The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half-yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 60 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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TERMS—PER YEAR .... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 20, 1871.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION—DUTY OF THE SOUTH.

We publish below a communication which has been addressed to us by an Old Line Democrat, who seems to be willing to unite with the "New Departure" men of the party. It is not to be understood by our readers that we assent to the propositions laid down by our correspondent or to the inferences which he would draw as to the proper course of the Democrats of the South in the next Presidential campaign. We do not think the Democracy of the South are called upon at this time to give any expression to their opinions regarding Federal affairs. They are under restraint, and are told by Democratic and Republican exponents in the North and West that they have nothing to do with national affairs, and that as the contest must be fought in the North, the people there must make the issues of the canvass. As the policy of the "New Departure" has already been freely discussed in Louisiana, we think the doctrine should either be recognized as sound or shown to be unsound, and this we propose to do, and we shall express our views more at length in a subsequent issue. Meantime there is food for thought in the letter of our correspondent:

[COMMUNICATED.]

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

Two facts are apparent in the present political condition of the country: one is that the dominant party has become a close corporation of the office holders and of the corrupt rings of the country leagued together, which is headed by Grant, who will doubtless be their candidate for 1872, and who expect to maintain their ascendency by the usual appeals to the passions which unfortunately survive the war, and by exciting the fears of the people of reactionary purposes of the Democratic party in case they should succeed; the other fact is that the party in power has become weak from internal dissensions, is odious in the popular sight on account of many of its measures, and of the disgusting conduct of its chief, and could be easily overthrown and its rule ended, if all the elements opposed to it could be rallied on some feasible plan of opposition in the next Presidential contest.

The practical question of the day, therefore, is, especially for the South, which is the greatest sufferer, how can this be done? And as the main strength of the opposition must be made up of old Democrats, this question directly addresses itself to the Democratic party. The question is not without its difficulties and embarrassments, and I approach its discussion with that delicacy and deference which its importance demands. It must be admitted that the prospect of success for some sort of opposition is not only fair, but pretty certain. The evidence of it may be seen in what has occurred in the State of Missouri under the lead of Schurz and Brown; in the successful coalition of liberal Republicans and Democrats in Virginia two years ago; in the late political revolution in New Hampshire; and strikingly in the success of the citizens' ticket in the more recent municipal election in Charleston, S. C.

While the meaning of all this is transparent, and furnishes irresistible evidence of the existence of abundant material to make up a successful party opposition in the hands of sagacious and practical managers, a sort of political demurrer is put in, and the question is presented, what is success without some principle in view, or what is success at the sacrifice of principles always heretofore maintained by the Democratic party? So that in the face of an enemy weakened by its own dissensions, we find ourselves distracted by the opposing counsels of the men of principle, so-called, in our party, and the men of policy, and as yet nothing has been proposed which promises successfully to harmonise the party, much less to unite all elements of opposition. There are men in the Democratic party North and South who argue that the war has settled nothing of principle, and who therefore propose to accept no result of a political nature as final, but who believe it to be the duty of the Democratic party to preserve its old organization and to contend for the long recognized principles of the party until the people shall take a second thought and place that party and its principles again in the ascendant. They say that this is a government of the people, who are capable of reasoning, and discriminating in judgment, and who may, when passion and prejudice shall have yielded, be impressed with the truth of Democratic principles and come to adopt them. These men are not at all insignificant in numbers or standing, but embrace some of the best minds, followed by a large body of the Democratic party. Of course they reject the New Departure, and refuse all affiliation with Republicans. They would insist in the coming campaign as in all previous ones upon a repetition of the venerable principles of the party, with candidates of the clearest Democratic record, trusting to time and perseverance for ultimate popular sanction.

For these doctrinaires of the party I entertain the highest respect, having always been one of them, and I would defer largely to men with whom I have been in the habit of thinking, but in the present emergency of the country I do not think their advice ought to be followed.

It has indeed seemed to me surprising that men of such distinguished ability and learning should have failed to appreciate in its full significance the effect of the late war in this country.

It is a very superficial view of it to say that it was the suppression of a rebellion and the dispersion of armed insurgents who sought to resist the laws of the Union; and the rebellion having been suppressed, the States remained in their former relation to the Union, as interpreted by State rights Democrats, with all their former powers unimpaired. It was not a rebellion or insurrection, but the withdrawal of sovereign States from a Union which they had voluntarily entered, acting as organized political communities in their sovereign capacity, and claiming the right as resulting from the nature of the compact, as freely to be used in secession as in accession.

The country had always been divided into two schools of interpretation: the school of Jefferson, who maintained the theory of confederation or State rights, with the remedies of nullification and secession for State wrongs; and the school of Hamilton or federalism, which insisted upon the theory of the social compact among all the American people as a single political community, divided into States only as States are divided into counties, constituting a paramount government of the Union in which the majority has the right to rule, and that if the minority complains, it has not the right of nullification or secession by States, but must seek redress in the courts or be driven into revolution. The irreconcilable antagonism between these opposing schools of construction of the Constitution of the United States was really at the bottom of the late conflict. The argument had been exhausted, and their respective followers stood to their arms, to determine which should prevail.

It was to determine what had always been a matter of dispute: Are we a nation, or a confederation of distinct sovereignties? After the adoption of the Constitution, the apprehensions were that the Federal Government would encroach upon the reserved rights of the States; hence the amendments of 1791; the 9th, that, "The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to disparage or deny others retained by the people;" of the States; and the 10th, that, "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people of the States. These were the brief expression of the creed of State Rights, placed textually in the old Constitution. At the close of the late war the design was to put to rest this vexed question, and establish fundamentally in the Constitution the opposite theory of consolidation. Hence the XIV and XV Amendments, which are the synonym of that political theory which was now regarded as victorious, and so placed in the fundamental law. These amendments make the citizens of the several States citizens of the United States, or members of a single body politic, and bring them directly under the paramount authority of the National Union for all the purposes of government. Nothing now remains in the wide range of legislation which Congress may not appropriate to itself and deny to the States, if it sees fit. Congress probably will not assume the entire province of legislation, but will defer to the States such exercise of powers as they have heretofore possessed, for convenience, so that no great change will practically take place in our institutions, but the right to do so, including suffrage, census, police regulations, such as Ku-Klux laws, etc., cannot be questioned under these amendments.

