The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUY & LEBERT, Publishers.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $3. Subscribers prefer single copies, 10 cents.

The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1.50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Rates on Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2.50 per square.

Advertisements to be inserted in the Weekly Bee, will be charged by the square, each insertion, $1 per square.

Regular advertisers, who advertise by the month, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents each 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 advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, OCT. 8, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Alice Arcos" and "Bonnie Boy."

THE PURITY OF THE EARLIER PRESIDENTS.

It requires a deal of audacity in the speculating office-holders of the present time to cite the great name of Washington as an example of one who made his public office a means of aggrandizing his private fortune. If there ever was a ruler entirely devoid of selfishness and free from the slightest taint of corruption in office, Washington was that man. The *Republican* has undertaken to palliate the speculations of modern Presidents and Governors by reminding us that Washington did not suffer his Virginia estate to decay during his absence from them on the public service. We do not see that the reference to this evidence of General Washington's praiseworthy attention to his private fortune helps the argument of the *Republican*. When he became Commander-in-Chief of the American Army he was a very wealthy man, and we know of no reason why he should have neglected his personal interests or incurred a loss therein by his devotion to the public service. The comparison completely fails when made between Washington and his successor in the Presidency of 1871. Washington accepted no presents, and appointed none of his relations to office. Nor did he at any time speculate in the public securities. If he had exported the tobacco grown on his Virginia plantations and imported the supplies for his negroes on a government vessel—if he had withheld a secret treaty from the Senate and sold into the market to buy commodities enhanced in value by the publication of the treaty, it would have been such a case as the *Republican* states in the purchase of public securities under an official knowledge which no private citizen could possess. The principle of official duty was stated properly when he accepted the appointment of Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary armies. He said: "I will accept no compensation for my services. I will keep an exact account of my expenditures; these I presume will be refunded to me. I ask nothing more." Now we do not doubt there are many, who, if they dared say so openly, think Washington a great fool in this respect. Maybe he perhaps the last man who ever lived, that should be cited as an example to justify the employment of official influence to advance his private interest. Almost all the earlier Presidents left office with little more than when they entered it. We never heard a word alleged against the official integrity of either Adams. The elder Adams was in the intemperate language of the day, a monarchist, an aristocrat, a consolidationist. The younger was a Federalist, and loose in his construction of the Constitution, but no one ever charged either with employing his official influence to improve his private fortunes. The President who succeeded the two Adams, retired from office poor or without any increase of his private fortunes. Mr. Madison had a good landed estate and no children. His circumstances were always independent. Mr. Monroe was, we think, insolvent, and died dependent upon the affectionate attachment of his children. Mr. Jefferson was, in effect, bankrupt, though something was saved from his estate by the admirable management of his executor. A large private estate has been wasted by Mr. Jefferson in his absence from home and devotion to the public service. No man was ever more abused for most of the crimes in the calendar, but no one ever imputed to him personal speculation with the powers entrusted to him by the people. General Jackson had as good opportunities of official gain as any one ever possessed. He knew that he would vete the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. He was familiar with the most valuable public domain. He was charged with tyranny, with ignorance of grammar, with being a duellist, a murderer, and with wilfully violating the Constitution of his country, but no one ever imputed to him the use of official knowledge to increase his own estate. It is in vain that the *Republican* would draw from any act of the earlier officials of the Federal Government a justification for employing official knowledge to promote private gain. The "general principle" stated by that paper is untenable. If adopted into the code of official integrity, the "public officer" who is nothing more according to the "Republican" than "an agent of the people," would combine with other agents of the same kind, to turn the power and knowledge entrusted them by the people to private advantage. This new doctrine of official integrity is too dangerous. It is not of this climate and will wither with the breath of honest indignation. Much as we covet the immigration of enterprise and capital, we look with detestation and dread upon the importation of the doctrines of Boss Tweed and Collector Murphy. It is an innovation upon the doctrines of those who founded and for almost three-fourths of a century conducted the republic. It can neither be justified nor tolerated. Let it be repudiated by the press of Louisiana.

The New Orleans Academy of Sciences.

The scientific and literary portion of our readers will learn with pleasure that the lectures of this institution will be resumed on Monday next, the 9th inst., at the Hall of the Academy, in the University Building, corner of Perdido and Common streets, and a cordial invitation to attend is extended to all interested.

The inaugural lecture will be given by Dr. V. O. King, Chairman of the Section on Philology, and his subject will be the "Formation of Languages."

Those who had the pleasure of hearing Dr. King's lecture last year, on "Huxley's theory of the Evolution of Life" will not soon forget his copiousness of language, his elegance of diction and the complete arrangement of his arguments. We can in advance promise them a similar literary feast.

The course of lectures to be given this coming season, embraces twenty-one different subjects, in science, art and literature, each, by a different lecturer, generally a chairman of one of the Sections of the Academy.

