NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS
No. 72 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents.
First page, Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
Fourth page, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills for regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1870

THE SLAUGHTER-HOUSE LITIGATION.

This litigation has assumed a new phase. The Crescent City Slaughter-House Company are not satisfied to abide the judgment of the Supreme Court of the United States as to the constitutionality of their act of incorporation, and seek by another process of petitioning litigation to reach their ends, in defiance of the appeal which has been taken from the partisan decree they obtained from our State Supreme Court. Notwithstanding every question in dispute between this company and the Butchers' and Live Stock Dealers' Association is now before the Supreme Court at Washington for final decision, the Slaughter-House monopoly have instituted a new suit against their adversaries. They have obtained from the accommodating Judge of the Eighth District Court, Mr. H. C. Dibble, a new writ of injunction of a very sweeping character, and this on their *ex parte* application, without any rule to show cause why it should not be issued, having been served on the parties defendant to the writ. This has been done, notwithstanding that an agreement had been entered into between the counsel on both sides of this litigation, that all parties should abide the final decree of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is noticeable, however, that neither of the leading counsel for the Slaughter-House Company have signed the petition for this new injunction. It has been left to the junior counsel to take all the responsibility of the proceeding, and certainly some serious consequence must grow out of this act of contempt towards Mr. Justice Bradley and his colleagues of the Supreme Court who have now jurisdiction of all the questions in dispute between the parties to this litigation.

A writ of error from the Federal Supreme Court to a State Supreme Court is has been decided, operates as a stay of all proceedings under the decree appealed from. It is a command from the highest appellate tribunal to the officers of the lower courts and the parties to the litigation, to desist from all proceedings looking to an enforcement of the decrees of the lower courts, for the very good reason, that the court of last resort may determine that these decrees are erroneous. Now if parties to appeals, while the appeals are pending, can commence new suits for the purpose of trying the same questions precisely, what use is there in an appeal. Litigation at this rate would be interminable.

It is a new suit the Slaughter-House Company have instituted, and although the defendants are the Board of Metropolitan Police who are commanded by Judge Dibble to enforce the provisions of the Slaughter-House act, that is a mere dodge, which we do not think will avail them. We are glad it has been made because it brings before the Supreme Court at Washington, in an official form, the tyrannical and lawless disposition of these Slaughter-House stock speculators. It is certain to damage the cause of the Crescent City Company. We publish to-day the petition presented to Judge Dibble for this new injunction and his order thereon. It will be seen that the questions presented and allegations made are precisely those which have been passed upon already by our State Supreme Court and appealed from by the Butchers and Live Stock Dealers. We have said the injunction is of a sweeping character. It strikes also at the new enterprise about to be instituted here, for the purpose of bringing to this port meat already slaughtered in Texas, and kept by the refrigerating process in a condition for transportation to this port then. Many informs us he is daily in expectation of a cargo of meat from Texas—meat already slaughtered and ready for consumption. The words of the injunction relating to this enterprise are as follows:

"You are commanded and enjoined to prevent the entry into the city of New Orleans of any meat designed for human food, not slaughtered and inspected at the slaughter-house of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company; and you are further commanded not to permit the sale, or offering for sale, any of the meat of any animal not slaughtered and inspected at such slaughter-house of plaintiff in any of the public or private markets of the city of New Orleans."

The grasping character of the Slaughter-House Company is seen by this injunction. They have no power under the law of their corporation to inspect meat already slaughtered and brought into this city from any other State. There is not a word in the law authorizing such interference with the rights of citizens of other States.

We presume the attorneys for the Butchers and Live Stock Dealers will now know how to counteract this new movement.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.

As the time approaches for the trial of the suit in the Circuit Court of the United States, involving the validity of the sale of this railroad, we hear of negotiations looking to the withdrawal of the suit. Messrs. Lord, Spelling, Ray and their associates thus seek to prevent the exposure of facts which would exhibit them in their true light to the people of Louisiana. One rumor has it that the property has been sold to Oakes Ames, of Massachusetts, for one million three hundred thousand dollars ($1,300,000. Ames purchasing at the same time for $300,000 the claims of the Southerners who are now suing Ludeling and Ray. This is the property which the latter purchased for $50,000 and which they argued before the Supreme Court of Louisiana in the summer of 1869, in the suit of Brancer & Co. versus Ludeling et als., was not worth more than they gave for it. Another rumor is that Ludeling and Ray have been offered $750,000 for their title to the property, and that they have refused it.

