NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 72 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 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, $3 50 per square.
A reduction allowed at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 30 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not 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:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1871.

THE WATER WORKS ORDINANCE.—The attention of the City Council is invited to a communication on the subject of the proposed extension of the Water Works, and the issue of bonds of the city for two millions and a half of dollars to pay for the work. The author of the letter is a large tax-payer and a citizen of intelligence and worth. We are persuaded that he speaks the sentiments of the great majority of the property owners of New Orleans, and that his remonstrance with the City Council should have weight with that body.

Burdened with a debt difficult to carry, this is no time for the city authorities to pledge her credit and assume obligations which can only be discharged by imposing upon the real estate of New Orleans a rate of taxation which its revenue would not justify. However desirable the extension of the Water Works may be, the improvement may cost too much. Our correspondent asserts that it is unnecessary, and questions the motives of those who have been instrumental in having the ordinance presented by Administrator Delassize to the Council.

The Hot Springs of Bath county, Virginia, is one of the favorite watering places which abound in the mountainous region of that State. These springs are noted for their curative virtues in the treatment of particular diseases, all of which is set forth in the advertisement of the proprietors of this establishment—Messrs. S. C. Tardy & Co. and Thomas R. Price & Co.—to be found in another column. They announce to the public that the summer season has commenced and that they are ready to receive visitors.

The Healing Springs of Bath county, Virginia, is another of those famous health-restoring resorts where citizens of the Old Dominion and of Maryland are in the habit of gathering every summer for the benefit of the waters and the interchange of sentiment. This establishment is now open for visitors and can be approached by the various lines of railroad leading from any point of the compass. For terms see advertisement in another column.

Thanks to Mr. H. Conquest Clarke, Secretary of the Mayor, for a pamphlet copy of the amended charter of the city of New Orleans, with the ordinances passed by the City Council from its organization April 4, 1870, down to April 4, 1871.

Thanks to Southern Express for repeated and appreciated favors.

☞ 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.

NOTICE TO TEXAS PASSENGERS.—The steamer City of Norfolk will leave for Galveston this A. M., via Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad. Steamer Whitney will follow, 2nd sail on Thursday, her regular day.

Passengers take the railroad ferryboat of St. Ann street, at 7½ A. M. precisely.

Acknowledgment to Capt. Badger.

The committee of citizens constituted to receive contributions on behalf of the sufferers by the overflow, having been greatly assisted in their labors by the Chief of Police, have addressed him the following letter of thanks:

CAPT. BADGER, Chief of Police.

Dear Sir—Permit us to render you, on behalf of the committee constituted to relieve the sufferings of that portion of our population which has been visited by the overflow, the heartfelt thanks of this committee.

Your kind conduct in placing at our disposal ten boats, with twenty-five policemen, has greatly aided and facilitated the distribution of the first necessaries of life to a great number of the most distressed families, and is duly appreciated by us.

Yours, respectfully,
C. CAVAROC,
A. M. FORTIER,
C. H. SIMONDS,
Committee.

New Orleans, June 6th, 1871.

The Storm at Galveston.

The *Times* of yesterday afternoon publishes this special dispatch:

Galveston, June 6.—We have just experienced the most severe storm known since the memorable storm of 1867. Saturday morning a heavy rain fell, accompanied by a violent southeast wind, which increased in severity toward midnight. The waters of the Gulf were forced across the eastern portion of the island back into the bay, overflowing the streets to the head of the market, and covering all the low ground west of the city. The loss of property was very great.

The Galveston and Houston Railroad track was submerged over a mile. Some parts were entirely washed away, completely suspending traffic. With an efficient force of laborers and means at command, it is expected that trains will resume running to-morrow.

The bridge was uninjured.

On the gulf the storm raged with unprecedented violence. The Morgan steamship Alabama, the oldest of the line, from Rockport hence from New Orleans, loaded with sheep, hides, specie, and treasure, sprung aleak, and to save her cargo she was headed for the shore and beached twenty miles below on the island, Sunday morning. The few passengers aboard, and the crew were all saved. The cattle swam ashore. The specie and some portion of the cargo will be saved. The vessel will be a total wreck.

