NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME V—NO. 46. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1871. WHOLE NUMBER 1268.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Spalding, Bidwell & Macbonough.....Proprietors

Theatre Thoroughly Ventilated by Steam Power.

FAREWELL NIGHTS,

Friday, Saturday and Sunday, June 2, 3 and 4.

HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS AND BURLESQUE OPERA TROUPE.

With new first part and olio, concluding with the fairy spectacular burlesque opera of CINDERELLA.

FRIDAY, June 2—Benefit of the popular comedian UNSWORTH.
SATURDAY NOON, June 3—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY AND SUNDAY—LAST NIGHTS—Mammoth programmes.
All bills against Academy must be presented immediately. je2

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS, AT THE MAGNOLIA GARDEN (Bayou Bridge).

Every Wednesday and Sunday Afternoons.

THE BEST BRASS BAND IN AMERICA.

Admission free. Refreshments of all kinds furnished at reasonable rates.

je2 6m T. I. JUDT, Proprietor.

GRAND FETE CHAMPETRE AT THE CARROLLTON GARDENS, May 31 and June 2 and 3, FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. MARK'S CHURCH,

Under the patronage of the following ladies and gentlemen:

Mrs. Sumpter Turner,	Mrs. Robert Slark,
Mrs. Alfred Kearney	Mrs. General Hunt,
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Mrs. Simeon Toby,	Mrs. Dr. Gustine,
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Mrs. John R. Shaw,	Mrs. Theo. L. Shute,
Mrs. J. R. Day,	Mrs. Thomas Leeds,
Mrs. Germain Vincent,	Mrs. Henry Renshaw,
Mrs. J. E. Glenny,	Mrs. O. W. Besançon,
Colonel J. B. Walton,	J. F. Lowe,
John Crickard,	G. W. Race,
E. C. Fenner,	R. F. Eshleman,
Charles H. Waldo,	Simeon Toby,
W. Muller,	John Adams,
Germain Vincent,	C. H. Allen,
W. F. Mason,	H. C. Caulkins,
E. Sumner Mansfield,	J. Barremore,
R. B. Searing,	R. W. Young,
George Burthe,	R. L. Preston,
Alfred Moulton,	Colonel George Clark,
W. A. Johnson,	W. C. Tompkins,
T. F. Searing.	A. B. Cammack,
Thompson Greenfield,	John Fairbanks,
C. W. Cammack,	C. A. Cohen,
Edward Toby,	Gideon Townsend,
J. E. Leacraft,	W. S. Bailey,

H. W. Klappenberg.

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SUPERINTENDENT.

Thomas Mason.

Gates open at six o'clock.
Admittance Fifty Cents. my30

GRAND CONCERT FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. FRANCIS CHURCH BY MESSRS. VAN HUFFLEN, COLLIER, DeQUESNAY, MR. *** AND MLLE. ZEISS,

In the City Hall, June 4, 1871.

At half-past seven P. M.

Tickets One Dollar. my28 je4

FOR RENT.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—A FURNISHED house, with eight rooms, situated on St. Charles street, in the immediate vicinity of Lafayette square, will be rented on very low terms till the first of November, or the remainder of the lease will be disposed of without the furniture. The situation is pleasant and quiet, and the rooms airy and cool. Apply to H. M. ROBINSON, Commercial place. my19 1m

FURNISHED ROOMS—SPACIOUS, AIRY, comfortable and convenient, to rent, at summer prices, at No. 114 St. Charles street, corner of North, all fronting on Lafayette square, and fanned by cool evening breezes. Apply at No. 114 St. Charles street. my16 1m

ELEGANT ROOMS—LIGHT, AIRY, PLEASant and very comfortable, to rent, with or without board. They are situated in the three-story residence No. 212 Carondelet street, which has the advantage of a large yard, and unobstructed breezes from St. Charles street. Prices to suit the season. Apply at No. 212 Carondelet street. my16 1m

ROOMS TO RENT—ONE OR TWO FINE, large, airy, comfortably Furnished Rooms can be had in a private family, with or without board, where the French and English languages are spoken, and free from the annoyance of children, by applying at No. 321 St. Ann street, corner of Derbigny. The cars pass within a few doors of the house. Terms very moderate. oc30

FOR RENT.....FOR RENT

For a Term of Five Years,

A LARGE AND COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE, Completely Furnished, Newly Painted and in elegant order,

Situated on Louisiana Avenue,

Between Coliseum and Prytania streets, being the most delightful location in this city, and convenient to five railroad routes. It has wide front galleries, centre hall, three parlors, six chambers, dining-room and all other requisite apartments, supplied with gas and fixtures, and furnished throughout in handsome style. The grounds are extensive, with flagged walks, shade and fruit trees, flowers, etc. This is a rare chance to get a delightful residence.

