NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Page 4 of Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 25 per square.
A advertisement inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
Page 3 Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR:.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,399.

The Mobile and Texas Railroad.—The Completion of the Donaldsonville Division.

On Sunday last, the first train of passenger cars passed over the Donaldsonville division of this railroad, which will doubtless, within 18 months, connect Houston, Texas, and ultimately a port on the Pacific with the city of New Orleans. The completion of this end of the road was celebrated by the officers of the company, and a representation of the citizens of New Orleans, who joined in an excursion to Donaldsonville day before yesterday, at the invitation of Mr. J. G. Gaines, Director on the part of the State of Louisiana, and Mr. J. R. Kendrick, General Superintendent of the Company. The excursion party started from the foot of Julia street, at 9 o'clock A. M., on the ferry-boat "D. B. Campbell," which transported them to the terminus of the road on the Zeringue plantation, on the western bank of the river, opposite the lower limits of Carrollton. The train consisted of two elegant passenger cars and two baggage cars, and was under the direction of G. W. R. Bayley, Esq., Chief Engineer of the Donaldsonville division; Mr. James A. Raynor, the President of the company, Mr. John G. Gaines, one of the directors, Messrs. Jules A. Blanc, Antoine Carriere, Charles Roman, Charles Lanitte, Thomas D. Miller, Geo. W. Squires, Victor Prados, A. R. Merrill, James H. Wingfield, General Southern Agent of the Iron Mountain Railroad; W. Wallington, Agent of the Pan-Handle Route; C. C. Haley, Newspaper Agent; Alfred Lemore, Hugh McCloskey, Johnson Armstrong, Lafayette Folger, W. C. Tompkins, Geo. Jonas, Thomas H. Hunt, L. F. Generes, Elmore Dufour, Felix Larue, Geo. W. Nott, John Saunders, James W. Pollock, E. Forstall, Collector Casey, Judge Dibble, Felix Herwig, Postmaster Lowell, United States Marshal Packard, and about thirty other gentlemen were on board as the guests of the railroad company on this occasion. The press of the city was also represented. The train rolled along at a brisk rate, making stops at different points before reaching the end of the day's journey at Bayou Lafourche, about two o'clock. The pleasure of the excursion was somewhat marred by heavy showers of rain, but a large supply of creature comforts, solid and liquid, and the jollity they produced, made up for the forbidding state of the atmosphere outside. This bountiful provision for the inner man had been laid in by Major J. J. Williamson, one of the officers of the company, to whom we are indebted for many courtesies on this and similar occasions. He had been charged with the arrangements for this excursion, and we must say, he carried out his instructions with a liberal hand.

The road passes through an open country almost the whole distance—57 miles. The lands are very rich, but the crops, as far as could be seen, were found to be backward except on a few plantations. Several fair stands of sugar and corn were seen, but the fields were generally full of water and the weeds had been suffered to grow luxuriantly. It was only the fields in the rear of the plantations that could be seen. Those nearer the river were said to present a better appearance. A great deal of work will be required before the cane can take a special start. The rain and the condition of the fields prevented the planters along the line from coming to the train, but at Donaldsonville, the whole population seemed to have come to the terminus to welcome the iron-horse. After the interchange of compliments with the citizens, the train started back on its homeward course, reaching the New Orleans terminus at seven o'clock in the evening.

The bridge at Bayou Lafourche is in course of construction and the road has been graded for some distance beyond Donaldsonville. The Company are vigorously pushing their operations westward towards Vermillion and Houston, which latter place it is expected will be reached in about eighteen months. The Donaldsonville division will be opened for business on or about the 1st of September, of itself it is of little moment to either the planters on the coast who have unequalled water communication with New Orleans or the citizens of the line, but as a link of the road which is destined beyond doubt to connect Mobile and New Orleans with the State of Texas and ultimately a port on the Pacific Ocean—Guaymas or Mazatlan, we regard it as of vast importance. We congratulate Mr. Raynor on the partial realization of this great enterprise which he has pushed forward with such energy and ability, and we should also mention that many encumbrances were passed by the excursionists on the worth and ability engineer—Mr. Bayley, under whose superintendence the road has been constructed, and whose work speaks for itself. The track needs very little ballasting and is as solid a piece of railroad as can be found anywhere. The crossties are of unusual quality and length, and their number has not been spared. The ride was pronounced to be as smooth as the division between New Orleans and Mobile, and that is saying a great deal.

