# L'Abye New Orleans Bee.

BUREAUX: Rue de Chartres.

DUFOUR & LIMET, Editors and Proprietors.

NOUVELLE-ORLEANS: Weekly, Semi-Weekly, Tri-Weekly, Semi-Monthly, Monthly.

DIMANCHE MATIN: Sixteen pages.

ENTER AT: Post Office at New Orleans, as Second Class Matter.

Rates of Advertisements to be agreed upon.

Subscriptions: $10 in advance per annum; each subscriber entitled to one copy.

Commercial advertisements: $1000 to be paid for in advance.

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

All bills of the regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Bee.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $6.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1871.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12 1871.

26th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,495.


## TALES TOLD OUT OF SCHOOL.

If the Democracy of Louisiana derive no other advantage from the split in the ranks of their opponents, it is something to have elicited the criminations and recriminations which have passed between the hostile Radical camps since the assembling of their State Conventions, on Wednesday last. Our issue of yesterday contained an interesting report of speeches made in the two Conventions by their leaders. Nothing more interesting has appeared since the advent of Radicalism in this State. It is something to have drawn from Warmoth, Carter and Lowell admissions fully establishing the truth of the accusations of bribery and corruption with which the press of Louisiana have been ringing for the last three years—accusations hitherto so stoutly denied, resting on the inability of the accusers to establish them by other than inferential proof. Now that the party is divided they begin to tell tales out of school and before they get through with their quarrel we are likely to become acquainted with the inside history of Warmoth and his shameless crew, and to learn the particulars of their infamous administration of the affairs of Louisiana. This washing of soiled linen in the face of the world, shows how completely lost these people are to all sense of decency.

Mr. Lowell, the Postmaster of the city and former Speaker of the House of Representatives, denounced the Governor as "a coward, selfish, bitterly indifferent to the public welfare and perfidious to the colored race." Col. Carter, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives, makes similar charges against the Governor: "Insincerity towards the colored people, betrayal of confidence reposed in him by the party, employment of things and assessing, piling up a big debt for the people, bullying and buying people to support him, receiving bribes" and committing other unpeachable offences, constituting the accusations made by Colonel Carter.

On the other hand Gov. Warmoth accused his adversaries of having accepted bribes while acting as representatives in the Legislature. He accused Col. Carter of having voted for every bill involving a subsidy from the State, of having demanded pay for his votes, particularly for the Levee bill, and of a passion for gambling which on a single occasion brought upon him a loss of six teen hundred dollars. Of Mr. Lowell, the Governor said "he was the father of the most iniquitous bill that had been presented during his term of office—the Ship Island Canal scheme, and that five hundred thousand dollars in stock had been offered by Mr. Lowell for the Governor's signature to the bill.

Mr. Packard's enmity to Warmoth was accounted for by the fact that the latter had refused to sign the bill for paving St. Charles street at an expense of two hundred thousand dollars to the State.

The Governor accused Collector Casey and Mr. Hornby, his Deputy, of nepotism and of running the Custom-House for their own aggrandisement, charges which are not likely to injure them much, so common have these things become.

Now that there has been a partial unburdening of the consciences of the Radical chiefs, we would recommend a full confession. We think thus there can be no concealment and no amendment. We would urge for their own account, they richly deserve removal from office, and all the punishment which offenses so grave, demand at the hands of a pandered community.

## CHRISTIEN'S ESTIMATE OF FRENCH.

The Defends Herself in a Private Letter to a Friend—The Liberal's Dysthesis, the Reactionaries at Versailles—Foreign Intervention Treats Publicly as the Republic as Well as to the Empire.

The following private letter of the ex Empress Eugenie to a friend in regard to General Trochu's attack on her in the National Assembly will be read with considerable interest by all who have watched the course of events in France during the past twelve months:

CHISLEHURST, June 27, 1871.

MY DEAR A——: I have just read the calumnies with which General Trochu has defended himself in the Assembly; and I assure you they have awakened in me rather a passive contempt than the mere astonishment that might seem natural.

It was especially painful to me to see a general—and a French general—in order to excuse the faults he had committed, willing to throw the responsibility on a woman.

I do not say that there were not grave errors on our side, and in these I accept my share; but that I cannot suffer is that only one should become the aim of having acted at a moment when the country was so unhappy only to save the dynasty. From the 9th of August to the 4th of September, laying aside, as was my duty, all personal thoughts, I had but one preoccupation, the only—that of saving our poor country.

General Trochu resides inaccurately the dispatch received on the night of August 4, and which contained these words:

"The General returns, and the Emperor will follow him." It was he, and he alone who asked that I should suppress the name of the Emperor, and I consented to this was a proclamation that he had already made in advance. He appears to say now that, yielding to a sentiment of personal ambition, I could have sacrificed the Sovereign to the Regency.