For admission, etc., apply to GREEN & ELDER, m31 6t No. 21 Commercial Place.

WANTED.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN OF good standing and character, to act as solicitors of a life insurance company. Liberal compensation is offered to suitable persons. Address Lock Box 344. my31 1m

WANTED—ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN, women and children afflicted with the following diseases: Dyspepsia, diarrhea, bilious and other fevers, general debility, nervousness, low spirits, etc.; to be cured by the celebrated Peychaud's Bitters. Price, $1 a bottle. ap30 Su We Fr 1y

PSYCHOMANCY.—ANY LADY OR GENTLEman can make $1000 a month, secure their own happiness and independence, by reading Psychomancy, Fascination or Soul Charming, 400 pages. Full instructions to use this power over men or animals at will, how to Mesmerize, become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, etc.; 200,000 sold. Sent by mail in cloth for $1 25; paper covers, $1. The Philadelphia Star, speaking of the book, says: "Its author is Herbert Hamilton, B. A., the celebrated Psychological lecturer. The publisher, T. W. Evans, one of the oldest established perfumers and publishers in the city, the mention of whose name is a sufficient guarantee of its merits. Mr. Evans has spent $60,000 in advertising and getting out this extraordinary book. Skeptics in Psychology read and be convinced of this wonderful occult power."

NOTICE.—Any person willing to act as Agent will receive a sample copy free. As no capital is required, all desirous of genteel employment should send for the work, inclosing ten cents for postage, to T. W. Evans, 41 South Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. ap3 3m W

MISCELLANEOUS.

LOUISIANA FERTILIZER MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Office No. 122 Carondelet Street (Up Stairs.)

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Objects and Purposes.

The Preparation, Manufacture and Sale of Fertilizing Compounds, Disinfectants, Deodorizations, and the Portable and Stationary Disinfectants and Draining Closets and Tanks, all patented by Joseph M. Loewenstein.

Subscription to Stock.

Subscription to stock, to wit: Five dollars per share, to be paid at the time of subscribing, or upon demand, and five dollars additional per share every thirty days from date of subscription until twenty-five dollars is paid on each share, when no more payments shall ever be demanded or payable.

Capital Stock.

Capital Stock.....$500,000

Shares.

Shares, each.....$100
my30 6t

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, Organized for the sale of PURE CALIFORNIA WINE AND BRANDY.

VINEYARDS IN ELDORADO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

CHARLES B. PETTIT, Treasurer and Business Agent—Office and Salesrooms, No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

This company is composed of the owners of vineyards in the best grape district of California, who have formed an association for the purpose of selling their own Wines and Brandy.

The following list comprises a part of their products now ready for the market:

WHITE WINE,	ANGELICA,
RED WINE,	MUSCAT,
CLARET,	CATAWBA,
HOCK,	ISABELLA,
OLD MISSION,	SPARKLING,
SHERRY,	WINE BITTERS,
TOKAY,	GRAPE BRANDY,
PORT,	BRANDY BITTERS.

All their Wine and Brandy Warranted Strictly Pure.

Arrangements are now perfected for weekly shipments, direct from the vineyards, thus insuring a full and constant supply of these PURE AND DELICIOUS WINES.

Dealers, physicians and families are requested to call and examine in regard to quality and price.

All orders should be addressed,

PACIFIC WINE COMPANY, mh19 6mo No. 98 Camp street, New Orleans.

PROPOSALS FOR VAULTS.

OFFICE FIREMEN'S CHARITABLE ASSOCIATION, No. 120 Carondelet street, New Orleans, May 19, 1871.