The American bark Virginia Dare, from Cardiff, and consigned to McMahon & Co., loaded with railroad iron, dragged her anchors, grounded and sunk at the outer bar. She will prove a total loss. At an early hour Monday morning the crew were discovered clinging to the rigging. Capt. Fowler dispatched the Whitney with the pilot boat Eclipse, and succeeded in rescuing the crew, thirteen in number, and Captain and Deputy Collector Colby, who were on board in an official capacity.

Other minor disasters are reported, but we have no particulars. No lives were lost.

A *News* special, from Houston, reports a steady rain and heavy northeast wind in that city. The level portion of the city was submerged. The Bayou was from two feet above high-tide and still rising. Vast quantities of lumber and timber is being swept from the landing. Houses and fences are blown down, but no person has been seriously injured.

Advices from Navasota, Bryan, Calvert, Beaumont, Keese and Waco report heavy rains, but no serious damage.

The Norfolk will leave at eleven to-day.

ASSASSINATION IN BOSSIER.—Again has it become our duty to publish the particulars of another brutal assassination. Just at sunset, on the 3d inst., in the neighborhood of Fillmore, in this parish, James McClanahan and James Wooley were hoeing cotton on McClanahan's premises. When they approached within thirty steps of the lower end of the field they were fired upon by some one concealed by the fence and a thicket. Both were shot down at the first discharge. McClanahan immediately arose, was shot down a second time, arose again and was shot down a third time. A freedman working with them was then shot at and missed. After few minutes McClanahan and Wooley arose and went to the house, where the latter immediately died. McClanahan took down his gun and went out of the house, but immediately fell some fifteen buckshot in the breast. McClanahan has one wound penetrating the hollow of the body, near the lungs, one in the arm and two in the legs, and one in the hip. Three small shot also took effect in his back.

An inquest was held on the 5th inst., and evidence of so strong a character, though circumstantial, was adduced, that the jury were fully warranted in finding the verdict that they did—which was that D. Charles Hulme was the murderer. The wives of Miles and McClanahan are sisters.—*Bossier, May 27.*

Miles had been in the habit of ill-treating his wife, and on one occasion McClanahan and Wooley rescued her from him. He vowed vengeance, and, as will be seen, kept his vow.

At last accounts Miles was at large.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "In simple sincerity and the experience my daughters have had in operating the machine the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine is a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. Rudolph, 131 and 133 Canal street, New Orleans.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JUNE 7, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,380.

(Communicated.)

The Proposed Water-Works Improvement.

NEW ORLEANS, La., June 5th, 1871.

To the Editors of the Bee:

I observed in the published report of the proceedings of the Board of Administrators, that a scheme has been proposed by Delassize to increase, at the expense of millions, the pumping apparatus of the Water-Works. Can you give me some conception of the nature of the contemplated improvements? Of course we all know that such reckless expenditures are mere jobs, by which money may be abstracted from the already overburdened tax-payer for the purpose of feathering the nests of thieves in office. But as some plausible pretext is rarely wanting, by which the most infamous schemes are recommended to the public, I will esteem it a favor if you will inform me what is the ostensible reason offered for this stupendous fraud. I cannot even guess it, as it is well known that the present pumping apparatus is of sufficient capacity to supply more than three times the quantity of water now used. The larger engine and pumps are in use only about ten hours in the twenty-four, while the smaller engine and pumps, although in excellent order, are not employed at all.

I also observed in the published proceedings of the August body, that some one proposed that the wharves should be based or farmed out as they were some years since, when they were not only kept in excellent condition, but yielded a large revenue to the city. I afterwards observed in the *Times* that this plan had been abandoned, as important changes were contemplated by which the abuses heretofore existing would be convicted.

Notwithstanding this apparently gratuitous voucher of the *Times*, which seems to be in the family circle, and speaks by authority, does any sane man in this community believe that any change towards a better or more economical management of the wharves will be inaugurated?

As a tax-paying citizen, speaking the sentiments of the public at large, I demand that the wharves be leased to the highest bidder, who can produce good and solvent security, that he will faithfully carry out his contract. I demand also, in the name of the public, that the water works project be abandoned as uncalled for and unnecessary, and even, if City Bankruptcy at this time, whilst the city is bankrupt, and its employees unpaid, whilst trade is prostrated, capital dormant, commerce withered and labor unemployed through the blighting influence of excessive taxation. CITIZEN.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

No Detention Whatever.—All trains on the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad are again running regular, making schedule time, via Mobile, for all Northern and Eastern cities.