These rumors are pronounced to be incorrect by the Monroe *Intelligencer*, the organ of the Ray party. The truth appears to be that negotiations have been in progress, but no result has been reached. And this we think probable, because the plaintiffs in the chancery suit are not in so needy a condition as to be compelled to submit to any sacrifice, and they have perfect confidence in the justice of their cause. Besides they are honorable people, and will probably seek to protect the interests of the original stockholders in the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, as well as their own. They consider the road to be worth fully the sum it cost to build it—that is in the neighborhood of two millions of dollars. This would let the stockholders out without loss.

Whatever propositions may be made to the bondholders, will be submitted by them to Messrs. Campbell, Spofford and Campbell, their counsel in New Orleans, who will not, we think, abate one dollar from the just demands of their clients.

Mr. C. H. Mouton, Chairman of the meeting of citizens of the Second and Third Districts of the city, on the school question, in accordance with a resolution adopted by the meeting, issues through our columns to-day his call for another meeting, to be held on next Tuesday evening, at the Deutsche Company Hall, to receive the report of the committee to whom was referred the plans for the establishment of schools read at the first meeting, and for the purpose of transacting other business.

A full attendance of citizens interested in the establishment of schools, separate from those controlled by State officials, is earnestly desired.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—The attention of shippers of merchandize to Attakapas is called to the advertisement in this issue of the steamboat Pretender, Capt. Abe Smith, *clerk*. Meynier, clerk, changing her day of departure to Tuesday.

She has been detained for the purpose of renewing the charter, and making a change in the command.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JUNE 5, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,078

THE SULPHUR MINING COMPANY OF CALCASIEU.

We publish to-day in our advertising columns an announcement by the Sulphur Mining Company of Calcasieu that they are ready to dispose of 5000 shares of their stock at $20 per share, payable on conditions contained in the advertisement. This company has obtained from the owners of the Sulphur District, in the Parish of Calcasieu, a lease of the same for ninety-nine years, which gives the privilege of mining for sulphur and other deposits. The owners of the land, Madame de Escoubas and M. T. Lowell, have been put in possession of it under the late decree of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and are now interested with the Sulphur Mining Company, who will commence operations without delay, with every reasonable prospect of a profitable result. The import of sulphur into the United States amounts to about eight millions of dollars annually. This shows how valuable this deposit we have within the limits of our own State, can be made to those who engage in these mining operations, and of how much consequence it is to the commerce of Louisiana. That our readers may themselves judge of the richness of the mine we publish these details:

At a depth of 445 feet from the surface of the earth, the boring-rod has penetrated a bed of pure chrystallized sulphur 108 feet in depth. This is the first sulphur formation. Below that is a gypsum bed of 97 feet in depth, containing 46 per cent. of sulphur. Then commences another bed of pure chrystallized sulphur, 6 feet in thickness and 630 feet from the surface of the earth. Below that is another bed of gypsum, containing 46 per cent. of sulphur, thirty feet in thickness. Penetrating through that bed the borer then comes to a bed of 10 feet of pure chrystallized sulphur, after which, and reaching to a depth of 1230 feet, there is a thick deposit of gypsum containing sulphur.

The boring-rod used in sinking this shaft is an effective piece of mechanism. It is the same as is used by European engineers. With it shafts have been sunk to a depth of 3000 feet.

The bulk of the sulphur now in use in Europe and America is brought from Sicily, where there are extensive formations, but in quality it is not nearly as fine as this Calcasieu sulphur. The stock consists of 15,000 shares of $20 each, one half of which have been appropriated to the proprietors of the land. 2500 shares have been assigned to the corporators and 5000 are held for sale to those who may desire to subscribe to the stock. Here is an excellent opportunity for our capitalists to invest in a worthy enterprise—one which seeks to develope a native production. They only need to have their attention called to it.

Louisiana Veterans of 1814 and 1815.

Col. Louis Power, the obliging clerk of the Fifth District Court of this parish, takes a great practical way of showing his good feeling towards the Louisiana veterans of 1814 and 1815 and their widows, many of whom are persons of color. At his own expense he has prepared the necessary blanks which are to be filled up so as to meet the requirements of the law passed at the late session of the Legislature, providing for pensions to these veterans and the means of ascertaining who are entitled to such pensions. Col. Power also gives his time and attention without charge to all veterans who may apply to him to prepare the papers necessary in the establishment of their claims. More than this, he has actually sought them out and notified them of their rights under the law, and tendered his services to them. Already forty veterans and widows of veterans, who have received pensions previous to 1866, and one hundred and sixty veterans and widows of veterans, who have never received pensions previous to 1866, most of whom are colored, have been provided with the necessary documents by Col. Power.