To Planters in the Country Parishes.

Our readers in the country parishes will have become aware by the time this issue of our paper reaches them, that a great calamity has befallen the dwellers in the rear portion of New Orleans by the overflow of Lake Pontchartrain. The majority of the sufferers are families who are dependent for their support upon the produce of their gardens and their daily labor. These gardens have been totally destroyed by the inundation, and in many instances their live-stock has been swept away. These poor people are now houseless and homeless, and must for some weeks depend upon the generosity of the benevolent among us, for the support of themselves and children. Steps have been taken, we are glad to say, to provide for their immediate wants. The daily press have published detailed accounts of the devastation which has been caused by this overflow, and which has rendered uninhabitable an extensive portion of the city. The water stands three feet in some of the streets, and, of course, many dwellings have had to be abandoned. Everything will be done by our citizens to relieve the distress thus brought upon a worthy class of our population, and it has been suggested that in this holy work our friends in the interior of the State will cheerfully join. It will be recollected that in 1866, when so many families of New Orleans had to depend upon the benevolence of their country friends, for the means of subsistence that large quantities of vegetables and country produce were sent here for their use, and that many hundreds of families were supported by such contributions. Circumstances are such as to make a similar appeal necessary for the sufferers by the present misfortune, and we have been requested to lay the matter before our readers. We are also authorized to say that Mr. Charles Cavarac, President of the Bank of New Orleans; Mr. A. Fortier, President of the Bank of America, and Mr. C. H. Slocomb, of the house of Slocomb, Baldwin & Co., Canal street, will take charge and see to the distribution among needy families of any consignments of vegetables or other produce which may be sent to them for this purpose. It is believed that the officers of steamboats and railroads connecting with the city will gratuitously transport such shipments, and thus there will be no expense incurred for carriage.

THE NEW ORLEANS AND MOBILE RAILROAD.—Mr. W. BeDell, General Passenger Agent of the New Orleans and Mobile Railroad, gives notice to the travelling public, through our columns, to-day, that trains are again running regularly, making schedule time, and that there is no detention from water or other cause. Two through trains leave New Orleans daily for Mobile and intermediate stations at 11 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The train for the watering places leaves at 2:30 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

RELIEF FOR THE INUNDATED.

In that portion of our city now overflowed a large number of poor persons live who have lost their all. They have not only been rendered houseless and homeless but are utterly unable to support themselves without assistance. It is therefore the duty of those of our citizens who are not sufferers by this calamity, and who have the means, to come promptly to the aid of our unfortunate population who have been driven from their dwellings, remembering that "he gives twice who gives quickly." There is no time to be lost in organizing a formal movement to raise money, and we are pleased to notice that, without waiting for the appointment of committees, a subscription has been opened by several prominent bankers, who invite the immediate co-operation of our citizens with them. It is not thought by those gentlemen to be necessary to canvass the city, but that all who are willing to give of their abundance will themselves hand in their contributions, that the money may be immediately applied to the relief of the distressed.

Here is a case of real need, and we cannot doubt but that this appeal to the benevolent of our people will be quickly and generously responded to. In such a work every person can take part. The smallness of the contribution need not keep any one back. A large number of small sums make up a large one.

Do not wait to be called upon, but go at once to the Bank of New Orleans, (Mr. Charles Cavarac, President), or to the Bank of America, (Mr. A. Fortier, President), or to Mr. C. H. Slocomb's store, on Canal street, where lists of subscription have been opened.

Annual Statement Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

In our advertising columns to-day, will be found the Seventeenth Annual Statement of the affairs of the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, exhibiting the result of the year's business, from May 31, 1870, to May 31, 1871. It appears from this statement:

1. That the net earned premiums for the year amount to.....$878,940 64
2. That the losses and other disbursements amounted to.....615,175 60
3. That the net profits amount to.....$263,765 04
4. That the company's assets, after deducting liabilities due, amount to.....$1,092,131 07
5. That at a meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 3, 1871, it was resolved to declare a scrip dividend of thirty per cent on the net-earned participating premiums for the year ending May 31, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st day of August next. Also to pay on and after the second Monday in July next the losses of scrip for the year 1865, 1866 and 1867, together with six per cent interest on all outstanding scrip of the company.