Two through trains daily leave the depot, foot of Canal street, at 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.; also the watering place train from Ocean Springs, which leaves at 2:30 P. M.

The *Republican* says Superintendent Conway is arranging to pay the teachers of the Public Schools a month's salary on Saturday next.

For want of a quorum the regular meeting of the City Council did not take place yesterday. Those present adjourned to Thursday.

Mr. Jackson, President of the Gas Company, says, that unless the flood subsides within two or three days, gas cannot be generated at the works of the company, as, although they are protected by a temporary levee, the water absorbed outside the levee rises within it in such quantity that it will prevent fires being made in the furnaces.

Governor Warmoth is reported to have sent a check to Mr. Cavaroc for $20 for the relief for the sufferers by the inundation.

Special Officer Jourdain reports that he had ascertained who the parties are that cut the levee of the Claiborne Canal, in the Third District, on Monday morning, and has taken steps to have them arrested. One, whose name is not given, has already been arrested.

Captain Wright having declined the appointment to the Recordership of the Fourth District, vice Weber, Billings has been appointed by the Governor and took his seat yesterday.

Cars on the Canal and Claiborne street line resumed their regular trips yesterday, although many squares of the track were submerged.

The Flood.—Except that the water is falling in the inundated district, we have no change to report. Since what appeared in the *Bee* of yesterday, on this subject, was written, there has been a fall of about two inches. The report at police headquarters, at half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon, as follows:

"The water has fallen considerable at Matchez and Bayou Sara, and at Milneburg. No water at Donnelsonville or Bondroux. The water is about one mile on the track, at Pontchartrain Railroad, yet all the trestle work is dry. Very calm and hot."

The next thing to be done will be to cut the levees on the canals, so that the flood may escape as fast as the lake falls. If there be no escape for the flood, other than what is afforded by the crevasse through which it entered, the sufferings of the people will be needlessly protracted many days.

The Case of the Chattanooga Railroad Bonds.—Can the People Be Taxed for the Benefit of a Private Corporation?—The case of Cuthbert H. Slocomb and Lemuel J. Webster, owners of real estate in New Orleans and tax-payers to the State therefore, in which case they seek to prevent the issue of $3,000,000 of State Bonds to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, has been submitted, and Judge Dibble has it under advisement.

By an act of the Legislature passed on the 21st February, 1870, bonds of the State to the amount of $3,000,000 were ordered to be issued to defendants, as follows: $750,000 upon the completion of the road from New Orleans to Donaldsonville; $750,000 upon its extension to Vermilionville; $750,000 upon its further extension to the Sabine River, and $750,000 upon its being finished to Houston Texas. Plaintiffs aver that the Governor has had engraved $750,000 of these bonds and has directed the Secretary of State to countersign them, and the Auditor and Treasurer to register them, in order that so much may be issued to the corporation for the road constructed to Donaldsonville. The principal and interest of these bonds having to be paid by taxation of the people of the State, plaintiffs seek to enjoin the Secretary of State from signing, and the Auditor and the Treasurer from registering them, because, it is alleged, the act authorizing the issue violates the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State. These bonds, plaintiffs contend, are a donation of the public money to a private corporation, in which the State has no interest, and over which the State has no control, except such as it has over any other private property. Furthermore the donation is in part for the construction of a road beyond the limits of the State, over which, even as private property, the State can exercise no control whatever. It is also pleaded that the issue of these bonds will increase the debt beyond the constitutional limit, which debt plaintiffs declare they have been informed, already amounts to $40,000,000.

The Attorney General answered, in behalf of the officers sought to be enjoined that plaintiffs not being public officers, had no right of action, in the premises in any form, because in claiming such right of action, they are claiming the right to control State matters, a control which is vested in State officers, and that, waiving this plea, if they had a right to an injunction, the right could only be exercised in resisting the payment of the tax when it was demanded. He also intervened in behalf of the State, and filed a plea similar to that of the answer made in behalf of the Secretary, Auditor and Treasurer.