Proposals for building fifty-two Vaults in Cypress Grove Cemetery No. 1, as per specifications on file in this office, will be received until WEDNESDAY, May 31, at twelve o'clock.

The Committee on Cemeteries reserves the right to reject any and all proposals.

By order, C. C. FLANAGAN, Secretary. my20 11t

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, my13 2m Agent.

FRENCH IMMIGRATION COMPANY, No. 68 Bienville Street, Corner of Royal.

We announce to the public that subscription books are opened in the following honorable houses in behalf of the unfortunate victims of the war in France, and particularly for those in Alsace and Lorraine, who prefer immigration to annexation.

All these who feel interested in that great act of humanity, and in the prosperity of Louisiana, are requested to accelerate their subscription (which is of free will) so that our State may not be too far behind the others, who have already made great efforts to attract immigration, inasmuch as Louisiana formerly was a branch of France.

The planters and families are also requested to communicate with us to obtain field hands and house servants, before the departure of our agents for Europe, to be next month, as the object is to procure homes for the immigrants at their arrival here.

Every first Sunday of each month will be published the names of the donors and the amounts given.

All those wishing to aid in opening subscriptions at their establishments can apply at our office to get books and instructions.

In a few days our collectors will canvass the city and country.

Every authorized collector will be provided with a book, signed by the direction and with the seal of Mr. Jules Mossy, notary public.

Books of subscription opened at Messrs. P. J. Pavy & Co., No. 61 Carondelet street; C. H. Mouton, No. 12 Carondelet street; Jules Mossy, Gallier Court, No. 3 Carondelet street; A. A. Mouton, No. 186 Common street; E. R. Converse & Co., No. 84 Magazine street; A. Waltz, No. 26 Conti street; Ben O'Connel, New Levee street, corner of Customhouse street; Times Office, Camp street; Picayune Office, Camp street; Republican Office, Camp street, and Commercial Bulletin, Gravier street. my4 1m

COW PEAS.....COW PEAS.

CHOICE CAROLINA CLAYED,

For sale by TOULMIN & MARTIN, ap2 3m No. 41 Natchez street.

A. ROUSSET'S FISHING TACKLE.

The undersigned, having studied the wants of the Southern market in the Fishing Tackle Line for over twenty years, takes pleasure in offering to his country and city customers one of the largest and most varied stock of HOOKS, LINES, RODS, FLOATS and BASKETS, in all their varieties, and would beg your perusal of the following articles:

FISH HOOKS—Limerick Trout Hooks, bowed, 1 | 0 to 10 | 0; Sheephead Hooks, all sizes; Redfish Hooks, all sizes; Chestertown Hooks, all sizes; Croaker Hooks, Limerick Snooded Hooks, Wired Hooks, Sea and Catfish Hooks, Sardine Box Knife, Artificial Bait, Artificial Flies, Trolling Bait and Spoons.

ASSORTED LINES—Cotton Cable Laid Trout Lines, 25 to 300 feet; Cotton Twist Trout, Cotton Perch and Croaker, Linen Trout and Fish, assorted colors; Hemp Fishing, Plaited and Twisted Silk, Seagrass Fish, Cork and other Floats, all sizes; Rigged and Furnished Lines, Fishing Rods, assorted; Fishing Baskets, assorted; Pocket Corkscrews and Flasks.

And a complete stock of HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

Always on hand the Genuine Bamboo and Japanese POLES.

Soliciting an inspection of my stock, you will find my prices the lowest in the market.

Sign of the "Big Bamboo."

A. ROUSSET, Hardware Importer. No. 17 Old Levee, opposite the Customhouse. my7 1m

DOUBLE-BARREL GUNS.

$8 and $10—Great Bargains.

500 Double-barrel GUNS, at $8 and $18 each.
200 Fine English GUNS, at $15, $18 and $20 each.
500 dozen Table KNIVES and FORKS, at $1 and $2 per dozen.
200 Fine REVOLVERS, at $8 and $10 each.

For sale by S. B. CHURCHILL & BRO., No. 81 Tchoupitoulas street, between Poydras and Lafayette streets. my21 1m

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Third Day—Closing Session.

The weather was very inclement yesterday. From half-past nine o'clock in the morning, throughout the whole day, the rain poured incessantly with hardly a minute's intermission.

