]

[illegible]

For Rent.

THE TWO-STORY HOUSE No. [illegible]

[illegible]

To Rent.

[illegible]

For Sale.

A FINE SUMMER RESIDENCE [illegible]

[illegible]

THE NEW [illegible] DIMIN[illegible]

[illegible]

New Lebanon, N. Y., and 175 William street, New York.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,
42.........BOURBON STREET.........42
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets.

G. J. LORD.

[illegible]

Notice.

[illegible]

CIRCULAR [illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

For New York.

SAILING EVERY SATURDAY, [illegible]

[illegible] Line.

[illegible] — Capt. THOS. HALSEY
[illegible] — Capt. A. W. SAMPSON
[illegible] — Capt. H. B. COWELL
[illegible] — Capt. W. P. KEMBLE
[illegible] — Capt. [illegible]
[illegible] — Capt. [illegible] BURDICK

[illegible]

[illegible] STATES,
[illegible] B. Crowell, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Saturday, June 8, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

Cabin Passage.....$60 00.

[illegible]

JOHN E. LEDWIDGEN, Agent,
No. 20 Common street.

The steamship GEN'L MEADE will follow Saturday, June 15, at 8 A. M.

For New York Direct.

[illegible] Line.

[illegible] the following steamers—
[illegible] WASHINGTON, [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible], ST. LOUIS

[illegible], CROSSWELL,
[illegible] L. Clapp, Commander.
will leave her wharf, foot of Toulouse street, [illegible] June 8, at 8 A. M.

[illegible]

Through to LIVERPOOL, BREMEN HAVRE [illegible]

[illegible]

For Philadelphia, via Havana.

To sail on SATURDAY, June 8, at 4 P. M.

[illegible] YAZOO,

[illegible]

W.M. CREEVY, Agent.

[illegible] JUNIATA, Catharine, [illegible] will follow [illegible]

TEXAS.

Morgan Line U. S. Mail Steamers.

[illegible]

[illegible]	ALABAMA, AUSTIN,
CLINTON,	CITY OF NORFOLK,
HARLAN,	[illegible] HARRIS, W. G. HEWES
HUTCHINSON,	JOSEPHINE, [illegible]
MORGAN,	ST. MARY, WHITNEY,
	[illegible]MARY.

[illegible]

[illegible] C. HARRIS,
[illegible] FARWELL, Commander,
Will leave [illegible] on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train [illegible]
THURSDAY, June 6th.

[illegible]

MORGAN,
[illegible] Lockwood, Commander,
Will leave [illegible] on the arrival of the 8 A. M. train [illegible]
WEDNESDAY, June 5.

[illegible]

TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS
CITY OF NORFOLK,
THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS.

[illegible]

CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO., Agents.

[illegible]

DR. GEO. F. MALONEY, [illegible]

[illegible]

Dr. Chas. Mermilliod, Dentist,
COMPLETE UPPER SET ONLY $20.

[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

OFFICE and RESIDENCE No. 14 [illegible]

[illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN under the influence of NITROUS OXYD GAS.

[illegible] SELTZER [illegible]

The People Have Chosen.—The experience of [illegible] an intelligent public that [illegible]

[illegible]

Drug Store at Bay St. Louis.

[illegible] E. DELERY begs leave to inform the public [illegible]

[illegible]

Sugar, Molasses and Syrups.

REFINED SUGAR—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered.

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

GOLDEN [illegible] SYRUP [illegible]

[illegible]

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

LOUISIANA SUGAR—Various grades of plantation, in hogsheads and barrels.

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

FOREIGN SUGAR—Cuba, Demerara and [illegible]

A. THOMSON & CO.,

J. R. MERILH & Co.,
179.........[illegible] STREET.........179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] THREAD MACHINE [illegible] OAK and HEMLOCK SOLE LEATHER [illegible]

[illegible] Foundry,
[illegible] STREET,
Between [illegible] and [illegible] streets,
NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

[illegible]

OLD BASIN BREWERY.

[illegible]