Such an exhibit attests the skillful and judicious management with which the company's affairs have been conducted under adverse circumstances and ought to prove satisfactory to its stockholders and patrons.

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

GREENBRIER WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. The proprietors of this far-famed watering place announce through our columns that the summer season commenced on the 1st of June and that preparations have been made to accommodate two thousand persons. The springs are approachable by the various grand trunk lines of railroad from the North, South, East and West. The medicinal virtue of the Virginia Springs is so well known that it is unnecessary to comment upon it. No one who ever visited them has been heard to question their efficacy as a health-restorer. The climate is surpassingly fine, and the proprietors, Messrs. Peyton & Co., promise to spare no effort to make the stay of their guests agreeable. Excursion tickets to and from the springs will be issued at low rates in the principal cities North and South. See advertisement for terms.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Associate Justice Bradley, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has arrived in the city and presided yesterday in this court. We understand the great case of Mrs. Gaines is one of its numerous phases will come up for discussion to-day. It is upon the report of Commissioner Weller in relation to the rights of the plaintiff in the matter of chancery that argument will be heard. The antagonists of Mrs. Gaines are dissatisfied with the report and Justice Bradley will decide upon the objections.

The great case of Jackson and others versus The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company and Ray, Lodeling and others, has been fixed for trial on the 15th instant.

Thanks to Capt. Catharine, steamship Yazoo, arrived yesterday from Philadelphia and Havana, for late papers from the latter ports.

☞ 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.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "He simple mechanism and the entire ease my daughters can & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 119 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&w

The following is a list of passengers per steamship Yazoo, Capt. J. W. Catharine, from Philadelphia, via Havana:

From Havana—Col Louis Lay and wife, Camille Prat, Mr T Chaper, Mr Wm Vale and grandchild, Mr Hernandez, Mr Aldino, Mr Giord, Mr W Schoibman, Mr Reynard, Mr and Mrs Fenfedel, Miss Viola Philadelphia.

From Philadelphia—Mrs C Chaper, Mrs T B Schelberger, Mr D Schelberger.

The Milligan Case.

DECISION OF JUDGE DRUMMOND.

Indianapolis, May 26.—This morning, argument in the Milligan case was begun by Geo. Harrison for the defence occupying all the afternoon. In the afternoon, Mr. Hendricks closed the argument in a speech of three hours' length.

After setting the facts, Judge Drummond, in his charge, said: However it may have been before the arrest and trial, there is no doubt of the acts of General Hovey and his brother officers in the service. The trial and sentence of the plaintiff were ratified and approved by the Executive department of the Government. The legislation in Congress had also been to the same effect.

The Supreme Court of the United States decided upon the facts: that the action of the military commission in the trial and sentence of the plaintiff was null and void; that the constitutional rights of the plaintiff were involved in the act prohibited by the Constitution. It is beyond the power of Congress to authorize it. Then the wrong done by the act is not subject to complete indemnity by Congress, because the prohibition of the Constitution to protect private rights would be without effect. It is for this reason that the second offense was placed on the ground of martial law, the suspension of the habeas corpus, the existence of war, the military operating in Indiana at the time of the arrest.

The limitation of Congress gave ample opportunity for the enforcement of any civil administration was in full vigor, and it is impossible to doubt that if the facts as established now had been before the United Supreme Court the results would have been the same. It is proved that the doing the time the events occurred. It was also impossible to administer justice according to law. It was competent for Congress to enact that all such actions should be commenced within a reasonable time after the wrongs were committed. There must be authority exercisable with rule. To Congress only is such given.

The jury were instructed to return a sealed verdict.

The Supreme Court, recently, in the case of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, vs. Winn, action for damages, reversed the judgment of the lower court, on the ground that a husband can recover damages for the homicide of his wife.