We expected that weather so very unfavorable would have had the effect of greatly diminishing the number in attendance at the Teachers' Institute. But it was gratifying to see that the interest taken by the mass of teachers in the exercises brought out so large an assembly, for the hall was as full as it had been on the previous days of fair weather, every seat being occupied.

It may be proper to remark that the attendance of the teachers at the Institute is a matter of voluntary choice, there being no compulsory requirement in the case. The schools have been closed to give all connected with them an opportunity to attend, but that was all.

After the regular opening by Division Superintendent Carter, the State Superintendent, Mr. Conway, delivered an elaborate address, dwelling at considerable length upon the immediate object of the Institute, the educational interests in New Orleans, and the obstacles that circumstances, unavoidable, perhaps, had placed in the way of progress.

Miss Morris then gave some graphic illustrations as to the best method of teaching botany, illustrated by diagrams on the blackboard.

An essay was then read by Professor J. V. Calhoun, of the Central High School, on "The Necessities of School Government." One principal idea evolved in the essay was the necessity on the part of parents acting in the best interests of their children, to assist by judicious supervisory discipline at home the essential discipline of the schoolroom. The address also entered into many minor details of teaching, particularly as applied to the public schools in New Orleans.

Mr. J. J. Meylor, principal of St. Philip school followed with a cogent essay on the subject of "Teachers' Institutes, their Importance and Necessity." Mr. Meylor's address developed the plan of stated meetings of teachers for mutual improvement by interchange of ideas and views on the various subjects relating to the science of teaching. The address also touched upon the benefits to the schools that would result from the teachers' feeling that their positions as such were permanent, not depending upon annual or periodical appointment, but upon continued efficiency and approved department.

Judging from conversations and discussions among the teachers after the closing of the session, we can hardly think that they subscribe to the idea of formal contracts, because as more than one remarked, the idea of a contract carries with it some determinate time, whereas it is the wish of the teachers (and it is is a very reasonable wish, too) to hold their appointments indefinitely as to time, so long as they may be proved competent.

Mr. W. T. Houston, principal of the Live Oak school, now proceeded to deliver an address, the subject of which was not very clearly defined. It embodied, however, several strictures and accusations against the State Superintendent of Education. Without entering into the merits of the questions raised by the essayist, or the correctness of the views expressed, we can not help remarking that the matter was in exceeding bad taste as well as ill-timed. We could not resist the impression that the affair was gotten up in the interest of those who oppose the public schools in this city, not because there is anything radically wrong in their organization or administration, containing a feature that even they can honestly oppose, but because they are in the hands of a party abhorrent to the *debris* of secession and rebellion.

Mr. Houston followed the address written by himself by reading a paper purporting to have been prepared by one of the teachers. This consisted to a considerable extent in a series of sneers at the method of object-teaching which had been propounded by Miss Morris, accompanied with some not too refined inuendoes. This paper was, if possible, in worse taste than the preceding, for the reason that the party subject to this unwarranted attack was a stranger and a lady, and in either character was entitled to at least a tincture of that chivalry about which so much has been said and sung. It would be unjust to the teachers of New Orleans not to suppose that numbers of them are fully equal in information, professionally or otherwise, to any corps of teachers in any country. It might then be, perhaps, that a portion of the exercises at the Institute were a work of supererogation. Upon this we do not pretend to pronounce. But it may be said emphatically that a lady, especially an educated and refined lady, should have been spared unworthy treatment. Nothing can justify or excuse this. Even were it proved that egregious mistakes had been made in the arrangements which brought the stranger among us, we owe something to our character for hospitality and to our own sense of self-respect.

It was evident from the remarks made by the Division Superintendent, Mr. Carter, that he felt deep regret at the ill-timed production of these two rather unhappy scholastic efforts.

After a few judicious remarks from Miss Morris in taking farewell of the assembly, the Institute was adjourned finally by Mr. Carter.

A number of the teachers afterward assembled to receive some hints and instructions from the division superintendent relating to preparing for the examinations, and then the company dispersed as fast as the rain would allow.

We feel justified in saying this: the first attempt in New Orleans at inaugurating a proceeding which has been so beneficially felt in other parts of the country has had a decidedly good effect, opening the minds of the younger teachers to new ideas, stirring up the minds of the more experienced to the advantages of united efforts for mutual improvement.

