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TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 13, 1871.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP AND WHAT IT IMPORTS.

Editors New Orleans Bee:

Gentlemen—In your editorial of this morning, headed "How Americans are Protected in Foreign Lands," you overlook the important fact that art. 10 of the civil code of France reads thus:

"*Every child born of French parents in a foreign country is French.*"

Could Mr. Washburn, acting United States Minister to FRANCE, grant a certificate *in open defiance of French law?* If he had, the French government might have been justified in issuing to himself a peremptory passport:

Let he have light.

Our correspondent is mistaken. We did not overlook the article of the French code, to which he refers, but we construe it somewhat differently from himself. And we read it in connection with article 17 of the same code, which declares that French citizenship shall be lost if the party shall be naturalized in another country. For a greater reason, may we not conclude that it shall be lost by the child of French parents born in a foreign country, if his nativity in such foreign country and his own acts make him a citizen of the latter? As we understand the law of nations (which overrides the statutes of any one nation), it is perfectly competent for a country to open its doors to foreigners, clothe them with its nationality and throw over them the shield of its protection. The doctrine of perpetual allegiance or "once a subject, always a subject," has been of late years abandoned by the great powers of Europe, certainly by England, if not by France and Prussia, and American citizenship is now regarded as a complete protection against the claims of the Government in whose dominions the person clothed with American citizenship was born. If naturalized American citizens be thus protected it would be strange if the children of foreigners born in the United States, were to be held to the allegiance due to the country of the origin of their parents.

As we construe article 10 of the French Code, it gives to the children of Frenchmen, who may be born in foreign countries, the option of retaining French nationality. It cannot do more without conflicting with the laws of other nations. In the case of the party to whom we alluded and who was denied protection by Mr. Washburn, he had chosen to renounce any claim he may have had to French nationality and protection and to claim the American citizenship with which he was clothed at the moment of his birth.

There has never been any case, that we know of, of persons born in the United States asking to be or being naturalized in this country. The judges of courts in this country would refuse to issue a naturalization certificate to any one born on the soil of the United States, whether his parents were citizens of this country or not, for the reason that such a proceeding would be a vain thing—a mere nullity.

As we showed by the Constitution of the United States that every person born in this country is a citizen thereof by reason of his birth on the soil, the Secretary of State at Washington would be compelled—and he does it every day—to issue a passport to such person on establishing the fact of birth. He would have no right to ask whether the parents of the applicant were citizens or not. An American Minister abroad, certainly can and refuse to recognize citizenship which his superior officer cannot, and in recognizing it he cannot be said to defy the law of the country to which he is accredited, although that law may claim the service of the party, as one of its subjects.

This conflict no longer exists, although European powers for many years claim the service of their subjects when the latter returned to their native land from a residence in foreign countries. Voluminous correspondence has taken place between the Government of the United States and various Governments in Europe on this very subject, and the question was finally settled a few years ago in favor of the doctrine we have stated. We have before us a volume printed by order of the Senate of the United States containing messages of the President to that body on the subject of the compulsory enlistment of American citizens in the armies of Prussia and France. The volume contains also the diplomatic correspondence which was held between the Governments of the United States and those of France and Prussia on the subject of the liability of subjects of those Governments who had become citizens of the United States, to render military service in the countries of their origin, when found there on a temporary mission. Not in a single instance do we find it claimed by France or Prussia that children of Frenchmen or Prussians, born in America, owe military service to those Governments or that the latter have any jurisdiction over them. It is only as to persons born in France or Prussia that such a claim was set up. And as we have said, even that claim has been abandoned of late years. One of the documents in the volume is a communication from the French Minister of Foreign Affairs—Count Walewski, dated November 28, 1859, in answer to an inquiry by the Government at Washington, couched in the following language:

"Does the French law of conscription render the Frenchman, born and resident in a foreign country, subject to military service?

After asserting a claim for military service upon native Frenchmen who had emigrated without performing their service, the French Minister thus replies:

"The question becomes more difficult when it relates to a man born abroad of French parents, and who consequently, by the provisions of Art. 10 of the Code Napoleon, is himself a Frenchman, and bound to military service, in conformity with Art. 8 of the law of March 21, 1832. But if, in France, the quality of citizen is now actually acquired by that island, yet, for a long time, nativity alone conferred it, and it may still be so in the United States. In such a case, it would be hard to subject to French law an individual who should have fulfilled similar obligations towards the country in which he was born."

