The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 1, 1871.

EXTRA-ORDINARY LEGAL PROPOSITIONS.

The case of Larrieu vs. Dumontel, which was tried before the Fourth District Court and a jury on Monday last, involved the question of the right of a keeper of a house of public entertainment to select his patrons and customers and to determine for himself, according to his own interests and preference, who should and who should not frequent his establishment. The case was a simple one: Larrieu, the plaintiff, a colored man, entered the confectionery of Dumontel, corner Canal and Bourbon streets, and called for a glass of soda water, which was refused. In his petition he alleged that this refusal was given only because he was a person of color and that the house of defendant was kept only for the use of white persons. A claim for damages was based thereupon. The jury was composed of seven colored and five white men and a verdict for the defendant was returned.

So far, so good. We think the verdict was correct one, but we cannot assent to the correctness of the law as laid down to the jury by Judge Theard, who presided on the trial. The legal propositions enunciated by his Honor we can only characterize as extraordinary and not to be passed by without contradiction.

Judge Theard assumes that a confectionery shop is a "public" place, in the sense that it is open to all persons who may choose to enter it even against the consent of its proprietor, and that a license is a *contract* between the proprietor of the establishment and the public authorities, one of the conditions of which is that the former shall not select the class of customers by whom he wishes to be patronized. The Judge is also of opinion and instructed the jury that soda-water is not "property." Presuming the report of his charge to the jury as published in the *Bulletin* of yesterday to be correct, we offer these observations to our readers.

Judge Theard could hardly have been serious in telling the jury that soda-water was not "property," and we can dispense with any comments upon so ridiculous a proposition. We suppose that if any one had stolen from Mr. Dumontel the soda-water in his shop, an indictment for petty larceny would have been held good by every Judge in the State, his Honor included. As to a license being a contract between the holder of it and the public authorities, we believe it has been held by no less an authority than the Supreme Court of the United States that a license is nothing more than a *receipt* for the license tax imposed upon the party in whose favor it is issued. The right to open a place of business of any kind we have always believed to be prior to the right of the public authorities to impose a license tax therefor. It is only after the place of business has been opened for a certain time that the owner of it can be made to contribute, by means of a license tax, to the cost of governing the city and State and protecting his property.

In other words, we imagine no one needs the permission of the State or city to follow a profession or occupation. The citizen's right to follow an occupation and to support himself and those dependent upon him, does not proceed from the public authorities, but from any law. It is the duty of every one to pursue some profession or business unless he be independent of labor. The theory of all taxation is that those who benefit by the Government protection ought to pay their share of the cost of it. If this theory be the true one, then a license is not in any sense a contract, and we suppose a license would not be violated were the holder of it to shut up his establishment and do no business at all. The authorities only say to him: If you do business, if you keep your house open to the public, you must pay so much into the public treasury as your contribution to the police and other expenses of the Government. Suppose Col. Dumontel had chosen not to sell soda water to any one but to have his fountain empty, will any one contend that he should be made to respond in damages for refusing to dispense the beverage? Suppose Colonel Morse, of the City Hotel, should conclude to keep that house closed for the next six months to all but a few of his permanent boarders. Would any traveler resident of New Orleans have the right to insist upon his doors to everybody, or to answer able in damages? Do not hotel keepers refuse constantly to receive persons into their houses who are objectionable to them or to their guests, without assigning any reason for their refusal? There is the difference between such a refusal and the refusal of Mr. Dumontel to dispense soda-water to the plaintiff in this suit? The reason was the same in both cases. It is the interest of hotel keepers to exclude objectionable persons from their houses, and there is no law to compel them to assign any reason or to prevent them from making regulations for the conduct of their business. But if there were a law to compel them to receive all persons indiscriminately, it would be a dead letter. Again, why should the keeper of a confectionery where soda-water is dispensed be subject to a law which cannot be made to operate impartially upon all persons who keep establishments open for the public or who deal with the public? Professional men, such as lawyers and physicians are not compelled by law to render services to all persons who may call upon them. Nor are dry goods men, jewellers, hair-dressers, dress-makers, booksellers, druggists and other shop-keepers compelled to receive as customers all who may choose to visit their establishments. There is no way to enforce such a regulation and if there be not, why should the keeper of a confectionery or house of refreshment be required to give his personal services or those of his employees to a class of customers whose patronage will have the effect of driving away another class who are more numerous and whose patronage is of more value?