Such generosity deserves to be recorded, because it stands out as a flat contradiction to the accusations so maliciously made against the white people of the South of unfriendliness to the colored population. We have yet to hear of a single Radical officer devoting his time and money without reward or hope of reward, to the service of either the black or white population.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—We publish to-day the sixteenth annual statement of the affairs of this company, made up to May 31, 1870.

The nett profits for the year are stated at the sum of $471,995 06.

The assets of the company, after deducting liabilities, amount to the sum of $1,014,063 34.

A scrip dividend of fifty per cent. on the nett earned participating premiums for the year ending 31st May, 1870, for which certificates will be issued on and after the first day of August next. Also, to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the whole issues of scrip for the years 1861 and 1862, and six per cent. interest on all outstanding scrip of this company. This exhibit will, no doubt, be regarded as most satisfactory by the stockholders and friends of this ably managed institution.

Paul Fourchy, Esq., is the President, and G. W. Nott is the Secretary of the company.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN NEW YORK STATE.—In our issue of Friday last we published what we believed to be the figures of the official vote of the late election for Supreme Court Judges in the State of New York. Later information has come to hand which shows that our figures were incorrect. We now extract from the New York *World* the following statement which is represented to be *official*:

Total vote in New York State for the Democratic candidate for Chief Justice.....$30,265
Total vote in New York State for Republican candidate.....152,040

Majority for Democratic Candidate.. 87,326

Total vote in the city of New York for the Democratic candidate.....82,152
Total vote in the city of New York for the Republican candidate.....36,167

Majority for Democratic candidate.. 59,985

SAILING OF THE RAPIDAN.—The steamship Rapidan, Capt. Whitehurst, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following list of passengers:

For New York—Mary Kunts and child, Jos Kruh, J. Corpas, A. F. Rosario, and 20 in the steerage.
For Havana—Gertrude Echevria, A. R. A. Atkins.

SAILING OF THE GEN. MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Sampson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight, consisting in part of $36,540 in specie and the following list of passengers:

Mrs E K Bryant, Frank Bryant, Miss Josephine Bryant, Miss C Bryant, Mrs E F Brown, and child, Mrs C Ann Shaw, Valder and wife, M Echlers and nurse, O Rodgers, S Ambler, Miss P J Burbridge, Miss E Wellington, W W White and wife, Miss Minnie Barnes, Master Henry Barnes.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—After ten years of experiment, and fifteen changes in the ingredients, Phalon has the pleasure of announcing that his VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, is a perfect article, capable of infallibly restoring gray hair to its primary color, and without failure. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

As an evidence of the skill of our friend Leighton, the Shirt King, whose extensive establishment, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets, is so conspicuously known, and whose reputation is far and wide, I can only say it was my misfortune recently to have entrusted the making of a dozen shirts to an unskilful hand, which were so indifferently made that it was utterly impossible for me to wear them with any degree of comfort. As the material was somewhat costly, I felt reluctant to throw them aside. In this dilemma, the idea fortunately occurred to me to have recourse to our friend Leighton, hoping he might probably restore them—I must confess, however, with but slight hope on my part. Accordingly called upon him. After examining them minutely, in his modest way he gave me but slight hopes, but promised to do his best. In a day or two afterwards they were returned to me neatly done up, and to my surprise, restored as if by magic, and fitting me admirably and to my entire satisfaction. Who says, after this evidence of his superior skill, our friend Leighton should no longer be considered the Shirt King, but, indeed, Emperor?

The Supreme Court of Alabama has decided that the "statute of limitations did not run during the war. Many claims are, by this decision, rendered valid. All notes, bonds, bills, checks, drafts, and other written evidence of indebtedness, given since or during 1860, are now valid in that State.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Firemen's Excursion.—The excursion party of firemen of Mechanics Fire Company No. 6 and Hope, Hook and Ladder Company No. 3, going North this summer have contracted for their fare to New York and back at $65 per capita. The contract is made, we believe, through Mr. W. A. Bates, Southern Passenger Agent of the celebrated Erie Railway. The party leave New Orleans between the 20th or 25th of June, going by way of Mobile, on the Mobile and Ohio road to Memphis, thence by the Memphis and Louisville road, the Atlantic and Great Western and the Erie road to New York. They return by way of Philadelphia.