When the case was submitted, the Judge signified that the only question he should consider would be as to the right to issue bonds to private corporations.

Beware of Cooper Snakes.—During the overflow and while it is astonishing people cannot be too cautious in avoiding the water bare-footed or bare-legged. The Congre snake, believed to be the most poisonous reptile in this region, and the bite of which is thought to be the almost fatal, abounds in the streets at such times, being brought in from the swamp and the draining canals by the flood. We heard of a woman who fell out of skiff last night having been bitten, and the symptoms with which she was taken were such as to cause apprehensions that she would soon die. It is marvelous, with so many men, women and children wading through the inundated region, how few are bitten. We repeat, people cannot be too cautious.

A Fanatical Policeman.—Capt. Edgeworth, in a message to the Chief of Police, yesterday, announcing the change of recorders in the Fourth District, does it in the following style: "Judge Billings has taken his seat as Recorder of the Fourth District, but Weber is still on the bench—a man on his tailor's bench."

Policeman Himself.—Edward Rasnick, colored, a painter, went into the grocery at the corner of Barracks and Burgundy streets, yesterday afternoon, called for a drink of brandy, mixed with the liquor three table spoonfull of what was subsequently disagreed to be prussic acid and swallowed the mixture. He was taken to his residence, 236 Rampart street, where, at last accounts he was dying. He gave no reason for the act.

NEGRO EMIGRANTS.—A company of negro emigrants going to Kansas passed through Houston, Texas county, in this State, on Tuesday of last week. There were over a hundred persons in it, all colored, men, women and children. There were eight wagons in which the children rode, the grown people walking it, says the Houston *Pioneer*, "with as air as jaunty as if they had a chance." They had come all the way from south country.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Thiers Conference With the Committee Concerning the Orleans Princes.

Arrest of Schumacker, the Murderer of Generals Lecompte and Thomas.

Trial of Rochefort and Assy Postponed.

Gambetta Still at San Sebastian.

Tone of the Paris Journals.

HOME NEWS.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 6.—Several officers under the Empire have become candidates for the Assembly under the supplemental elections.

La Vérité thinks all Ministers who were members of the government of September 24th should resign.

La Vérité also expresses opposition to a plebiscite.

The fortresses proposed for the interior of Paris have been located at Montmartre and Chaumont. The engineers have already commenced work.

Versailles, June 6.—President Thiers in his conference with the committee appointed by the Assembly to consider the bill concerning the Orleans Princes, urged that conditions should be attached by which the Princes were not to hold office before the expiration of two years, and were liable to expulsion from France, if they engaged in any intrigue looking to their restoration to the throne. It is now stated Thiers has ceased to insist on these conditions.

A bill introduced in the Assembly for the rebuilding of the column in the Place Vendome has been withdrawn.

Paris, June 6.—The postal service is completely returned.

Twenty thousand Communist prisoners will be transported to New Caledonia.

The discovery of an important document, rendering a new indictment necessary, has delayed the trials by court martial at Versailles.

Versailles, June 6.—The *Constitutionnel* says the first duty of the Assembly is to fill its own 120 seats, next to assume the control of the government, and finally to order a plebiscite for the determination of the question of the future form of government.

London, June 6.—The House of Lords has passed a bill, authorizing Canada to negotiate a commercial treaty between the Dominion and the Pacific.

Advices from Hong Kong, to the 26th of May, report that a coolie ship from Macao, for Callao, was burnt at sea, and that 500 coolies perished in the flames. The particulars received regarding the occurence are conflicting.

London, June 6.—Schumacker, the murderer of Generals Lecompte and Clement Thomas, has been arrested.

The trial of Rochefort and Assy has been postponed.

Wires have been discovered in the sewers of Paris, intended to blow up the city.

Gambetta is still at San Sebastian.

Liverpool, June 6. — Arrived — City of London, Darian.

Bucharest, June 6.—The Romanian Chambers were opened by Prince Charles who met with an enthusiastic reception.

Rome, June 6.—By order of the Pope a solemn high mass was celebrated to-day for the repose of the souls of the assassinate priests.