But we are answered that the Constitution of the State (art. 15) requires "that all places of business or of public resort, or for which a license is required by either State, parish or municipal authority, shall be deemed places of a public character and shall be opened to the accommodation and patronage of all persons, without distinction or discrimination on account of race or color."

This provision of the Constitution does not prohibit the making of regulations for the conduct of the business of him who takes a license, and if it did it *would be a dead letter*, because public opinion is superior to the written law. The written law must accord with the sense of the community or be disregarded. The right of the public to be served by the holder of a license must necessarily be subordinate to the right to regulate his own interest. It has been so decided in other States and it is common sense.

We think Judge Theard should have explained the law to the jury so as to give it an intelligible and practical construction. There is not a word in article 15 of the Constitution or in any act of the Legislature which prohibits or can prohibit the holder of a license from conducting his business so as to serve the public and yet make it profitable to himself. The literal construction which Judge Theard gives to the law, amounts to a complete prohibition upon the holder of a license to manage and control his business so as to make it profitable. The law ought not to be so construed.

HAIR VIGOR.—In common with many others we have felt a lively interest in the investigations which Dr. Ayer has been making to discover the cause of failure of the hair, and to provide a remedy. His researches are said to have been much more thorough and exhaustive than any ever made before. The result is now before us under the name of AYER'S HAIR VIGOR. We have given it a trial, and with full satisfaction. It equals our most favorable anticipations. Our gray hair have disappeared, or restored their original color, and a visible crop of soft, silky hair has started on a part of the pate which was entirely bald.—*Daily Pica, Boston.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—*Benefit of Unsworth.*—We hope to see a full house at the Academy to-night, in compliment to Unsworth, who takes his benefit on the occasion and who merits a bumper. No one of the Hooley minstrels contributes more, if, indeed, any of them contribute so much to the drollery of the performances. He has the ribald wit and humor, which in word, manner and action are infinitely suggestive of the ludicrous, and are irresistible as provocatives of mirth.

As the black Demosthenes he is unapproachable, and the man who can hear his discourse without having a side ache, is fit for all manner of bad things, much worse things than if he has no soul for music. The programme for the occasion is full of good things, winding up with that capital burlesque, "Lucretia Borgia," in which Unsworth himself is a shining darkie, and as the people say, who are used to the sound of bowbells, "a rum chap."

☞ THE ICE-KING REFRIGERATOR is admirably designed for preserving in a sound condition, meats and other comestibles, which rapidly spoil when exposed to the atmosphere in warm weather.—It is to be seen at No. 6 Carondelet street. We may mention that Mr. J. A. Warner, agent for the popular Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, is the agent for the sale of this refrigerator, which, we assure our lady readers, is "a very handy thing, to have in the house" during the summer solstice.

The Ammonia car will continue to run during this week, and will be daily at Clay Statue on Canal street, at 9½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. 5t

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

The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad.

From the Opelousas Courier.

Through the kindness and courtesy of a gentleman of our town, we have been permitted to perusse portions of a letter written by the Hon. Henry Boyce, of Rapides, in relation to the completion of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad." We were highly gratified to learn from this very interesting communication, that the prospect of the road's completion within a short time, at least as far as Alexandria, in the parish of Rapides, and within a reasonable time as far as Shreveport, is brightening every day.

It seems that the Judge, who for years past, has manifested a deep interest in the success of railroad projects, having for their object the connection of the northern part of our State, and ultimately of Texas, via the Opelousas and the Attakapas country, with New Orleans, has been since the end of the late war, energetic, constant and untiring in his efforts, both at home and in New York, to have said project realized. Last summer, whilst in New York, and since in New Orleans, he has urged upon the Directors, being the owner of that branch of the Opelousas road now running between New Orleans and Brashear City, as well as of the roadbed and franchises of the old company west of Berwick's Bay, to do one of two things, namely: either to finish the road through this country from the Bay himself and alone, or to unite others with him and do so. Mr. Morris preferred to join with others for the purpose of completing the road, and agreed readily with Judge Boyce, that he would obtain the subscription of a reasonable amount of stock, by himself and such others as he might be enabled to associate with him, as a new company, he (Mr. Morgan) would become a member of said company, and put in his road west of the Bay as stock, estimating it at the price paid for it by him, at the Sheriff's sale, viz: $250,000, reserving some lots east of the bay.