A German who has been naturalized in Wisconsin wrote a letter to a fellow countryman recently, in which he said: "Oxkosc: ue dat I Schreib you in Englisch. Ich habe so long stadt in Visconsin gewont, dae ich already twise have gevoted."

BY TELEGAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Animated Appearance of the Assembly at Versailles.

Debate on the Claims of the Orleans Princes Postponed.

Government of the National Defense to be Investigated.

Mobile Guards Replaced by the Returning Soldiers.

Address to the Pope Circulating in the Provinces.

Rumored Arrest of Felix Pyat.

Arrests Continue in Paris.

The Revolution in Venezuela.

HOME NEWS.

International Typographical Union at Baltimore.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Monday evening.—Belleville, La Villette and Montrouge are still petrolled day and night.

The Deputies in the Assembly from the departments occupied by the German troops intend to give a special day for a debate in regard to the position of the Orleans princes be postponed until the conclusion of a loan and the payment of the war indemnity has freed the country from the Germans.

An address to the Pope is circulating in the provinces. It expresses the hope that regulated France will soon lend an energetic arm to the Holy Father. The document is freely signed.

The prisoners at Saint Sulpice endeavored, on Sunday, to get possession of some arms. The attempt was discovered and frustrated. Several soldiers abetted the prisoners were arrested and imediately shot at Versailles.

An unconfirmed rumor says, Felix Pyat was arrested in Paris to-day.

Federalist Lieut-Col. Bourmer committed suicide to-day just as he was arrested.

There was a serious fire in Montmartre last night, which it is suspected was caused by a petroleum bomb.

Arrests continue in all parts of the city.

La Liberté has a report that an attempt has been made to assassinate the German Prefect of Strasbourg, who was fired at with a revolver and wounded.

Paris, Monday June 5.—The French soldiers returning from imprisonment in Germany refuse to enter the Mobilized Guards as fast as they arrive.

In a bigoted sense of the Mobile Guards will be replaced by regulars.

Versailles, June 5.—The Assembly to-day presented an animated appearance. Many deputies occupied seats on the the floor, and the Tribunes were crowded with spectators, in anticipation of the debate upon the right of the Orleans Princes to seats in the House. Among the distinguished persons present were Prince Metternich, and nearly all of the foreign diplomatic and military corps.

President Thiers rose to move a postponement of the discussion. He said he had passed hours in consultation with the members of the committee having in charge the subject which now engaged the attention of the Assembly.

The committee is informed to the extent that it was impossible to come to an agreement to-day, and he had requested them not to hasten their decision. He stated he was very unwell, and begged the Assembly would consent to a postponement of the discussion of the bill Thursday. The committee he said favored a simultaneous decision on the verification of the elections of the Orleans Princes and the abrogation of the decree of exile against them.

The Assembly agreed to an adjournment of the debate.

A committee appointed to consider what action should be taken in regard to the acts of the recent government of Paris, reported in favor of an investigation into the administration of the Government of National defence at Paris, Tours and Bordeaux, and of the government over which Thiers presided.

London, June 5.—Earl DeGrey, to-day assumed his seat in the House of Lords. A man was warmly congratulated on the conclusion of the treaty.

In the House of Commons Gladstone declared that the existing laws were sufficient to enable the Government to fulfil the conditions of the treaty of Washington.

London is now in direct telegraphic communication with China, a cable having been successfully laid between Singapore and Hong Kong.

London, June 5.—A disturbance has taken place among the colliers on a strike at Terndale, South Wales. A strong police force has been sent to the assistance of the local authorities.

FROM VENEZUELA.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 23.—The revolutionist Gen. Hermanos has been repulsed and Blanco's army is advancing on Valencia. Blanco has arrived at Puerto Cabello to assume command in the field in person against Herrera. The revolutionists are strong and it is reported that Pulido is acting President in Blanco's absence. Arrests continue. Venezuelans are forcibly taken at La Guayra from the German steamer Bavaria.

Among those arrested were Generals Zapata and Larosa, who were passengers. They are now imprisoned on shore. The Captain of the steamers and the Prussian Representative there protested unsuccessfully. The Venezuelan excuse for seizure on the plea that these Generals were seized for criminal acts and not for political offense alone. The matter remains unsettled.