In acknowledging receipt of this letter, our Secretary of State, Mr. Cass, makes the following observation on the foregoing extract from the French Minister's note:

"There is one remark in the note of Count Walewski to which it may be well to advert. It is stated that, by the French Code, a man born abroad of French parents is bound, on his return, to perform military service. But I understand it to be conceded by Count Walewski that this provision does not apply in cases where such person is born in a country which recognizes nativity as carrying with it the right of citizenship. That is an essential part of our political institution, and the soundness of the French position is, therefore, no subject for our consideration."

These extracts from authoritative documents show that Mr. Washburne in holding that one born of French parents in Louisiana, is a Frenchman, goes farther than the French government, and they ought to satisfy the correspondents who have found fault with our criticism of Mr. Washburne, that the laws of neither country sustain the attitude he is said to have assumed.

It is only a few months ago that England and the United States entered into a treaty, by which each nation bound itself to abandon all claim to jurisdiction over their subjects or citizens who have emigrated and been naturalized in either country. It is reasonable to believe that France will conform her action in this regard to that of England.

A QUICK PASSAGE.—From the Philadelphia *Daily Press*, of Monday June 5th, we take the following extract:

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's steamer Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, arrived at this port yesterday at 3 o'clock, P. M., from New Orleans, via Havana, having sailed from the latter port on Wednesday at 4 o'clock, making the quickest passage on record. Her last day's run was 350 miles and the least 300 miles. She brings a full passenger list and a fair freight.

THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL ASSOCIATION.—By an announcement in our advertising columns we see that the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Hotel Association held a special meeting on the 8th instant and unanimously elected Mr. E. F. Mioton President of the body.

Books of subscription to the capital stock of the association are now open in their office, in the St. Louis Hotel building, on Royal street. Those who have already subscribed are invited to call and sign the charter, and make the cash payment of twenty per cent. ($5 per share) on or before June 15.

The French Benevolent Association have made a liberal contribution from their treasury in behalf of the sufferers by the overflow. By the list published in another column we see that the association has been credited with the sum of three hundred and ten dollars.

We call the attention of members of the legal profession to the advertisement of Mr. S. F. Sickson, law bookseller, 28 Commercial Place, who has lately received new editions of standard authors.

☞ 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.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Workmen are erecting a great platform in front of the Cathedral, for the religious ceremonies of Saturday next, to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the election of Pius IX to the Papacy.

Marie Boudre, a mulatto girl, fifteen years of age, is under arrest, charged with stealing from Mr. H. G. Cazenavette, 276 Burgundy street, the sum of $225, while in his employ. $147 of the money has been recovered.

Recorder Saes has taken steps to have investigated the sanity of an Englishman named Emil Sharp, who was arrested some time ago, drunk, with $4500 in his possession, and has lately been arrested again, intoxicated, with $2800 on his person.

Recorder Weber has changed his proceeding, in regard to the recordership of the Fourth District, from which, he alleges, he has been unlawfully ousted, by the Governor, and instead of an injunction upon Billings, his successor, cites the Attorney General to show why he (the Attorney General) does not proceed against Billings, under the intrusion act.

The number of deaths in the city last week was 172, of which 78 were whites, 34 blacks, 11 mulattoes, and 2 not classified, and of which 72 were males, 39 females, and 1 sex not stated.

A gold watch and a small sum of money belonging to George H. Whiting were stolen yesterday morning, from his boarding house, No. 12 Religious street.

David Leslie, a screwman on the big Clark Rickets, at Post 17, fell through the hatch-way last evening and was severely injured.

Francisco Sanso, an Italian fruit peddler, in passing ashore from the steamboat Wade Hampton, yesterday afternoon, fell into the river and was drowned.

The body of an unknown white man, having on it blue pants and a white shirt, and greatly decomposed, was found in the river, at the Barracks, last night.

The Plea of Insanity.—The Italian Company, El Tiro al Bersaglio, which was prevented from celebrating the consolidation of the Italian States into one kingdom, on the 2d inst., commemorated the event last Sunday. The organization, with military equipments, met at their armory, No. 76 Royal street, in the morning, and formed a procession, of which Joseph Cimmarelli was Grand Marshal, assisted by J. P. Machera, C. Ramelli, F. Dufour and J. Lawrence. The military commanders were Col. A. Sansoni, J. de la Valle and lieutenants A. Sidoti, L. Torrie and J. Morie. A line of carriages brought up the rear, in which were the officers and members of the society. Frank Pace, Jr., President; Ulysse Bassetti, Vice President; F. Lurasi bi, Secretary, and A. Minutelli, Treasurer; also Chevalier F. Sanminiatelli, Italian Consul, and Dr. J. de l'Orto, the orator of the day. The procession, after marching through several of the principal streets of the city, halted at President Pace's residence, where the members of the society and his guests were hospitably entertained. Refreshments were also partaken of at the United States Exchange, on Tchoupitoulas street, of which Messrs. Mutt & Trinay are proprietors. The afternoon was spent at the Magnolia Garden in target practice, and the celebration closed with a feast in the garden, at which all present enjoyed themselves most heartily.