Nor is it correct and logical to say that it was a "war for the Union." It is from this paradox that most of the confusion has arisen since the war. It was supposed that when the war ended the Union was restored, and everything would go along as before. Both sides suffered themselves to be deceived on this point. The Southerners found at the end of the war, although they had called it a war for the Union, that they had to recognise secession as an accomplished and practical fact, or else lose all the fruits of victory, and find themselves where they had begun. Hence the resort to reconstruction and the appointment of military or provisional governors for the exercise of the power of the conquerors. And hence the senseless jargon of Democrats, "in the Union for some purposes, out of it for others," and the idle clamor for the Constitution to be applied to the "States in rebellion," so-called.

It was not a war for the Union, as indeed it could not be. A voluntary Union of sovereign co-equal States can not be preserved by force. A combination of the stronger States may overrun and conquer the weaker, but to say this is preserving a union between them is a contradiction in terms. The war was what it turned out to be, a war of the stronger against the weaker, a war of subjugation, and the successful party has been logically driven to regard it as such, whether they had a very clear conception of it in the beginning or not. And if Democrats now complain of any of the consequences of the war, they should have thought of them before going into it.

It was a war of opposing systems of construction and of rival institutions in which one or the other had to go to the wall. In appearance only was it a struggle to enforce the authority of the Federal Government; really it has accomplished a great revolution social and political. And like all revolutions it must be accepted as final, unless it is proposed to reverse it by a counter-revolution. This is not proposed by any large number at least, but it is said that the amendments were not regularly adopted, and therefore may be treated as nullities; that the Democratic party should disregard them, and insist upon the Constitution and the Union as they stood before the war, save, perhaps, the abolition of slavery. This is a delusion. The Union is not what it was, nor is the Constitution. The means adopted to make the changes were of course revolutionary, like the ends proposed, but they have been no less successful; the Supreme Court will not disturb them, because they are political questions; three-fourths of all the States will never agree to erase them, and the idea of counter-revolution is idle.

Appreciating this view of the situation, the Democratic party in some of the Northern States are resolving to take a "New Departure." Now, the leaders in this new departure movement are either sincere, or they are not. If they are sincere, they accept the cardinal principles of the Republican party as a part of their own faith, and differ only in some questions of administrative policy. A democrat, therefore, may as consistently vote for a Republican who agrees with him in questions of public policy, as for one of his own number. If they are not sincere, then the purpose is to obtain power through deception and proceed to carry out the views proclaimed by the straight out democracy. That is, they will inaugurate such reactionary legislation as will again arouse the suspicions and indignation of the whole North, and bring down upon the South the evils of renewed agitation of all the old questions; invite more remorseless interference in her local affairs, and perhaps lead to her reduction again to permanent military territories, if she does not precipitate us again into the horrors of another war. The Northern leaders may enjoy the spoils of success, but the South will be left to hold the hot end of the poker! For it may be set down as a fixed fact that the North understands the situation as well as the South, and at the first appearance of reaction or counter-revolution, in the results of the war, she will spring forth to resist it in whatever shape it comes.

But the effect of the New Departure will not be to increase the chances of the Democratic party for power, but rather to reduce them. It will dishearten and demoralize the old ranks of the Democracy, while the moral effect will be to confirm doubtful Republicans and add to their ranks fresh recruits.

It may be readily deduced then from what I have endeavored to show, that the old Democratic party has survived its day, and the sooner it recognizes this fact and acts upon it the better. It should disband at once. It can never again come into power in this country. If the South continues to rely upon it for relief in its present difficulties, its hands will be pierced. The soul, and most of the brains were knocked out of it by the war. And since that fatal day when the argument was transferred from the Council Chamber to the battle field, the mission of the old Democratic party ended.

It was the pro-slavery party, it was a secession party, or at least held to that construction whose logical result was secession, and these facts will remain indelibly fixed in the minds of the American people, white and black. Every Confederate may not have been a Democrat, but every Democrat of prominence in the South was a Confederate, while the soul of the Northern Democracy was never in the war, but took its stand directly or indirectly in opposition to it. These are facts which have passed into history, and which it is useless to attempt to disguise; and no measures it may now propose, as well calculated as they may be to promote the public good, will ever counteract the popular odium into which it has fallen. For it may be said of the old Democratic leaders, as Thiers has said of the Orleans Princes: "Providence attaches a mysterious fatality to their persons."

Southerners need not apologize for or deny the position they occupied in the war, but as sensible men they must admit that they have been the losing party, and recognize the facts as they find them. It is the fate of the defeated party in all revolutions, whether it is a struggle for the succession to a crown, or when conflicting opinions are left to the arbitrament of the sword. For myself a Northern man, I am free to admit that I was always opposed to the war, because I believed it unauthorized by the Constitution, and felt that it would result in a radical revolution of our political system, dangerous to the perpetuity of our free institutions. A Convention of the States should have been called and gradual emancipation provided for, but the North was crazed and the South precipitate and self-confident, and such was the temper of both sections that the conflict was only a question of time.