Pulgar remains friendly to Blanco contrary to all expectations and has loaned him the former steamer Maracaibo. A decree of Pulgar's allows all citizens of the State of Zulia, absent on account of political offenses to return. Gen. Southerland has returned to Caracas after an interview with Blanco.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 5.—The latest official advices report the number of Indians massacred at Fort Grant at eighty.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 5.—Synopsis of the weather for the past 24 hours. The barometer has remained sensibly stationary, so far as heard from west of the Missouri River. The pressure has fallen slightly in the Mississippi Valley, and a rise from Wisconsin to the Eastern States. The temperature has fallen north and east of Pennsylvania, and has increased slightly in the southern and gulf States. No reports are received from Texas. The storm south of Tennessee appears to be dissipated. Local storms are reported from Iowa to Indiana. Fresh northeasterly winds have generally prevailed during the day in the Middle and Eastern States, and on the lakes, with clear weather.

Washington, June 5.—The Republican Executive Committee of Alabama (twelve members) has sent a communication to the President, protesting against recent official changes in that State. It contains the following sentence: "We are the more impelled, so to speak, because we are aware that the Administration, while we keep silent, is justifiable or even necessarily led to rely upon the statements or recommendations of those whom positive evidence has made them to pronounce impossibleness on it," the document bearing the signature of only one member of the committee, and representing every Republican paper in the State but one.

Washington, June 5.—PRESIDENTIAL.—Local storms are probable for to-night on the coast of North Carolina and west of the Gulf. Partially cloudy and clear weather without important change in temperature are probable for Tuesday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 5.—The City of Brussels made the run from New York to Queenstown in eight days fourteen hours and thirty minutes.

An immense pile of bricks on Church street, burying several children—two broken and the other badly injured. It is feared that more have been killed.

John Arno, a Chinaman, was shot and killed, five thousand dollars bail, charged with attempting to kill an officer of the American brig Thomas, which arrived last night.

A large part of the business portion of the village of Waverley, has been destroyed by fire. Loss $50,000.

It is rumored that the Agricultural Bureau reports the growing crop at 1,500,000 bales less than the crop of last year.

The case of the prize-fighters, Edwards and Caller, will be argued before the general term on the jurisdiction of the Sentencing Court.

Baltimore, June 5.—The eighteenth annual session of the International Typographical Union convened here to-day. Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans, presiding. Sixty-four Unions are represented, by seventy-eight delegates, including Miss Mary Myers from the Women's Union No. 1, New York city.

An informal ballot for President resulted as follows:

John Collins, of Cincinnati	48
Wm. J. Hammond, of New Orleans	18
Mr. Walsh, of New York	15
T. A. Crosby, of Montreal	1
Scattering	3

Mr. Hammond was thereupon declared re-elected by acclamation.

The delegates are a fine looking body of men.

John Collins, of Cincinnati, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer.

Fisher and Lenz brought from the State over five thousand shares of common stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at $140 per share. This stock was ordered by the State to pay State bonds, which matured January last. By this sale the State losses five Directors in the company. The amount realized from this sale being insufficient to pay the bonds a further sale of preferred stock will probably be ordered.

Fall River, Mass, June 5.—Lightning fired the City Hall to-day and killed a man in the vicinity, who had taken refuge under a tree.

Milwaukie, Wis., June 5.—Byron A. Squires, an old telegrapher, forwarding Sabbath messages from St. Louis to St. Paul fell from a train on the Northern Pacific Railroad, to-day, and was fatally hurt.

San Francisco, June 5.—Australian George, alias Portuguese Joe, who murdered Miss McDaniel, because she refused to marry him, was hunted out of his hiding place in the Mountains, near Cherokee to-day, shot and his body burned to ashes by the infuriated citizens.

San Francisco, June 4.—A boy named O'Brien has been arrested, and was identified by several Chinamen as having given the fatal blow to a Chinaman who was clubbed and stoned to death on Fourth street last week, but it is doubtful if sufficient white testimony can be obtained to convict him.

New York, June 5.—Arrived—City of Mexico. Arrived out—City of Erin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 5.—Turpentine 30 to 40s. Consols 91¾. Bonds 70¼.