Go to No. 6 Carondelet street and buy an "Ice King Refrigerator," if you wish fresh meats and vegetables and plenty of ice water all summer. They are the best ever invented.

The improved Singer family sewing machine will answer every purpose for a manufactory, family or plantation.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

His Speech at Augusta.

The Augusta (Georgia) *Chronicle and Sentinel* thus describes Jefferson Davis, and reports his recent speech there:

HIS APPEARANCE.

The central figure of the group is a tall but thin man, straight as an arrow, with more the port and bearing of a soldier than a statesman, though his manners are most winning and graceful, and every comer is immediately put at his ease. A handsomely shaped head, covered with thick iron gray hair (strange this is, for few men in America sport natural hair after fifty). The face is thin and narrow, and the cheeks are sunken somewhat, but the forehead is high and intellectual, and the nose, slightly aquiline, is delicately chiseled. The lips, drawn rather closely together, denote the extraordinary firmness and resolution characteristic of the man. The chin is covered with beard, and in addition to a goatee, he has allowed a beard to grow upon his cheeks, and a closely trimmed moustache is sported upon the upper lip. The beard is like the hair, "a sable streaked with silver." The hands are narrow and symmetrical, and the fingers tapering and aristocratic. His whole appearance denotes the highest nervous organization, combined with a wonderful quantity of brain power. Always unostentatious in his attire, Mr. Davis wore last night a neat but unpretending suit of gray, the color reminding one of the cloth worn by the soldiers of the "Lost Cause."

HIS SPEECH.

My friends and fellow citizens of Georgia: I feel that I have a peculiar claim upon the people of Georgia, and that the people of this State have also a peculiar claim upon me. My father was a citizen of Georgia many long years ago, and to him have I often listened in the days of my boyhood as he told to me traditions of the great revolution. It was to this city of Augusta—this ancient old town upon the banks of the Savannah—that my father, then but a mere boy, came to join the revolutionary forces, and enlisted beneath the American flag. I am proud of my father, and proud of his State. If it is a crime to feel proud of this sire—to glory in his devotion to the cause of the right—to remember, with exultation, his services in defense of liberty, then, my friends, it is also a crime to oppose a despotic centralization of power, and uphold the right of a State to withdraw from a voluntary compact entered into only for the preservation of the freedom of them all. If this is a crime, then am I a criminal, and it is the only offense of which I have been guilty. I repeat, Georgians, that I claim to be of Georgia descent, and I glory in my lineage.

NOT HIMSELF, BUT THE CAUSE HONORED.

Although the distinguished gentleman who welcomed me to your city with words so kindly and so eloquent has said that you pay a tribute to me by your presence here to-night, I can not think that he was correct in this remark. It is not a tribute to me individually, but because you feel that I am one of yourselves that you come to do me honor. And while I am fully aware of this fact, do not imagine that I feel at all mortified at it, or that my vanity is wounded because you honor me only as the representative of your cause. That cause is dear to me—more precious even than life [applause], and I glory in its remembrance.

HIS WORDS TORTURED AND MISCONSTRUED.

Just here let me say to you that I well know how every utterance of mine is seized upon by the organs and members of a certain faction. I am well aware of the eagerness with which every word of mine is caught up, and the ingenuity with which it is distorted and used in furtherance of designs upon my people, and hence I dare not speak to you as I desire. My heart is full to overflowing, God knows, but I can not speak. Many memories of the past are struggling in my brain, but I must be silent.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

Though I must not speak, it is no fear for myself which commands my lips to be closed. No; I have been punished for my crimes, and have experienced the worst which could be imposed. In the cant language of the day, punishment with me is "played out." The worst that can be done has been done, and I have no more to fear. If I speak it is not myself, but you, who would be injured; for, unfortunately, additional wrongs can yet be heaped upon you. Therefore, if I claim merit for anything, it will be for keeping silent. My simplest words may work you harm. If I say "Good night, my friends, go to your homes," and a congressional investigating committee happened to be within hearing, its members would swear that I directed you to go off and join the Ku-Klux. [Applause and laughter.] Filled with that jealousy which springs from the knowledge of their inferiority, and of the justice of your pretensions, and conscious of broken covenants and a violated constitution, they mistrust every movement, and tremble with fear when they think that right may again prevail. [Applause.]