Experience, under the change of system, may demonstrate that liberty is possible, but if it will only be by a union of the wise and good of both sections to arrest the tendency to Empire and personal government, by insisting upon the non-interference of Congress, or of national majorities, with the local concerns of the States. The times demand a party of this character, and Democrats will naturally range themselves in it, because they are jealous of the powers of government and have always been advocates of strict construction, local self government, and the rights of individuals.

The old Federal party had to dissolve because of the popular odium which it incurred by the support of certain measures. Its measures attached to it the suspicion of aristocracy and monarchy, and not even the popularity of the great Washington or the genius of Hamilton, who belonged to it, could save it from dissolution. Its successor, the Whig party, though successful for a time, met the same fate for pretty much the same reasons. The time has come for the Democratic party to repeat the same process, and pass to the tomb of the Capulets.

And yet we are not to suppose that, because a party under a certain organization and name passes out of existence, the essential principles of federalism animated the ruling party, and have continued in this form to this day. There are differences in this mental organization and habits of thoughts which will cause men to range themselves into opposing parties under different names, it may be at different times, but always preserving their distinctive characteristics. And parties thus constituted will continue to exist in all the mutations of our institutions.

No National Democratic convention ought to be called for 1872. It were better for each State to make its own local issues upon matters most directly affecting it, and agree by some concerted action upon the candidates for whom the electoral vote should be cast in opposition to the radical ticket. Or if a convention is called it should be called as a Peoples' Independent Citizens' Convention. It would be still better for some man who could command the confidence of the country to announce himself as an independent candidate for President, briefly announcing the principles and measures of his administration, and let him run by common consent. The only way to avoid schism, and perhaps a fatal split in the party, is for it not to meet in convention at all, and the only way to establish harmony in the opposition is not to attempt unity, but to recognise differences and build up a party, not on the corrupt machinery and evasive decrees of an irresponsible convention, but on the solid basis of the rights and interests of the people of the States separately—the true source of political power. Issues that are pertinent to Louisiana and South Carolina, with their various local complications, have no application to Ohio or New York, and yet each one might vote for the candidate against Grant. This would perhaps be too rapid a change from the old system to which parties have been accustomed, and, therefore it would be well enough for an Independent Convention to assemble to make the nomination and declare a few general measures for the reform of abuses in the National Government.

To determine who should be the candidate of such a party for 1872 is not so easy as to determine who it should not be. It should not be Hendricks, nor Hoffman, nor Pendleton, nor any member of the House of Bourbon. With one of these the defeat is inevitable. The candidate should be a Republican in politics, in order that no suspicion could attach of a design to reopen settled questions, to inaugurate reactionary legislation, or give countenance to counter revolutionary schemes. He should be opposed to the present Administration in all those features in which it has become publicly odious, and in favor of civil service reform, retrenchment, and an economical administration of the Government [illegible] capable." He should be in favor of general amnesty and of remitting to the people of the South the control of their own local governments, and he should be opposed to the continuance of military occupation of the South and to the further rule of the "thieving carpet-baggers."

The blunder of the South in the New York Convention was in deciding to take no active part, to urge no policy or candidate, but leave all to be determined by Northern Democracy. She should have taken the lead, but, of course, in the right direction. She should do so now. She is most vitally interested in the speedy and permanent settlement of these questions. Considerations of her peace and prosperity forbid that she should remain any longer the battle ground of contending factions, or the political shuttle-cock of demagogues.

The intellect, learning and influence of the South should cease to abdicate, and assert themselves in the affairs of government. In all popular governments these powers are supreme. They may have been powerless in the beginning of reconstruction, but if the South continues to be ruled as she has been, her own people will be to blame. It is ridiculous to suppose that a handful of adventurers by manipulating the freedmen can continue to rule over the intelligence of the South. A few men may be disqualified from going to Congress, but now all Southern citizens are voters and eligible to office in their own States, where the most of the evils are to be corrected.

The principal evil of negro suffrage has been that a few men under cover of the quasi military governments were enabled to organise and consolidate the freedmen against the native population, for political and private ends, but this alliance is fast breaking up by the discovery of the freedmen that they have only been used as instruments, and that their true interests will hereafter identify them with the Southern people. And they will either be absorbed in the legitimate parties of the country, or suffrage with them will fall into non-usage. The other evils of conferring suffrage upon a people so illy prepared for it, can be remedied when deemed necessary to do so, by applying the standard employed in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, which may be done consistently with the amendments. All these evils can never be corrected by opposing negro suffrage, but by accepting and controlling it.

The South need no longer wait for relief from either of the old political parties, under the delusion that the people may be lead to reverse their judgment and decision on any of the old questions, for they never will reverse them. She need not rely on any division between the Northern people on any of the essential grounds of controversy between the two sections, or between the East and West on any question that may divide them in interest, which may enable her to revive her ancient principles, or restore her ante bellum condition. Those divisions will never come. But accepting rather and building upon the results of an accomplished revolution, let her go forward in the new career which has been opened to her to achieve a higher prosperity and glory than any which she has enjoyed in the past.

AN OLD LINE DEMOCRAT.

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.—The attention of our readers is called to the advertisement on the French of this paper, in which the public are invited to patronize Petty's Photograph Gallery, No. 156 Canal street, between Bourbon and Dauphine streets. This establishment is conducted on the principle of making quick sales and small profits. Four genuine pictures are furnished at the low price of one dollar, which is certainly a reasonable figure.

In the caption of our editorial article of yesterday, touching the speculation of Messrs. Warmoth and company in the property purchased by Mr. Bloomer from Foucher estate, we had no thought of casting any imputation of blame upon the owners or agents of the estate. The name of Foucher was employed merely to attract attention to the article and its contents.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

At the instance of Mr. Balderomo Carreras, No. 309 Old Levee street, Mr. George Foster, proprietor of the restaurant No. 118 Toulouse street, has been arrested for having in his possession a quantity of cigars, valued at $37, which Mr. Carreras avers were stolen from him.