Judge Boyce, considering this a liberal proposition on the part of Mr. Morgan, drew up a charter for the new railroad company, under the general law in reference to the formation of corporations, which he has had neatly printed in pamphlet form. From this charter, a copy of which has been extended to us by the gentleman before alluded to, we perceive that the new company has adopted the name of the old company, viz: "The New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company."

The following well known and highly respectable citizens have become members of the company already, and signed the charter, viz:

Henry Boyce, parish of Rapides, for himself and others.

Judge Albert Voorhies, of New Orleans.

Hon. C. H. Mouton.

Joseph Berard.

A. A. Mouton.

L. E. Genéres.

J. O. Stark.

G. L. Duclos, parish of St. Mary.

Dr. John A. Taylor, parish of St. Landry.

It is proposed to raise by the 1st of November, 1871, by private or individual subscription and the subscription by municipal corporations, such as the Police Juries of the different parishes, on the route of the projected road, $750,000.

This sum can be easily accomplished there can be little if any doubt. The people between Brashear City and Alexandria, without saying anything of the parishes above there, could easily raise this sum if they should make the least effort to do so. That this effort will be made, there can be no doubt, if our people in the parishes through which this important road is to run, are alive to the most vital of their material wants and interests.

We will return to this subject in our next issue and give a few more details in reference to this important and laudable enterprise.

Judge Wilshi.

H. V. Redmond's Columbia Letter in Cincinnati Commercial.

Now, I have no prejudice whatever against a negro simply because he is a negro. They cannot help their color any more than we can help ours, or Adam could help his, whatever it was. But I do say that it is utterly impossible for a man to read law two or three years, practice the profession two years and then be fit for the position of Supreme Judge. I don't care what his color is or how smart he may be. As for Wright, he is not overly smart. If he were white and lived in Ohio he might stand some chance of being justice of the peace. It is said, but I don't know how true it is, that he has never delivered but one opinion, and that was written for him by Attorney General Chamberlain. I don't know the report as I heard it, though I hope he has delivered a dozen and written them himself.

I confess to feeling a vague sense of something wrong when I go into the Supreme Court room and see this young and inexperienced negro presiding over some of the first legal minds of the South. In front of him I see a row of white-headed veterans, some of whom were giants before he was born. Men who had occupied high positions on the bench and rendered decisions honorable to themselves and to their country. The contrast, look out of place standing below this young negro and addressing arguments to him which in many instances it is clear, in the nature of things, he does not understand. He lacks age and experience, two essential qualifications to a position on the bench, no matter how brilliant a man may be by nature. Brilliancy is not learning, and keenness is not depth. There is no royal road to legal learning. There is but one way that it can be obtained, and that is by plodding, and to plod takes time. Take the case home to Ohio. What young man is there in that State who was admitted to the bar in 1868, and who has been mixed up in politics to such an extent since as that he has had little experience in active practice, who is now fit for the position of Supreme Judge? I think not. I think it would be about such a man upon the bench there would meet with a crescendo of rebuke not easily gotten over. If he was a negro, I am certain it would. Now, the lawyers and property holders of South Carolina are just as anxious to have a competent Supreme Court as they are in Ohio. Why should they not have it? If a negro put over them to judge, them feel their degradation and cause them to lose their self-respect? Do they not feel ten times more keen than Ohio would, and would it not touch Ohio to the quick? Is it as a punishment for the crime of rebellion? If so, what sort of punishment is that which degrades both victors and vanquished, and sows the seeds of perpetual discord and hatred? Punishment like this is impolitic, for we see it doing harm every day without the possibility of a benefit. Partial confiscation itself would not sow the seeds of hatred any deeper in the hearts of the people of South Carolina than the elevation of a negro to a position on the Supreme Bench, but confiscation would confer a benefit on the victims, and, therefore, would be some wisdom in it. But the punishment that seeks to degrade, regardless of the cost of blood, with no purpose in view, but to gratify a feeling of revenge, is folly.