"WAIT AND HOPE."

But wrong can not always be triumphant. I will say nothing and you must do nothing, even though tyranny presses grievously upon you. Forbear for a season, and a day will come when all will yet be well. I may not, nor may some of you live to see it, but it is surely coming. [Applause.] He who reigns above and lives always will see that justice is done. He will not allow the wicked to always remain in power, nor the righteous to be oppressed. We can wait until that day comes, and in the meantime be quiet. 'Tis an old and wise saying, that a good biting dog never barks much. If we wait patiently a sense of justice will yet return to the people of the United States, or an opportunity will come when our rights can be gained, and not only our rights—the rights of the South—but the rights of all the people; the rights which were fought for and obtained at the point of the sword in the first revolution. [Applause.]

CONCLUSION.

But though I can not and should not speak, I fear that where the mind and the heart are both so full, that I will not be able to restrain my words. I can not think one thing and say another, and unless the honest emotions of my soul can be expressed I do not care to speak. I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness, and feel deeply touched at its exhibition. May God foster and preserve you. If ever the day comes when I can speak freely, I will be among you, and say to you all that is in my heart. Till then, farewell, and may the great God be with you always. [Applause.]

Visit of Engineers.

The St. Louis *Republican* says:

The following party of English engineers made the trip from New Orleans on the Dexter: Messrs. J. Robinson, A. I. C. E.; W. Hurst, A. I. C. E., and G. Shortside, S. I. C. E. These gentlemen are making a tour through the States to visit some of our great engineering works. They have been engaged for some time on the second section of the Honduras Interoceanic railway, which portion comprises many heavy and by far the most difficult works on the whole length of the line from ocean to ocean. They state that the greater part of the survey is complete, but owing to the disturbed state of the country operations in the interior are for the present suspended. The course of the line is nearly due north and south, commencing at Puerto Cortez, passing Comayagua, and ending at Amapala. The gauge is three feet six inches. In the interior of the country the engineers have been compelled to follow the course of the river Humerya, as being the only practical course for the line to take, owing to the mountainous conformation of the country, and have been obliged to adopt gradients of one to forty, and curves of three hundred and fifty feet radius. The first section, a length of about fifty-five miles, is fast approaching completion, and of which a small portion is open for traffic. A staff of engineers has also been at work on the third section, but owing to the war little progress has been made.

United States Marine Hospital at Louisville.

Dr. T. J. Griffiths, surgeon in charge of the United States marine hospital at Louisville, sends us the following report for the month of May:

Number of patients remaining on the last day of April—Whites, 53; colored, 44; total, 97.

Admitted during the month—Whites, 59; colored, 46; total, 105. Patients treated during the month, 202.

Discharged during the month—Whites, 62; colored, 50; total, 112.

Died during the month—Colored, 1.

Remaining on the last day of the month—Whites, 50; colored, 49; total, 99.

Private patients treated, 10.

Barnes' Hotel, Mississippi City.

Such of our readers as desire to go out of the city Sunday to the seashore, will find at Mississippi City most excellent accommodations at Barnes' Hotel, which is capable of lodging eight hundred or a thousand guests. Trains leave here Sunday morning at eight o'clock, and leave Mississippi City at forty-eight minutes past four o'clock and forty-five minutes past eight on the return trip. Fish, oysters and crabs, vegetables of every description, and all the delicacies and substantials of the season served at Barnes Hotel. See advertisement.

Academy of Music.

The severe rain last evening deterred the multitudes from visiting the Academy of Music to witness the performances of Hooley's Minstrels. To-day at twelve o'clock, last matinee of the season, a full and excellent olio, and the burlesque of "Cinderella." This evening, a mammoth programme. To-morrow evening, the last night of the season, and all the talent of the company will be brought into requisition.

A DELIGHTFUL PLACE OF RESORT FOR FAMILIES.—It is with a peculiar satisfaction that we direct the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Magnolia Garden, which will be found under the head of amusements, for this garden is a most delightful place for families to pass days and afternoons—the children sporting on the grass or amid the rose bushes, and the elders quietly enjoying the splendid music of that wonderful brass band which has recently arrived from Europe. In this retreat are to be found none of those disagreeable characters who drive respectable people away from other public places in the city and its environs, for the proprietor is determined that it shall be as sacred to innocent enjoyment as his own family circle. Let all those who are fond of quiet pleasure go there.

