The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Fifth or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1.50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular Advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 14, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hart, Rymdn & Barney's Minstrels.

THE WARMOTH-BOVEE CASE AGAIN.

The *Republican* has a true conception of the character and the mission of the *Bee*, when, although the matter appears in an actual injury form, we are presented, by that journal, as avoiding personal service to public men, even when they are, putatively, Democrats. While maintaining those principles of self-government, which were once treasured by the whole American people, and are still deeply cherished by the South, we fully admit our inability to stoop to be the eulogist or apologist of wrong or to be a silent spectator of its perpetration, by whomsoever it may be committed. It is true that Judge Emerson, of the Third District Court, who, since Judge Dibble left on his mission to General Grant, is one of the representatives of the Warmoth interest, has been presiding in the Eighth District Court, was elected as a Democrat, but, if his decision in the Warmoth-Bovee case is to be taken as an illustration of his principles, no people were ever more deceived than the Democracy of the parish of Orleans were, in selecting him as an exponent of their political faith. Above all other things that have distinguished the Democratic party during its grand history from the foundation of the Government, that for which it has been supremely distinguished, is its unvielding opposition to a loose construction of constitutional law and a refusal to recognize, as rightful, usurpations, by any branch of the government, whether executive, legislative or judicial, and in the history of constitutional governments, no usurpation more deeply at variance of the Governor of this State are recorded.

It is one of those usurpations, the ousting of Mr. Bovee from the office of Secretary of State, by a squad of policemen, armed with clubs and revolvers, by order of the Governor, that Judge Emerson has given judicial approval, and against that decision we protest with all our might. As to the motives influencing Secretary Bovee and Governor Warmoth we have nothing to say at present. Nor does it matter much to the public, which is successful. Whether the Crescent City Water Works Company or the New Orleans Water Works Company get control of the works is indifferent to the people, for the object of either is its own private advantage. But, irrespective of this, a great public principle is involved in the decision of Judge Emerson. He does not pretend to say that, despite the fact that no law, organic or statutory exists, expressly authorizing the Governor to remove Mr. Bovee, yet because there is no express authority and because there ought to be a remedy for the wrong, the authority and the remedy are but, Dubicon, he says, in the provision of the Constitution that the Governor shall see to the faithful execution of the laws. What will be the consequence if this decision be maintained? The Governor may send an order to Col. Badger of the Metropolitan Police to oust any man from police, and clubs and revolvers do the work unhesitatingly. The Judge intercedes that, at the pleasure of the Governor the Auditor and the Treasurer of the State may go overboard also at any moment. They are bureaucrates. Is it not possible, too, the members of the judiciary themselves may have had visions of the approach of Executive sentences, and Metropolitan executioners? It is no exaggeration to say that, under such rule, the Governor is as absolutely despotic as any Emperor, Kaiser or Czar.

In the article commented upon by the *Republican*, we indicated a remedy in the case of Mr. Bovee, which would have been undubitedly lawful, to wit: An injunction of the corporators of the Crescent City Water Works Company restraining the Governor from attempting to oust themselves of any of the franchises conferred by the act published by Mr. Bovee and a judicial declaration of the nullity of the act, which, if it were fearlessly promulgated, any respectable court would declare a nullity, and, certainly, the Governor's own court would not refuse to protounce it so, his wishes being known. But, answers the *Republican*, Mr. Bovee *ought* to something else wrong. That's law for us!

The aim of the *Republican*, in this matter, as a personal organ of the Governor is not misunderstood. If there were no other grounds of impeachment, that usurpation in the Bovee case is sufficient. It cannot therefore, be alleged to say to Democratic members of the Legislature, when it meets: What wrong can there be in that? Did not a Democratic judge decide that the act was authorized by the Constitution? But, in behalf of the decent public, we do pray that, if the judiciary are to change our political system into one of personal government, the Legislature will permit the possibility of a dictator whose morals are different from the morals of Henry Clay Warmoth.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.—Diarrhea, Dysentery, and Summer Complaint are cured by Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, which is sold for 25 cents a bottle.

NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD.—Coast passengers are notified that an excursion train will leave New Orleans every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, running as far as Ocean Springs, stopping at all way stations; arriving there at 12:30 P. M. Returning, leave Ocean Springs Monday morning at 6 o'clock A.M., arriving in New Orleans at 10:30 A. M.