Kingston, June 5—The British Consul at Maracaibo has returned to his post, the Venezuelan Minister at Caracas having refused to send gunboats to his assistance.

Advices from Gonaives to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire which destroyed a large number of buildings.

San Domingo advices states business is dull. Crops of all kinds are promising a heavy yield.

Kingston, June 6.—The prospect of a very heavy crop of coffee is excellent.

Montreal, Canada.—The bodies of the unfortunate journalists, Spaight and Lodge, of the Montreal *Gazette*, who went over the Chaudiere Rapids on the Queen's birth-day, have been recovered. The funeral took place to-day.

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Rome, June 6.—An encyclical letter has been issued, calling upon the Catholics throughout the world to give thanks to God on the occasion of the Pope's Jubilee.

City of Mexico, May 30, via *Havana*, June 5.—The opposition newspapers advise Leordo de Tegada of being instigator of the numerous assassinations to promote his own interest.

The city of Tampico still holds out. Its reported fall is premature. The Government granted Thomas E. Massey, Z. Simpson and associates, of New York, concession to establish a lottery on a grand scale with prizes of 300,000 and 10,000 dollars. The first drawings will take place in September.

The Presidential election will be held on the 25th of June. The Government is increasing the force of the regular army, which the opposition say is to be maintained in power.

Minister Romero has triumphed over his accusers, but he may resign next week.

A revolt of Juchittecos, who penetrated the State of Chiapas has been quelled.

General Escobedo is ill of a disease of the lungs.

Aspinwall, via *Kingston*, June 5.—Affairs on the Isthmus of Panama are quiet.

Advices from Peru state peace prevails and property increasing.

Bolivia dates to 10th May have been received. The Ministry is unpopular; the Indians are warlike and threatening and had seized several haciendas. There were several assistant candidates for the President and troubles were expected.

Advices from Rio Janeiro to the 19th May state affairs are unsettled. It was rumored Natruch was returning, to San Miguel and General Medina had started to oppose him.

Advices from Chili state that Bastillos will be relieved of his portfolio by Montiero.

Guatemala dates of the 19th state the revolutionists have capture Escuintela. The inhabitants are highly incensed at the government, and affairs are threatening.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 6.—The Labor Committee fixed upon $20 per day. Many laborers refuse to accept terms.

Inflammatory speeches were made last night. The following is a specimen speech: Marcelus West followed: He said they were all laboring men and must have work, to keep their families from starving, and if they were to be kept out of it by these contractors, they would have their blood, and this continue he would see that he was the leader of the head of his shoulders wherever and whenever they should notes with Congress. He told them to go to the districts and form associations for laboring men; elect delegates to a convention to draw up memorials and resolutions, and be ready to meet these d—d Yankee contractors the meanest and most contemptible set of men on God's earth.

To-day several demonstrations were made by the negroes, and at one point seven were arrested by the police.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
June 6th, 1871.

Mr. Gleason:

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

Yours, respectfully,
H. D. COOLEY,
JAMES A. ALEXANDER,
A. P. LEGARDE.

Upon the reception of the above Mr. Gleason, who had white men working at $4 50 per day, stopped work.

American and Spanish Claims Commission met to-day and considered rules for the Commission, when these are completed the Commission will adjourn two months to allow claimants to prepare papers, and take testimony in accordance with the rules.

About the 1st of August the Internal Revenue Department will issue new stamps; one kind is called sensitive stamps, because acid or any chemical action destroys them; the other kind is printed in colors, making photographing impossible.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, testified before the Ku-Klux Committee he would be loyal to the Ku-Klux in his part of the State; believes such an association exists in some counties. He object was to use a peaceable votes in 1872. *Gold. Tips* leaves for the South to-night.