Drs. Gray and Vanderpool, the commission appointed by Governor Hoffman to visit the murderer Kulloff and report as to his sanity and the new theory of language which he claims to have discovered, have completed their labors, and yesterday made their report accordingly. Upon a thorough examination of the prisoner the conclusion has been arrived at by these gentlemen that he is perfectly sane in mind and sound in physical health. Upon the question of the superior knowledge which he claims to possess the commission make no report. From a review of the conversation which passed between the commission and Kulloff we can see nothing but a repetition of what has already been given. Kulloff has evidently a tender shadowing of the origin of language, but that his knowledge is so superior or even equal to that of classical professors seems of a doubtful nature. But there is every reason to believe that, with all his knowledge, he will come to grief next Thursday.—*N. Y. Express.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

Marshal McMahon's Programme for Governing Paris.

All Foreigners Required to Report at Army Headquarters.

40,000 Prisoners in the Hands of the Government.

Renewed Attempts at Arson and Assassination.

Arrests and Executions Continue.

Pyat Escaped from Paris.

Signs of a Coup-d'Etat Deposing Thiers.

Count Chambord to be Summoned to the Throne.

Many of the Insurgents are Englishmen.

Archbishop Darboy's Successor.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, May 31.—The Bishop of Orleans, Dupanloup, will be the successor of Archbishop Darboy, of Paris, who was assassinated by the insurgents.

Versailles, May 30.—Marshal McMahon in a proclamation just issued divides Paris into four commands, viz: East, North, Centre and South; Gen. Vinoy has been placed to command the East; Gen. l'Admirault the North; Gen. Douai the Centre, and Gen. Clerc the South. The civil power is transferred to the military, and no ingress or egress from the city will be permitted. It is reported that Pyat has escaped from Paris.

The corpse of Varlin, a member of the Commune, was searched, and upon it was discovered four hundred thousand francs. The adherents of Duke d'Aumale and the Bonapartists are very active.

All foreigners in Paris are requested to report at headquarters of the army.

There are still a great many corpses unburied at Belleville.

It is said that many of the Paris insurgents are Englishmen. The report occasions much bitterness towards England on the part of the French people.

Some apprehensions are felt that the walls of the Tuileries and Hotel de Ville will fall.

Several war ships at Cherbourg have been transformed into hulks for the imprisonment of the insurgents.

Versailles, May 31—Evening.—The publication and circulation of a newspaper in the Department of the Seine are made subject to a special authorization by Marshal McMahon.

Picard and Lefo will soon retire from the Ministry. It is not known who succeeds them.

Paris will remain for some time yet under military jurisdiction, but communication with the country is now unrestricted, and entrance and exit are free to all.

It is stated that the number of prisoners now in the hands of the Government exceeds 40,000.

Havre, May 31.—A society has been formed here, whose object is to prevent the resumption of intercourse between Frenchmen and Germans.

London, May 31.—England sends a representative to the Telegraph Convention at Florence, to arrange for the adhesion to the Vienna treaty of the English lines and to the Anglo-American cable.

Brussels, May 31.—Victor Hugo left Belgium for Holland.

Florence, May 31.—The Italian Government has instructed its prefects throughout the country to capture all Parisians who may enter Italy.

New York, May 31.—The May settlements on the Cotton Exchange were brought to a close to-day. There was no corner this month, although prices have advanced sharply in the last week past. Two additional failures were reported today. These were caused by the inability of private parties to carry their June and July extracts on the short side margined up to the market price.

Vienna, May 31.—President Grant has requested the Austrian Government to allow Baron Von Lederer, its Minister to the United States, to preside over the arbitration of the Alabama claims, and the Imperial permission has been telegraphed to Washington.

Brussels, May 31.—The Belgian Chamber of Representatives, by a meeting of a been to regret for the expulsion of Victor Hugo.

