The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, JUNE 15, 1871.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF THE DEBT OF LOUISIANA.

We have received from the Auditor of the State two documents of great importance to the tax-payers of Louisiana. One of these is a detailed statement of the debt of the State, made up to June 1st, 1871. The other is the annual budget of receipts and expenditures for the present year.

The Auditor classifies the debts as follows:

Outstanding bonds for which the State is directly responsible	$19,188,300 00
Bonds for which the State may eventually be liable	6,573,683 33
Amount of bonded debt	25,761,983 33
Miscellaneous obligations, warrants, certificates, etc	3,187,490 58
Actual debt	$28,949,473 91
Bonds authorized by the Legislature to be issued to various railroad and other corporations prior to adoption of debt limitation, but not yet issued	12,245,000 00
Prospective debt	$41,194,473 91
Add deficit between receipts and expenditures as per budget of 1871	8,778,618 15
Grand total	$49,973,092 06

We have thus to face a debt which in round figures may be stated at fifty millions of dollars, an increase of forty millions of dollars in less than six years. Is any further commentary upon our Radical State Government needed?

We are not disposed to flatter ourselves, as our cotemporary the *Picayune* does in its issue of yesterday, that the contingent portion of the debt—that is, the bonds issued and to be issued, for which the State is only eventually liable in default of others—may be regarded as an obligation which will never have to be discharged by the State. We wish that it were a prudent calculation thus to whittle down this enormous burden to twenty millions, as the *Picayune* does. But our experience teaches us that it is safest to count upon being called upon to meet engagements like these, and we think every business man will concur with us. The State is now paying annually a large sum of money in the shape of interest on bonds which were issued to railroad corporations prior to the war, and which at the time of their issue it was reasonable to believe would either be regularly paid by those corporations or compensated to the State by dividends on stocks. Certainly in these times of universal corruption and bad faith, it would be imprudent to base our calculations on the State being held harmless from these eventual obligations.

The Supreme Court itself in deciding the case of Salomon & Simpson versus the State a few weeks ago, took this view of the question and included in its statement of the debt as existing at the time when the constitutional limit was established, all contingent liabilities.

Accompanying the Auditor's statement of debts and liabilities is the annual budget of receipts and expenditures for the present year.

The expenditures for all purposes are set down at the frightful sum of $13,544,737 15 and the receipts from all sources are estimated at ... 4,766,119 00

Excess of expenditures over receipts ... $9,289,337 30

Here is a deficit of nine and a quarter millions of dollars in one year, for which no provision seems to have been made by the Legislature. How is it to be met? Is not this condition of things truly alarming? It is, indeed, high time that a convention of the taxpayers of the State should be held for the purpose of devising measures to stop this reckless squandering of our present and future resources. We can only liken our condition financially, to a ship at sea whose crew has mutinied and whose officers have been compelled to yield up their command to men who have broken into the spirit-room and are mad with liquor, while the ship drifts towards a lee-shore and is in danger of being momentarily wrecked.

We shall further comment upon these statements of the Auditor.

The Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad.

The chancery suit of the bondholders of this railroad who seek to set up and establish a mortgage made by the corporation in their favor, and to set aside a sale of the road, its property and franchises made by the Sheriff of Ouachita parish, on February 3, 1866, at the instance of W. R. Gordon, who alleged himself to be the holder and owner of four bonds of the company, came on for trial day before yesterday in the Circuit Court of the United States before Judge Woods. The evidence, which consists entirely of written interrogatories and answers thereto, has been read to the court, and plaintiffs' counsel, Judge John A. Campbell, commenced his statement and argument yesterday, but had not concluded when the court adjourned. He will resume it to-day, when defendants' counsel, Messrs. Randell Hunt and William H. Hunt, will reply. The importance of the case may be inferred from this array of counsel. A more admirable and conclusive statement of facts and the law applicable thereto was never made in any case than that made by Judge Campbell in this suit. He made a crushing exposure of the villainy of the defendants, described by their counsel as "persons of high character where they live," who seek to rob their neighbors and foreign creditors of a most valuable property, and ask the aid of a court of equity to do it.

The plaintiffs contend that the sale of the 3d of February, 1866, is not valid for the following reasons:

1. Because the testimony shows that in the inception and conduct of Gordon's suit there was a purpose to defeat the rights of the bond-holders who were at a distance from Monroe, by a sudden and summary proceeding to which they were not parties, and of which they had no notice, and because there is both a moral and legal obligation upon the holders of a common security, in which the parties have the same interest to employ that security in good faith towards all of those who have an interest, and some of the parties have no right to use that security so as to despoil their associates.
2. Because there was a combination between prominent and leading lawyers at Monroe, La., one of whom was connected with the company as a director to conduct and carry on a suit for this purpose; and that the measures taken were of a nature to exclude from the distant bond holders notice of the facts.
3. Because two of these persons held a portion of the bonds, belonging to bondholders at a distance, and did not communicate the fact of the existence of Gordon's suit, or their proposed connection with the purchase to those clients.

The closing argument for the plaintiffs, Jackson and others, who reside principally in Georgia, will probably be made to-morrow.

4. Because the sale was conducted so as to prevent the property from bringing its value and because the property was purchased at the minimum price instead of a maximum.
5. Because the Board of Directors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad Company were accommodating and acquiescing parties in the proposed sale.
6. Because prominent directors of said company were parties to the sale, one of them (Isaiah Garrett) being paid not to interpose objections.
7. Because the combination between the purchasers was a fraudulent combination between parties whose duty it was to purchase the property for the benefit of those interested and not for themselves.
8. Because the sale was made for an inadequate price, and this inadequacy was occasioned by the acts of the defendants.

Messrs. H. Valeton & Co., of 31 Bienville street, announce through our advertising columns that they have for sale 10 cases mackerel in oil of "Ve. Rozier" brand, 25 cases sardines in oil, of the same brand, and 2 cases truffled patés, of same brand. These goods are now landing ex ship "Comtesse Duchatel," from Bordeaux.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Republican Manifesto.

Monarchists Charged with Intriguing for a Monarchy.

Many Communist Prisoners Discharged.

Rochefort Will Demand a Jury Trial.

Interview Between Thiers and the Orleans Princes.

Gen. Trochu's Address in the Assembly.

HOME NEWS.

