The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LEBEY, PUBLISHERS.

TERMS OF THIS SHEET.

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Weekly, $3 for first, and $2 for each subsequent insertion in the weekly edition of the paper, with unlimited insertion, $5 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as a daily, with insertion.

Special Advertisements, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above regular prices as may be agreed upon.

No sale shall such discount be allowed in per cent.

All Transient Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Bee.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1871.

MR. GREELEY'S ADDRESS.

In the address delivered by Mr. Greeley to the American Union Club on Wednesday evening last, he is reported to have attributed to Southern men, a doctrine which was never taught in this part of the country even by men of extreme Southern opinions—that is "the subordination of the Union to the individual States." The doctrine held by Mr. Calhoun and those who acted with him was that the Federal Government was a Government of limited powers—that the Constitution of the United States was the charter under and according to which that Government was to be administered and that whatever powers were not granted to it by that instrument were reserved to the States or to the people of the States. We thought this was too well understood ever to be questioned, but here we find even as well informed a man as Mr. Greeley undoubtedly is, misrepresenting a fact which the history of political parties in this country and numerous authoritative declarations of our public men ought to have settled beyond dispute. The Southern States undertook to secede from the Union, because those of the Northern States openly announced their intention to violate the Constitution which was the bond of Union and the only bond of Union between the States which formed it. They held the Constitution to be above the Union and paseparable from it. This was the doctrine of Daniel Webster and of Judge Story and other great Northern lights. Mr. Greeley talks about the Union established and presided over by Washington. The South never desired any other government. But the government of Lincoln and of Grant is a very different piece of machinery. It was because the people of the North had outgrown the constitutional principles of Washington and the other fathers of the country, and proclaimed their determination to abandon those principles, and to revolutionize the government that the South sought to separate from the North. While the people of the North wandered after other gods, the people of the South were true to the principles of the compact which had bound them together, and when they established a separate government, it was under the constitution of the United States, very slightly amended. They proposed to conserve in the South the true Republican principles, in observance of which the United States had attained their power and their greatness. It was Washington's and Marshall's principles to which the South subscribed, and to-day a shout of joy would go up from all corners of this land, were the spirit of Washington and Marshall to animate the councils of our rulers. But let it never be forgotten that Washington and Jefferson and Madison and Marshall were all "rebels" against false doctrine and bad Government. It is their teachings which have made the Southern people what they are. Such "nationalism" as Washington and Marshall taught and labored for, the Southern people also recognize as worthy of their support. Washington and his compeers never forgot that they had in view. They fought to secure freedom and not to establish a worse Government than that against which they had rebelled. They did not fight to establish a centralized Government. They were State rights men. They believed that freedom to themselves and their prosperity could only be secured and perpetuated through the form and principles of Government which they declared and established in the Constitution. Such is not the doctrine of Mr. Greeley and those with whom he acts. The Southern people prefer to walk in the old paths.

We publish in our advertising columns the Twenty-second Annual Statement of that admirably managed institution, the Crescent Mutual Insurance Company, over which presides one of our most experienced Underwriters, Thomas A. Adams, Esq.

The net earned premiums for the year ending April 30th, 1871, amount to $400,010 69

From which are to be deducted the losses paid, taxes and discount 291,557 23

Leaving net profits $108,453 46

The assets of the company amounts to $808,862 52

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay interest at six per cent in cash on all outstanding certificates of scrip and also to pay in cash fifty per cent of the issue of 1869, on and after the 1st Monday in June next. They have also declared a scrip dividend of fifty per cent on the earned premiums entitled to participate for the year ending April 30, 1871, for which certificates will be issued on and after the 1st Monday in August next.

This exhibit of the operations of a year much less fortunate than former ones, testifies to the prudence and skillfulness of the officers of the Crescent Mutual Company, and is an augury of its continued popularity in commercial circles.