Base Ball.—The "Lee" and "Pickwick" clubs are to have a grand match this evening, commencing at 3 P. M., at the Louisiana Base Ball Park. Admission 25 cents.

Opening of Deutchand's Pavilion.—Deschaudth new Pavilion, at the Lake End of the Pontchartrain Railroad, was opened last evening under very favorable auspices. Jaeger's Band dispensed the choicest music, and the many guests present were entertained with a fine lunch, with champagne accompaniment. The Pavilion was lit up with about sixty lamps, supplied with Septoline oil, and presented a brilliant appearance. Mr. John Khurren, so well known at the Bismarck, assists in the management of the Pavilion.

Barbaria's Gaslight.—There was a very successful exhibition of the merits of this gas last evening at the office of the Hope Insurance Company. A number of prominent bank and insurance officers were present and pleased with the experiment.

Fête Champêtre.—We are indebted, through F. R. W. Young, to the ladies interested in the "Fête Champêtre" to be given at the Carollton Gardens, on the evenings of June 7th, 8th and 9th, for polite invitations to attend.

The Ammoniacal Car.—The experiments made with Dr. Lamm's new motive power for running street cars by means of ammoniacal gas, prove the invention to be a perfect success. The car made a trip of a bed of 10 feet of pure chrystallized sulphur, after which, and reaching to a depth of 1230 feet, there is a thick deposit of gypsum containing sulphur.

Butchers' Meat Seized.—In accordance with the recent order of the Eighth District Court, quite a quantity of meat from the Butchers' Slaughter-house on the Cavarac plantation was seized by the Third District police last night, because the slaughtering had not been done at the establishment of the Slaughter-House Company across the river. The affair, of course, has excited the Butchers' Association, and we may expect counter developments to-morrow.

The Lease of the Bank of Louisiana.—Justice Bradley, of the U. S. Supreme Court, presiding in this Circuit yesterday, rendered his decision in the cases of John Thornhill and Mrs. Williams vs. the Bank of Louisiana, seeking to force that institution to take back the lease. Judge Bradley holds that the appeal granted by Justice Wayne operated as a *supersedeas*, and orders the U. S. Marshal to turn over to the liquidating commissioners of the bank all funds and other assets taken into his charge by order of Judge Durell, of the Eighth District Court. This is a very satisfactory determination to the friends of the bank. The decision is quite similar to Judge Durell's, that a *supersedeas*, to the decision in the Slaughter-House controversy.

The Slaughter-House Cases.—The following is the order of Judge Dibble, in the case of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Co. vs. the city authorities, addressed to the Board of Metropolitan Police:

State of Louisiana—Eighth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, State of Louisiana, to the Board of Metropolitan Police, New Orleans, Greeting: You are hereby commanded and enjoined, in the name of the State of Louisiana and of the Eighth District Court for the Parish of Orleans, to prevent any and all persons except plaintiffs herein from landing, keeping or establishing any stock landings, yards, pens, slaughter houses or abattoirs at any point or place within the city of New Orleans or the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson or St. Bernard, and to prevent and prohibit any and all persons from selling or offering for sale in the city of New Orleans any animal meat, carcasses, hides or flesh, not slaughtered and inspected at the slaughter-house of petitioners, plaintiffs herein, according to law, and you are commanded and enjoined to use all the power conferred upon you by law to carry into effect this injunction. And you are so enjoined and until the further order of this honorable court.

The following are the cases relative to the same controversy, which have been transferred from the Fifth to the Eighth District Court: Crescent City Slaughter-house Co. vs. Butchers' Benevolent Association, and also against B. Carambat et al., Dominique Virgas, T. Hayern, Philip Bennett, Richard Dehart, John C. Caverie, Abraham Jacobs, Joseph Hay, S. Firnberg, Freeman Moran, Dominique Maillere, Fred. Sohr, Raimond Debord, Henry Buderer, J. M. Mailhe, V. Castelin, John Wilson & Co., and B. Destillon.

The Devil's Hour.