Gov. Lindsay Before the Ku-Klux Committee.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, June 14.—The Republican manifesto which appeared to-day, is signed by 31 Deputies of the Left in the Assembly. It accuses the Monarchist Deputies of not keeping the agreement made at Bordeaux, whereby it was stipulated that partisan politics should be avoided, and charges that the Legitimist members from the provinces on intriguing for the restoration of a monarch, and for intervention in Italy in favor of the Pope.

Many Communist prisoners were discharged to-day for the want of evidence against them.

The *Temps* remarks: The French Bishops are actively moving for the reinstatement of the Pope in his temporal possessions.

Paris, June 14.—In the Assembly to-day General Trochu continued the defense of his administration of military affairs. He gave a minute account of the sorties during the German siege of Paris and of the reasons for making them. He attributed their defeat to the fact that the Germans used their artillery only.

The French, he believed, would have beaten the German infantry, if they could have engaged them. His main plan had been for a grand sortie towards Rouen, but after the victory of Coulmiers public opinion demanded a junction of the garrison of Paris with the army of the Loire, which was sheer madness. Of the greatest obstacles to the conduct of a successful defence was the disorderly element in Paris, which was instigated to rebel by Bismarck, and to this end was furnished with arms from the enemy outside. He stigmatized the commencement of the bombardment by the Germans, without formal notice as an unparalleled violation of the rules of civilized warfare.

The French Academy resumed its sittings to-day.

Versailles, June 14.—The *Official Journal* says, the story of the executions in the Bois de Boulogne with mitrailleuses, is an odious and absurd calumny. The journal also denies that the Orleans princes dined with Thiers.

Prince de Joinville and Duc D'Aumale visited Thiers unexpectedly. During the interview Thiers said, though he was once Minister of their father, he was to-day head of the Republic. There was nothing significant in the visit. They understood the past and accepted the present situation.

The journal adds Thiers did himself honor by his bearing during the interview, and Republicans were unembarrassed in the presence of these illustrious and noble princes.

In order to combat Napoleonic intrigues it is proposed to impeach the Emperor for declaring and waging war.

Rochefort will plead that a military commission is incompetent to try his case, and will demand a jury.

Versailles, June 14.—The administration respects the rules forbidding work on Sundays.

All the journals approve of the coming visit of the Assembly to Paris, and regards it the first approach to genuine reconciliation with the Parisians.

The *Globe* publishes a manifest to the Paris electors against monarchy, and in favor of a republic.

London, June 14.—The *Times* says of the treaty of Washington: It was not England alone who yielded some of her claims, the United States also made great concession.

The *Times* considers it unprecedented that such a grave difference between nations, as the Alabama claims should have been settled without a resort to arms. The demand for consequential damages for injury done American commerce, by the Alabama and kindred vessels, was unacceptable to the English Commissioners, and was abandoned by the United States.

The *Times*, in conclusion, expressed the hope that, taking pattern from the adjustment of the American questions, the nations of Europe will rise to a higher conception of arms and the duties of international fellowship.

Berlin, June 14.—Empress Augusta is expected to-day.

Berlin, June 14.—The committee in charge of the donation bill met to-day and was addressed by Prince Bismarck on the subject of its labors.

The bill was then adopted, with an amendment under which the Emperor will distribute 4,000,000 thalers among the generals and statesmen who achieved the results of the war.

The Bank of Prussia has been authorized to establish branches in Alsace and Lorraine.

Emperor William congratulates the Pope upon the occurrence of the jubilee.

The German Parliament unanimously sanctioned the grants made by the Crown to the relatives of the members of the reserves and Landwehr who fell during the war.

A bill, making special grants to generals and statesmen who achieved the results of the war, also passed.

The prorogation of Parliament will probably take place Thursday afternoon.

Berlin, June 14.—The Alabama question having been practically decided by the treaty of Washington, it is said the American envoys of the Continent have received instructions to agree with the powers for the protection of private property sea. The consent of England and France is believed to be doubtful.

Athens, June 14.—Tricoupis has been appointed Minister to Constantinople and Bardour Minister to St. Petersburg.

Athens, June 14.—Rangabee, now Minister to Washington, has been appointed to Paris.

Bucharest, June 14.—The Roumanian Chamber of Deputies has voted an address to the throne.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, June 14.—A number of families have surrendered at Santi Espiritus, including 70 men, within the past few days. Letters from prominent parties announce also the early surrender of several prominent insurgent leaders.

Letters state positively that Benedetta has been left without any official character or mission.

Count Valmezada goes to Puerto Principe on the 17th or 18th.

Four of the battalions of Havana volunteers refuse to send a company each to the military line. The other battalions have already designated companies to go by lot.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, June 14.—Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, who is here under a summons from the Ku-Klux Committee, utterly denounces the testimony of the Rev. A. S. Laken, whom he characterizes as a sneak and a liar, and a stirrer up of strife. One proof of the falsity of Laken's statement still lives in the locality of which he speaks. Gov. Lindsay lives in the same locality. The Governor represents Alabama as thoroughly quiet and peaceful.

Gov. Lindsay will probably testify to-morrow. His health is feeble.

Minister Washburne, at Paris, has leave to visit home.

Rev. G. C. Chenoweth has been appointed Disbursing Agent of the Postoffice Department.

The Homœopathist removed by the former Commissioner of Pensions has been restored by the present commissioner as Medical Examiner.

A clerk in the Auditor's office shot a negro magistrate in the groin. The quarrel grew out of a swindle in the sale of a second-hand stove.

WEATHER REPORT

Washington, June 14.—The barometer has risen slightly on the Pacific coast with increasing cloudiness. It has risen in the extreme northwest and on the lakes and in the middle and Eastern States, and to a less extent in the Southern States. Telegraphic communication with Galveston [illegible] resumed, and it appears probable that the storm experienced there on Monday has passed northward diminishing in its severity. Cloudy and threatening weather has prevailed in Kansas and Nebraska, and light rain is this afternoon reported in eastern Tennessee. Light winds have very generally prevailed during the day.

PROBABILITIES.

Washington, June 14.—It is probable that on Thursday the barometer will have very generally fallen somewhat with increasing cloudiness and temperature.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 14.—The Polaris, the vessel selected by Capt. Hall for his Artic expedition, arrived from Washington this morning. She was hauled into the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, where she remains ready to start northward. Those of the crew who accompanied former expeditions, speak enthusiastically of the preparations made by Capt. Hall and hopefully of his discovering of a North-west passage to the open Polar sea. The Polaris will take in supplies to last to a point in Greenland, where she will await the coming of the storeship supply with additional provisions. The reception to Capt. Hall, and officers to be tendered by the American Geographical Society, will come off next week.