You know that affection that I have always had and that I have still at the bottom of my heart for the Emperor. It only increases now that I see him so calumniated, resignedly accept every thing—even to the most infamous calumnies.

General Trochu has gone round and round the defense of Paris, as he went round the Tuileries—without ever entering. He has said himself that at the end of September he saw that any successful resistance was impossible. Why, then, push the sublime folly of continuing the defense at all?

He put on a good face toward the republic, which he has betrayed, disdaining its engagements made elsewhere. I will never forget what I owed to the sincerity he told me—I could count on his faith as a Catholic and a Breton. He knew not known, that a Catholic never lies and that a Breton has never sold the sword received from his sovereign against that sovereign himself.

He knows well that the revolution of the 4th of September broke the engagement for interpretation to which certain powers had pledged themselves.

General Trochu will not wash away with his conscience this indelible stain by flattering the lust of the Republic, as he had sold to the empire.

I would write you of all this at greater length if my time—if I were not pressed for time, I am obliged to end my letter by a quite personal, who leaves immediately.

I think of you often and embrace you as I love. Yours affectionate aunt,

EUGENIE.

[Send you a new photograph of my son.]

## ATTORNEY GENERAL WARREN'S OPINION.

Defends Himself in a Letter to a Friend—The Liberal's Dysthesis, the Reactionaries at Versailles—Foreign Intervention Treats Publicly as the Republic as Well as to the Empire.

NEW ORLEANS, July 14, 1871.

DEAR SIR: No man is more in favor of the proposition of eligibility for office than he. I need hardly say that I do not think that a man has any right to be a candidate for the view of Grant's Attorney General.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE, Washington, July 14, 1871.

Messrs. West, Kennedy & Wood, Attorneys at Law, Florence, Ala.

GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of the 8th inst., I can only say that this Department will not intend, unless there be controlling legal decision to the contrary, that persons who held any National or State office prior to the late troubles, and afterwards entered the rebellion are disabled by the XIVth Amendment, unless relieved by Congress. Very respectfully,

A. T. AKERMAN, Att'y Gen'l.

THE COTTON TAX.—The Cincinnati Commercial in its commercial article, July 30th, says:

A Memphis correspondent calls our attention to a movement designed to operate upon Congress to obtain the repeal of the tax levied upon cotton. We never regarded the tax as unconstitutional, and we do not think there is any chance for the success of such an effort.

At one of the Saratoga hotels they have a colored waiter who takes the last cases, or umbrella of every guest, and invariably returns it without making a mistake. His accuracy is making a fortune for him.

An interview attached to the New York Herald last night on unmistakably appearance assembly with a gentleman of the name of Dorsey, James Davis—the Sergeant agent in Memphis. The interview seems to have the highest evidence of being a liar and a fraud.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Citizens residing in the neighborhood of the corner of Dumaine and Dorgenois streets, complain that boys who assemble there throughout the and frequently by reckonably firing off guns loaded with shot.

Edward Kenny, a boy nine years old, was drowned in the river yesterday, while bathing at the head of Fourth street.

There was a difficulty on the steamboat Glencoe, yesterday afternoon, between two colored men named Dick Williams and Ben Clemente, and a white man named John McCloskey. Williams was severely cut in the back by Clemente, it is reported, who has been arrested together with McCloskey, who is also accused of attacking Williams.

*Fire.*—Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, two buildings, situated on Franklin street, between Poydras and Perdido, were consumed by fire, and two adjoining houses were partially destroyed. The flames broke out in the house, No. 123, which was the property of Mr. Walsh and was let out, by rooms, to several families, who succeeded in saving the best part of their effects. The other tenement burned down was owned by Mr. Saddler and was occupied by Mr. Antonio. The buildings damaged are numbers 126 and 128, owned by Mr. Manuel and occupied by the Messrs. Peters, one of whom lost his furniture. The fire was accidentally caused by a blind man, who, upon going to bed, set fire to a curtain with a lamp which was in the room. Mr. Saddler was insured, but the amount has not been ascertained. Mr. Walsh was insured in the People's office for $2000; Mr. Manuel in the Merchants' for $5000; Mr. Peters, of No. 128, in the Merchants' for $500. The other Mr. Peters saved his furniture.

*First District Court.*—Friday, Aug. 11.—The motives for a new trial in the case of Charles Earle and John Carney, convicted, capitally, of the murder of Mrs. Marguerite Sollinger, was argued and was overruled by Judge Abell.