Mr. C. Leighton, of the gentlemen's furnishing store, corner Canal and St. Charles streets, is in receipt of all the novelties in this line. See advertisement.

Mr. C. B. Genin calls attention to his clothing establishment, under the City Hotel, where can be found the most fashionable goods in the city, both in point of quality and style. Gentlemen's clothing and underwear in great variety. Mr. Genin's is a deservedly popular store. His goods are of the best quality and his prices reasonable.

FAMILY GROCERIES.—The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of Messrs. Packwood & Brother, wholesale and retail family grocers, 95 and 97 Camp street, who announce that they will deliver goods at the various watering places on Mississippi sound, free of packing, drayage and freight.

You need not go to market but once a week if you have an Ice King Refrigerator. Our readers, and ladies especially, are invited to call on Mr. J. A. Warner, agent, No. 6 Carondelet street, and see this great addition to domestic economy and convenience.

The Amnesia car will continue to run during this week, and will be daily at Clay Statue on Canal street, at 9½ a. m. and 4½ p. m. Books for subscription to the capital stock of the company are open at the office of G. L. Laughland, No. 175 Common street. 51

Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 13, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. febl6 3m d&w

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—To-night the Wyndham Company close their engagement, when a very attractive bill will be presented—"Mephisto's Mission" and "Rocks Ahead." These performances close the dramatic season at the Academy. On Tuesday night Hoolley's Minstrels and Burlesque Opera Troupe, who are heralded as remarkably clever in their line, will make their advent.

CRESCENT DRAMATIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—This admirable Association of amateurs will play Balwer's comedy of "Money," at the St. Charles Theatre on Tuesday evening, the receipts of the house to be appropriated to the completion of the tomb of the Dramatique Association of the Sons of Louisiana. We are under obligations to the Secretary for complimentary tickets.

MAY FESTIVAL.—Louis Coustaire, No. 11, N. W. M., give their second annual May festival at the Fair Grounds to-day.

The law courts of Paris are closed, and 85,000 cases are waiting trial since the 4th of September. This implies at least 70,000 litigants in suspense.

THANKS TO MR. CHARLES MORGAN

The planters of Jefferson and St. Charles Parishes are largely indebted to Mr. Charles Morgan and the officers of the Louisiana and Texas Railroad for efficient services rendered by them during the late high water, in strengthening the levees on the right bank of the Mississippi River, which protect those parishes from overflow. They have given expression to their gratitude in the form of a letter which they have transmitted to Mr. Morgan, and which, considering the names attached thereto, we have no doubt he will regard as a valuable testimony to the vigilance, energy and unceasing care of the indefatigable officers of the railroad conducted under his directions.

The letter is as follows:

MAY 13th, 1871.

CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., New Orleans.

Dear Sir:—The planters of St. Charles and Jefferson, believing that their safety from overflow this year has been to a very great extent owing to your vigorous assistance in aiding them in the protection of their levees, have considered it a valuable aid given by you, during the past month of high water.

In the breaks that have occurred, as well as in the repairing and strengthening of the levees, your agents and officers have, by their promptness and activity, ably seconded you in the work of foresight and energy.

Their promptness and energy, in moments of emergency, have undoubtedly saved from overflow a most considerable extent of country.

And whilst thanking you again for your prompt response to the call for aid, we beg you will make known to the gentlemen connected with the LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, the obligations we feel for the willing and cheerful co-operation they gave to your endeavors in our behalf.

Very respectfully,

A. Rocheron & Co.	F. J. Kennedy,
J. G. Pugnol,	Twohig Bros.,
Drouet Bros.	Louis Ranson,
J. A. St. Amand,	Joseph Lepine, agent
S. E. Maffit,	J. B. Labranche piece.
G. Lussan,	J. S. Martin,
Eugène Prition,	Ant. Gassen,
Louis Champagne,	Florent Prition,
Lorince Robert,	Gustave Champagne,
Charles Lurquet,	Louis Prition,
V. e. Crapis Zerlagne,	Berthier Zerlagne,
C. W. Ray, manager Ashton Plantation,	A. Cignatel,
Geo. A. Breed, Jr.,	Jos A. Freret,
E. A. Collins,	E. Lassus, manager Alex Fortier,
Chs. Fossier,	Albert L. La Branche,
H. D. Ogden, for Mrs. C. Waggaman,	Camille Zerlagne,

BISMARCK AGAIN UNBOSOMS HIMSELF.