Washington, June 6.—Gov. Oosbie has issued a proclamation giving his views in the matter of Kentucky citizens organizing the recent strike, insisting that $1 50 is a fair price under existing circumstances for 8 days labor, and asserting that the Board will not be intimidated by mobs. He suggests the suspension of all labor on public improvements to-morrow, and is serious that the interests of capital and labor both be taken into proper consideration, so that while the laborers receive the worth of their services the taxes will not be made too onerous by a too heavy outlay nor purchase of labor.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 6.—Synopsis for the past 24 hours: The weather has remained generally unchanged since Monday afternoon at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations. The barometer fell rapidly last night in Illinois, but has recovered to-day and has fallen very generally this afternoon from Lake Michigan to Lake Ontario. The pressure is now somewhat below the average from the Mississippi to the Atlantic. The temperature has risen on the Lakes Erie and Ontario. It has fallen in the Ohio to the Missouri. Southeast winds have prevailed during the day on the Atlantic coast. Fresh northwesterly winds from Kentucky to Wisconsin and westward. Heavy rain storms have been reported from Illinois to Lake Superior and are now in progress from Indiana to Lake Huron, with threatening weather in western Tennessee and on Lake Ontario.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather is probable for Wednesday from Pennsylvania to Iowa and southward, and rainy weather will be experienced from Ohio to Lake Ontario and the extreme Eastern States to-night, with partially cloudy and clear weather on Wednesday.

The threatening weather which is now prevalent on the lakes is the remnant of the storm which was at Galveston, June 4th, and at Key West, June 1st.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 6.—The session of the British bark Manitaba, had a hearing to-day for piracy. They will be held for extradition.

The ship Europe, from Bremen, reports, June 3d, saw a brig with a signal of distress. She proved to be the S. I. Bowen, hence for Gibraltar, four days out; crew having mutinied and killed the captain. The chief mate lay on the deck senseless, with his head badly cut; the second mate had his arm broken, and the other was badly injured. Two men and one passenger were also badly beaten. We put mate on board the brig, to bring her back to New York.

New York, June 6.—The Erie Railway, New York Central, Hudson and Pennsylvania Central lines have adopted a new tariff of prices for Western freights, short twenty-five per cent. higher than those adopted in May.

Among the visitors to the general sessions of the court to-day was John C. Breckenridge.

New York, June 6.—Arrived—Manhattan, Nelly Potter, Ashland, Ville de Paris, Mary E. Rowland, and Benefactor.

New York, June 6.—Arrived—schooner Lizzie Major, from New Orleans.

Boston, June 6.—Arrived—Bark Dorchester, from Salt Key. Schooner Simonson, from New Orleans.

San Francisco, June 6.—A party, composed of correspondents of Eastern journals, returned from the Yosemite last evening and reported the trip as magnificent. The party was stampeded by a bear near Inspiration Point, but nobody was hurt.

Visitors for the Yosemite are leaving at the rate of from 50 to 100 daily.

Boston, June 6.—John Brennan of West Roxbury is under arrest, charged with beating his wife to death.

A young lady of Moultonboro, N. H., was outraged recently, by H. V. Smith, a boarder at the village, while having her teeth filled under the influence of ether. Smith had fled to the woods. The people in the neighborhood are hunting him.

Galveston, June 6.—A terrible storm prevailed here, commencing on Saturday noon. The wind blowing from the southeast forced the waters of the Gulf on the island, covering to several feet in depth the southern part of the city. About two miles of the Galveston, Houston and San Antonio Railroad was washed away two miles above the city. The bridge across the bay is safe. The steamship Alabama, of the Morgan line, with a cargo of cattle and sheep, from Rockport to New Orleans, went ashore twenty miles east of here, on Sunday, and will probably be a wreck. The bark Virginia Dare, from Cardiff to Galveston, with a cargo of railroad iron, went down about six miles out of here, on Sunday night. The crew, consisting of fourteen men, were rescued yesterday from the masts, were rescued yesterday from the masts, where they had been lashed since 3 o'clock, Sunday morning.

Many buildings have been washed away from the lower part of the city and Galveston Beach. No lives were lost. The velocity of the wind on Sunday night at 10 o'clock was 39 miles per hour. Six inches of rain fell since Saturday at 2 P. M.

The storm also prevailed to a great extent at Houston, doing much damage thereby. There will be no assistance forthcoming from Galveston to the 1st contain an account of a terrible fire which destroyed a large number of buildings.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 6.—The Labor Committee fixed upon $20 per day. Many laborers refuse to accept terms.