New York, June 14.—A writ of habeas corpus has been granted in the case of the prize fighters, Collins and Edwards, who were sentenced by Judge Dowling to confinement in the penitentiary.

Assistant Secretary Richardson, with a corps of clerks and a safe full of bonds, departed for Europe to-day.

New York, June 14.—To His Honor the Mayor of Charlestown—I am this moment in receipt of a telegram from Boston announcing that the 9th regiment are denied the privilege of holding religious services in any public place in Boston. On Sunday next will you allow the regiment to march to your hospitable city and there hold religious services in such suitable place as you may designate? If Monument Square, or the grounds surrounding Bunker Hill Monument, are subject to your control, allow us to suggest one of these places. Please answer by telegraph at the earliest moment, in order that the committee may confer with you Thursday.

JAMES FISK, JR.,
Colonel Commanding.

Concord, N. H., June 14.—This has been a gala day in New Hampshire, commenced at daylight by firing 34 guns. Immense crowds of people came here from the country. The military and fire companies were out in force. Gov. Weston, after imposing ceremonies was inaugurated Governor and read his inaugural message.

Philadelphia, June 14.—The Christian, Moral and Science Congress assembled here to-day. Mayor Fox, presiding.

Portland, Me., June 14.—Two trains collided on the Grand Trunk Railroad to-day. Four persons were killed, including the engineer, fireman and conductor.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Moses Kirkpatrick, an experienced New Orleans pilot, has been appointed Inspector of snags and obstructions on the Ohio, between Cincinnati and Cairo.

Chattanooga, June 14.—A committee of creditors, in conference with Mr. Stanton to consider the affairs of the Alabama and Chattanooga road, resolved to exhaust law to defeat a compulsory bankruptcy. A committee was appointed to examine the books and accounts of the road and publish the result; that Stanton be appointed agent to operate road, and a financial agent be appointed to handle the money in the interest of the creditors. The debts of laborers and employés have a preference.

A committee of three to be appointed, with whom Stanton is to consult and advise in the management of the road. It is believed if Stanton is allowed to operate the road, the last dollar will be paid.

An extension of one, two and three years is asked, at 8 per cent. interest upon certain guarantees from Stanton.

Terre Haute, Ind., June 14.—The Indiana State Sunday School Convention is now in session in this city. The attendance is large, and the proceedings highly interesting. A congratulatory message was received by telegraph from the Pennsylvania Sunday School Association in session at Allentown.

Louisville, June 14.—A large number of the members of the United States Mutual Life Association met at Louisville, to-day. Nearly all the States were represented. The association was organized in Philadelphia, in October, 1869, by railroad employés in the United States. It now numbers 1774 members. The assessments last year amounted to $75c.

The finances are in good condition. After all payments and forfeitures the association have $600 in bank.

After unimportant preliminary business the association adjourned till to-morrow.

San Francisco, June 14.—The barley this season will be an average crop. The wheat crop will be about two-thirds. The vintage will be the largest ever seen in California.

Capt. Wm. Rankin, a veteran of the Mexican war, died here this evening.

The Cotton Growers' Association report complete success in the San Quaquin Valley. The crop is the largest ever seen on the Continent.

Concord, June 14.—Governor Weston's message on national affairs says: "It is the occasion of congratulation that the Union is restored, and that all citizens are entitled to protection in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and it behooves all to endeavor to cultivate these relations of amity, in which the Union had its origin, and must be fully restored, if we would realize the obvious advantages the Union was designed to secure. Let us cherish with care a steady devotion to the Union, and all those sentiments of fidelity, charity and brotherhood, which alone can make the Union blessed.

St. Paul, June 14.—The steamer Bernard, from Thunder Bay on Thursday, brings no advices of Indian troubles. Neither officers of the boat nor passengers heard anything of the report of Indian hostilities.

Memphis, June 14.—The Northern bound train from New Orleans was thrown from the track, between Jackson and Canton, this morning, and badly ditched. No particulars.

Des Moines, Iowa, June 14.—The Democratic State Convention met this morning. The attendance was the largest the party has ever had in the State, 50 of the 104 counties being represented. A permanent organization was effected by the election of B. F. Montgomery, chairman.

Upon the announcement of the various committees the Old Democracy made fights against the picked programme of the faction in favor of the departure and were beaten 3 to 1. A lengthy debate followed. Judge Clogate moved that the Committee on Resolutions be enlarged. This was finally tabled, 188 to 34, which is considered a victory for the new departure.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 14—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; middling uplands 8¼@8⅜d; Orleans 8¾d.

New York, June 14.—Arrived out—St. Lambert and Virginia.

Specie shipments to-day, nearly $250,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 14.—Exchange was firm at the close. Gold sold down to 12 during the day. 6s of 1881, 117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 112; 64s, 112; 65s, 112; new, 114¼; 67s, 114⅛; 68s, 114⅛; 10-40s, 109⅞.

New York, June 14.—Cotton closed irregular; low grades declined, higher grades advanced. Sales 2516 bales; middling uplands 20¼c. Flour—Southern dull and drooping; common to fair extra $6 80@7 30; good to choice $7 30@9. Whisky 93½c. Wheat lower—winter white, red and amber Western $1 62; heavy. Ohio $1 65. Corn unchanged. Pork $15 50@15 75. Lard lower—kettle 11c. Turpentine firm—46½c. Rosin dull—$2 55@6 60. Tallow steady—9@9¼c. Freights active.

New York, June 14—Evening.—Money closed very easy, 2@3. Sterling are nominally advanced. Gold 12¼@12⅜. Governments steady all day. State Bonds generally steady—New South Carolinas very active; Tennessees 71¼; new 71¼; Virginias 66; new 73¾; Louisiana 6s, 60; new 63; Levee 6s, 69¼; 68s, 63; Alabama 8s, 102@105¼; 5s, 72; Georgia 6s, 55.

St. Louis, June 14.—Flour dull and unsettled; superfine fall $5 50@5 65; double extra $6@6 25; family $7 25@7 75.

Cincinnati, June 14.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling 19¼@19½c. Flour firm and in fair demand.

Chicago, June 14.—Flour quiet, but nominally 10@10½c lower.

Louisville, June 14.—Cotton strong; middling held at 19c. Flour in fair demand; prices well maintained for all grades; extra family $5. Leaf Tobacco continues very active and firm at full prices; sales to-day 330 hhds at $5@6 for common to good lugs; $6 50@12 for low to medium leaf; $18@25 for good to fine leaf.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 14—7 P. M.—Barometer 30:20, wind south, southwest, light.