A Woman Stabbed by Her Brother-in-Law.—Two sisters, Georgiana Washington and Mrs. Croquet, both residing in Algiers, had a difficulty on Sunday afternoon, and Pedro Croquet, husband of the latter, interfered and stabbed Georgiana with a sharp knife in the back, the blade breaking and part of it remaining in the body. Croquet is under arrest.

Policeman Dismissed.—At the Board of Police Commissioners yesterday, the following policemen were tried and dismissed:

Patrolman L. Gallie, for intoxication and disobedience of orders.

Patrolman J. Moore, for neglect of duty, in failing to assist Patrolman Stewart.

Policeman J. G. Pothier for being drunk.

The Inundation.—The overflow from Lake Pontchartrain, received by the Galvez Canal, and, unless some unforeseen change occurs, the inundated district will be entirely drained by the end of the week. Yesterday and Sunday gave several heavy showers fell, flooding the streets temporarily in the ill drained parts of the city. The lake waters come very acceptably to wash out the filth deposited on the streets as the lake water retires.

A Night Attack.—Mr. W. A. D. Anderson, residing on Elysian Fields street, informs the police that as he was on his way home, at 11 o'clock on Sunday night, he was attacked by two men, neither of them known to him. They threw bricks at him, one of which struck him on the arm. He armed with a revolver he fired two shots at them, which they fled. He says that he must have wounded one, as he tracked them for some distance, by drops of blood that fell on the street.

Run Over.—A woman named Jane Johnson, residing at the corner of Julia and Camp streets, was run over yesterday afternoon by a street driver by Amos Jackson, and she is reported to have been seriously injured. He was arrested.

Attempted Suicide.—A man named Ricardo, attempted to poison himself last night, at his residence at the corner of Basin and Girod streets, by swallowing opium. He was taken to the Charity Hospital and antidotes were given him in time to prevent a fatal result. He was intoxicated, and no cause except that is known for his attempt upon his life.

Eighth District Court.—Judge Dibble, in the case of Esnard et als. vs. the city, to compel the city to pay Metropolitan Police warrants to the amount of $60,000, in which case we published a verdict:

"First—That the plaintiffs in the case are *bona fide* holders of the warrants that were produced in court.

"Second—From evidence of witnesses and the stub-book, we have come to the conclusion that they are genuine and to be recognized as lawful obligations, and should be paid."

Regards the verdict, though appearing to be general, as a special verdict upon the facts, and, considering the facts found as insufficient to warrant a judgment, he has ordered a non-suit to be entered.

The Tehuantepec Survey.

(From the New York Herald.)

Washington, June 1.—Capt. Shufeldt, who recently returned from the survey of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, for an interoceanic canal, left here this evening, in company with the corps of officers who assisted him in the survey, for Stanfordville, where they will devote there entire time to the completion of an elaborate report of the surveys made on the expedition. The report, which it is expected will be completed by the 1st of August next, and making a volume of not less than three hundred pages, will include subjects upon the practicability of the route, the geological character of the country, its material resources for the construction of the works, especially as it relates to wood and stone; the natural history of the country, climatology and the ability of the natives to perform the manual labor required in the construction of the canal. Captain Shufeldt says the entire length of the canal will not exceed 100 miles, with a feeder of not less than thirty miles. He thoroughly surveyed on the Gulf side the rivers Coatzacoalcos, Tonala and Coachapa, and the lagoons and harbors of Salina Cruz, on the Pacific side, and got a very good map of summit level.