Annie Lanagan and Mary Ann Hickey, convicted of manslaughter, charged to have been committed in causing the death of Willie Kane, a child of six or seven years of age by cruel treatment, were sentenced to six months each in the Penitentiary. In the case of William Lanagan, a youth about 18, who was convicted with his sister and the woman Hickey of being concerned in the homicide, Judge Abell granted a new trial, upon its being shown that he was not home, and therefore did not participate in the violence to the child, which, according to the theory of the prosecution, caused tetanus and death.

John McLaughlin, who was informed against for shooting John Brewster with intent to murder, and in whose case a plea of guilty of assault with a dangerous weapon was received, was sentenced to pay a fine of $200 or be imprisoned for fifteen days.

The following sentences were also passed:

Of Isaac Hill, for stealing six dollars from Joseph Simon, eight months in the Penitentiary.

On Chas. Derby, for stealing a coat from James Pullen, ten days in the Parish Prison.

Edward Logan, for assault and battery on Charles Hill, one day in the Parish Prison.

In the case of Hypolite Prouve, convicted of assault and battery, extenuating circumstances were proved and he was granted a new trial, whereupon a *nolle prosequi* was entered, and he was discharged.

The same was done in relation to Thos. Castello, convicted of attempting to pick a man's pocket in Algiers.

## NEWS ITEMS.

**Dr. Dollinger and Infallibility.**

*New York, Aug. 7.*—The *World* publishes a Munich letter, dated July 22, containing an interview with Dr. Dollinger. The doctor said:

"Tell the American I am a catholic still, and hope to die a catholic. Nothing would grieve me more than to be the cause of a schism in the church.

Of his reported change to Protestantism, he said:

"I have no ambition, to play the part of Luther. I have no sympathy whatever with Protestantism.

He denies that there is any schism in the church, and defies the dogma of infallibility as intending to accord the Pope omnipotent power spiritually, and from the interpretation given it, made his power virtually supreme in worldly matters also, and says, in his opposition to infallibility, he harmonizes in action with the great body of the Church, while there is a large body adhering to the movement who have nothing in common with him, as they seek the overthrow of Catholic religion, which he only seeks to save from error.

**Dublin Still Excited.**

*London, Aug. 7.*—A dispatch from Dublin to-day says the city is quiet, but the excitement of the populace has not yet subsided. It is generally thought the sympathizers with the Fenian prisoners have not yet given up the idea of holding another meeting in spite of the strict prohibition of the authorities. The sentiment of a majority of the people is in favor of granting a amnesty to all Fenian prisoners, but violent opposition to the authorities is generally deprecated. The belief was that the Royal Visit would be made the opportunity by Government for the release of the imprisoned Fenians.

**Very Bitter.**

The populace are very bitter against the Prince of Wales because he has not intended for an amnesty. Several places which were visited by the Royal party were gutted the night of Sunday. The whole police force are still on the alert. The military are to be consigned to barracks to be ready if necessary to aid the police. Most of the wounded are expected to recover.

**The Wounded.**

Thus far no deaths are reported, but it is thought from five to ten persons will die of their injuries. How, the superintendent of the police, is in a critical condition, but hopes are entertained of his recovery.

**Prosecuting the Leaders.**

It is yet uncertain whether the government will prosecute or simply arrest the members of Parliament, and the other leaders of the demonstration.

**Demanded Hostages.**

Samuel Smythe, M. P., who was instrumental in getting up the amnesty demonstration, and who was among those beaten by the police, has written letters to the authorities demanding immediate inquiries into the facts of the case.

**Postal Money Orders.**

*Washington, Aug. 8.*—A letter was received to-day at the Postoffice Department from Dr. Macdonald, at Berlin, Prussia, stating that he has negotiated a convention with the Government of Germany, for an interchange of postal money orders between that Empire and the United States. The treaty will not take effect until October 1, 1872, owing to the fact that the German authorities are required to give one year's notice to the North German (Lloyd's) Steamship Company.

**Incorrect.**

The report recently circulated that Chas. Francis Adams had declined the appointment of arbitrator under the treaty of Washington is incorrect. The President to-day received a telegram from that gentleman informing him of its acceptance.

**Working Beautifully.**

Official information has been received that the Ku-Klux act of Congress is being enforced in the South with more success than was anticipated under the instructions and warning from the executive authority.

There was no formal meeting of the Cabinet to-day. The President left this evening for Long Branch.

**From the Parishes.**

ST. LANDRY.—The Opelousas *Courier* says:

We are sorry to have to announce the advent of the cotton worm in several portions of our parish. About the beginning of last week they made their appearance on several cotton plantations on Bayou Boeuf, and we learn that they have been seen on various plantations in different sections. Although they are not yet in numbers sufficient to do much damage, it is very probable that in a few weeks they will come out in force, particularly if the constant daily showers of rain we have been blessed for the last ten or twelve days past continue for any length of time.