It was Voltaire, we think, who used to say that in every human being's life there was an hour, specified by the Almighty for the expected, and, whether pleasant or not, one to be regarded in a metaphysical indifference. But death, however long anticipated, can not be made familiar. We look the inevitable coming in the face until the face assumes that form, and then we shrink in dismay. We take my medicine, we write quiet a number of Congressmen feed, and the morning the news reached us, and each man upon the morning journal to read the news, a dead silence, a deep gloom fell upon the room, so marked that a stranger would have taken us for a collection of undertakers, refreshing ourselves upon the cold boiled meats of a funeral.

The mass of thieves and swindlers that have crowded upon the Republican craft, until it is fairly swamped, for the first time begin to realize that their days are numbered—their doom sealed. What will this iniquitous protective tariff that grinds down the multitude that a few may increase their wealth? The hard times and the thousand and one gigantic legislative swindles for a few monopolists, the people can no longer put up with.

These facts should inspire the arms of every true Democrat and inspire his despondent heart with hope. Then let us stand in our battle-ranges, organized with the emblems of constitutional and civil liberty, and the equality of the States as its mainstay, and it can trample down into the dust the vile and corrupt organization now in power.

Honor and Dozier on Horton Law.

The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* who, for a clergyman, can describe the movements of a fast horse with remarkable gusto, writes as follows:

Jay Bonner is the rough of the other day. It is one of the sights of New York. It is interesting to watch the sensation he produces, from the moment he appears every day. He comes late on the road, and his coming is watched for with the greatest eagerness by all classes. Any violation of said act, that it is their duty to enforce said act and that by law the city of New Orleans, and La. E. Bonner, Administrator of Commerce, have the charge of the police and the markets of the said city, and that it is their duty to carry out and enforce said act of the State, which they have failed and now fail to do.

That the whole aspect of the city, of the Board and of the said Administrators of Citizens have suffered irreparable injury, and have already sustained damages greatly exceeding five thousand dollars, that a writ of injunction is necessary to compel a performance of duty on the part of the city, Board and Administrators, and to protect the rights and privileges of petitioners.

The petition is drawn up and signed by Jos. P. Hornor, of counsel for the Crescent City Slaughter-House Company, and is sworn to by F. J. Pratt, President.

The security upon the bond, which was fixed at $3000, was given by C. A. Weed.

Eighth District Court.—This court was engaged principally yesterday with the trial of the divorce case of Warner vs. Hinckley. The defendant is a large handsome woman who has plied the occupation of a beer-jerker, in several saloons in the city. Judge Cooley presided for Judge Dibble. There is quite a display of the demi-monde as witnesses in the case.

The Vagrant Law.—Judge Abell, of the First District Court, refused yesterday to grant the *habeas corpus* in the case of Jack Killeen, a notorious thief, complaining that he had been illegally committed to the Workhouse by Recorder Sines, and was illegally detained there by the Chief Warden. The application in the case is made by a colored woman, Josephine, considerably older than Jack, but evidently his mistress, judging from the interest she takes in him. Indeed, she is reputed to be his wife. His counsel are Messrs. Dejean and Gastinel. The Deputy Attorney appeared for the State. Mr. Castellanos for the Recorder and J. E. Beckwith for the Warden of the Workhouse and Special Officer Dumas, who makes the complaint of vagrancy against the accused.

Mr. Gastinel argued that the vagrant law was repealed. Mr. Beckwith contended contrarily that the acts of 1869 and 1870 are still in force under the statute of 1870.

First District Court.—George Wilson, colored, and Chas. T. Todd, each for assault and battery, were yesterday fined $50 each, with the alternative of one month's imprisonment. Lizzie Reil, for larceny, was sentenced to six months.

The motion for a new trial in behalf of George Fritz, convicted of forgery was overruled, and his counsel, J. F. Foley, Esq., filed a motion for arrest of judgment.

Colored Man Killed.—Boston Williams, colored, surrendered himself to the police at 5 o'clock yesterday morning at the Third District of the city, and stated that he accidentally shot and killed another colored man named Charles Finley, at Gentilly Road, on the line of the Chattanooga Railroad.

Run off the Track.—As the 7 o'clock train of the Pontchartrain cars were passing from the lake last night, one of the cars were thrown off the track and badly smashed in consequence of running over a cow. Nobody but the cow hurt.

The New York Election.