VALUABLE IMPROVED AND VACANT REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Particular attention is called to the sales at auction, to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise:

1. Four lots of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the First District of this city, on St. Thomas street, between Bellechasse and St. Theresa streets.

2. A piece or portion of ground situated in the same district, on Clio street, between Maunsel and Solis streets.

3. And a lot of ground, with all the buildings and improvements thereon, situate in the Second District of this city, on Bienville street, between Rocheblave and Tonti streets.

For full particulars and terms see advertisements.

Hans Breitmann's new book, entitled "Hans Breitmann in Europe, and Other New Ballads," is in press and will be published in a few days by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. It contains Breitmann's travels and experiences in Paris, in Belgium, in Holland, in Germany, in Italy in Rome, where he interviews the Pope; also, Breitmann as a trumpeter, etc. It will no doubt prove to be more popular than his celebrated "Barty." It will be published in one volume, on the finest tinted plate paper, with a portrait of Breitmann on the cover, and sold by all booksellers at seventy-five cents a copy, or copies of it will be sent to any one at once, to any place, postpaid, on receipt of its price by the publishers.

REAL ESTATE SALES THIS DAY.—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, will sell today, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, a valuable list of properties, embracing:

That valuable property No. 449 St. Charles street, between Polymnia and Felicity streets, drug store and residence, rented at $90 a month until June 1872. Sold on easy terms.

Also, a charming summer residence near Bay St. Louis, in the immediate vicinity of the beautiful places of Messrs. Cavaroc, Ogden, O'Brien, Rodd, and others, on easy terms.

For full particulars, read the advertisements and see the plans at the St. Charles Auction Exchange.

"Teachers' institutes," which are new in this city or State, are of so long existence at the North that no one has the temerity to ridicule or oppose them. For more than twenty years they have been an established institution, held three or four times a year in cities and counties, and popular everywhere. It is acknowledged that they are serviceable to teachers, and it is never alleged that suspension of schools for teachers to attend these institutions is a loss to the pupils.

THE CONCERT AT THE MAGNOLIA GARDEN (BAYOU ROAD), THIS AFTERNOON.—This affair will be unusually brilliant, as the best sort of music may be expected, while the company will be in every particular select. Heads of families need not fear to take their wives and children there.

Elegant furniture for sale and lease at a reduction, eligibly located on Common street, near Baronne street. See Messrs. Nash & Hodgson's advertisement on the second page.

According to the "probabilities," we shall have continued rain to-day. The prospects for the fete champetre, at Carrollton, this evening, are not more brilliant than the weather was yesterday.

Long Branch proposes building an iron pier similar to those at Brighton and Leeds, England. The pier will cost $150,000 in gold, and will extend four hundred and fifty feet into the ocean.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST NEWS FROM ALL POINTS

The Colored Laborers' Strike

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURES FOR MAY

Troops to Collect Internal Revenue

THE CRIMINAL RE-USE OF STAMPS

A PERFUMER IN DIFFICULTY

Prosecution to Full Extent of Law

INSURANCE CONVENTION IN NEW YORK

PLATFORM OF THE OHIO DEMOCRACY

DISCUSSING GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE

A MONARCHY SEEMS PROBABLE

A Day of Thanksgiving in Germany

HORACE GREELEY AT MEMPHIS

Jem Mace Wins a Fight

Not a Blow Struck on Either Side

WASHINGTON.

The Bowen Bigamy Trial—Strike Among Colored Laborers Continues—The Outrage Committee—Circular to Internal Revenue Supervisors—Troops When Needed—Government Expenditures for May—Re-use of Stamps—Criminality of a Perfumer—Redemption of Three Per Cent Certificates—Weather Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The argument in the Bowen case was not concluded to-day.