POINT COUPEE.—The *Echo* of the 5th inst. says:

Since our last issue we have made almost the entire circuit of False River, have been over good part of the island and along the river front. We have found the cane crops looking well and growing rapidly, the sugar planters appear better satisfied since the rains of the past week which have been pretty general. The cotton crop too is looking well, it has grown very fast during the past month and is making very fast. Should the caterpillar not destroy the crop it will turn out much better than was expected two months back.

The Opelousas *Courier* says:

Felix Polignac died in France. Many of our readers will remember the important part played by Gen. Polignac in the recent war of secession, as commander of a Division in the Confederate army, under Gen. Kirby Smith, in the trans Mississippi Department. If we are not mistaken, Prince Polignac was sent out a mission to France by the Confederate Government just previous to the surrender of the Trans Mississippi. We never received the result of his mission.

Our cotemporary is mistaken. It was not Gen. Polignac who was lately announced as having died in France, but another member of the family. Gen. Polignac is still living.

They have a way in England of putting life insurance policies up at auction and selling them to the highest bidder. Sometimes the buyer pays a good speculation and sometimes not. Recently a policy of £1000 on the life of a Liverpool merchant, aged about 60 years, was thus sold for £100, to the highest bidder, who continues to pay over a year, and therefore has no dividend accumulations to enhance its value. The company, however, is not known, in the fact that the insured died just two days after the sale of the policy, and the purchaser, who is now in jail in forty-eight hours, will upon the investment of $100, gain $1000 upon the payment of the policy.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Elections for Councils General Take Place in September.

The Tax Bill is Under Discussion.

The French Budget Commissions.

Terrific Explosion of Gun Cotton.

The Pope Declines a Throne of Gold.

### HOME NEWS.

The Tribune on Marshal Packard.

Burning of Snow-Sheds on the Pacific Railway.

Recovery of Stolen Bonds of Kansas Pacific Railway.

Negro Outrage in Connecticut.

### Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris, Aug. 11.*—The French Budget Commission propose 3 per cent. tax on all bonded goods, except corn and coal, and estimates yield therefrom at 75,000,000 francs per annum.

It is thought the vote prolonging President Thiers' term will stand 300 to 300.

*Paris, Aug. 10.*—The elections for Councils General will take place early in September.

The tax bill is under discussion in the Assembly.

The party of the Right in the Assembly demands that President Thiers' term of office be prolonged.

*London, Aug. 11.*—A terrific explosion of gun-cotton occurred to-day at Stow Market, a market town in the county of Suffolk. Several persons were killed. Further explosions are apprehended.

Charles Buxton, M. P. for East Surry, an eminent reviewer and leader in the educational movement in England, died to-day.

The Mount Cenis tunnel is a complete success. An announcement has been made that it will be formally opened in September.

*London, Aug. 11.*—The Pope has written a letter declining a throne of gold. He proposes that the money subscribed for the throne be appropriated to buying the exemption of students of Catholic seminaries from military service.

*London, Aug. 11.*—In the House of Lords to-day, Lord Redesdale introduced the right of the United States to maintain its demand of indemnity for damages caused by the Alabama, or rather, submitted to the late rebels and reconciliation with the South was complete.

He asked whether the Government intended to bring this point to the attention of the arbitration at Geneva, and proceeded to argue it at great length.

Lord Granville replied that the question of liability for the depredations of the Alabama would be argued and in all its bearings before the arbitrators, by Sir Roundell Palmer and other eminent counsel, who have been detained on the part of Great Britain, whose interests would certainly not suffer for the lack of able and learned defenders.

*London, Aug. 11.*—A special from private information says, a military organization in Russia is being pushed vigorously in the Prussian system, and compulsory service vigorously carried out without exception.

In consequence of the enormous extent of country provisional depots are to be established.

Officers are examining the frontiers and reporting.

The government is trying the experiment to see how soon a corps d'armée, advancing, can lay a line of railway for the forwarding of supplies.

If such is the case everything politically promises well for Russia making an alliance with Germany who is apprehensive of an alliance between France and Russia.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

*Washington, Aug. 11.*—To-day's New York *Tribune* says: We note with great satisfaction the fact that United States Marshal Packard with super-serviceable zeal told the dissenting members of the Republican Convention that if they dared to go it was authorized by President Grant to use the Customhouse for the Convention and call United States troops there for its protection. We don't mean to believe him unless we must. It seems probable that the United States Marshal is responsible for a load of oblaun, which he desires to throw off upon others."

*The Times* is silent regarding Louisiana affairs.

*Washington, Aug. 11.*—The convention for the interchange of postal money orders between Great Britain and the United States having been duly ratified will go into effect on the 2d day of October next. Out of the 3633 money order offices of this country, 570 are authorized to issue postal orders on the presentation at New York city for payment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The offices have been selected in all the States and Territories with the view of accommodating localities where the greatest number of foreigners reside as will be likely to make use of them. Exchanges are to be made through the two Government exchange offices in New York and London.