Alice Saunders, colored, convicted of the larceny of $2500 from Dr. Axon's house, and sentenced to eighteen months in the Penitentiary, and Robert Campbell, colored, another convict, both of whom escaped from the prison, having been arrested in the city, were sent back to Baton Rouge last evening.

Coroner Jackson has held an inquest upon the body of Frederick Dagina, aged 17 years, who was accidentally drowned in the Marigny Canal.

The police report that a Mr. Lacey had a difficulty in a grocery, at the corner of Canal and Prieur streets, with the proprietor, Mr. Heft, and fired a pistol shot at him, on Friday night. The shot missed and Lacey was arrested, the charge preferred against him being a breach of the peace.

An unoccupied cottage house, on Constance street, between Gayoso and Saratoga streets, the property of Mr. Bark, was destroyed by fire, between two and three o'clock yesterday morning. Loss estimated at $150.

A young man whose name is not yet known, and who had been seen previously in the neighborhood suffering from fits, fell into the Bayou St. John and was drowned on Friday. The body has been recovered and an inquest held by Coroner Jackson.

Mr. Henry Carter, mate of the steamboat Bart Able, died Friday night from the effects of an injury received by the boom falling on him at the Red Church landing, a few hours before. He resided in Algiers, where he leaves a widow and four children. The flags on the steamboats were at half-mast yesterday in respect to his memory.

At a little before one o'clock yesterday morning a two-story brick building, at the corner of Robin and Peters streets, owned by Mr. Geo. A. Brannon and occupied by John Selvar, as a coffee-house, was greatly damaged by a fire, which the police suspect was set by an incendiary.

A little before 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, an attempt was made, by some unknown person, to set fire to the store of Mr. Monroe, No. 79 St. Philip street. Coal oil had been spilled in the premises, and the fire was sought to be set by a lighted wick being put through the keyhole, from the street. The smoke attracted the attention of policeman J. T. Byrnes, who aroused Mr. Monroe, when the preparations for incendiarism were discovered.

The Coming Season at the Academy of Music.—Subjoined is a list of the stars and troupes that have been engaged for the coming season by the proprietors of the Academy of Music. Brilliant as the array is, Mr. Bidwell is still in New York, negotiating for additional attractions, and will not leave for this city until the middle of this week. The services of Mr. Frank Keller, represented to be one of the best managers in the country has been engaged: Lydia Thompson's New Company; Mrs. D. P. Bowers; Jos. Jefferson; Mrs. Jas. A. Oates; Miss Lillie Eldridge; McKee Rankin, English Comedy and Operatic Company; Mrs. Chanfrau; Dominick Murry; John E. McDonough's Trans-Atlantic Combination; German Opera; Hingard Troupe; Abbott's Pantomime Company; E. Bandman and wife.

The Sinking Levee.—The levee at the Bazaar Market, which commenced sinking several weeks ago as far in shore as the tracks of the Pontchartrain and Chattanooga Railroad Companies, is still sinking, and is now about ten feet below the original plane. The City Surveyor has been boring for a foundation to hold piles, with which he would guard against the abrasion of the river, but as yet he has found nothing [illegible] would give no hold to the [illegible]. The current deflected forms a cape on the opposite side of the river seems to be the cause of the undermining.

Arrival of Chinese Laborers.—The frequency with which Mongolian faces and Oriental fashions have been seen on our streets during the last year or two has dulled the edge of the curiosity which was so much excited, upon the announcements of the earlier arrivals of Celestials, nevertheless, a considerable crowd was gathered yesterday afternoon about the shop of the Chinese firm of Foulcy & Co., on Chartres street, a little below the Bee office, to look at a gang of coolies who were making purchases. We were informed that there were about a hundred in the gang, who were on their way to some plantation to go to work at sugar making. As one of the Messrs. Foulcy, who speaks a little English, told us "they come from other country," we infer they are immigrants from China, by way of San Francisco.

[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

German Soldiers Withdrawing from East and North of Paris.

The Committee Recommends the Passage of the Army Bill.

Military Service to be Compulsory.

National Guards to be Dissolved.

The American 5 Per Cent Loan in the European Market.

HOME NEWS.

Continued Capture of the Escaped Convicts.

A Murderer Arrested in Arkansas.

Indians on the Reservations All Reported Peaceable.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Aug. 19.—The German forces are withdrawing from the neighborhood of the fortifications North and East of Paris.

Versailles, Aug. 19.—In the Assembly to-day the committee on the Army bill reported recommending its passage. The bill as returned to the Chamber makes military service compulsory, allows no one right to procure substitutes. Prohibits soldiers from voting in political elections and dissolves the National Guard throughout the country.

London, Aug. 19.—European Syndicate to-day announces through the press in London, Paris, Frankfort, Berlin and Amsterdam, the opening of the subscription for the 5 per cent. American loan on Tuesday next, the books to be kept open to and including Thursday.

The press comments on the loan are very favorable, and already a large number of applications have been filed in advance of the opening of the books.

A despatch from Gumbinnen, East Prussia, 40 miles east of Konigsberg, says the cholera has appeared in several districts on the German side of the Russian frontier.

The Paris Soir publishes a report that Garibaldi died this morning, but a despatch from Florence, dated to-day, announces that he is better, and his physicians have left Caprera.

A story is circulating in Paris that an important Russian personage recently told a French diplomatist that the result of the late war placed Russia in the position of France after the battle of Sadowa.

London, Aug. 19.—The Scotch crops are all in excellent condition.

The herring fishery on the coast of Ireland has been unusually successful. The fact causes great rejoicing among the poor.