Impressions Created by His Last Speech.

(Special to the Cincinnati Gazette.)

New York, May 15.—A letter from Berlin, April 28, says:

The Speech—Bismarck and the Versailles Government.

Bismarck's last speech on the question of an extra credit of 120,000,000 thalers has been received by all parties, and by the newspapers, as a very interesting political event.

The impression of political men is pretty generally that Bismarck is not only ready to allow the overthrow of the Versailles Government, but is willing, indirectly and even directly, to assist in reaching this end.

As to which is the power which he means to substitute, it may be a general officer, but more likely it is a royal or imperial pretender, or a combination of both, whom Bismarck, in his interest, proposes to install as ruler of France. Any man will do for him who gives him a sufficient guarantee that he can and will make a clean sweep of the present disorder, and that he is honestly pledged to satisfy the German demands.

Bismarck's speech contains a warning to the Versailles Government to come to terms with him without delay.

The time of day it was my good fortune to be present when approached a group of liberal representatives. One of them asked him for the prospect of the return of our prisoners from France.

Relations to Louis Napoleon.

Bismarck availed himself of the occasion to make a clear statement of his relations to Louis Napoleon as well as to the present French Government. After having given about the same idea which he afterward embodied in his speech of April 24, he entered fully into a conversation respecting Louis Napoleon. Napoleon's great fault, he said, is his want of determination, this hesitation, this vacillation, between two principles or two sides of a question, his aversion to a quick decision where it is necessary to choose between two evils. In the first half of his reign his several great political mistakes were redeemed only by an army of some hundred thousand men. If it had not been for them he would hardly have been able to maintain himself. His Crimean war was in opposition to French policy, sentiment and tradition. He ought to have accepted the Russian alliance which immediately after the fall of Sebastopol, was offered to him by Orloff, but he could not make up his mind, and thus lost one of the few opportunities of injuring, if not beating, us. In one of my interviews with Napoleon, I told him that he had no better friend than I and no pincerer ally than we, but if he meant to have peace the two nations were not separated by antagonistic interests, and that it only depended upon him to make terms, honorable and suitable to both of us. Incredulously he stared at me, as if he had never seen me before, shook his head and said nothing; but I was really in earnest. Even after the surrender at Sedan, continued Bismarck, I negotiated to the last with Napoleon. There were many combinations by which he could have become master of the Paris Republic, and as well as we had made it we could unmake it.

The Only Object and View.

My only object and view was, of course, to have a legitimate peace to treat with. We had not the least interest to carry on a long war. Thiers and Favre were very parcellous in the beginning. We had to put a bridle upon their self-conceit, and make them more pliant, by proving to them that we were the masters of the situation.

The remedy in this respect was a good one, but Napoleon could not muster the courage either to refuse or to accept our terms. He knew very well that in September he could have bought the peace at a cheaper price than we subsequently demanded in January, and that we would not have insisted on the cession of all the territory which we have taken, but nevertheless he wavered.

The Negotiations Between Versailles and Wilhelmshohe.

The negotiations between Versailles and Wilhelmshohe lasted from the day of Napoleon's arrival at that castle until the signing of the preliminary treaty with the French Republic.

On the noon of the same day on the evening of which I signed the preliminary treaty of peace with Thiers and Favre, and in the presence of the latter, I received a note addressed in a lady's handwriting. In opening it I found that it was written by Clement Duvernois, Napoleon's secret agent. He informed me that his master was now willing to accept our terms. It was, however, too late. I sent word to Duvernois to call on me in the evening.