In this country applications can be made only for the equivalent in sterling of a certain sum of money in United States currency, which will be delivered upon demand at the local office, in transmitted to New York and there converted in an exchange draft at current rate in gold on the day of receipt.

This draft is made payable by the British authorities in any denomination in the Kingdom. No single order will be issued for more than fifty dollars, but parties desiring to remit larger sums can obtain additional orders for the purpose.

*Washington, Aug. 11.*—Postmaster General Creswell was here for a few hours today.

Governor Potts, of Montana, asks for troops to protect settlers from the Indians. Two prominent citizens were recently killed.

WEATHER REPORT.

*Washington, Aug. 11.*—The barometer has fallen slightly at the Rocky Mountain stations since Thursday P. M., and has risen in the extreme northwest. The area of lowest pressure which was in Wisconsin has moved southeastward and now extends from southern Illinois to Lake Ontario. Severe local storms have marked its progress, and light rains with thunder storms have prevailed very generally from Ontario to Arkansas. The barometer has fallen on the Gulf coast, and rain is again reported from Louisiana to Florida and North Carolina. The pressure has varied but little on middle and east Atlantic where clear and heavy weather has prevailed with southeast and easterly winds.

PROBABILITIES.

*Washington, Aug. 11.*—Clear and warm weather will probably continue in Texas on Saturday from Missouri to Lake Huron and westward. Low barometer with cloudy weather will probably continue from Louisiana to Lake Erie and eastward. Low barometer with cloudy weather and local storms will probably extend during the evening over New York and New England.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*New York, Aug. 11.*—Collector Murphy is said to have purchased the *Irish Republican* newspaper.

A Frenchman named Gabin, a patient at St. Louis Hospital, partially swallowed an artificial tooth while eating yesterday, and was strangled before the doctors arrived.

*New York, Aug. 11.*—The Executive Committee of the Union Pacific Railroad and Pacific Mail Company to-day organized a contract by which the Credit Mobilier of America will be materially advanced.

*New York, Aug. 11.*—Arrived—Steamer Hermann and Virgo.

*Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 11.*—Joseph Monner, aged, making a 3d sojourn, was hanged for wife murder, to-day.

*Chicago, Aug. 11.*—A violent storm passed over this city, this morning. The thermometer fell a few minutes.

*Newark, O., Aug. 11.*—George Donelson, colored, aged 17 years, was committed to jail in default of $5000 to answer the charge of attempting to outrage the person of a girl aged eleven years.

*New York, Aug. 11.*—The police this morning in the Indian, prevalence of the smallpox.

The crews of Astoria boiler arrested today, charged with enticing an engineer to quit his employ. Was released on bail.

It is apprehended Thurlow Weed will not survive the passage home.

*San Francisco, Aug. 11.*—The bringing of snow sheds delayed the Pacific Railroad trains 2 hours.

The Sheridan, Crook, with his command, was at the head of Wrahum Canon, Arizona.

The Apaches in Arizona and Sonora are very active.

The Indian Commissioner have instructed the Army for Apache camps.

*St. Louis, Aug. 11.*—Detective Harrington, who was robbed of the Union Pacific Railroad bonds, recovered $60,000 of Kansas Pacific bonds, which comprised nearly the important part of the theft.

The bonds were found in the woods, a short distance from the city, on the line of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis.

*Boston, Aug. 11.*—Three infants said to have been thrown out to an old woman named Julia Gallihan, in East Cambridge, died recently. The woman is in jail awaiting trial, on complaint of killing them with opium.

A Coroner's jury is investigating the cases.

*San Francisco, Aug. 11.*—The ship Quitch, sailed to-day for Hong Kong with 11,400 barrels of flour. The Emma Rooth follows with a similar cargo. A ship was made to-day of 3000 barrels of flour at $5 62 per barrel for Singapore, free on board.

*Buffalo, Aug. 10.*—In the race for horses that had never beaten 2:50, Uncle Abe won in three straight heats. Hotspur won the race for horses that had never beaten 2:24.

*Buffalo, Aug. 11.*—The races closed today. "Goldsmith Maid" made the fastest time in three straight heats on record by a of a second.

The 2:40 race was won by Judge Bingham's comparatively new horse in four heats, making the first quarter in 31 seconds and the half in 1:05. George D. Hall bought the horse immediately after the race, paying $30,000 for him. The purchaser says $150,000 could not buy him to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*London, Aug. 11*—Evening.—Securities unchanged.