In the House of Lords to-day Lord Chancellor and Viscount Halifax defended in the most vigorous manner the measures passed by the Government at this session of Parliament and especially those providing for the use of the ballot at elections and for the regulations of the army.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The Board of Supervising Inspectors, appointed by Secretary Boutwell, to enquire the cause of the Westfield explosion have made a report. They exculpate Mathews, the Supervising Inspector, and recommend that every steamer have a supervising engineer and captain.

The American Syndicate reports over $1,000,000 to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Aug. 19.—The temperature has fallen decidedly at the Pacific and Rocky Mountain stations, and has risen somewhat from Kentucky to Michigan and Missouri. The low barometer has extended to Michigan, and light rains are reported from Minnesota. The barometer has extended from Indiana eastward to the Atlantic coast, and the pressure is now rising in the middle and eastern States, with dry smoky and hazy weather. Local areas of low pressure with incipient storms in northern New England have disappeared, the prevailing dry weather. Cloudy and rainy weather with northeasterly winds have prevailed on the South Atlantic coast and the cyclone, after advancing northwestward over Florida, passed north west toward Augusta in the east of Charleston, and is now central about a hundred miles southeast of Wilmington.

PROBABILITIES.

The cyclone will probably keep at some distance off North Carolina coast, but easterly winds are probable from North Carolina to Massachusetts, with rain on the immediate coast south of Delaware. Smoky and fair weather will probably continue in the Middle and Eastern States and on the lower lakes. Partially cloudy and clear weather on the Gulf coast. The low barometer in the Northwest will probably give rise to a few light local storms on the upper lakes to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Saratoga, Aug. 19.—Vesuvius won the hurdle race. Time: 3:58. Second race, Longfellow galloped over the track. Barney Williams won third. Time: 2:58.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—The Democratic Convention, to nominate State officers, convenes on the 12th of September.

Pittston, Aug. 19.—The Coroner's jury censures Alcon Tompkin's failure to comply with plain provisions for the protection of human life.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—It is stated $500,000 of stock of the North Missouri road, owned by the city, has been sold for $68,000 to the present owners of the road.

Memphis, Aug. 19.—Hod. Morse, a noted gambler, was shot and probably fatally hurt, last night by Wyan Cannon. The difficulty was about a woman. Cannon was arrested. After a preliminary examination he was released on $5000 bail.

Padden, who murdered Ed. Burr yesterday morning, had a hearing before a magistrate to-day and was remanded to jail without bail.

Thomas Teal charged with the murder of John A. Griffis in Heard county, Georgia, in November last, has been arrested in Arkansas.

The vote to-day for subscription of $300,000 to the Mississippi River Railroad resulted in favor of subscription.

New York, Aug. 19.—The tugboat Starbeck exploded her boiler, killing a fireman.

A schooner, bottom up, painted black, reported August 17th in latitude 24, longitude [illegible].

Mary Kelly, removed to Bellevue Hospital, supposed to have the cholera, died this morning.

The hospital physicians say it was a case of Asiatic cholera, while the Sanitary Inspector and his physicians who attended the woman say it was cholera morbus.

Poughkeepsie, Aug. 19.—The capture of the escaped convicts continue. Cromer, who made a desperate resistance was badly wounded.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Accounts from Fort Sill, Indian Territory, represent that a severe drought prevails in the southern portion of the Territory and the northern portion of Texas, with grass burning and cattle dying in many places for want of water.

All the Indians are reported peaceable on the reservation.

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—The Republicans are indignant at the arrest of George Gorham, Secretary of the United States Senate, wherein he repudiated the anti-Chinese and anti-subsidy planks of the Republican platform.

[illegible]

New York, Aug. 19.—Arrived—Britannia. [illegible]

[illegible]

First District Court—Saturday, August 19. [illegible]

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE ON THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—The Tribune in an article of the Republican Convention at New Orleans, says that every Republican must feel indignant at such indecent and wanton perversion of authority as that which resulted in the organization of two conventions in New Orleans. To call a convention in the U. S. Court room in the Custom-house building was a gross political outrage, unprecedented in the history of the country.

A NEW SECRET POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.—[illegible]

A petition for the pardon of Heidelberger, signed by the Judge and jury, by whom he was convicted, and also by the person whom he stabbed, had been received here, and he would have probably been pardoned immediately, as he had been wrongfully convicted.

Boston, Aug. 19.—The steamer Hibernia [illegible] the French cable between Island St. Pierre and Duxbury. The fault has been developed, the loss of both English cables last year, and subsequent expense and inconvenience, resulted from a severe blunder. When the cable of 1866 gave out, the fault was located by the usual tests, whither the repair steamer was despatched to take up and splice the ends.

In grappling for the cable of 1866 was picked up and accidentally severed, injured, and the efforts to find the break in that of 1866 were fruitless. This left the public dependent entirely upon the French cable until last spring, when it was determined that the fault in the cable of 1866, instead of being in mid-ocean was in close proximity to the Newfoundland coast, where it might have been repaired in a few hours, except by the original mistake which resulted in a failure of one of the cables in efforts to find the other. The facts have an important bearing in promoting the laying of new and competing cables, conforming as they do the theory that ocean cables once properly laid in deep water are little liable to be severed.

Saratoga, Aug. 19.—The attendance at the races to-day was immense.

In the hurdle race 7 started, the favorite Vesuvius was the winner. Aurora was several lengths ahead at the middle of the last mile, but his rider was thrown, the horse went on and came in second.

In the race of 2½ miles Longfellow galloped over the course with no contestants.

The third race of 1¼ miles was won by Barney Williams in a close struggle, with Climax second and Midday third.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 19.—State bonds—Virginias, 68¼; new, 72; Louisianas, 65; new, 60; Levees, 69½; 8s, 84; Alabamas, 100; 5s, 68; Georgias, 83; 7s, 91; North Carolinas 45; new, 25; South Carolinas 71; new 59¼. Governments—6s of 1881, 119⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114¾; 64s, 114⅜; 65s, 114⅜; new, 113½; 67s, 112⅞; 68s, 114; 10-40s, 114⅛.