The *Memphis Appeal* has the following comments upon the revolution in New York:

The recent election in New York has startled the country. The result is the prelude to the storm, the trickling of the drop ere the bursting of that deluge of popular indignation which is destined to overwhelm Radicalism in the next Presidential election. The result in New York is unprecedented. The majority is EIGHTY-SEVEN THOUSAND, and the papers are showing that this gain has been mostly made in the rural districts. The Democratic majority in the city of New York on the day of the late election was 60,070, to 1868 it was 60,556; in 1867, 69,150; in 1865, 59,266. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats have a regular majority in the city of about 60,000. The Republicans have heretofore had 50,000 majority in the rural districts. Now being beaten by 28,000 majority shows a clear Democratic gain of 78,000 votes. The returns evidence this astonishing change. Here are specimens: Jefferson county (Dem.); last year, 1100 Rep. Schuyler, 80 Dem.; last year, 400 Rep. Genesee, 66 Dem.; last year, 800 Rep. Herkimer, 100 Dem.; last year, 800 Rep. Erie, 3500 Dem.; last year, 600 Rep. Tioga, 100 Dem.; last year, 900 Rep. Onejda, 100 Dem.; last year, 1000 Rep. Cayuga, about even; last year, 1800 Rep. Oswega, 500 Rep.; last year, 2300 Rep. Orleans, 900 Dem.; last year, 900 Rep.

Talk about "accepting the situation" in view of such a popular upheaval of the people! This result has produced consternation in the ranks of Radicalism. Don Piatt, the Radical correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, thus speaks of the result:

There is no denial of the fact that the late election in New York has had a somewhat depressing effect upon the Government people here, who, up to that event, counted their two-thirds majority in Congress, and swung on as if there were no constituencies taking note of their shortcomings. That the city of New York, under the control of the most infamous organization known to humanity, should inflict a huge majority in favor of the Democracy, was expected. But the result in the rural districts fills our friends with dismay. It is the handwriting on the wall, and means death.

And yet, judging from the talk of Republican leaders hereafter one would gather that the defeat of the Republicans, in a triumph of the Democracy, was an event to be expected, and, whether pleasant or not, one to be regarded in a philosophical indifference. But death, however long anticipated, can not be made familiar. We look the inevitable coming in the face until the face assumes that form, and then we shrink in dismay. We take my medicine, we write quiet a number of Congressmen feed, and the morning the news reached us, and each man upon the morning journal to read the news, a dead silence, a deep gloom fell upon the room, so marked that a stranger would have taken us for a collection of undertakers, refreshing ourselves upon the cold boiled meats of a funeral.

The mass of thieves and swindlers that have crowded upon the Republican craft, until it is fairly swamped, for the first time begin to realize that their days are numbered—their doom sealed. What will this iniquitous protective tariff that grinds down the multitude that a few may increase their wealth? The hard times and the thousand and one gigantic legislative swindles for a few monopolists, the people can no longer put up with.

These facts should inspire the arms of every true Democrat and inspire his despondent heart with hope. Then let us stand in our battle-ranges, organized with the emblems of constitutional and civil liberty, and the equality of the States as its mainstay, and it can trample down into the dust the vile and corrupt organization now in power.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Georgia Politics.

Mr. Robinson's Disability Bill.

Extensive Distillery Seizures in Ohio.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Comments of the London Press on Fenianism.

Expected Ministerial Crisis in France.

From the Ecumenical Council.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 4.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day over $1,350,000.

John D. Hoover is hopelessly ill.

Edward Barrow has been nominated United States District Attorney for Eastern District of Texas.

This evening's *Star* says: "The House Reconstruction Committee will to-day submit a report recommending the admission of Georgia with Senator Norris, and the papers are showing that this gain has been mostly made in the rural districts. The Democratic majority in the city of New York on the day of the late election was 60,070, to 1868 it was 60,556; in 1867, 69,150; in 1865, 59,266. Thus it will be seen that the Democrats have a regular majority in the city of about 60,000. The Republicans have heretofore had 50,000 majority in the rural districts. Now being beaten by 28,000 majority shows a clear Democratic gain of 78,000 votes. The returns evidence this astonishing change. Here are specimens: Jefferson county (Dem.); last year, 1100 Rep. Schuyler, 80 Dem.; last year, 400 Rep. Genesee, 66 Dem.; last year, 800 Rep. Herkimer, 100 Dem.; last year, 800 Rep. Erie, 3500 Dem.; last year, 600 Rep. Tioga, 100 Dem.; last year, 900 Rep. Onejda, 100 Dem.; last year, 1000 Rep. Cayuga, about even; last year, 1800 Rep. Oswega, 500 Rep.; last year, 2300 Rep. Orleans, 900 Dem.; last year, 900 Rep.