*Liverpool, Aug. 11*—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; Middling uplands 8¾@8¾d; Orleans 8¾@8¾d. Sales 8000 bales; speculation and export 1000. Fabrics at Manchester quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York, Aug. 11.*—6s of 1881, 117; 5-20s 114¾; 5s, 113¾; 10s, 114¾; new 113¾; 4½s, 110¾; 4s, 109¾; 3s, 105¾.

*New York, Aug. 11*—Evening.—Money closed very easy, 2½@3. Sterling extremely dull, 9¾@9¾. Gold 112¾@112¾. Government not stiff; sellers—6s of 1881 sold 10-40s advanced ¼. Tennessees 75¾; new 75¾; Virginias 64; new 70; Louisiana 6s, 70; new 65; Missouri 6s, 90; Alabama 8s, 100; 5s, 88; Georgia 6s, 89; 7s, 91; North Carolina 6s; new 26¾; South Carolina, 70; new 27½.

*New York, Aug. 11*—Evening.—Cotton closed more active at the decline. Sales 3000 bales—middling uplands 19c. Wheat 2c winter red and amber Western $1 39@1 41; old $1 43. Corn 2@3c. Pork firm—40@50c. Lard 10c. Pork $19 12½@19 25. Beef dull. Lard—kettle 9¾c. Freights heavy and lower. Sugar nominally unchanged. Whisky—90c@$1 00. Wheat steady at slightly advanced prices.

*Baltimore, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull and nominal; Middlings 18c. Net receipts 90; gross 117; exports—to Great Britain 108; coastwise 31; stock 910; net receipts last week 1000; gross 1279; exports—to Great Britain 108; coastwise 31; sales 505 bales.

*Philadelphia, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull; middlings 19½c. Net receipts of the week 328; gross 2698.

*Boston, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull; middlings 19¾c. Sales 100; stock 6000; net receipts of the week 1000; gross 3633; sales 1000.

*Mobile, Aug. 11.*—Cotton quiet; middlings 19¼c. Net receipts 74; exports—Great Britain 688; coastwise 1075; sales 150; stock 49491; net receipts for the week 553; exports coastwise 2707; sales 1550.

*Wilmington, Aug. 11.*—Cotton quiet; middlings 19c; net receipts 30; exports coastwise 14; stock 571; sales 50. Net receipts of the week 30; exports coastwise 71 bales.

*Providence, Aug. 11.*—Net receipts of the week 101 bales; stock 2800.

*Norfolk, Aug. 11.*—Cotton steady; low middling 17c; net receipts 125; sales 30; stock 6156. Net receipts of the week 615; exports coastwise 65; sales 401; stock 6156.

*Savannah, Aug. 11.*—Cotton in good demand; prices steady; low middlings 18c; net receipts 968; exports—to continent 2; sales 500; stock 4883 bales. Net receipts of the week 721; exports coastwise 1400; sales 550 bales.

*Charleston, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull; middlings 18c; net receipts 180; exports coastwise 91; sales 30; stock 3853 bales. Net receipts of the week 686; exports coastwise 1400; sales 250.

*Galveston, Aug. 11.*—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 16c. Net receipts 315 bales; exports coastwise 85; sales 401; stock 11,232; net receipts of the week 1127; exports coastwise 1852; sales 460.

*Memphis, Aug. 11.*—Cotton entirely nominal; middlings 18c. Receipts of cotton 231; receipts of the week 1151; exports 1397; sales 500; stock 4199.

*St. Louis, Aug. 11.*—Cotton nominal and lower; middling 19c; receipts 1962 bales. Flour quiet and weak; extra $4 50@4 70; double extra $4 80@5 40. Wheat dull and lower. Corn dull and lower—ungraded 40@45c. Oats easier—sacked 37@38c. Whisky 90c. Tobacco firm. Hemp and Ragging unchanged. Pork firm and nominal at $20 50. Bacon lower, shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8c. Lard nominal.

*Chicago, Aug. 11.*—Flour quiet. Wheat No. 2 spring 1c lower, closing 1@1¼c lower. Corn—No. 2 mixed active and firm, 45@45½c. Oats—No. 2 moderately active, 30¼@30¾c. Rye steady, $1 02. Lard 8½@8¾c. Pork $19 12½c. Hogs dull at $4 20@4 60. Cattle active at $5@6 35.

*Louisville, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull; middlings 19c. Flour weak and in limited demand; extra family $5 80. Wheat ready; sales at $1 40@1 45 for choice red and white. Corn in light demand; shelled sacks, held at 65c. Oats steady, 42@43c. Rye 72c.

Provisions dull at yesterday's prices. Tobacco quiet and steady; sales to-day 75 hhds at yesterday's prices.