New York, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; sales 401 bales; uplands 18¾c. Flour $5 30@6 50. Wheat $1 32@1 46. Corn firmer, 66c@68¼c. Pork steady. Lard steady. Navals quiet. Freights firm. Money easier. Sterling nominal. Gold 112¾@112⅞. Governments are not active. State Bonds dull but steady.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; middling 17¾@18c. Flour and Grain steady. Eggs firm, 12@13c. Butter higher; choice 20@23c; prime 17@19c. Cheese dull, 9@9¼c. Mess Pork held $12 50.

Louisville, Aug. 19.—Bagging quiet, 15@20c. Cotton dull; middling 18c. Flour steady, $5 50. Tobacco unchanged.

Norfolk, Aug. 19.—Cotton steady. Net receipts 67 bales; exports coastwise 139; stock 679 bales.

Charleston, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 15¼c. Net receipts 104; stock 2840 bales.

Charleston, Aug. 19.—Middling 18¾@17c. Net receipts 97 bales; sales 336; stock 3[illegible] bales.

Philadelphia, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet; middling 19¼c. No receipts for the week; 184 bales, gross 295.

Boston, Aug. 19.—Cotton dull, middling 19½c. Sales 250. Stock 7000 bales.

Savannah, Aug. 19.—Nothing doing; low middling 15c. Net receipts 41 bales. Sales 90. Stock 3650 bales.

Baltimore, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet—middling 18½c. Net receipts 13 bales; gross 65. Sales 65 bales. Stock 1095.

Mobile, Aug. 19.—Cotton quiet—middling 17½c. Net receipts 25 bales. Exports coastwise 1496 bales. Sales 100 bales. Stock 3266.

Memphis, Aug. 19.—Cotton firm—middling 17c. Receipts 184 bales. Exports 163 bales.

Chicago, Aug. 19.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat—fair demand; No. 2 spring $1 09¾@1 09⅞.

St. Louis, Aug. 19.—Flour closed active; super fall $4@4 15.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, Aug. 19.—River clear and pleasant. Monongahela 21 inches, falling.

Cincinnati, Aug. 19.—River 5 feet 9 inches, falling. Weather clear and growing warmer.

Louisville, Aug. 19.—River has risen one inch, but is now stationary with 16 inches in the chute and 4 feet 6 inches on granary flats, 26 inches at French Island. Weather clear and pleasant. Business moderately active.

Departed—Mollie Ebert, for New Orleans; Umpire, for Cairo. The Umpire has been engaged to run between Evansville and Cairo during low water. The Burksville will take her place in the Louisville and Cairo trade, leaving here every Tuesday.

The Ada Hulman, from Cairo for Louisville, grounded at French Island, but is expected up to-night. The Kanawha and Jonah Powell arrived from Pomeroy with salt and returned empty. The Veteran, from Pittsburg, brought in a small tow of coal and started back.

Vicksburg, Aug. 19.—Down—City of Quincy at 4 P. M. Up—Ouachita Belle at 7 P. M. Warm and clear. River falling.

Memphis, Aug. 19.—Clear and pleasant. River declining. Up—Mary Alice and Rubicon.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Aug. 19—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.90. Weather calm.

Arrived—Schooner Geneva, Glover, master, 12 days from Port Cavallo, with fruit to E. Pilsbury.

No departures.

John Schofield, alias John Jackson, one of the crew of the ship Prussia, outward bound, died suddenly at 1 P. M. to-day from the effects of sunstroke. He was buried near the telegraph office by the Captain and crew of the towboat Tillie C. Jewell.

[Previous Despatches.]

San Francisco, Aug. 19.—Fifty business houses and dwellings were burned at Dallas, Oregon. The loss exceeds $100,000.

London, Aug. 19.—The Persian famine is more terrible than reported, 27,000 died in Ispahan. The condition of the province of Mazanderan is still worse. The rice crop is a complete failure. The cattle plague, small-pox, typhus fever and cholera prevail.

Madrid, Aug. 19.—Gornes Pullido has been appointed Captain General of Porto Rico.

Paris, Aug. 19.—It is reported it has been decided by the Assembly to remain at Versailles. Certain of the Government offices, however, will be removed to Paris.

London, Aug. 19.—The report that a Conference of German Catholic Bishops was held at Fulda, the 3d inst., proves incorrect. The meeting will be held in September.

In the House of Commons, Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, in reply to a question, says: Mexico had repudiated the treaty of 1862, but the Government of Great Britain had insisted the treaty was still in effect, and of a binding and obligatory force.

New York, Aug. 19.—The captain of the tug implicated in the escape of the Sing Sing convicts has been released.

Four Frenchmen were arrested yesterday, on the steamer Italy, with $85,000 worth of diamonds and other jewels.

London, Aug. 19.—Evening.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 90¼.

Paris, Aug. 19.—Rentes 55.75.

Liverpool, Aug. 19.—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet and steady; Uplands 8¾@9d; Orleans 9¼@9¾d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Tallow 43s 3d.

The New York Tribune on the Radical Split in Louisiana.