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These facts should inspire the arms of every true Democrat and inspire his despondent heart with hope. Then let us stand in our battle-ranges, organized with the emblems of constitutional and civil liberty, and the equality of the States as its mainstay, and it can trample down into the dust the vile and corrupt organization now in power.

It is now almost certain that the Viceroy is preparing for a struggle against the Sublime Porte, and that Russia will lend him her powerful assistance.

Paris, June 4.—The proceedings in the Spanish Cortes yesterday was highly important.

Almost the entire session was devoted to the consideration of the question of who shall be the future ruler of the country. At length a proposition was made by one of the members that no candidate for King should be considered fairly elected unless he received a majority equal to one-half of the full number of Deputies in the Cortes. Amid the most enthusiastic applause, it was resolved to take this proposition into consideration by a vote of 196 to 96 and the Cortes then adjourned.

The vote is considered very significant and it is regarded as equivalent to a defeat of the Duke de Montpensier, who has only 89 votes in the Cortes, and who, if the amendment is adopted, will require 179 votes in order to be elected.

In the Corps Législatif, yesterday, the members on the left having demanded the right of a public meeting during the elections for council General Ollivier refused making the Cabinet question, the order of the day for to-day.

The deputies, who yesterday voted by a large majority against the Ministry, to-day unanimously voted in their favor, except the members on the left, who abstained from voting.

The success of Ollivier to-day averts the expected ministerial crisis.

A statement is made to-day that M. Zeddlitz, the envoy extraordinary and Minister plenipotentiary to Prussia, who recently had leave of absence granted him to visit Paris, had received an order to return to his post at Berlin forthwith.

London, June 4.—The *Shipping Gazette* of to-day has a vigorous leading article on the exactions of the Spanish vessels arriving at Cuban ports, under the pretext of exacting fines for the evasions of customs regulations. The *Gazette* invokes a joint protest against the outrage by England and the United States.

Commodore Ashbury has engaged to build another yacht if he fails to win the next race.

London, June 4.—A correspondent of the *Times*, writing to that journal from Madrid, thinks the scheme of Senor Minoret, the Minister of the colonies for the Spanish possessions, will be a perfect failure. The bill defeats the very object it intends to forward. The correspondent says the project is complicated, and, in the measure as it stands, and points out its weakness and ridicules them pitilessly.

London, June 4.—The admiralty begins three more ocean-clad vessels at this time than Navy Yard immediately. One of these is to be called the Raleigh, and will be five hundred feet further, carrying twenty-seven heavy broadside guns. The other two are to be small light draught steamers to operate around the coasts and in the harbors.

London, June 4.—The *Spectator* is quite naively whether the Government has not changed Gaubias for the worthless and objectionable Lindsay.

The *Saturday Review* admits the ill instance and uselessness of Lindsay's address in reference to the Grant-Fenian action.

The *Daily News* says Lindsay's address has been mis-reported by telegraph.

Gen. Geo. Napier publishes the first endorsement of Canadian courage and loyalty.

Florence, May 4.—The new army bill has been voted on by the Chambers, but not without the greatest opposition. The vote on the final passage bill stood 175 yeas to 107 nays.

Lisbon, June 4.—The appointment of Senor Dacosta, as Portuguese Ambassador to Madrid, is officially published to-day.

Rome, June 4.—The Atramontanists deny the report that they intend to withdraw from the Ecumenical Council on the promulgation of the infallibility dogma. The drilling of the council will be interrupted by the feast of Corpus Christi the XVI. who died on the first of June. The sessions will be resumed next Thursday.

The Carmelite Monk Hatzel, who was summoned to Rome to excuse his defense of Dallinger's pamphlet, refused to retract, therefore is kept under close surveillance.

Yesterday, upon the demand of one hundred and fifty Bishops in the Ecumenical Council, the end of the discussion on the schema de primatu et infallibilitate was postponed.

The discussion of the chapters will commence on Monday next.

Madrid, June 4.—The Englishmen who were captured by Spanish brigands near Gibraltar, a few days ago, have been tracked by an emissary of the Government. The prisoners were in good health and were well treated. Their final release was only a matter of hours.

The Government has already commenced negotiations with the robbers, but the attempt is fraught with difficulties, and it is feared no result can be reached for weeks.