*Cincinnati, Aug. 11.*—Cotton dull and unsettled at 19c. Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat steady and in moderate demand—red at $1 40@1 45. Corn quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and firm, 70@72c. Oats steady, 42@43c. Coffee advance asked, but no sales. Pork $19 75. Lard 8½c. Bacon—shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 8c. Whisky 90c.

*Louisville, Aug. 11.*—Receipts of cotton 1000 bales; stock 20,000. Receipts of flour 1000 barrels; stock 5000. Receipts of wheat 1000 bushels; stock 50,000. Receipts of corn 1000 bushels; stock 50,000. Receipts of pork 100 barrels; stock 1000. Receipts of bacon 100 boxes; stock 500. Receipts of lard 100 tierces; stock 1000. Receipts of whisky 100 barrels; stock 1000.

*Liverpool, Aug. 11*—Noon.—Cotton sales of the week 50,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export; sales of the week 10,000 bales, of which 8000 were American; stock of the week 48,000 bales, of which 400 were American; stock 1,000,000 for speculation; stock 820,000, of which 240,000 are American. Actual exports 1000 bales.

*London, Aug. 11*—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 92¾. Weather favorable.

*Frankfort, Aug. 11.*—Bonds 98¾@98¾.

*Paris, Aug. 11.*—The failure in the South of France has increased nearly 1,000,000 francs.

*Principle and Feeling.*

The various motives actuating mankind may be classified under the two general heads of principle and feeling. That is, we are ever seeking, either from the impulse, unguided and blind, that rises up in involuntarily in our breasts, or from some previous conclusion formed by reflection, and strengthened by determination. Although the number of those who are chiefly governed by feeling is very large, there are few, if any, who defend their conduct by feeling, as a motive to action, a lonely and totally unsatisfactory, while those who are conscious of being under its dominion silently represent themselves, and attempt no justification. Principle, it is thought, must be an infallible guide; feeling can never be worthy of trust.

Yet, when we come to analyze these two sentiments, we find that neither unalloyed good replies in the one, nor unmixed evil in the other. Both claim our respect; both need purifying from their dotents and elevating in their nature, but both must be combined in our lives to form that perfection which should be our aim. There is as much difference in the moral quality of the principles which actuate mankind, as in the feelings which incite them. One may say that the acquisition of wealth the controlling principle of his life. He may repress all generous emotion, conquer all desire for social friends, leisure or recreation, in a word, crush all natural feeling, and square his whole conduct to his one fixed principle of acquisition. Another may be thoroughly imbued with the principle of justice, and only utilize all the impulses of mercy and compassion which arise in his bosom toward the sinful or suffering, thinking they conflict with his stern and unbending doctrine. He is not crushing feeling, or in idolizing principle as such, that we call improved the character, but rather he has distinguished between the worthy and unworthy in both, in marking the bounds beyond which natural and innocent desires degenerate into selfishness, and firm, unswerving principles harden into solidity and pride.

That every man should with leisure and deliberation form principles of action according to his lights, judgment and carry them out into his life, is undoubtedly true. But might we also that fall into the very snare of thinking them infallible. They suppose they have done this work once for all, and forget that they have then adopted are to be their unchangeable guide throughout life. But all who grow in experience and improve their minds, and that certain principles which seemed at one time unerring, are false, and even mischievous. They may be embodied in the nature, that it is hard to uproot them. But unless we keep our minds open to receive truth from every source, and our conscience to analyze and purify our motives, we shall soon degenerate. Man's moral nature can never stand still. If it is not growing, it is shrinking down. If it is not growing, it is decaying. So none should be ashamed to throw off and abandon errors and prejudices they have once upheld, if their better reason show them a more perfect way.

Such principle and feeling are continually at variance, there is always something wrong within, which demands our immediate attention. The most perfect character is that in which feeling is subordinate to right, and where principles and feelings are in entire harmony. We are to examine and analyze our feelings, to discover the error and to check its growth.

We shall often find that the feelings have overstepped their limits; that the desires are tyrannizing over our judgments, and that impulse is leading us astray. Duty demands that they shall be curbed and controlled, or crushed, but limited and their spheres. It may, however, be that the feeling is superior to the principle that would attempt restrain it. The generous emotion that opens the purse to the distant and to the suffering; the love that melts the heart to tender pathos; the judicious action; the indignant anger that is kindled at spaniness or injustice, may be in probability to a cold and calculating principle that would check, or, if need be, sacrifice the sufferer proved deserving, and repress all impulses until it was proved available.