Arrived—French bark Africaine, Ozona, master, 50 days from Bordeaux, with a general cargo to Chas. Cavaroc & Son.

Sailed—Steamship Cortes.

Inside bound out—Ships Record and Wyoming, and schooner J. L. Somers.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 14—Noon.—Barometer 30:25. Wind west, light.

Arrived: Bark Caroline Lemont, Barth, master, three days from Galveston, for Liverpool. She was dismasted and lost both anchors and chains at Galveston bar on the night of the 9th during a heavy gale. She is leaking badly. Capt. Barth reports having seen a large bark ashore at Ship Shoals.

Sailed: Steamships Western Metropolis and Wm. G. Hewes, and ships Gen. Butler, Rival and Anna Camp.

Passe-a-l'Outre, June 14.—Weather calm.

Arrived: Schooner Challenger, Woodville, master, 5½ days from Utilla, with fruit to S. Oteri.

Sailed: Steamship Hudson.

The Spanish steamship Candela, from Havana, bound to Galveston, came inside to repair her boiler.

New York, June 14.—The ironclad steamer Dictator has just arrived here from Key West. She steamed 1800 miles in 8 days with a heavy monitor in tow.

San Filipe, Mexico, June 3, via Indianola, June 10.—A strong rebel position in Guerrero has been taken by Government troops.

The bombardment of Tampico continues. The rebels inspired great terror by their fire, and have silenced the Government batteries at that point.

Placido Vega upholds the Sinaloa Judges.

London, June 14.—Earl DeGray will be created Marquis of Repon, as a reward for his services in negotiating the Washington treaty.

The Breslaw Stadt Theatre was entirely destroyed by fire last night. No lives lost.

Paris dispatches state that a review of 100,000 troops will take place in the Champ de Mars on Sunday next.

Troops are leaving La Villette.

Rochefort is seriously ill, and his trial has consequently been postponed.

The Committee of the Assembly on the budget is known to favor raising funds by a loan.

A special dispatch to the London *Standard* says there were twenty-one executions yesterday in the Bois de Boulogne.

New York, June 14.—A special dispatch from Chattanooga says: I saw a letter from Jeff. Davis to Col. Styles, of the Albany (Ga.) *News*, in which he complains of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta have been misconstrued by the Northern press. He says he never wished—directly or indirectly—to counsel the Southern people not to tolerate the situation. He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in recent Congressional legislation. He disavows most strongly anything like a revival of armed resistance. There was one part of his Atlantic speech which was not reported.

Before saying he did not accept the situation, Mr. Davis asked any Northern reporters who might be present to take particular notice of his words, and he then said he did not desire to be understood as advising like disloyalty to the Government.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

In the case of Mrs. Gaines, Justice Bradley has decided upon the rule taken by Fuentes and others upon her to enjoin her from proceeding further with her suits, in the United States Circuit Court, until the will of Daniel Clark shall have been probated in the Second District Court, that any action against her must be in the Federal courts.

The rule taken by Mr. Weber upon the Attorney General, in the Eighth District Court, requiring him to show why he should not proceed to oust, under the intrusion act, Mr. A. E. Billings, from the Recordership of the Fourth District, is to be tried on Monday next.

A jury, in the Fourth District Court, has given a verdict against the Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Company and in favor of Mrs. Bridget Keernan, for $500, for the loss of her child, twenty months old, who was run over and killed by one of the cars of the company in August, 1869. Her suit was for $20,000 damages.

The sanitary police are engaged in sprinkling the lately inundated places with carbolic acid, to deodorize and disinfect, and in supplying the inhabitants of the overflowed district with quantities of the fluid for their yards.

Messrs. Mehle & Co. have discontinued their suit, in the Eighth District Court, instituted to enjoin the Slaughter-house Company from butchering on the city side of the river, at the Cavaroc place.

William Stackman, a boiler maker, residing on Craps street, between St. Ferdinand and Poet streets, was sun-struck, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, on Marigny street, near Royal. He was taken home and medical attendance procured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock, yesterday, the ferry boat and a United States launch attempted to land at the same time at the Canal street ferry landing. Consequently the smoke staff and the flag staff of the launch were knocked down, but were soon set up again.

By the explosion of a coal oil lamp, which she was lighting last night, the clothes of a colored woman, Nancy Williams, took fire and her whole body was so badly burned that at last accounts she was expected to die every moment. The accident took place in the house she lived in, on Perdido street, near Prieur street.

City Council.—An adjourned meeting of the Council was held yesterday, all the members present, Mayor Flanders in the chair.

The Mayor laid before the Council a communication from Mr. William Weber, in relation to the letter from the Governor to the Council transmitting a document purporting to be the resignation of Mr. Weber, of the office of Recorder of the Fourth District, and announcing that he had appointed a person in the place of Mr. Weber. The paper purporting to be the resignation is as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1871.

To His Excellency H. C. Warmoth:

Governor—I hereby respectfully tender my resignation as Recorder Fourth District, for the following reasons, viz: I am opposed to your policy, and wishing to cast my influence with my German fellow-citizens, I cannot conscientiously hold office under your administration.

Hoping this will meet with speedy action,

I am, very respectfully, yours, etc.,
WILLIAM WEBER,
Recorder Fourth District.

Annexed in Mr. Weber's communication, which, having been read, was ordered to be printed:

NEW ORLEANS, June 14, 1871.

To the Honorable the Mayor and City Council of New Orleans:

Gentlemen—The undersigned respectfully submits to your honorable body that he considers himself illegally ousted out of the office of Recorder of the Fourth District of New Orleans, to which he was appointed by your honorable body; that he never resigned, and that the document alleged to be held by His Excellency, H. C. Warmoth, Governor, of which a copy has been forwarded to your body, is either a forgery, or, if really signed by him, his signature must have been obtained by some fraud or artifice.

He further respectfully informs your honorable body that he still believes himself the only and legal Recorder, subject only to the authority which appointed him, and that he has instituted legal proceedings to determine his right to the office of Recorder aforesaid. If your honorable body can take any action in the premises, he respectfully prays that it may be done.

Whatever you may do, he further prays that you consider this a notification in behalf of the undersigned, that he will seek a judicial determination of his right as Recorder of the Fourth District of New Orleans, and in the event of a favorable decision, look to the city for the emoluments of the same.