The *Tribune* of the 16th inst. thus comments on Grant's late military display in New Orleans:

Just now, we have nothing to say about the relative merits of the parties to the unhappy quarrel which divides the Republicans of Louisiana, but every Republican must feel indignant at such indecent and wanton perversion of authority as that which resulted in the organization of two Conventions in New Orleans. To call a Convention in the United States Court-room, in the Custom-house building, was a gross political outrage, unprecedented in the history of the country. To hide behind a file of Deputy United States Marshals and soldiers of the United States infantry, was cowardly and unworthy. And to attempt to exclude respectable and well-behaved citizens from the room in which the Convention was to be held was a violation of the plainest principles of popular rights. No wonder that the men who had conspired to bring about these high-handed measures, were willing to shoulder the responsibility for the effects upon the public. Higher authority now overthrown by a storm of popular indignation. But we rejoice to hear that the President promptly repudiated the doings of his New Orleans subordinates, and, as now reported, proposes to show his appreciation of their misconduct in office by turning them out. We are sure that the President by this course can do much to take away the causes which have impaired and may still in the Republican party of Louisiana. [illegible] officials [illegible] in the personal [illegible].

[illegible]

Victor Hugo's fortune is estimated at over 2,000,000 francs, and yet since the [illegible].

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1871.

The Money market continues quiet and easy, with no change in the street rates, which are still 8@10 per cent. per annum for notes with unquestionable collaterals, 9@10 for good do., and A1 short business paper without collaterals, 12@15 for good and second grade business paper without collaterals, 10@12 for A1 long do., and 9@[illegible] for A1 mortgage notes and 10@12 for good and second grade.

Gold opened at 112⅝@112¾ (against 112¾ at New York) and closed at the same rates, the market being moderately active. The movement was very light, the reported sales being confined to the following amounts: $5000 and $15,000 at 112, and [illegible] and [illegible] at 112.

Nothing transpired in Silver except [illegible] in American half dollars at 107¼. It is quoted nominally at 106@107 for these and [illegible] premium is paid for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the decline in gold and bills at New York, and rates gave way 1/8 per cent. The sales of Sterling comprised £17,000, of which £1500 bill of lading at 122¾; £4500 at 121¾; £1500 clear at 121¾; £1000 at 122; £1600 and £1000 at 122½; £1500 bank at 121 and £600 bank sight at 123½. Sterling may now be quoted at 121@122 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and [illegible] for bank.

Domestic Exchange was a shade firmer. The banks draw on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, and the sales included [illegible] commercial sight on New York at 1-16 premium, $60,000 at [illegible] and [illegible].

A commercial gold check on New York, for $4000, changed hands at 3-16 per cent premium. Small amounts were sold to customers by some of the banks at ¼ premium.

Scarcely anything was done in Stocks. 100 Louisiana Levee sold at $2 50, and 100 and 100 at $2 75. Nothing transpired in Premiums.

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

We notice a sale of $2700 City Appropriation Certificates at 95¾, an advance. City Treasury Notes continue nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales at about yesterday's rates, but with some transactions made in favor of buyers. We report our quotations, and give also the Exchange quotations, which are for even-running of its lots, while ours are for average lots with the outside rates for strict:

[illegible table]

The inquiry was much less general than yesterday and the demand of the ruling rates, confined to very few buyers, only three participating in the business. Low middling sold at 17½c. An offer of 16¾c was refused for a fair style of that grade held at 17c.

The Exchange reports: "Demand fair, prices steady."

[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 1967 bales to New York and 13 to Philadelphia. Receipts proper since last evening 176 bales, against none on last Saturday and 40 last year, making an aggregate since August 31 of 1,441,[illegible] bales, against 1,140,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS.—There is little offering for Liverpool, and the rate remains at [illegible]d. No steam room. For the continent there is scarcely anything doing, and the nominal quotations per sail is 1c. Coastwise it is also very dull and the steamers to New York are taking Cotton at [illegible].

SUGAR.—A few hhds good common to fair sold at 10¼@10¾c. [illegible]. Common is quoted at 9¾@10c., fully fair 12c., yellow clarified 12¾@13¼c.

MOLASSES.—There is little or none coming in. Poor plantation fermenting is quoted at 15@20c, good fermenting 25@30c, fair refinery reboiled 35@40c, prime 50c per gallon.

FLOUR.—The market is very dull and prices have declined about 25c per bbl. Superfine is quoted at $4 75, double extra at $5 25, treble extra $5 25@6 50, good treble extra $6 75@7, choice extra $7 25@7 50 per bbl. [illegible]

[illegible]

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX.

[illegible]

Notice to Tax-Payers of the Second District.

State Tax Collector's Office, Second District, August 18, 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax-Payers of the Second District, that on and after the [illegible] day of September suit will be instituted in the Fourth District Court against all unpaid taxes of 1870, and Licenses of 1871.

I. E. LEMARIE, State Tax Collector 2d District.

JEFFERSON ACADEMY,

43 ... BOURBON STREET ... 43

Between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

—CONDUCTED BY—

G. J. LORD.

THIS establishment will re-open on MONDAY, September 4th, when the students are expected to join their classes with as little delay as possible. Parents who intend to send their sons are invited to enter them early in the season.

Orleans Institute.

DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.

Directed by MRS. [illegible]

[illegible] Toulouse Street [illegible]

THIS school will re-open on the Fourth September. The English and French courses are under the control of competent teachers. The greatest attention is paid to Music and Drawing.

[illegible]

Removal.

DR. O. ANFOUX has removed his office and residence to No. 217 Canal street, near Rampart. Office hours, 10 to 2 and 3 to 5 P. M.

Washington and Lee University,

LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the third Thursday (21st) of September, 1871, and continue without intermission until the fourth Thursday in June, 1872.

[illegible]

G. W. C. LEE, President.

WILLIAM DOLD, Clerk of Faculty.

City Taxes.—Notice to Tax-Payers.

[illegible]

IN accordance with section seven, City Ordinance [illegible]

[illegible]

E. BONZANO, Administrator of Assessments.

J. E. MERILH. P. CASAUBIELHE.

J. E. MERILH & Co.,

179 ... POYDRAS STREET ... 179

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Leather and Shoe Findings.