Liverpool, June 5.—Evening.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 20,000, of which 6000 were for speculation and export.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 5.—About noon to-day Gold rose to 111¼. $100,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day, which gave rise to rumors of a call for interest due in advance to-morrow. Governments—1881s, 115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾; 64s, 111¾; 65s, 111¾; new, 114¾; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114¾; 10-40s, 110.

New York, June 5.—Evening.—Money, rent, 2@4. Sterling 109¼@109¾. Governments a better for January and July issues, steady. Tennessees 71, new 71; Virginias 57¾, new 72; Louisiana 68; new 65; Levees 60 50, 64 85; Alabama 108, 5s 73; Georgias 80, 7s 92½; North Carolina 47, new 26½; South Carolina 72, new 65.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Versailles, June 5.—The probable result of the sitting of the National Assembly to-morrow, causes great excitement.

It is believed that the decree exiling the Bourbon pretenders will be abrogated.

The newspaper generally disapprove of such a course. They say that it will be a step towards the restoration.

New York, June 5.—Five thousand invitations have been extended for a complimentary excursion upon the inhabitants of the Morne statue on Saturday next.

Louisville, June 5.—Horace Greely passed through to-day, on route for New York. He gives glowing accounts of Texas, but is unfavorably impressed with Mississippi, where, he says, there is more life than spirit of old Southern spirit than in any Southern State he had passed through.

Chicago, June 3.—The wheat harvest has begun in Southern Illinois, which is earlier by several days than our ordinary forecasts. The yield is represented as large.

Legal proceedings to compel Mr. Cheney, the rebellious divine, to leave the pulpit, of which he is now occupying, are being instituted.

San Francisco, May 26.—Fair's spirits and health are unchanged since his sentence. Demonstrations of sympathy from strangers still continue.

The murder of Miss McDaniel, at Cherokee Flat, is surrounded by citizens who are determined to hunt him down. Five thousand dollars are contributed to offered for the murderer, to be given with a Henry rifle and two revolvers.

Port-au-Prince, May 26.—The newspapers here publish protests against annexation.

San Salvador, May ——.—President Baez is making extensive preparations for war, having received army stores from New York. Both the revolutionists are also preparing for the struggle.

Liverpool, June 5—Noon.—Cotton market active and firm; estimated sales 12,000 bales, 6000 for export and speculation. Uplands 9 23-32d; Orleans 9 25-64d.

Corn 28s 9d. Peas 39s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 35s. Tallow 43s.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, June 3.—Theatres have been authorized to re-open, but the *cafes chantants* are still under restrictions.

No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening, from which hour all gates are closed, and the cavalry level the streets and suburbs until morning.

The commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of compulsory service of all French men against the advice of Thiers, who recommended the restoration law of 1832.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris and the arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

The Figaro estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, is fifty thousand. The police are in constant danger from violence at their hands.

Grousset was arrested to-day in Paris, and a search is making for Pyat, who is believed to be concealed in the city.

The report that a motion had been made in the Assembly to prolong Thiers' power is confirmed.

Paris, Sunday Evening.—June 4.—The Duke D'Aumale has arrived at St. Germain.

The funeral of the late archbishop takes place on the seventh at Notre Dame. Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All the Paris journals are discussing the question what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly.

Girardin *Liberté* demands the establishment of a liberal republic after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

Paris, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinth, in Gaulois, acknowledges that they speak of Italy feels for France, and advises the union of the Latin races as the balance of the empire is menaced by the preponderance of the Germans and slaves. Acts of the Commune were the result of the recognition of God by the people in the 19th century is the age of the workingmen.

The second Empire treated social questions in a spirit of cornuin, instead of seeking to solve them by dissemination and education.

The Commune prolonged the military on soldiers and regulized prostitution of women. The church also failed in the duty. It was too much occupied with the agnostic school and too little with the instruction of the black. Hyacinth concludes: "Paris is in ashes. The people have lost their faith and are impossible for them to believe or love Him. Let religion be the heart and brain, consider a problem heart and brain, the restoration in France to Italy, prosperity and peace."