We hope that the efforts of the Academy to afford intellectual instruction and amusement will be encouraged as they were last year, by the ladies and gentlemen of her city, and their country friends.

No pleasanter way of spending an evening can be found.

Among other late arrivals from cold climates we are glad to notice that of Blaney T. Walshe, the popular dealer in gentlemen's furnishing goods, at No. 110 Canal street. Mr. Walshe has not only added considerably to his weight avoirdupois and to his energies for the winter campaign, but he purchased and will be in constant receipt of the latest styles of goods in his line. Everything pertaining to a gentleman's wardrobe and boys' clothing selected with care from the best manufacturers.

THE COMMERCIAL NEWS DEPOT—Mr. A. Gomez, of the News Depot in Exchange Alley, between Bienville and Conti streets, receives regularly all the leading daily papers of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville and other cities—all the principal weeklies, English, French and German—all the magazines and reviews—also English and American weekly papers. He receives subscription for any paper, magazine or review, published in the United States, England or France, and we commend him to our readers as an agent of tried trustworthiness and capacity for such business. M.

Wonderful!—By taking Mrs. Whitcomb's Strengthening Cordial, you need no doctor's bills. Sold by druggists.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Victor Lefranc, Minister of Finance at Madrid.

Rossel Sentenced to Death by the Court of Revision.

Algerian Agitations Continue.

HOME NEWS.

Texas Quarantine Relieved.

Election News.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 7.—Victor Le Franc has been offered the Minister of Finance, but refused, during M. Cheuvier's absence at Berlin to ratify the commercial treaty.

Paris, Oct. 7.—The Court of Revision, to which Rossel appealed, has confirmed him to death.

The Republican journals demand that President Thiers adopt energetic measures to suppress Bonapartist conspiracies.

The Algerian agitations continue. There are reports to the effect that an insurrection of the colony will be attempted.

London, Oct. 7.—Lightning lightning yesterday's evening Amsterdam, which lasted for two hours, caused great damage. An International exposition is already threatened.

The ship England, from Quebec for Liverpool, was abandoned at sea.

Madrid, October 7.—The Minister of State has telegraphed the Captain General of Havana, that the prompt relationship of the national authority and preserve the integrity of the Spanish influence in favor of the adoption of a national policy for the new government.

Serrano has been appointed Captain General of Madrid, and Morulo Governor of the city. Senor Zaldivar administer the affairs of the Ministry of State.

Advices received by Pope Mellim state that the result of the Kabyle campaign only the Kouloulas of the Wilaya of Tizzy, who have not yet submitted, are now in the Spanish province of Melilla will take no part in the operations against Kabyl insurrection. Spanish troops have been offered to the Spanish flag.

The cause of the insurrection was the establishment of a Moorish customs-house on the coast.

Havana, Oct. 7.—Arrived—Bark L'Argent, bark C. Augusta and bark Mentalia, from New Orleans.

FROM HAVTI.

Hayti, Sept. 30.—The new coffee crop is abundant. Gold, 19 for 100.

Cabral and Salnave, after narrowly escaping capture, were driven to the Spanish frontier.

Cabral recognized his forces and drove Boyer back.

Boyer shot his prisoners.

Venezuela continues disturbed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 7.—The Postal Treaty with the German Empire was signed today.

Several appointments were made today; none affecting the South.

Mayor Jourdan E. Whaley, Engineer Corps, has been appointed Professor of Engineering at West Point, vice Kobbe, deceased.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 7.—Synopsis for the past 48 hours.—The area of high barometer has moved southeastward and now covers nearly northeastward and is now central between the Ohio River and Nova Scotia, and extends from the South Atlantic coast, with clear and very pleasant in the southern and Middle States, and partly cloudy on the East Atlantic during the night, but is now followed by partially cloudy and threatening weather. The area of low barometer in Canada and in the South Atlantic states has moved northeastward beyond our stations. Northwesterlies have been quite generally prevail in the Ohio Valley and the lower lakes, with northeasterly winds and light rain in Western Pennsylvania and in the Ohio Valley.

PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather is probable for the Atlantic States, with light winds generally southeasterly, and a rise in temperature, rising barometer and increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in the early part of the week in Kansas and Indiana. Sunday haze will probably continue to be very general from the Ohio southward.

COTTON STATEMENT

Receipts at port last week, 56,000 bales.

Receipts at all ports last week, 200,000 bales.

Receipts at all ports since Sept. 1, 1871, 1,000,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain last week, 100,000 bales.

Exports to Great Britain since Sept. 1, 1871, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at Liverpool, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at all ports, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at all interior towns, 100,000 bales.

Stock at Liverpool last week, 100,000 bales.

Stock at all ports last week, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at all interior towns last week, 100,000 bales.

Stock at Liverpool last year, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at all ports last year, 1,000,000 bales.

Stock at all interior towns last year