The Ministers, in their speeches, severely condemned the complicity of intellectual malefactors with the crimes of the Commune.

(World's special.)

London, May 31.—To-day's Paris advices say, executions continue. Persons detected as soon as they are discovered in their hiding places are summarily shot. Numerous arrests of men and women continue.

There has been renewed attempts at assassination and arson. Many of those executed yesterday and to-day seemed perfectly crazy.

A horrible odiousness from the bodies of the dead fills certain quarters of the city.

There are abundant signs of a speedy coup d'etat in the Assembly to depose President Thiers and summon Count Chambord to the throne.

Constantinople, May 30.—The Director of the Turkish Foreign Office has gone to St. Petersburg, taking with him the signets of the Imperial Order of Osmanli for the Emperor Alexander and a corresponding distinction for the Russian Minister.

FROM MEXICO.

City of Mexico, May 20.—Congress adjourns on the 31st inst. President Juarez will probably be re-elected. His chances are increasing. The general belief is that only a slight revolution will occur against Juarez. Lerdo will succeed Romero after the adjournment of Congress. The telegraph line from here to Matamoras is finished and is working well.

The Foreign Department has presented a bill to Congress relating to foreigners. The bill is worded in such a manner as to leave foreigners in a peculiar condition, preventing them from either renouncing Mexicans, except under circumstances which make them ready subjects of plunder. It is believed that this is the aim of the bill.

The journals continue to apply the epithet of pernicious to foreigners. The course pursued by the *Trait d'Union*, a French journal, is the origin of much ill-feeling on the part of the Mexicans.

The revolution in Tampico is considered ended. The place is reported to have been taken on the 19th inst., Escobedo is fortifying San Louis Potosi.

Gonzales Ortega has issued a notable document, calling upon his friends and fellow citizens to observe a conciliatory and noble policy and aid in the re-election of Juarez. Gov. Vargas, of Puebla, has been impeached. Governor Rubio has been appointed temporary Governor. The Mexicans have executed four thieves in Lower California. The fugitives were from Lower California, where they have looted to an organized band of 12 men. The authorities of Sonora have arrested one of three men under requisition from Gov. Safford, of Arizona, charged with laying heavy stones across the track of the Puebla Railroad to produce an accident.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

Aspinwall, May 24, *via Jamaica*.—The Revolution in Panama has ended. The steamer Montejo has been restored, and the revolutionists at Cherequi have surrendered their arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, May 31.—There was a Cabinet meeting held to-day; will be the last for a month. The President is going to Long Branch to-morrow.

General Schofield telegraphs for reinforcements to fight the Indians in Arizona. It is proposed to reinforce the cavalry will be sent from Texas.

Congressman Bowen's bail has been increased to $20,000. The following telegrams were received:

New York, May 31.—G. P. Fisher, United States Attorney, has examined the clerk's records, finds no entry in the case, but erasures have been made. Chris C. and Francis boating written over the erasures. No judgment on file for repeals of any kind. Have examined the transcript for the Eastern District, but find no publication of the judgment.

(Signed) A. S. BRADLEY.

New York, May 31.—I think the whole proceeding fraud and forgery. Will send full proof with same on to-day.

(Signed) EDGAR DAVIS, U. S. Attorney.

The court then adjourned.

Ex-Gov. Holden, of North Carolina, was before the Southern Claims Committee to-day, swearing to the loyalty of certain citizens.

Vice President Colfax has departed westward.

The reports of Indian troubles in Arizona and New Mexico, and along the Texas frontier, are confirmed by official advices at the Indian Bureau.