Brussels, June 4.—The *Independance Belge* says the diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed, probably Worthe Degislerre will succeed Prince Chaudordy at Berlin, and Count Von Kendell will be German representative at Versailles.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

Berlin, June 3.—Thiers promises that the Assembly will not proceed upon Ami and Rochefort will be excepted.

An order signed and sealed by the Commune to burn Hotel de Ville, has been discovered.

The Emperor William has decided the Danish question in favor of the United States.

A bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire was read three times before the German Parliament.

Versailles, June 3.—The Assembly has voted 1,000,000 francs to rebuild the house of Victor Hugo.

Florence, June 4.—The Lower Chamber has approved the increase of import duties on wheat and flour.

Madrid, June 4.—The Government has issued the import duty on cattle until December, two dollars each, when imported by foreign vessels, and three dollars each by Spanish vessels.

Logasta, the new Spanish Minister for Mexico, arrived yesterday and sails for Vera Cruz shortly.

Rim Pastor, ex-member of Cortes, died of vomito.

A patriotism has just appeared in the London shop windows of a large assortment of orange-output, with Fred Dorwin's picture and a "Contribution to (unknown) history."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, June 5, 1871.

We have no variation to report in the money market proper, the rates for approved paper are low but the supply of bankable funds in bank is ample for the requirements of all Al[illegible]. We still quote as street rates—6@8 per cent. [illegible] from $1 petos with unquestionable [illegible] 9@10 for good do. 9@10 for [illegible] notes [illegible] 1@2 per cent per month [illegible] notes [illegible] 1@2 per cent per month.

The exchange market opened at 108½@108¾ (against 108¾ at New York), and closed at rates (against 108¾). The sales included $2000 to marry him, was hunted out of his hiding place in the Mountains, near Cherokee to-day, shot and his body burned to ashes by the infuriated citizens.

San Francisco, June 4.—A boy named O'Brien has been arrested, and was identified by several Chinamen as having given the fatal blow to a Chinaman who was clubbed and stoned to death on Fourth street last week, but it is doubtful if sufficient white testimony can be obtained to convict him.

New York, June 5.—Arrived—City of Mexico. Arrived out—City of Erin.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, June 5.—Turpentine 30 to 40s. Consols 91¾. Bonds 70¼.

Liverpool, June 5.—Evening.—Cotton firm; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 20,000, of which 6000 were for speculation and export.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 5.—About noon to-day Gold rose to 111¼. $100,000 was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury to-day, which gave rise to rumors of a call for interest due in advance to-morrow. Governments—1881s, 115¼; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾; 64s, 111¾; 65s, 111¾; new, 114¾; 67s, 114¾; 68s, 114¾; 10-40s, 110.

New York, June 5.—Evening.—Money, rent, 2@4. Sterling 109¼@109¾. Governments a better for January and July issues, steady. Tennessees 71, new 71; Virginias 57¾, new 72; Louisiana 68; new 65; Levees 60 50, 64 85; Alabama 108, 5s 73; Georgias 80, 7s 92½; North Carolina 47, new 26½; South Carolina 72, new 65.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Versailles, June 5.—The probable result of the sitting of the National Assembly to-morrow, causes great excitement.

It is believed that the decree exiling the Bourbon pretenders will be abrogated.

The newspaper generally disapprove of such a course. They say that it will be a step towards the restoration.

New York, June 5.—Five thousand invitations have been extended for a complimentary excursion upon the inhabitants of the Morne statue on Saturday next.

Louisville, June 5.—Horace Greely passed through to-day, on route for New York. He gives glowing accounts of Texas, but is unfavorably impressed with Mississippi, where, he says, there is more life than spirit of old Southern spirit than in any Southern State he had passed through.

Chicago, June 3.—The wheat harvest has begun in Southern Illinois, which is earlier by several days than our ordinary forecasts. The yield is represented as large.

Legal proceedings to compel Mr. Cheney, the rebellious divine, to leave the pulpit, of which he is now occupying, are being instituted.

San Francisco, May 26.—Fair's spirits and health are unchanged since his sentence. Demonstrations of sympathy from strangers still continue.