Late in the afternoon I arrived at an understanding with Thiers, and when Duvernois came I told him I had just signed a treaty with the former.

The South Carolina Tax-Payers' Convention.

The conclusions to which the convention came will be found in the following extract from the report of the proceedings:

General Chesnut, from the same committee, reported on Attorney General Chamberlain's resolution inquiring into alleged Ku-Klux violence in the State, that they learn with regret that violence has prevailed in several counties, but in the greater portion of the State not a single instance of violence or outrage has occurred. These that did occur were owing to bad government; corruption, which was followed by larceny and incendiarism by deluded negroes. Corporal punishment and homicides resulted in cases where fraud and oppression existed. These are lamentable truths, but the committee believe that remedy can be found in the removal of bad officers and the appointment of competent and honest men in their places. A resolution was also adopted by the Convention that it meditates no resistance to the United States government, and that they accept the reconstruction measures as finalities, and that they look to peaceful agencies as a solution of the difficulties of administration, and that the present exigencies demand more enlightened efforts than those intended to promote the success of tiers party, and that the following measures of reform are essential to the peace and welfare of the State:—

First—Adoption by the Legislature of minority representation.

Second—Retrenchment, by abolishing unnecessary offices.

Third—Reducing salaries.

Fourth—That the public debt ought not to be increased, and that the Governor should prevent the negotiation of the sterling bonds.

Fifth—Relief from the payment of two taxes in one year.

Sixth—To fill the offices with competent and honest men.

Seventh—Amendment of the Election law to prevent fraud in the control or count of ballots.

Eighth—Reduction of pay and mileage, and abridgement of the sessions of the Legislature.

Adopted unanimously.

THE SUPREME COURT OF STATE SOVEREIGNTY.—Judge Clifford, to whom was assigned the duty of announcing the decision of the Supreme Court in the case involving the right of the Federal government to pay the salary of a State Judge, delivered a long opinion, able and comprehensive, in response to the majority of the Federal friends who asking nominally for them downright treason. He says—and the fact is worth remembering—that "The Court is much embarrassed by the United States. They claimed in the Union under the constitution from which the United States were formed."

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Terrible Fight at the Gate of St. Cloud.

20,000 Troops Engaged—No Definite Results.

The Communists Dispirited.

Preparations for Exploding the Ramparts.

The Church of Notre Dame Sacked.

Hostages Condemned to be Shot.

Late and Important from Havana.

HOME NEWS.

Incorporation of the California, Pacific and Extension Railroad.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

(World's Special.)

Paris, May 20.—The Prussians are at Boody and Aubervilliers and strongly reinforced.

The prisoners accused of causing the explosion will be shot to-night.

The first hostages selected for execution are the Archbishop of Paris and the Abbes De Guerry and Crose.

The minority party in the Commune and the military commission are being replaced by Communists of a more radical type.

The church of Notre Dame des Victoires was sacked, and is now occupied by the federal troops.

Paris, May 20.—Two spies were shot yesterday.

Four persons have been condemned to death, charged with complicity in the recent explosion.

The Central Committee are again the principal power in Paris and act in concert with the Committee of Public Safety.

The journals of the Commune declare the federal troops are strong. Their organization has improved, and confidence greatly strengthened.

Paris, May 20—Evening.—An important engagement occurred near Issy and Vanves to-day. The result is yet unknown.

Fort Montrouge still holds out.

The Marquis de Gallifet, one of Generals, has been arrested.

The Versailleists in Bois de Boulogne made seven distinct assaults upon the ramparts. Great numbers of federals concentrated at the threatened points.

The bastions facing the German positions are being rapidly strengthened.

Paris, May 20.—At noon yesterday, the Versailleists attacked the gate of St. Cloud; at 1 30 the battle became fierce and raged at Neuilly, and at 2 o'clock the fire of the forts, extended from the Bois de Boulogne to the gate of Clichy; large groups were engaged. There was no definite results.