ALWAYS ON HAND a large stock of French and German Calf Skins, [illegible]

Pelican Gas Light Company.

OFFICE, CORNER CARONDELET AND [illegible]

THIS company is now prepared to take orders for PORTABLE GAS MACHINES, adapted to DWELLINGS, [illegible], COTTON [illegible] SUGAR HOUSES, [illegible], HOTELS, CHURCHES, ETC. [illegible]

WM. McCULLOCH.

A. CARRIERE & Co.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

IMPORTERS OF WINES, BRANDIES, ETC.

No. 21 Bienville Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand [illegible]

Special Notice to Engineers and Machinists Generally.

WEST VIRGINIA, OR WHITE OAK LUBRICATING OIL [illegible]

Brown's Lumber Yard.

Corner of Bienville and Peters Streets.

WHITE OAK, ASH, POPLAR, WALNUT, CEDAR, CYPRESS, YELLOW PINE, DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING.

[illegible]

Metropolitan Loan, Savings

—AND—

PLEDGE BANK.

116 ... ST. CHARLES STREET ... 116

THIS BANK will make liberal advances on collaterals of all kinds for thirty or sixty days. Forfeited Pledges may be had by [illegible]

Deposits of Fifty Cents and upwards will be taken on which six per cent. interest will be paid.

SPECIAL RATES FOR AMOUNTS EXCEEDING ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

[illegible]

Money—Money.

$[illegible] TO LOAN.

[illegible]

To Sugar Planters.

[illegible]

Dr. J. B. Penn.

[illegible]

DR. C. DELERY

[illegible]

IN BANKRUPTCY.

[illegible]

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

[illegible] Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible] Broadway, New York.

OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.

[illegible]

Office Louisiana Branch

MOUND CITY

Mutual Life Insurance Company

OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

Officers:

JAMES B. EADS, President.

A. M. BRITTON, Vice President.

S. W. LOMAX, Secretary.

[illegible], General Agent.

LOUISIANA BRANCH:

Agency 28 Carondelet street, New Orleans.

OFFICERS

[illegible] HATCH, President.

[illegible], Vice President.

[illegible], Sec'y and State Agent.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

J. H. POLWELL, M. D. J. B. RITCHIE, M. D.

DIRECTORS:

[illegible]

All kinds of Life Policies issued by this Company.

Merchants' Mutual Insurance

COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS,

104 CANAL STREET.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

[illegible]

PAUL FOURCHY, President.

G. W. NOTT, Secretary.

[illegible]

TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL STATEMENT OF THE

Crescent Mutual Insurance Co.

[illegible]

Louisiana Savings Bank.

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

[illegible]

JOHN G. WALTON, Cashier.

[illegible]

GEO. MERZ,

OLD BASIN BREWERY.

[illegible]

RAILROADS.

New Orleans, Mobile

AND

TEXAS RAILROAD

Change of Schedule.

ON and after MONDAY, [illegible], Passenger Trains will run as follows:

[illegible]

Pontchartrain Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

EXCURSIONS TO AND FROM THE LAKE SAME DAY, 25 Cents.

ON AND AFTER JULY 24th, 1871, the trains on this Road will be run as follows:

[illegible]

G. PANDELY, General Superintendent.

Morgan's "Louisiana and Texas Railroad."

[illegible]

TRAVELERS ATTENTION!!

The New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern

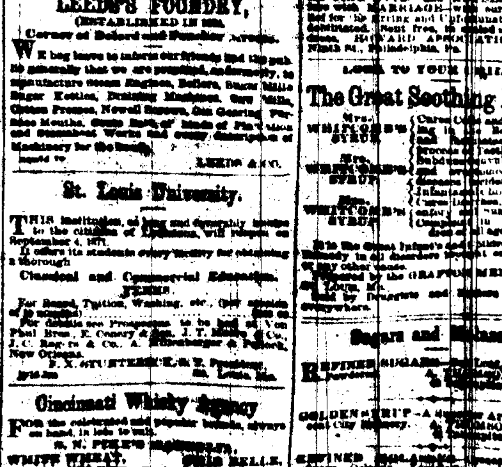
—AND—

Mississippi Central Rail Roads

[illegible]

NORTH, EAST AND WEST.

[illegible]



OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

We call the particular attention of the Wholesale Trade to our stock of PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON WHISKYS, the largest and the oldest in the market, mostly of the celebrated brand of J. A. Miller, Chicken Cock, Paris, Kentucky, Old Bourbon Whisky, so well known to the trade for its purity and uniformity in quality [illegible].

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

[illegible]

FOR SALE, ALSO,

Provisions, Breadstuffs, Whiskys.

[illegible]

LEEDS'S FOUNDRY,

(ESTABLISHED IN 1825.)

Corner of Delord and Fourcher streets.

WE beg leave to inform our friends and the public [illegible]

LEEDS & CO.

St. Louis University.

THIS institution, [illegible]

Cincinnati Whisky Agency

[illegible]

Charter Oak Wood Co.,

[illegible]

[illegible]

STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS.

Morgan Lines U. S. Mail Steamers.

[illegible]

WATERING PLACES.

[illegible]

MOBILE.

[illegible]

For New York.

[illegible]

For New York Direct.

[illegible]

Preserve Your Teeth!

J. A. CASADAVANT, D. D. S.,

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 120 CANAL STREET,

[illegible]

$20 ONLY—ONLY $20.

[illegible]

Dr. CHAS. E. KELLS,

DENTIST,

[illegible]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN [illegible]

MEDICAL.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER.

[illegible]

The Great Soothing Remedy.

[illegible]

Sugars and Molasses.

[illegible]

Armstrong's

Foundry and Boiler Manufactory,

[illegible]