Very respectfully submitted,
WILLIAM WEBER,
Recorder Fourth District.

Witnessed by Braughn & Buck, attorneys for Wm. Weber.

Mr. Cockrem offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Mexican Gulf and Lake Borgne Canal Company be and they are hereby authorized to commence work immediately on the lake-shore protection-levee, under the direction of the Administrator of Improvements and City Surveyor, according to plans and specifications filed in the office of the City Surveyor.

The Mayor hoped the passage of the ordinance would not be urged at this meeting. He thought members should consider the subject well before they authorized the proposed work. It was no small matter to embark in a project which would involve the city in an expenditure of two millions and a half of dollars. He doubted, if the engineers themselves understood the project, or knew what degree of protection would be afforded by a levee built outside the shore of the Lake. So important a work should be generally discussed before entering upon it. The opinions of the best engineers should be had, and opportunity should be given to the public to canvass the measure. "Protection" had a very fine sound, but if the people understood this scheme, properly, they would not vote for it, because there was no assurance that the work would be a protection. It would not be, in his opinion, any protection at all. $800,000 expended in putting locks on the New Canal and the Carondelet Canal would suffice for present security. Time could be had then to select the most effective and economical system of leveeing, and the improvement could be delayed until the finances of the city would warrant a large expenditure. He hoped, for these reasons, the ordinance would be allowed to lay over.

Mr. Lewis advocated the ordinance. The overflow now disappearing was an admonition of constant danger, and, although he had voted against submitting to the terms imposed upon the city, in favor of the Mexican Gulf and Mississippi Canal Company, now that those terms were fastened upon the corporation he would have the city in possession of whatever benefit was to be derived from the work of the company.

Mr. Shaw thought the subject had been sufficiently discussed and that the Council was prepared to vote upon it intelligently at once.

The Mayor could not see why the ordinance could not be postponed until the next meeting. He was in favor of a "protection levee," but what sort of a levee would be a protection levee, was the question. The Council could not know what they were voting on.

Mr. Walton did not think a levee built in the Lake would be a protection levee.

On motion of Mr. Cockram the further consideration of the subject was postponed until Tuesday next.

Mr. Cockram introduced a resolution that the lessees of the New Canal and the lessees and the Company of the Carondelet Canal be immediately notified to strengthen and heighten the levees of their respective canals, said levees to be ten feet wide at the top, twenty feet wide at the bottom, and two feet higher than the mean height of the Metairie Ridge. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Cockrem also presented a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Surveyor to report, at the next meeting, a plan to fill up the canal on Canal street, the whole length, from Claiborne street, replacing said canal by culverts on both sides of Canal street, or by a canal on [illegible] street.

A resolution offered by Mr. Shaw was adopted to discontinue litigation with the Republican Printing Company, as there was no disposition to dispute their claim to the public printing, and the injunction would not prevent administrators from publishing in other papers, besides the *Republican*, notices, etc.

The Mayor laid some facts before the Council, in regard to the decree of the United States Circuit Court, rendered by Justice Bradley, in favor of Mrs. Gaines and against the city. She was allowed, by the decree, $8600 per annum for thirty-six years, for the ground, which had been decided to be hers. She had also been allowed interest upon those rents. And then the draining machine and buildings on the property, which must have cost the city about $60,000, were decided to be hers. This was a most extraordinary decree. "The ground," the Mayor continued, "is worth more now than it ever has been before, yet it would not bring more than half of what had been allowed as rent for each year during thirty-six years! A gentleman having two squares in the neighborhood, either of them larger that the plot of ground decreed to Mrs. Gaines, offers to sell any one of them for $8000."

The Mayor added that there was difficulty in the way of obtaining an appeal. The city was required to give security upon the appeal bond. Not without difficulty, Judge Bradley has been prevailed upon to reduce the amount of the bond from $950,000—this was the amount as originally fixed, although the judgment was only for $135,000—to $600,000, and the parties signing the bonds as sureties were to be liable jointly and severally. It would be very difficult, the Mayor observed, to obtain securities, each one of whom would be liable for the whole amount.

On motion, the Mayor and Administrator of Finance were authorized to obtain securities.

Adjourned.

The Proceeding of Mr. Morgan in Relation to the Chattanooga Railroad Bonds.—It has been already announced that Mr. Charles Morgan had applied to the Circuit Court of the United States for an injunction to prevent the Governor from issuing $3,000,000 of bonds to the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, as authorized by an act of the Legislature passed in 1870. Justice Bradley presiding in that court, yesterday, refused the injunction. Mr. Morgan had applied for the injunction as a tax-payer of the State, whose property would be liable for taxation to pay the principal and interest of the bonds. Justice Bradley rules that no tax-payer or number of tax-payers could have the injunction sought for, because, if such a right were conceded, it would empower private persons to arrest the operation of the government of the State.

First District Court.—The Attorney General yesterday entered *nolle prosequi* in the cases of Malone, Sayers, Hogan and Petrie, awaiting trial for the Sagasse burglary, which was part of and might be said to have been the complement of the Rochereau burglary. The prisoners named were all discharged.

John Berthers pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a horse from J. Lapiryardey and was remanded to await sentence.

In the case of John Riley, accused of robbing John Clark, the District Attorney entered a *nolle prosequi*.

RELIEF FUND.

(REPORT NO. 8.)

Contributions Received June 14th, 1871.

Mrs. R. Cammack	$10 00
P. Bagur	25 00
Societa Italiana di Mutua Beneficenza, through the N. O. *Bee*	270 00
Rufus Waples	25 00
E. Q. Mallard	10 00
J. H. Newman & Co	50 00
E. W. Robb & Son	30 00
Sundry Cash	34 00
Loge La Solidarite No. 24	25 00
	$479 00
Contributions report'd June 13th	16,978 75
June 14th—Total	$17,457 75

C. CAVAROC, Chairman.
A. M. FORTIER,
C. H. SLOCOMB,
AUG. WM. BRETTE, Treasurer.

Also, from C. Mehle & Co., 1 beef, 1 sheep, 1 hog.
From J. Llado—5 cases Wanata Celebrated Guaco Bitters.

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: "In simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Willcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 159 Canal street, New Orleans.

Municipal Election in Monroe.

The inhabitants of the town of Monroe, in Ouachita parish, lately held an election for Mayor and Councilmen, which resulted in favor of the Radicals.