Washington, May 31.—Senator Warner, who has declined the Governorship to New Mexico, has made an unsuccessful application for the Collectorship of the port of Mobile.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, May 31.—The pressure has recovered some what on the Pacific coast, with fresh southwest winds. It has risen slightly with clearing weather at the Rocky Mountain stations. It has risen slightly in the Mississippi Valley. It has fallen from Alabama to Key West, with threatening weather and light rains at the latter station. It has fallen heavily on the south Atlantic coast, and has risen from Pennsylvania to Maine and remains stationary on the lakes. Fresh southeast winds prevail generally on the gulf coast, and southwest winds from Florida to Delaware Bay. Threatening and rainy weather have increased in the Southern States and rain has generally fallen from Central Virginia to Eastern Pennsylvania, and is threatening on the immediate New England coast. Clear and partially cloudy weather prevail North of the Ohio and Missouri Rivers.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that local rain storms will be experienced during the night in the immediate coast from Georgia to Maine, followed by clearing up weather. On Thursday clear and partially cloudy weather with light winds will probably prevail in the interior and on the lakes.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, May 31.—Joseph Murray was convicted to-day in the general sessions court of being implicated in the Central Park robbery, and was sentenced to 20 years in the State prison.

New York, May 31.—Arrived—Cora Henrietta, Regulator, Hatteras and Albermarle. Arrived out—Anglia, Siemonian and City of Limerick.

There was a heavy thunder and lightning storm with rain to-day.

New York, May 31.—Arrived—Steamer Ledona from New Orleans.

The report published in Wednesday morning's newspapers that a bottle containing an account of the loss of the City of Boston had been thrown into the sea by Hidine, proves a hoax. A telegram from the Halifax agents of the Inman line of Steamers says there is no foundation for the story.

Louisville, May 31.—There was a tremendous fall of rain all last night in this and adjoining counties, and along the line of the Kentucky Railroad from Lebanon Junction to Lebanon, caused the largest flood known in that section of that State for many years. Immense damage done to property and a considerable portion of the railroad track is undermined and carried away.

The train from here this morning stopped a few miles beyond Lebanon Junction, where 60 feet of track is destroyed. The bridges passed over are insecure. Mails were crossed with extreme caution. Six miles beyond where this train stopped, another train passed in this direction was compelled to stop leaving a gap of six miles, across which no communication is possible, as the country is flooded in every direction. The telegraph lines are washed down and the destruction of farm property is very great.

The mails have been ordered stopped over this line till the damage is repaired.

Cincinnati, May 31.—The fall of rain for the year ending to-day has been 30⅝ inches, an average of 9 inches more than the yearly average. The fall for six months, beginning July last, was less than one-fourth the average of the same period.

Nashville, May 31.—The Democrats of the 21st Civil District of this county, the largest outside of the city of Nashville, have adopted a preamble and resolutions, saying: Inasmuch as the present State Constitution gives the colored man every civil and political right enjoyed by the white, the validity of the 14th and 15th amendments forms no substantial issue before the people of Tennessee, and no person or paper containing agitation of the question is entitled to the confidence or support of the Democracy of the State.

The Ku-klux bill looks only to the perpetuation of the success of the Radicals in Tennessee, based on false pretenses, a contemplated outrage on the civil government, only to be prevented by a better organization.

The Democrats also resolved to organize into a posse to be ready at the call of the United States Marshal, or Sheriff, to execute the laws of the United States, violating the provisions of the Ku-klux act, and binding themselves to pursue and bring to justice the combines of the District. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest and conviction of every offender in the civil District. They request the Democrats of other counties to organize clubs under these resolutions.

Among the signers of the resolutions are ex-Governor Henry S. Foot, Hon. John C. Thompson and other influential citizens of the State. The resolutions are endorsed by every Democratic voter in the Twenty-first District, and will undoubtedly be adopted by every county in the State.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 31.—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 90⅞.

Liverpool, May 31.—Cotton closed firm. Uplands 7¾ @ 7⅞d, Orleans 8d; sales to-day 20,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and speculation. Turpentine 39 6d *a* 40.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 31—Evening.—Money closed easy at 7 per cent. Sterling steady 109½ @ 109¾. Gold 111⅝ @ 111¾. Cotton advanced ⅛ to ¼—sales of 1881, 117½; 5-30s, of 1867, 113½; State bonds quiet and heavy.

New York, May 31—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; sales 2055 bales; middling uplands 19c. Flour in moderate request, Whisky, a shade easier, 92@92½. Wheat closed dull, holders anxious, winter red and amber Western $1 66@$1 70. Corn inclinable to Pork steady. Lard steady, at 9¾c. Tallow steady. Freights steady.