Thus we sometimes see instances where in every life, if it is to be a worthy and a noble one. He who would diverge from nearly subject to ignorance of human nature, and of the importance of self-control, he actuously from feeling, unguided by principle, and yielding to every "feelingly," thrown about by every changing impulse, and as helpless as a ship without a rudder. I am thinking of such a man, and he is a man who is proud that he is guided by principle and ignore or crush feeling, will as utterly fail in an opposite direction. He will become hard, cold, unsympathising and unpersuasive. There are conscientious persons who believe that their chief duty is to repress all feeling, and to set aside the promptings of feeling. They do not realize that all principle, to be a truly worthy guide, must be rooted in feeling. The principle of parental duty would be a mockery without parental love; the principle of justice could not exist without the indignation that arises in violent opposition to injustice; benevolence only exists through the warm and generous emotion that gushes and lodges in the heart. Feeling is in every beautiful life, neither of them crushing or warring with the other, but blending in harmonious unity. Principle tending to develop all that is truly lovely in the heart, noble in character, and worthy in life.—*Phila. Ledger.*

**Help for the Nervous.**

Where is it to be found? often the trembling victim of nervous debility asks, when he sees those drugs up the circulation for a moment, but exceeded by others. Not in purgative pills, or a tonic diet, but some invigorant and restorative in those tonic qualities so well united with gentle aperient and alterative properties. When Hostetter's Stomach Bitters was introduced nearly twenty years ago, this important object was first attained. This preparation is now the stable remedy in as nearly celebrated for its cure of nervous diseases, as for the absolute certainty with which it relieves dyspepsia and biliousness. The best weather toward the close of summer generally aggravates disease of a nervous type, creating a degree of feeble which is to some, almost distressing. Under such circumstances nothing rally the bodily energies with a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only does it tone, it is the most satisfactory in its operation. It does not excite, it brings the nerves up to their natural tone, but not beyond it, as there is no reaction. It has other properties, however, than those of a nervine, and as a blood depurant and modificative agent, is superior to any other medicine of the kind.

Proof, however, is on the spot. The celebrity of the original medicine has given rise to scores of imitations, and unless the wrapper, the name, and the fac simile of the signature of the inventor appear on the bottle, it is an imposture, and should be avoided. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are never sold in bulk or by the gallon, nor in bottles less than a pint. 317

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 11, 1871.

The Money market continues without any quotable change. The street rates are still per cent. per annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, 8@10 for good do. and A1 short business paper without collaterals, 12@18 for good and second class business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for A1 long do., and 8 for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for second and second grade.

Gold opened at 112¾@113 (against 112¾ at New York), and closed at 111¾ @112¾ (against 112¾). The sales included $2000, $4000 and $5000 at 111¾, $10,000 at 112 and $1000 at 112¼.

A small amount in American Silver, half dollars, found sold at 105. They are quoted at 107@108, and Mexican dollars nominal at 94@97 ₩ cent premium in gold.

Foreign Exchange was again unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold and Sterling in the New York market. Long bills, however, showing a slight improvement compared with yesterday's figures. The rates for sales of Sterling were confined to £2600, of which £1200 bill of lading at 112¼ and £7000 clean at 112¼@112¾. In Gold, $6000 A1 commercial sold at 4.87¾. Sterling long bills were quoted nominal at 112¼@112¾ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 112¼@112 for bad.

The Stock market was easier. The banks drew on New York at ¼ ₩ cent premium, one of them, however, supplying custom at ¼ ₩ cent. Sales included $50,000 and $50,000 New York bank drafts at ¼ premium, and $8000, $10,000 and $20,000 at ¼.

The business in Gold Checks was confined to a few trifling sums for remittances, by some of the banks at ¼ ₩ cent. premium.

The movement in Stocks was partially interfered with by a heavy rain storm to-day the close of business hours, and some of the brokers retaining from the street an hour earlier than usual. The reported sales included 250 Louisiana Levee (regular) at 70¼@70½, 100 Louisiana State 7s at 50@50¼, and 100 Pacific Railroad 1st mortgage bonds at 84. The Pacific Railroad Pacific Propelling Company were at 25 @25¼.

Nothing transpired in Bonds or Warrants.

City Treasury notes are quoted nominal at 90@92 ₩ cent discount.

We annex our usual weekly list of quotations, which shows that there is not the limited business doing in all kinds of securities our figures are in many cases little better than nominal.

We quote as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Commerce | | |
| Bank of Louisiana | | |
| Bank of Orleans | | |
| Bank of Louisiana Savings | | |
| Citizens' Bank | | |
| Commercial Bank | | |
| Crescent City Bank | | |
| Exchange Bank | | |
| Factors' and Traders' Ins. Co. | | |
| Firemen's Insurance Co. | | |
| Free Market Bank | | |
| Germania Fire Ins. Co. | | |
| Hope Insurance Co. | | |
| Louisiana Bank | | |
| Louisiana Insurance Co. | | |
| Louisiana State Lottery Co. | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's Certificates | | |
| Louisiana Tax Collector's