The greatest elevation will not exceed 800 feet, with seventy locks on either side of the level, for the construction of which there is abundance of stone in the country. The depth of the canal according to the plan proposed, will be about twenty feet, the width varying from 200 to 180 feet, and the rough estimate of its entire cost will be about $100,000,000. Since the return of Capt. Shufeldt he has called upon the President several times, and has had several conversations with him concerning the practicability of the route surveyed. The Executive takes an active interest in the project, and he is satisfied that the Darien survey is impracticable and if, as there is now no doubt, a through cut canal must be abandoned, the route just surveyed by Capt. Shufeldt is, in the opinion of the President, the best for a lock canal. It has, however, been suggested that, before this route could be made available, treaty rights between Mexico and the United States must be agreed upon, so as to secure this country from any foreign intervention, to provide protection for our people, as well as for their property, and to allow American ships of war to pass through the canal in time of war.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Government to be Re-established at Paris.

Prince de Joinville Elected to the Assembly.

Taxes Proposed by the Minister of Finance.

The Washington Treaty Discussed in the British Parliament.

HOME NEWS.

Southern Claims Commission.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 12—Evening.—It is rumored that the Assembly to-day, after voting the loan, required by the Government, adjourned until July 20.

The *Journal de Paris* says: "Minister Rouyer-Quertier intends to impose additional duties to increase the revenue from Customs 150,000,000 francs."

The Bonapartists count on carrying 50 out of 114 supplementary elections.

The Communists who are to be transported to New Caledonia, will be allowed to take their families with them and from colonies.

The engineers propose to raze Forts Issy and Vanvres, and built new forts at Hauites Bruyeres and Chatillon.

Versailles, June 12.—The idea of reestablishing the Government in Paris is gaining ground.

The duke d'Aumale leaves to-day for England.

The court-martial for the trial of insurgents meets next week.

The Minister of Finances proposes to levy the following taxes: 20 millions upon registration; 20 millions upon liquors; 50 millions upon sugar and coffee; 250 millions, third party of imported colonial goods, and 150 millions upon various other articles.

Versailles, June 12.—Prince de Joinville, having been chosen by the Assembly from more than one district, has addressed a letter to the President of the Assembly electing to represent the Department of the Loire.

Thiers to-day invited the members of the Assembly to attend in a body a grand review of the troops, Sunday next.

The trial of the Communists at Marseilles has commenced amid much public excitement.

London, June 12.—Mr. Thomas Hughes, in an address to the working men of London, delivered yesterday evening, criticized the injustice and various other institutions of the United States, praised the people and Government of that country, and urged immigration to America upon all those vainly seeking work at home.

London, June 12.—Schneider, the noted French actress, has married a nobleman.

London, June 12.—The Communists of Clerkenwell, London, have resolved to hold a meeting Monday night in Hyde Park, to protest against extradition.

The harvest prospects in France and Prussia are discouraging; much seed having perished throughout northern portion of Europe, however, the crops promise an abundant yield.

London, June 12.—In the House of Commons, Gladstone replying to a question, said: "The sixth article of the Washington treaty prohibits the use of neutral waters as a base of operations or augmentation of arms and supplies to the belligerents only when exported in the ordinary course of commerce. This, he said, was the understanding on the part of President Grant and Minister Schenck. It was understood, however, that on presentation for acceptance by other powers, that the statement on this point should be clear. Gladstone stated that he had received the assent of Russia, Prussia and Austria, but to enable the proposal to submit three principles of the treaty to European powers for their acceptance, he believed the prospective advantage to Europe would be immense. He concluded by praising the tone of America throughout the negotiations."

In the House of Lords, Russell moved that an address be sent to the Queen against the adoption of the Washington treaty. He said the treaty was one-sided even about the fisheries. He asserted that Great Britain had observed all obligations of neutrality during the war. He quoted from the blue book to prove his assertion, and expatiated on the bitterness of the part of the British Government. In conclusion, he said the treaty sacrificed England's prestige; it sacrificed all for peace.

Earl Granville said he accepted the discussion, but not Russell's motion. He explained the circumstances attending the negotiations, and the Queen's speech, and its terms honorable and advantageous for Canada. While he regretted the exclusion of Canadian claims growing out of Fenian invasions, he could not help seeing that the international gain was incalculable.

Earl Derby said he hoped that Russell would withdraw his motion for the rejection of the treaty, which America would now take as a direct insult. He did not begrudge the apology, but regretted the retrospective rule, because it put England on trial after her admission of regret for events under laws passed ten years after the events occurred. Personally he accepted the treaty as an accomplished fact. Taking the evil with the good, he hoped no pressure would be applied to Canada to interfere with the exercise of her free will. He rejoiced with everybody that the irritating difference was ended.