Mr. H. Filhiol, a native of the parish, and a Democrat, was run by the Radicals and elected, together with seven Councilmen, all Radical nominees. The majority in favor of Mr. Filhiol was forty-seven votes, and the Councilmen were elected by a majority somewhat less. Three of the elected Councilmen are white, and four are of a "previous race, color and condition." In other words they are negroes.

Referring to the election and its results, the *Telegraph* says:

The Democratic ticket received nearly all the white votes polled. Probably not more than six white votes voted the Radical ticket, including Tax Collector Grady, Sheriff Dinkgrave, O. H. Brewster and three or four others. The negroes voted almost to a man for the Radical ticket; not more than four being known to have voted with the Democrats. At least fifty votes were cast by negroes whose right to vote rests upon very questionable grounds, it being known that some lived outside the corporate limits, while it is strongly doubted if others who lived within the limits had the necessary ten days' residence. We certainly saw negroes voting we never saw before, and saw others hanging around the polls who showed they wanted to vote but had been prevented from so doing by the strict watch kept by the Democrats.

At a meeting of the citizens, held a few days since, it was resolved to contest the election. The *Telegraph* says:

We believe that every right-thinking citizen of Monroe will rejoice with us in the fact that the old City Council have resolved not to surrender the archives and property of the town until compelled to do so by decree of the court of final resort. The mistake of Supervisor Grady in requiring only a ten days residence, when, under an existing clause of the old charter in full force, three months' residence is required, must inevitably annull the election of Monday.

The Vendome Column.

Mr. Robert Coningsby writes to the London *Times* as follows, concerning the column in the Place Vendome:

"The public does not seem to know that the demolition of the Vendome Column is no sudden freak, but an act of vandalism or justice (whichever you please,) which has for years been determined upon. In May, 1865, I was one evening driving through the Place Vendome with two well known French Republicans—M. Edmond Pontonie and M. Elie Reclus. As we passed the Column the latter, who is now Director of the National Library under the Commune, quietly pointed up at it and said—an English friend being with me—'We four shall outlive that.' As cautious witness say, we then had some further conversation on the subject. What I heard then from one or two gentlemen, whose names I have mentioned, and afterwards from their friends, has caused me to keep that column in my 'mind's eye' ever since. In 1868, while in the United States, I read a newspaper account of the death of M. Pontonie, and the prophecy about the Column immediately recurred to me. Soon after my return to England, however, I received a letter from my supposed deceased friend, whom I was glad to find, had only been killed by an American journalist; so it was still possible that M. Reclus's prophecy might be fulfilled. On the 16th of May, 1871, as nearly as possible—I believe almost to the day—six years after the evening I have alluded to, we four being still alive, down the Column came. Though in this doubting age the evidence of even a lay prophecy's fulfillment might be of service to the faithful. This note may also help to convince those who think the Commune mad, that there is at least considerable method in their madness."

THE TWO PLATFORMS.—We have seen several [illegible] versions of the Democratic and Radical platforms in juxtaposition, but the following is unquestionably entitled to the premium:

Democratic Platform.	Radical Platform.
1. [illegible]	1. The [illegible]
2. [illegible]	2. The [illegible]
3. [illegible]	3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]	4. And
5. [illegible]	5. [illegible]
6. [illegible]	6. [illegible]
7. [illegible]	7. Stealing.

The Philadelphia *Evening Herald* says: "We can scarcely admit the rumor, yet it has obtained circulation and is thought by many to have some foundation, that Secretary Stanton committed suicide by cutting his throat. It is, of course, denied by his friends; but, on the other hand, it is asserted that when the undertaker came to put the body in the coffin he found it already prepared, with a bandage tied around the neck. It is also stated that his life was heavily insured, and that no application has as yet been made for the insurance money."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1871.

We have no change to report in the money market proper. The street rates are still—8 per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals. We still quote: 8@10 for good do, 9@10 for short A1 business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for good and second grade do and 10@12 for A1 long do. Mortgage notes sale at 9@— for A1, and 10@12 for second class.

There was rather more demand for accommodations, both at bank and on the street, but it was not sufficient to cause any variation in rates. About $6000 to [illegible] first class short business paper was done at 8 ⅌ cent.

Gold opened at 112⅜@112½, against 112⅝ at New York, and closed at 112⅜@112½, (against 112¼.) The business included $1000, $2000 and $2000 at 112⅜, $2000, $3000 and $4000 at 112½, $3000 and $4000, the latter by the Government, at 112¾ and $4000 and $4000 at 112⅝.

A lot of $1000 in American Silver half dollars were sold at 105½. We quote 105@106½ for these, and 3¼@— per cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was very quiet. The reported sales of Sterling were confined to £17,000, including £2000 bill of lading at 122¾; £2000 clear and £10,000 first-class, equal to private bankers', at 123¾, and £1000 bank at 118, gold.

In France 300,000 commercial sold at 4.67½@4.67. We quote Sterling at 122¾@123⅛, and 123¼ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 124 for bank.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were small, and the market was rather firmer. The banks checked on New York at ⅛@¼ ⅌ cent. premium, and the sales included $15,000 Commercial sight on New York at ¼ premium and $50,000 private bankers' and $25,000 bank at 3-16.

No round sales of New York gold checks came within our notes. Some of the banks still asked par for trifling sums for remittance.

The movement in Stocks included 10 shares new stock Pneumatic Propelling Co. at $5, 25 do. at $5 20, 20 do. and 100 do. at [illegible], the same, 100 Louisiana Levee at $6, 100 do. at $6 50, 200 do. at $6 75, (resale) at $6 95, 100 do. at $7 25, an extreme price, and 10 Southern Portable Gas Light Co, at $16 50.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

The only sale of Warrants within our notice is $600 new Metropolitan Police at 96¼. The Dealers buying rates for State ranged from 57@59 for large and 60@62 for small, and selling 60@64 for the former and 62@66 for the latter.

We hear of nothing doing in City Treasury Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 14, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 3300 bales at irregular prices, part being at about previous rates and part at an advance of ⅛@¼c. We modify our quotations accordingly and give also the Exchange figures, which are for even-running of its types, while ours are of average lots, with the outside rates for tinges.

	Average	Exchange.
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The demand was rather slack during the morning, and as factors were very stringent in their pretensions the movement showed little animation, but later in the day buyers came forward more freely and [illegible] about the advance noted above. Low ordinary sold at 13c; ordinary at 15 and 16c; good ordinary at 17, strict at 17⅛ and 17¼; low middling at 18⅛ and 18¾, middling at 19¼ and 19½, and strict middling at 19¾c.