Versailles, May 20.—The Assembly today adopted a motion demanding a decisive war with the French and Prussian authorities as to what terms will be garrisoned by German soldiers.

London, May 20.—The steamer William III was burned to-day. The crew were saved.

Bothwell is the favorite for the Derby.

London, May 20.—A Paris dispatch says wounded soldiers are constantly arriving at the hospitals.

The Communists are dispirited and are making preparations to explode the ramparts.

The United States storeship Relief has arrived at Havre.

A dispatch from Havre says the Prussians have evacuated Yoetot.

Frankfort, May 20.—Bismarck, Pouyer Quertier and Jules Favre arrived to-day, for the purpose of exchanging ratifications of the treaty of peace.

All the public buildings and a great many private residences are decorated with flags in honor of the occasion.

Frankfort, May 20—Evening.—Bismarck, Favre and Pouyer Quertier held a long conference to-day. They remain in this city three days.

Berlin, May 20.—The Empress of Russia arrived in Berlin to-day.

The German Parliament adopted the second clause of the Alsace and Loraine bill, which declares these provinces incorporated in the German empire henceforth. The Polish and Danish members abstained from voting.

Herr Delbruck stated that conquered territory was not annexed to any particular State of Europe, because none of the States coveted it.

Madrid, May 20.—The report of Prim's present member of the Cortes.

Bayonne, May 20.—Arrived—Peytona and Saxges, from New Orleans; Emperor, from Cincinnati.

Departed—Alaska, for Cincinnati; Le Claire, for Tennessee River; Mary Houston, for New Orleans; Emperor, for St. Louis; J. McDonald and Simpson Horner left for New Orleans with tows of coal.

E. J. Clay, Wilson and Pomeroy, to Memphis, passed down with a tow of salt.

The new Memphis and White River packet Emma Elliott will be launched at Harmon's city yard next Saturday.

St. Louis, May 20.—Arrived—Richmond and Arkansas, from New Orleans; Robinson, from Cincinnati and Waunita, from Pittsburg.

Departed—City of Alton, Mary Alice and Great Republic, for New Orleans; Belle of St. Louis, for Yazoo; Yorkshire, for Red River; Little Rock, for Arkansas River; Champion, for Cincinnati; Valid, for Pittsburg; Liberty No. 4, for Cairo.

River stationary. Weather clear and warm.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN PARIS.

Southwest Pass, May 20—Ar. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind east, fresh.

No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamships Mississippi and Frankfort.

Outside, waiting fair wind to sail—Ships John Tucker and Freeman Clarke; barks Wetherhom and Sea Eagle, Brigs Ellen Pollock, is outside, bound to Pensacola. The bark Dan. Draper is outside waiting orders. The bark Dan. Draper is at anchor inside, bound out.

(Western Dispatches.)

Liverpool, May 20—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; estimated sales 10,000 bales; uplands 7¼d, Orleans 7¾d.

Shipments of cotton from Bombay since last report are down 20,000 bales.

London, May 20—Noon.—Consols 93¼; 5-20s of 1869 93¾.

Liverpool, May 20—Afternoon.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; uplands 7¼d, Orleans 7¾d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, 3000 of which were for export and speculation.

Washington, May 20.—Capt. Shufeldt, of the Tehuantepec surveying party, has arrived here. He reports that a thorough survey of Tehuantepec has been made, and he has no doubt of the feasibility of a surface canal, with no more cost than the improvement of the work warrants. The Atlantic end of the isthmus from a source never before thought of for that purpose.

Capt. Shufeldt died and was buried soon after his return from Tehuantepec.

Professor Maury, of the Observatory, has been assigned to the Tehuantepec survey, that they perhaps the question of the practicability of a surface canal, with no more cost than the improvement of the work warrants. The Atlantic end of the isthmus from a source never before thought of for that purpose.

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