Stockholm, June 4.—The Ministerial crisis has occurred. The following is the list of Cabinet: Adlercrutz, Minister of Justice and Commerce. Minister of the Interior: Warrain. Minister of Finance. No change in the foreign and domestic policy of the nation is involved.

Copenhagen, June 4.—Professor Winsdvis, of this city, has discovered a new planet.

Brest, June 4.—The steamship La Dordogne, of the Havana and St. Nazaire line, has gone ashore. She will probably get off with the next tide.

St. Petersburg, June 4.—The Chinese envoy will return overland via Siberia.

Rome, June 4.—There is a large force raging in the vicinity of Pont and another up the Sacramento river. Others are reported in the vicinity of Point aux Chenes.

Should the drought continue the damages of the conflagration will be extensive.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 4—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and firm at 23¾c; middling uplands and Orleans 23¾c; sales to-day on the spot, 600 bales; for future delivery, 8000 bales.

New York, June 4—Evening.—Money closed easy at 5@6. Sterling firm, 9¾@9¾. Gold dull, but firm. Stocks firm, though closed a trifle off of the highest point of the day.

The bank statement is unfavorable. The heavy shipments of specie and Loans decrease, $1,000,000; specie decrease $1,786,000; circulation increase $22,000; deposits decrease, $1,847,000; legal-tenders decrease, 197 thous. 1264 thous; and 16 thous.

Texas Reeves, choice, $ head		65 00	@ 70 00
Texas Reeves, 1st quality, $ head		55 00	@ 60 00
Texas Reeves, 2d quality, $ head		45 00	@ 50 00
Texas Reeves, 3d quality, $ head		35 00	@ 40 00
Heifers $ head		30 00	@ 35 00
Texas Cows, $ head		25 00	@ 30 00
Sheep, 1st quality, $ head		7 00	@ 8 00
Sheep, 2d quality, $ head		6 00	@ 7 00
Sheep, 3d quality, $ head		5 00	@ 6 00
Sheep, culls, $ head		3 00	@ 4 00
Milch Cows, $ head		60 00	@ 80 00
Texas Cows, veal Calves, $ @		10	@ 12
Calves, 1st head		7 00	@ 8 00
Calves, 2d head		5 00	@ 6 00

DIED.

Yesterday, at half past 4 o'clock, P. M., EMILIE GOLDSMITH, wife of F. M. FOUCH, aged 29 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, THIS EVENING, at 4 o'clock, from Bienville, near Dauphine, Fountain street, between Magazine and Constance.

School Meeting.

IN conformity to the adjournment of the last meeting of the white residents of the Second and Third Districts, I call a meeting of the friends of independent public schools for the establishment of the same, to meet at Deutsche Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, June 7, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of taking preliminary steps towards the immediate organization of such schools.

C. H. MOUTON, Chairman.
jn 5

FINISHED HALF HOSE AT LEIGHTON'S.

Irish Poplins, with elastic tops, per doz $6 50
British, with elastic tops, per doz 5 00
French and German make, regular finish 4 00
Ladies' Cashmere Hose, Manufacturer's price 1 00
Ladies' Cashmere Handkerchiefs, already hemstitched, 5 cts each.
Gents' Linen Bosom Shirts for 1 00
Everything in Furnishing Goods generally, all equally cheap, at the corner of St. Charles and Canal streets.
jn 5

THE FAIR.

LEIGHTON SUCCESSFUL AGAIN.
The Very HIGHEST PREMIUMS were awarded to him for the BEST MADE SHIRTS, April 30, 1870.
The same was made by Grover & Baker's Sewing Machine, and the other head-made.
Our Shirt Factory is at the corner of Canal and St. Charles streets, New Orleans.
jn 5 2

Calcasieu Sulphur and Mining Company of Louisiana.

BOOKS of Subscription for the remainder of the Shares of the Capital Stock of this Company have been opened, in accordance with resolutions of the Board of Directors, at the office of the Treasurer, 14 Carondelet street.

The terms of subscription are five per centum cash, at the time of subscribing, five per centum payable on the 20th day of July, 1870, and three per centum instalments on the 1st day of August, and one per centum on the 1st day of each succeeding month, in thirty days, and not more than ten dollars per share will be required in any one time, in accordance with the terms of the Charter.

ALEXANDER BONNEVAL, Treasurer.
my28 10s

Stray Cow.

A MILK COW taken up will be sold at the stables of Jerome Dervay, 37 Stock Landing, near Louisiana avenue. The ow