New York, May 31.—Noon.—Tenn. 6 71¾, new 74¼; Va. 6s 69, new 71; Mo. 6s 70, new 68; Lewis 6s 70, 80¾; Ala. 8s 105, 107; La. 6s 86, 78 82¼; N. C. 6s 47¼, new 36; S. Carolina 6s 38, new 19½.

Memphis, May 31.—Cotton firmer; middling 17c; receipts 226; exports 552.

Chicago, May 31.—Flour — extra spring 6@7. Wheat—No. 2 spring weak, le lower, $1 26@1 27. Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet, lower, closing at 41⅝c. Oats—No. 2 ½ c lower, closing at 48 @ 48⅝c. Rye—No. 2 lower, 88@90c. Barley—No. 2 dull, 67@68c. Highwines steady, $1 — Provisions dull. Mess Pork closed at $14 37½@15. Lard 9½c. Meats unchanged. Hogs dull, $5 50@6 05. Cattle dull, $3@5 75.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Cotton excited and higher; middlings 16½c. Flour scarce and firm; family $6 @6 25. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 red fall $1 57@1 58. Corn is good demand at full prices. Rye dull, $1 05. Pork steady and in moderate demand, 23@25c. Lard dropping, 15c. Butter scarce and firm—Western reserve 20@25c. Other kinds dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged. Whisky—Distillers dull and unsettled. Mess Pork quotable at $16; no demand. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders sold at 7¼@7½c. Bacon—shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9½c; sugar-cured hams 14½@15c. Lard nominal 9¼@9½c in tes, refined 10@10½c. Hogs and Cattle dull and unchanged.

Louisville, May 31.—Cotton firmer; middling held 16½@16¾c. Flour in fair demand; extra family selling at $6 75@7. Grain quiet and firm. 1000 bushels red winter Wheat sold at $1 50@1 60. Corn in fair demand; 77@78c for unshelled. Provisions dull yesterday's quotations. Whisky firmer, 88c. Lard Tobacco steady; sales to-day 1 hhd. Leaf at 7@8c for common to good lugs; $6 50@15 for common to fine leaf. Hemp $6 50@15 for medium to good cutting; $6 50@40 50 for medium bright wrappers.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

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City of Mexico, May 20.—Affairs look threatening for the Government in the States of Jalisco, San Louis Potosi and Puebla.

Osuna has been condemned to death.

One million of dollars in silver arrived from Guadalajara, to be shipped to the United States and Europe.

Tampico has not yet been taken. Consul Burkhart says the rebellion has no special significance—that its only object is to rob the merchants.

Paris, Monday, evening.—There is already a strong feeling that the Paris Government is too weak to last. The awful massacre continues. In one ditch the wounded were buried alive. They groaned and shrieked dreadfully all night long.

Vidal was shot and so was Frederbel. 40,000 France were found in the latter's cellar—the rabble of the Republic.

Mathieu Murcher, of the Commune, was arrested, and 150,000 francs found upon him. Colonel Rossel was found wounded in an ambulance—he was taken out and shot.

Milliere was arrested at the Luxembourg Palace. He resisted violently and fired six shots from his revolver. He was taken to the steps and shot by the Versailleses.

At the barricades in the Place du Pates a number of insurgents lost their way and got mixed up with the Versailleses, by whom they were taken prisoners and fifty of them shot.

The troops still hold the Mayoralties and public buildings.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

John Turner was brought to the city yesterday, on the Opelousas Railroad, having been severely injured on the logs near Barton and adjoining counties, and along the line of the Kansas Pacific Railroad from Lebanon Junction to Lebanon, caused the largest flood known in that section of that State for many years. Immense damage done to property and a considerable portion of the railroad track is undermined and carried away.

The train from here this morning stopped a few miles beyond Lebanon Junction, where 60 feet of track is destroyed. The bridges passed over are insecure. Mails were crossed with extreme caution. Six miles beyond where this train stopped, another train passed in this direction was compelled to stop leaving a gap of six miles, across which no communication is possible, as the country is flooded in every direction. The telegraph lines are washed down and the destruction of farm property is very great.