The Exchange Reports: "Steady Market." [illegible] quotations for low middling are raised ⅛c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrived since last report	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Burnt	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 361 bales, against [illegible] the same day last year. [illegible] 572 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 3341 bales, against 1500 for the corresponding time last week and 4375 last year, and since August 31 of [illegible] 297 bales, against 1,165,758 last year.

FREIGHTS—Foreign Freights are unchanged. Coastwise rates are quite stiff. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool sail and steam, ⅝d; to Havre, sail, 1½c; Bremen nominal; to New York and Philadelphia, steam, ⅛c. Tobacco to Liverpool, sail, 35s@40s; to London, 35s.

SUGAR—Received to-day 30 hhds. The market is dull and we have not heard of any sales worthy of note. The last were at 11c for fully fair and 11½c for prime.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 27 bbls. Fermenting is quoted at 30@40c, plantation reboiled 35@50c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market continues dull, with only a limited local demand. Superfine is quoted at $5 87½@6; double extra $6 50; treble extra $6 75@7 ⅌ bbl. The sales to-day were confined to 1200 bbls, of which 50 double extra at $6 50; 40 and 200 good treble extra at $7; 65 choice extra at $7 75; 90 and 200 do. at $8 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair supply and demand. 9500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 1000 mixed and 2500 white at 73c; 400 and 600 white and 200 white mixed at 74c; 300, 900 and 2000 yellow, and 500 white at 75c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply and demand. 2800 sacks were sold to day, of which 300 inferior St. Louis at 60c; 500 choice do at 63c; 200 do. at 63½c, 50 and 450 St. Louis, and 280, 400 and 350 Galena at 63c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and demand. About 1500 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 inferior at $1 25; 150 and 250 prime at $1 30 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues in light supply and limited demand. 250 bales inferior Ohio River sold as it runs at $19, and 500 choice Western at $26 ⅌ ton.

BACON—Is quiet but firmer with a fair local demand. 5 casks shoulders sold at 7¾c; 4 and 9 casks clear rib sides at 9¼c; 15 do. clear sides at 10c; 10 tierces choice sugar-cured hams at 15c, and 10 do. at 15½c ⅌ lb. Shoulders are held firmly at 7¾c; clear rib sides 9½c; clear sides 10c ⅌ lb.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm, with some inquiry, and mess held at $17 25@17 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $18 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—Is in light supply and prices are firmer. 25 tierces refined sold at 11c ⅌ lb. Tierces are quoted at 10¾@11c; kegs 11¾@11½c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is in light supply and fair demand at [illegible] ⅌ lb for shoulders.

BUTTER—Choice Western is in moderate supply and fair demand at [illegible] ⅌ lb. Inferior grades neglected and quotations for them are nominal. Goshen is selling pretty freely at [illegible] ⅌ lb for choice.

WHISKY—Continues dull. Rectified 90@92c ⅌ gallon, as in proof; Bourbon $1@1 25 ⅌ gallon for patent, and $2 25@2 50 for pure.

SALT—Market very dull. Dealers quote Liverpool coarse at [illegible]@1 15, and fine at $1 55@1 60 ⅌ sack. When large lots are taken at warehouse by [illegible] a deduction is made for cartage. Turk's Island held at 40c ⅌ bushel.

Cattle Market.

New Orleans, June 14, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—[illegible] Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, [illegible] Hogs.

Sold—173 Texas Beeves, [illegible] Calves and Yearlings, 20 Hogs.

Stock on sale—123 Texas Beeves, 4 Calves and Yearlings, 277 Hogs, 341 Sheep, 21 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed, 1st quality, ⅌ [illegible]

Texas Beeves, [illegible]	[illegible]
Calves and Yearlings [illegible]	[illegible]
Hogs [illegible]	[illegible]
Sheep [illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows [illegible]	[illegible]

DIED.

On the 14th June, [illegible] o'clock P. M., at the age of [illegible] years [illegible], AUGUSTIN [illegible]. The friends and acquaintances of the families of [illegible] are respectfully invited, without further notice, to attend the funeral, which will take place THIS AFTERNOON, [illegible].

DIED.

Last night at half past [illegible] o'clock, ALEXANDER LAVANT, a native of this city, aged [illegible] years. [illegible]

AMATEUR RACES!
AT THE FAIR GROUNDS,
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 20th.
[illegible]

THE owners of fast horses being desirous of testing the speed of their horses, have agreed to the following races, to take place over the Fair Grounds Course, on TUESDAY, June 20th. [illegible]

FIRST RACE. [illegible]
SECOND RACE. [illegible]
THIRD RACE. [illegible]
FOURTH RACE. [illegible]
FIFTH RACE. [illegible]
TICKETS ... 50 CENTS.

LANDING ex ship "Comtesse Duchatel," from Bordeaux:
10 cases MACKEREL in oil—"Ve. Rozier."
25 cases SARDINES.
2 cases TRUFFLED PATES.
For sale by H. VALETON & CO., 31 Bienville street.

Notice.
N. O. Canal and Banking Co.
THE following resolution was adopted by the Board of Directors on the 8th inst. [illegible]
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

New Law Books.
MR. S. F. SIXKSON, Law Bookseller, 32 Commercial Place, has received the following volumes lately from the press:
WALLACH'S U. S. SUPREME COURT REPORTS Vol. 8.
ABBOTT'S U. S. COURT PRACTICE.
LOUISIANA ANNUAL REPORTS Vol. 22.
TAKEN'S CIRCUIT COURT DECISIONS.
RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT U. S.
BENEDICT'S ADMIRALTY PRACTICE.
[illegible] TREATISE U. S. COURTS.
New Orleans, June 13, 1871.

OFFICE OF THE St. Louis Hotel Association.
AT a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis Association, held on the 8th of June, inst., Mr. F. F. Mioton was unanimously elected President of the Association.
F. F. MIOTON, President.
New Orleans, June 10th, 1871.

Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association.
EXTRA GENERAL MEETING.
THE officers and members of this Association are respectfully requested to meet at their Hall [illegible] on THURSDAY, June 15, at 7 o'clock P. M., to transact business of great importance. [illegible]
FRANCOIS MOREAU, Secretary.

St. Louis Hotel Association.
THE OFFICE of this Association is now open in the building on Royal street, corner of St. Louis street, from 10 to 2 o'clock. [illegible]
F. F. MIOTON, President.