TO DELINQUENT TAX-PAYERS.—We call attention to an advertisement of the Civil Sheriff, in another column, notifying delinquent tax-payers that unless their taxes are paid at his office by November 1st, 1871, he shall proceed, by virtue of peremptory order received from the City Attorney, to seize and sell all property liable for said taxes.

Expected Gigantic Increase of Trade Between France and Germany.

A Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 14th ultimo:

By apportioning to them the fines levied from France, Germany a larger sum can be accorded to the Germans expelled from France than the two portions of thalers. The number at present is 42,622, and their claims have been approved of to the amount of 2,905,968 thalers, or 68 thalers per head. It must be noted that this average amount appears extremely small. The journey from and to Paris alone absorbs one half of it. The majority and South Germans. Of Prussians, there are 14,268 who will receive 1,357,341 thalers, of Bavarians, 3,930, receiving 343,296 thalers, of Baden subjects, 6658, receiving 266,832 thalers; of Hessians, 2022, receiving 53,265 thalers, of Wurtemburgers, 1425, receiving 40,258 thalers, of Saxons, 976, receiving 99,330 thalers; the others, 1862 in all, will get 143,325 thalers. At present by far the largest number have not gone back to France, at home. Many belonging to Prussia and the free cities have put in no claim at all. Most of them are commercial men, and have gone back to France.

In spite of the Anti-Prussian League, commercial relations have been resumed extensively between France and Germany. Indeed Germany is inundated with offers of articles of French manufacture. The rate of exchange on Paris being now very low at Berlin, in consequence of the payment of the war indemnity, the prices at which many French articles are offered are still more reduced to the German buyer, and the warehouses avail themselves of the opportunity to increase their stocks. France will probably be able to pay a considerable part of the next instalment in bills on Germany. She will enjoy that ambiguous advantage so eagerly sought for when the protectionist school of political economists was flourishing, of exporting far more than she imports. She will, namely, export the value of the war indemnity without Germany paying for it.

One of the most wonderful things in the history of American politics is the anomaly with which the people submit to Radical usurpation. Had Gen. Jackson, for example, perpetrated his edicts to a tame Congress, he would have been seized by the throat, he would have been spared and lashed and ridden on a rail, beyond the limits of a Federal capital.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Thiers Censured for Appointing Perrine Minister of the Interior.

Two Treaties Reported Signed at Berlin.

The Republicans in Spain Rife for Offensive Movements.

HOME NEWS.

Proclamation of the Mayor of Chicago.

Conjectures Relative to Louisiana Politics.

Loss of Life Greater than First Estimate.

Explosion of Powder Mills.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 13.—The radical journals are unanimous in their censure of the appointment of Perrine to the Ministry of the Interior. They accuse Thiers of pretending to conduct a republican government without calling republicans to his aid.

Versailles, Oct. 13.—At a meeting of the permanent commission, yesterday, Perrine stated that all the difficulties in the way of a ratification of the customs treaty with Germany had been removed.

London, Oct. 13.—The Manchester Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting held to consider the proposed abrogation of the commercial treaties, adopted a resolution expressing profound regret at hearing that the French Government contemplated a measure which would fetter the exchange of commerce between France and other countries.

London, Oct. 13.—The losses of the Liverpool companies by the Chicago conflagration aggregate $20,000 sterling.

The strike at Newcastle continues. Several were hurt in a riot, which the police easily suppressed.

Ex-Empress Eugenie returns shortly to Chiselhurst.

The health of Queen Victoria is improving.

Madrid, Oct. 13.—The rupture between the adherents of Sagasta and Sorell is complete.

The Republicans are said to be ripe for an offensive movement against the Government.

Berlin, Oct. 13.—It is reported that two treaties were signed to-day.

Quertier departs for Paris to-morrow.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 13.—There was a full Cabinet to-day, except Ackerman; after the meeting the Government left for Beaufort, to remain the latter part of the week.

Washington, Oct. 13.—It has transpired that the President will make no appointments or removals which would increase Warmoth's majority. It is expected that Warmoth will be impeached, thereby restoring harmony of the party. It has further transpired that the Democratic organization in Louisiana have proposed to support Warmoth upon an agreed division of offices, he to be Republican Governor, Secretary of State and Auditor, the Democrats to have Lieutenant Governor and Attorney General. The Superintendent of Education to be acceptable to all parties. The minor offices throughout the State to be given to the best men regardless of party.