The mails have been ordered stopped over this line till the damage is repaired.

Cincinnati, May 31.—The fall of rain for the year ending to-day has been 30⅝ inches, an average of 9 inches more than the yearly average. The fall for six months, beginning July last, was less than one-fourth the average of the same period.

Nashville, May 31.—The Democrats of the 21st Civil District of this county, the largest outside of the city of Nashville, have adopted a preamble and resolutions, saying: Inasmuch as the present State Constitution gives the colored man every civil and political right enjoyed by the white, the validity of the 14th and 15th amendments forms no substantial issue before the people of Tennessee, and no person or paper containing agitation of the question is entitled to the confidence or support of the Democracy of the State.

The Ku-klux bill looks only to the perpetuation of the success of the Radicals in Tennessee, based on false pretenses, a contemplated outrage on the civil government, only to be prevented by a better organization.

The Democrats also resolved to organize into a posse to be ready at the call of the United States Marshal, or Sheriff, to execute the laws of the United States, violating the provisions of the Ku-klux act, and binding themselves to pursue and bring to justice the combines of the District. A reward of $100 is offered for the arrest and conviction of every offender in the civil District. They request the Democrats of other counties to organize clubs under these resolutions.

Among the signers of the resolutions are ex-Governor Henry S. Foot, Hon. John C. Thompson and other influential citizens of the State. The resolutions are endorsed by every Democratic voter in the Twenty-first District, and will undoubtedly be adopted by every county in the State.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, May 31—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 90⅞.

Liverpool, May 31.—Cotton closed firm. Uplands 7¾ @ 7⅞d, Orleans 8d; sales to-day 20,000 bales, of which 7000 were for export and speculation. Turpentine 39 6d *a* 40.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, May 31—Evening.—Money closed easy at 7 per cent. Sterling steady 109½ @ 109¾. Gold 111⅝ @ 111¾. Cotton advanced ⅛ to ¼—sales of 1881, 117½; 5-30s, of 1867, 113½; State bonds quiet and heavy.

New York, May 31—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; sales 2055 bales; middling uplands 19c. Flour in moderate request. Whisky, a shade easier, 92@92½. Wheat closed dull, holders anxious, winter red and amber Western $1 66@$1 70. Corn inclinable to Pork steady. Lard steady, at 9¾c. Tallow steady. Freights steady.

New York, May 31—Noon.—Tenn. 6 71¾, new 74¼; Va. 6s 69, new 71; Mo. 6s 70, new 68; Lewis 6s 70, 80¾; Ala. 8s 105, 107; La. 6s 86, 78 82¼; N. C. 6s 47¼, new 36; S. Carolina 6s 38, new 19½.

Memphis, May 31.—Cotton firmer; middling 17c; receipts 226; exports 552.

Chicago, May 31.—Flour — extra spring 6@7. Wheat—No. 2 spring weak, le lower, $1 26@1 27. Corn—No. 2 mixed quiet, lower, closing at 41⅝c. Oats—No. 2 ½ c lower, closing at 48 @ 48⅝c. Rye—No. 2 lower, 88@90c. Barley—No. 2 dull, 67@68c. Highwines steady, $1 — Provisions dull. Mess Pork closed at $14 37½@15. Lard 9½c. Meats unchanged. Hogs dull, $5 50@6 05. Cattle dull, $3@5 75.

Cincinnati, May 31.—Cotton excited and higher; middlings 16½c. Flour scarce and firm; family $6 @6 25. Wheat scarce and firm; No. 1 red fall $1 57@1 58. Corn is good demand at full prices. Rye dull, $1 05. Pork steady and in moderate demand, 23@25c. Lard dropping, 15c. Butter scarce and firm—Western reserve 20@25c. Other kinds dull and unchanged. Cheese dull and unchanged. Whisky—Distillers dull and unsettled. Mess Pork quotable at $16; no demand. Lard 10c. Bulk shoulders sold at 7¼@7½c. Bacon—shoulders 6½c; clear rib 8¾c; clear 9½c; sugar-cured hams 14½@15c. Lard nominal 9¼@9½c in tes, refined 10@10½c. Hogs and Cattle dull and unchanged.

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