Notice.
THE business of LAVRANCE & HEBRARD will be hereafter conducted in the name of [illegible]
E. W. HEBRARD.

Crescent City Bank.
IN ACCORDANCE with article first of the amendment to the charter of this Bank [illegible]
CHAS. FAURIE, Jr., Cashier.

Notice.
New Orleans Canal and Banking Co.
THE Capital Stock of this Bank having been reduced [illegible]
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

GREAT REDUCTION.
THE firm of [illegible], wishing to reduce its extensive assortment of Millinery and Fancy Goods, will dispose of the same, from the 1st of May, in lots to suit purchasers,
AT COST AND BELOW COST.
[illegible]

Notice to City Tax Payers.
Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, June 14, 1871.
TAX-PAYERS of the city of New Orleans are hereby notified that the tax bills of 1871 are assessed in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court, and are now ready for delivery at this office. [illegible]
JOHN S. WALTON, Administrator of Finance.

ICE KING REFRIGERATOR.
On exhibition and for sale at No. 6 Carondelet street. An indispensable comfort for a family during the summer months. The public (and ladies in particular) are respectfully invited to call and examine them.
J. A. WARNER, Agent.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at the office of the Company, on THURSDAY, [illegible]
H. P. JANVIER, Vice President.

Armstrong's Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,
CORNER ERATO and PETERS STREETS,
(Late New Levee Street)
W. J. A. ARMSTRONG, MANAGER.
—MANUFACTURES OF—
STEAM ENGINES, SUGAR MILLS, DRAINING MACHINES, SAW MILLS, &c.
[illegible] OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

French Drug Store.
ST. CYR FOURCADE, APOTHECARY.
PARTICULAR attention paid to prescriptions of physicians day and night. Moderate prices.
CORNER CANAL AND RAMPART STREETS.

A GENERAL meeting of the stockholders [illegible]
E. SABOURIN, Secretary.

O. P. Hale & Co.,
Commission and Forwarding Merchants
—AND—
DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE, WINES AND LIQUORS,
—ALSO—
Agents for the Celebrated Cincinnati Lager Beer,
MAGAZINE STREET.

IRON COTTON TIES.
BARTLETT & HAYES
General Agents [illegible]

Claims Commissioner.
THE undersigned [illegible]

TWENTY-[illegible] ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW ORLEANS, May 19, 1871.
[illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
PARISH OF ORLEANS. [illegible]
THOS. A. ADAMS, President.
SAM'L B. NEWMAN, Vice President.
HENRY V. OGDEN, Secretary.
TRUSTEES: [illegible]

Merchants' Mutual Insurance COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS. 134 CANAL STREET.
SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.
In conformity with the requirements of their Charter, the Company publish the following STATEMENT: [illegible]
P. FOURCHY, President.
STATE OF LOUISIANA, Parish of Orleans, City of New Orleans. [illegible]
JOSEPH CUVILLIER, Notary Public.
[illegible]

BOURBON WHISKY FROM J. A. MILLER PARIS BOURBON CO. KY.
OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality, and to improve faster than any other Whisky here, and in the finest cooperage. We have different ages, for instance, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years old, at prices varying as to age.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
[illegible]
FOR SALE, ALSO.
Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whisky.
[illegible]
OGDEN, DOLHONDE & CO., 80 MAGAZINE.

Sugars and Molasses.
REFINED SUGARS—Cut Loaf, Crushed and Powdered. A. THOMSON & CO.
GOLDEN SYRUP—A Superior Article. A. THOMSON & CO.
REFINED MOLASSES—Crescent City Refinery. A. THOMSON & CO.
CLARIFIED SUGARS—Various Grades of White and Yellow. A. THOMSON & CO.
LOUISIANA SUGARS—Various Grades for Planters. A. THOMSON & CO.
CUBA SUGARS. A. THOMSON & CO.

Brown's Lumber Yard,
Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.
WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CHERRY, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, BEADED FLOORING AND CEILING.
Particular attention paid to sawing Cart Shafts, Felloes, Hounds, Tongues, and all kind of Scroll and Circular Sawing. [illegible]
For sale by JOSEPH A. BROWN, cor. Bienville and Peters streets.

Law Books—Law Books.
JUST received, from New York, a large and select assortment of LAW BOOKS, latest editions. Lawyers will do well to call and examine stock.
S. F. SIXKSON, 32 Commercial Place.

New Orleans Canal & Banking Co.
New Orleans, May 22, 1871.
[illegible]
CH. JUMONVILLE, Cashier.

RAILROADS.
New Orleans, Mobile AND TEXAS RAILROAD.
Change of Schedule.
ON and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, Passenger Trains will run as follows: [illegible]
J. K. KENDRICK, General Superintendent.
WM. BEDELL, Ticket Agent.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE & TEXAS RAILROAD.
REDUCTION OF PRICES TO Watering Places and Mobile.
ON and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, Special Tickets for the round trip will be sold at the following reduced rates:
From NEW ORLEANS to [illegible]

Pontchartrain Railway.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.
ON AND AFTER APRIL 15th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows: [illegible]
G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."
U. S. Mail Route between New Orleans, Western Louisiana and Texas.
[illegible]
GEORGE PANDELY, Superintendent.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY & CO.

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!
The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern
—AND—
Mississippi Central Rail Roads
[illegible]
NORTH, EAST AND WEST.
[illegible]
BAGGAGE CHECKED FROM RESIDENCE TO DESTINATION.
E. D. FROST, Gen. Supt. M. C. R. R.
E. G. SEWALL, Gen. Supt. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
D. B. MOREY, G. T. A. M. C. R. R.
E. E. PARKY, G. T. A. N. O. J. & G. N. R. R.
A. W. SCOTT, General Passenger Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Hot Springs, BATH COUNTY, VA.
THIS renowned watering place is now opened for the reception of Visitors. [illegible]
J. A. AUGUST, Manager.

White Sulphur Springs.
GREENBRIER, WEST VIRGINIA.
THESE Springs, famous for their alternative waters and fashionable patronage, are now opened for the reception of visitors. [illegible]
GEO. L. PEYTON & CO.

The Healing Springs,
BATH COUNTY, VIRGINIA.
ARE opened for the reception of visitors. [illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency.
FOR the celebrated and popular brands of [illegible]
S. N. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, [illegible]
[illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,
Office No. 25 Exchange Alley.
DELIVERS Wood to all parts of the city at the following prices:
ASH AND OAK, not sawed, [illegible]
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