The murder of Miss McDaniel, at Cherokee Flat, is surrounded by citizens who are determined to hunt him down. Five thousand dollars are contributed to offered for the murderer, to be given with a Henry rifle and two revolvers.

Port-au-Prince, May 26.—The newspapers here publish protests against annexation.

San Salvador, May ——.—President Baez is making extensive preparations for war, having received army stores from New York. Both the revolutionists are also preparing for the struggle.

Liverpool, June 5—Noon.—Cotton market active and firm; estimated sales 12,000 bales, 6000 for export and speculation. Uplands 9 23-32d; Orleans 9 25-64d.

Corn 28s 9d. Peas 39s. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 35s. Tallow 43s.

[Sunday's Dispatches.]

Paris, June 3.—Theatres have been authorized to re-open, but the *cafes chantants* are still under restrictions.

No one is allowed to leave the city after nine o'clock in the evening, from which hour all gates are closed, and the cavalry level the streets and suburbs until morning.

The commission appointed for the reorganization of the army has decided in favor of compulsory service of all French men against the advice of Thiers, who recommended the restoration law of 1832.

Many strangers, including numbers of Englishmen, have arrived in Paris and the arrivals of foreigners are increasing daily.

The Figaro estimates the number of men who bore arms in the late insurrection, and who have not yet been identified or arrested, is fifty thousand. The police are in constant danger from violence at their hands.

Grousset was arrested to-day in Paris, and a search is making for Pyat, who is believed to be concealed in the city.

The report that a motion had been made in the Assembly to prolong Thiers' power is confirmed.

Paris, Sunday Evening.—June 4.—The Duke D'Aumale has arrived at St. Germain.

The funeral of the late archbishop takes place on the seventh at Notre Dame. Executions at Versailles are still numerous.

All the Paris journals are discussing the question what shall be done with the Orleans princes. Some appeal to their patriotism and ask them to resign their seats in the Assembly.

Girardin *Liberté* demands the establishment of a liberal republic after the model of the United States or Switzerland.

Paris, June 4.—A letter from Father Hyacinth, in Gaulois, acknowledges that they speak of Italy feels for France, and advises the union of the Latin races as the balance of the empire is menaced by the preponderance of the Germans and slaves. Acts of the Commune were the result of the recognition of God by the people in the 19th century is the age of the workingmen.

The second Empire treated social questions in a spirit of cornuin, instead of seeking to solve them by dissemination and education.

The Commune prolonged the military on soldiers and regulized prostitution of women. The church also failed in the duty. It was too much occupied with the agnostic school and too little with the instruction of the black. Hyacinth concludes: "Paris is in ashes. The people have lost their faith and are impossible for them to believe or love Him. Let religion be the heart and brain, consider a problem heart and brain, the restoration in France to Italy, prosperity and peace."

Brussels, June 4.—The *Independance Belge* says the diplomatic negotiations between France and Germany will shortly be resumed, probably Worthe Degislerre will succeed Prince Chaudordy at Berlin, and Count Von Kendell will be German representative at Versailles.

[Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.]

Berlin, June 3.—Thiers promises that the Assembly will not proceed upon Ami and Rochefort will be excepted.

An order signed and sealed by the Commune to burn Hotel de Ville, has been discovered.

The Emperor William has decided the Danish question in favor of the United States.

A bill incorporating Alsace with the German Empire was read three times before the German Parliament.

Versailles, June 3.—The Assembly has voted 1,000,000 francs to rebuild the house of Victor Hugo.

Florence, June 4.—The Lower Chamber has approved the increase of import duties on wheat and flour.

Madrid, June 4.—The Government has issued the import duty on cattle until December, two dollars each, when imported by foreign vessels, and three dollars each by Spanish vessels.

Logasta, the new Spanish Minister for Mexico, arrived yesterday and sails for Vera Cruz shortly.

Rim Pastor, ex-member of Cortes, died of vomito.

A patriotism has just appeared in the London shop windows of a large assortment of orange-output, with Fred Dorwin's picture and a "Contribution to (unknown) history."

[illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company.

Electric Underskirts.

Notice.

Notice.

Private Lessons.
ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

Brey Mare.

Brokers' Exchange.

Law Books—Law Books.

G. F. Hills & Co.

Claims Commission.

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