Inflammatory speeches were made last night. The following is a specimen speech: Marcelus West followed: He said they were all laboring men and must have work, to keep their families from starving, and if they were to be kept out of it by these contractors, they would have their blood, and this continue he would see that he was the leader of the head of his shoulders wherevesand whenever they should notes with Congress. He told them to go to the districts and form associations for laboring men; elect delegates to a convention to draw up memorials and resolutions, and be ready to meet these d—d Yankee contractors the meanest and most contemptible set of men on God's earth.

To-day several demonstrations were made by the negroes, and at one point seven were arrested by the police.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
June 6th, 1871.

Mr. Gleason:

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

Yours, respectfully,
H. D. COOLEY,
JAMES A. ALEXANDER,
A. P. LEGARDE.

Upon the reception of the above Mr. Gleason, who had white men working at $4 50 per day, stopped work.

American and Spanish Claims Commission met to-day and considered rules for the Commission, when these are completed the Commission will adjourn two months to allow claimants to prepare papers, and take testimony in accordance with the rules.

About the 1st of August the Internal Revenue Department will issue new stamps; one kind is called sensitive stamps, because acid or any chemical action destroys them; the other kind is printed in colors, making photographing impossible.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, testified before the Ku-Klux Committee he would be loyal to the Ku-Klux in his part of the State; believes such an association exists in some counties. Its object was to use a peaceable votes in 1872. *Gold. Tips* leaves for the South to-night.

Washington, June 6.—Gov. Oosbie has issued a proclamation giving his views in the matter of Kentucky citizens organizing the

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, June 6, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted up over bales as irregular and higher prices, opening at a further improvement of 1-16 to ⅛c, and rapidly rising and closing at a total advance of 3-16@¼c. We value our Exchange figures, which are from seven-eighths to one-eighth higher, and also give the average lights, with the outside rates for strict:

	Middling.	Fully Middling.
Low Ordinary	15 ⅝c.	16 ⅛c.
Good Ordinary	16 ⅝c.	17 ⅛c.
Low Middling	17 ⅝c.	18 ⅛c.
Middling	18 ⅝c.	19 ⅛c.
Good Middling	19 ⅝c.	20 ⅛c.

The market opened with sales at only ¼@⅛c above last night's quotations, but as dispatches were received indicating an advance of 3-16@¼c at New York at 10 A. M., the demand became animated and the market closed at 11:30, with an advance of ⅛@¼c at Liverpool, prices rapidly rose, showing, however, considerable irregularity and closing as above. The dispatches from New York reporting good demand at lower prices, rather checked the upward tendency. Strict ordinary sold at 14½ and 14¾, good ordinary at 15¾, strict good ordinary at 16¼, low middling as low as 17 and at 17¼, low middling at 17½ and as high as 17, low middling at 18⅛ and as high as 18, strict middling and middling to strict middling at 19.

Adding 300 bales to receipts and 200 to yesterday's, the sales for the past three days sum up 15,600 bales. The receipts since Friday evening are 5000 bales, embracing 1000 from other delivery ports and 4000 proper, against 7400 proper for the corresponding time last week and 9000 last year. Receipts proper since September, 1, 1870, 1,800,000 bales, against 1,108,956 last year. The exports embrace 3000 to Great Britain, 1000 to France, 1000 to Bremen, 2000 to Continental Europe and 3000 to New York.

The Exchange reports "Market firm." The quotations are raised, the sales are confined to the extreme figures, and the tone is decidedly buoyant. Spinners are buying freely, and the demand for tobacco suitable for the Italian market has become active. The sales embrace 600 bales, viz: 101, 116, 15, 105 and 72, at prices, in gold, as follows. The prices paid are said to be full, and not quoably higher.

FREIGHTS—The demand for ⅛d. for foreign ports in this week has been steady and firm. Countries the movement is slow. We quote Cotton to Liverpool, sail, ⅛d; steam, 3-16d. Corn to Liverpool, sail, 9d; steam, 9d. Bacon to Liverpool, per steam, 30s. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 35s; steam, 40s. Tobacco to London, sail, 35s; steam, 40s. Tobacco to Havre, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Bremen, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Hamburg, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Genoa, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Leghorn, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Marseilles, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Antwerp, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Rotterdam, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Amsterdam, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Cronstadt, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Stettin, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Trieste, sail, 40s. Tobacco to Venice