Earl De Grey defended the treaty and conduct of the commissioners. He scouted the imputation of lamblike meekness of the British Commissioners. It was true they desired to conciliate the Americans, but nothing more. Several of the proposals made by the Americans had been practically adopted. He denied that they were not preposterous. The apology for the escape of the Alabama made the conclusion of a good treaty possible. The settlement of the neutality questions was a vast gain as neutrality was England's future policy. The omission of any provision for reciprocity was unimportant in view of the progress free trade was making in America. He defended the articles concerning the fisheries on the ground that Canada was really benefitted by them.

Earl Russell then withdrew his motion and the debate was brought to a close.

Berlin, June 12.—An Imperial proclamation announces the order in which the triumphal procession is to enter the city. At the head of the column will be borne 63 Eagles captured from the French army. Then follows generals not engaged in the war, Aide-de-Camp of officers in the field, commanding officers, Bismarck, Von Roon, Von Moltke, and the Emperor William. After the Emperor come German Princes. The procession will then be made up of detachments of the victorious army.

All restrictions now in use by the public of telegraph wires between Germany and France, except for the transmission of cypher dispatches, will be removed on the 16th instant.

Buenos Ayres, May 16, via *Lisbon*, June 12.—Deaths from yellow fever are diminishing at the rate of 200 per day, and business is resuming its wanted activities.

The management of the San Paulo Railway is under trial for murder in connection with a recent accident on that road, causing loss of life.

Rio de Janeiro, May 13, via *Lisbon*, June 12.—The Regent of Brazil has been invested with full powers during the absence of the Emperor.

Senator Jacquaira has received the appointment of Brazilian Minister of War.

The Brazilian Government has presented to the Chambers a bill for the emancipation of all slaves belonging to the Crown.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 12.—Secretary Belknap has returned.

New Jersey dollar gold notes were placed in circulation to-day.

The Controller of Currency directs national banks throughout the country to report their condition June 30th.

Washington, June 12.—The Southern Claims Commissioners have appointed the following gentlemen to take testimony in the South in such cases as cannot be brought to Washington for a hearing: Thomas Wheeler, Columbia, S. C.; James O. Fleece, Memphis, Tenn.; W. Grant, New Orleans; Charles W. Hills, Shreveport, La.; J. Brewster, Monroe, La.; E. P. Jones, Vicksburg; Henry C. Stockman, Holly Springs, Miss.; C. Cadle, Oxford, Miss.; Ashley Pettus, Huntsville, Ala.; Frank E. Wright, Little Rock, Ark.; John L. Conley, Atlanta, Ga.; Calvin L. Robinson, Jacksonville, Fla. There are other appointments to be made, but they have been put off temporarily. These special commissioners are to receive three dollars per day for expenditures and 20 cents per hundred words for taking, recording and certifying the testimony.

Washington, June 12.—The New York *Tribune* has the following special: On the 23d of August last, J. K. Roberts, of New York, and F. W. Perkins, of New Orleans, contracted to carry the mails from New Orleans to Key West, calling at intermediate points. By agreement Perkins was to furnish means and conduct the business for his own account but paying a certain sum to Roberts. In case Perkins became unable or failed to carry out the contract, Roberts was to take possession of the line as his own. The firm of F. W. Perkins & Co., of which F. W. Perkins was the principal partner, became embarrassed and drew on the Postmaster General for payment on the contract for February, March, April and May, 1871. The February draft was paid, but in March the firm of F. W. Perkins & Co. became insolvent, and on the 6th of the same month F. W. Perkins died. Roberts then took possession of the steamship line and then first learned of the existence of the drafts. He protested against their payment, and the 6th Auditor sustained him. An appeal was made to the 1st Controller, who has now affirmed the decision of the 6th Auditor.

Washington, June 12.—The following appointments in the New Orleans Custom-house have been confirmed by the Secretary of the Treasury: Inspectors—W. Fernandez, R. M. Kerner, Louis D. Graves, R. L. McKnight, W. H. Finnegan, Gesger, M. J. Murphy, W. Bevier, Francis Garrett, Salomon Mills and Theo. D. Maltby, Night Inspectors.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, June 12.—The weather remains sensibly unchanged west of the Mississippi River. The area of the lowest barometer has moved from Canada, eastward, and is probably now central in Nova Scotia. The barometer has generally risen from the lakes southward and eastward, but a very sudden fall in this afternoon reported in Minnesota. The area of the lowest pressure extends from Southern Indiana to Texas. The temperature has fallen from Lake Ontario, eastward, and risen from Michigan to Iowa and northward. Very light rains have been reported from the New England States to Lake Ontario, Heavier rains from Pennsylvania to South Carolina, but partially clear and clearing weather now prevails along the entire Atlantic coast. Clear weather has been very generally reported west of the Blue Ridge.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear weather with light northwesterly winds will probably prevail on Tuesday, very generally east of the Mississippi River. It is probable that brisk winds will be experienced to-night in Minnesota or on Lake Superior.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Vicksburg, June 12.—Antonio Genella, for thirty years past a merchant in this city, died last night.