The strike continues among the colored laborers who, in some cases, forcibly prevented work. In other instances, the workers, upon the approach of the strikers, quitted their work and joined them. In one instance, the strikers attempted to take the tools from a gang of workmen, when a squad of policemen appeared and ordered them away. The strikers seemed determined, but the approach of a squad of mounted police intimidated them. Later in the day the laborers, in some instances, resumed work under promise of such wages as the committee shall agree upon. A large police force has been held in readiness all day for emergencies.

The outrage committee has recalled Collector Miller, of Mobile, who departed for his home last night, to give further testimony.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has sent a circular to supervisors in the Southern States, in which he says: "Whenever you find the aid of troops necessary in your district you will apply for the force required directly to the commanding officer of the department in which the troops are to be used, reporting your action to this office, and the circumstances upon which it is based."

Government expenditure for the month of May, seventeen and three quarter millions, exclusive of interest on the public debt.

Reports to the Internal Revenue Department show that a great source of loss to the government is occasioned by the re-use of stamps on various articles. A case was recently presented from the First Maine District, where a dealer in perfumery was found guilty of this practice. His goods were seized and a criminal prosecution commenced. A proposition to compromise was made, but rejected; and the commissioner instructs the collector to prosecute to the full extent of the law.

The three per cent certificates issued under act of March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868, bearing date December 16, 1867, to March 16, 1868, amounting to $1,750,000, will be redeemed at the Assistant Treasurer's office in New York. They cease to bear interest from July 31, 1871.

Weather Report—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours—The high winds which prevailed Thursday evening at Key West still continue, with rising barometer, and have probably extended westward into the gulf. The cloudy and threatening weather of the middle Atlantic has extended to the Blue Ridge, with fresh southeasterly winds, but no rain has been reported. Clear weather has prevailed in the New England States and on the upper lakes. Heavy rains, probably confined to a small area, are reported from Western Tennessee. The area of the highest barometer has continued on the Atlantic coast, and the pressure has fallen somewhat in the upper Mississippi valley. The temperature has increased on the east Atlantic and in the Northwest.

It is probable that the high winds in the Gulf will advance with rain to the coast of Louisiana. The weather will probably clear away in the Middle States, and a falling barometer, with local rains, probably be experienced west of the Blue Ridge. Pleasant weather will probably continue from Wisconsin to the Atlantic.

OHIO.

Resolutions of the Democratic State Convention—New Departure of the Democracy.

COLUMBUS, O., June 2.—The following resolutions were adopted by the Ohio Democratic State Convention:

Resolved by the Democracy of Ohio—

First—That denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the constitution recently declared adopted, and consider the same as no longer political issues before the country.

Second—We demand that the rule of strict construction as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the constitution, be rigorously applied now to the constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that those amendments shall not be held to have in any respect altered or modified the original theory and character of the federal government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent, and no more, to have abridged the reserved rights of the States. And thus construed, the Democratic party pledges itself to a full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the constitution as it now is so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it without distinction of race, color or condition.

Third—That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the federal government; that we shall always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local government for State and local purposes, and the general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at centralization or consolidation of power in the hands of the general government; and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of that government.

Fourth—That we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the government—the legislative, executive and judicial—condemning all encroachments by the one upon the functions of the other.

Fifth—While the fundamental law, as expressed in the constitution, is necessarily paramount, until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is, in its nature and purposes, temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of the majority of the people, as expressed through the law making power, and that the pretence that any act of Congress not executed, or any legislative policy of party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people, of themselves and through their representatives, at each successive election and in each successive Congress, to judge what legislation is necessary, proper or appropriate to carry into execution or enforce the central powers, rights and duties of the federal government.

Sixth—That as an instance of the eminently appropriate legislation under the fourteenth amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

Seventh—That while we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law or to disturb peace, in the South or elsewhere, and demand of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce the act commonly called the bayonet bill recently passed by Congress, and the more recent act commonly called the Ku-Klux bill, extending by its terms to any State, and enacted for no other purpose than to complete centralization of all power in the hands of the general government, and to establish a military despotism, and thus to perpetuate the present administration without regard to the will of the people, and as not only inconsistent with the whole theory and character of the federal government, and as revolutionary and dangerous in their character, but are in direct conflict with the spirit and letter of the constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

Eighth—That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation or the acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire San Domingo as a job, and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended.

Ninth—That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of all other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protective theory so-called.

Tenth—