San Francisco, June 12.—The steamship China brings 5594 packages of tea, 1111 bags of rice, 526 hogsheads of sugar, and 4691 packages of sundries to San Francisco. The Bishop of Victoria is among her passengers. The China had about 1050 Chinese passengers. Of the Japanese passengers by her two are treasury officials, eight are bankers, sent abroad to study our financial system, and seven are students.

A private letter from Shanghai, received by the steamer China, says great uneasiness is felt at Pekin; the air is filled with strange mutterings, though danger to foreign residents is not supposed immediate.

Capt. Pease, an American, charged with piracy at Knoxville Islands, on the Pacific, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent with witnesses to Shanghai for trial by the American Consul General, but having no jurisdiction, the Consul General will send him to San Francisco by the next steamer for trial.

Admiral Rodgers, with the United States flag-ship Colorado and the United States steamers Monocacy and Palos, left Yokosuka to-day for Hakodadi and Alaska at Nogasaki. Thence they will sail to Corea.

San Francisco, June 12.—The steamer China has arrived from Hong Kong and Yeddo. She brings fifteen Japanese students. The China picked up a junk which had been drifting off the coast of Japan. Five persons were rescued; eleven had starved to death.

New York, June 12.—Arrived out—Pilot, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool; Ethiopia, from Glasgow.

Washington, June 12.—The new Turk minister to the throne at report in his absence in Brigandage has been nearly extirpated from the country. Turkey has given valuable assistance by arrestings all brigands on the frontier.

RELIEF FUND.

(REPORT NO. 6.)

Contributions Received June 12th, 1871.

American Union C'rib, 19 St. Charles street	$ 50 00
Mrs. Dyth	5 00
Cash 65, 5, 3, 1, 1,50	14 50
L. Vallon	5 00
Anthony Dasta	50 00
Generally & Alix	15 00
Société Française de Bienfaisance et d'Assistance Mutuelle de la Nlle. Orléans	310 00
J. L. Dodge	15 00
Cash	25 50
Board of Hay Inspectors	35 00
R. Levy, of Williamsport, Pa.	10 00
Abraham Levy	25 00
L. Gessain, of Iberville	10 00
Grand Flower of Tyre	25 00
Louisville Charitable Association	20 00
	597 00
Collections reported June 10th	15,538 75
June 12th, total	$16,135 75

DONATIONS.

David Hughes, 500 loaves of bread.
C. GAYAROÉ, Chairman.
A. M. FORTIER,
C. H. SLOCOMB,
AUG. BIRETTE, Treasurer.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.)

Washington, June 4, 1871.—Despite the attempt of the army of Radical office-holders, of high and low degree, in this city to appear perfectly complacent under the decisive fact that the Democratic party acting in the spirit which animated the memorable Virginia Convention of Nine (which worked so well, and did so much for their State), have heartily endorsed the principles embraced in the "New Departure" policy, it just stands out in bold relief that there is more fear and trembling in the Republican wigwam than there has been at any time since they attained power. The uneasiness is manifest more thoroughly among the office-holding faction than elsewhere. In fact, it needs very little observation to attest the truth of the statement that the fidgetyness in the Republican ranks is widespread, and daily increasing.

The main point—the only one just now which the politicians here representing the dominant party have to offer in their attempt to weaken the assertions of growing Democratic strength, is, that repeat ager—the particularly referring to those of Mr. Davis and Mr. Johnson—will be taken by the masses as evidence that the Democratic party will not in good faith adopt the principles incorporated in the new departure policy. This kind of talk is very convenient, but it is not even flogged with the emphasis of confidence in their own own declarations. There is a fine exhibition now of parties in office getting ready to run for office. Democrats are not sympathizing with this advance guard, the contrast is too great. Democrats are not sympathizing with this advance guard, the contrast is too great. Democrats are not sympathizing with this advance guard, the contrast is too great