A claim has been filed by the estate of the late Harry Hayes, of New Orleans, for $100 for use of the Mississippi Starthing a Government transport during the war, amounting to $230,000, the largest claim yet presented for commutation.

The President has appointed Edward L. Stone Collector of Customs for the District of Texas.

The returns from the Iowa election and the details of the fires in Wisconsin and Michigan are delayed in part by the interruption of telegraphic communication at Chicago, but more by the ravages of the conflagrations which are sweeping through the fields and forests of the Northwest. Efforts will be made to obtain communication by a circuitous route.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 13.—The barometer rose very rapidly on Thursday night as all stations east of the Mississippi River, with the highest pressure central in Maryland. The latter area now extends from Cape Hatteras to Cape Cod. An area of low barometer apparently exists north and west of Lake Huron, but no reports have been received. On Lake Superior the temperature has fallen, but again risen in the Ohio Valley, and is quite low in Kansas and Nebraska, with northerly winds. Northeasterly winds, with threatening weather, is reported from Florida. Southerly winds, with clouds and rain, from Arkansas to Iowa.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that on Saturday the barometer will fall very generally throughout the Atlantic States, with easterly winds and increasing cloudiness and possibly rain on the South Atlantic and Gulf coasts. Cloudy weather with light rain will probably extend to Lake Michigan to-night, and fresh southerly winds will prevail over the Lower Lakes to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The following proclamation has just been furnished the Associated Press:

"The Mayor of Chicago is happy to be able to announce the city remains quiet and peaceable. There is no lawlessness necessitate or riotous conduct; order reigns supreme; life and property are as secure as before the burning of the city. The government is all its departments is now in full and complete operation. None of our inhabitants are without our shelter of some kind. Food to relieve present necessities has flowed in upon us in abundance from all quarters, but a long winter is before us and we shall need all that sympathizing humanity can render. Such expressions of sympathy and generous aid which has been called forth by our great calamity has never been equalled in the history of the world. It has cheered and encouraged our citizens; business has largely been resumed; of the two thousand acres of ruins, many permanent buildings are being erected, and the noted energy of our citizens is being everywhere displayed. In the name of our citizens I tender the heartfelt thanks to all who have so nobly and generously sympathized and aided us in our great sorrow.

(Signed) R. B. MASON,
Mayor.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Three laborers were killed this morning by a falling wall.

Cairo, Oct. 13.—An organization has been effected for the management of the relief fund. It includes, it consists of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society, an old established institution, assisted by prominent citizens. Bills will be audited by a committee. The funds collected should be remitted direct to or held subject to the order of the Chicago Relief and Aid Committee and signed by R. B. Mason.

It is rumored and believed that the banker Chibosa was murdered.

An unpleasantness exists between the Mayor and Common Council, regarding the management of affairs.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—Eight elevators are saved.

The loss of grain will foot 9,000,000 bushels.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—The Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Companies have ordered the immediate payment of their losses, aggregating $6,000,000.

The Commercial Company at Albany, with a loss of $450,000, has been placed in the hands of a receiver.

Evidence accumulates that the loss of life is greater than at first estimated.

Rome, Oct. 13.—The Fair Grounds were perfectly crowded all day. The display was magnificent. The racing was fine.

Charleston, Oct. 13.—There were two yellow fever deaths during the past twenty-four hours.

Portland, Me., Oct. 13.—Two mills of the Orient Powder Company exploded to-day, killing one person.

New York, Oct. 13.—Commodore Ashbury to-day signed his willingness to sail the first race of a series of six for the Queen's cup on Monday next, the first race to be over the course of the New York Yacht Club. The conditions for the race are being hurriedly made. The prize which is to contest the first race with the Livonia has not yet been decided upon.

New York, Oct. 13.—It is stated On Change that a lady bought an entire store of ladies clothing and shipped to Chicago.

Milwaukee, Oct. 13.—A gang of plunderers who were driven from Chicago, has reached Oconto, attempted to throw trains off the track.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—The *Democrat's* Springfield special says the Illinois Legislature met to-day. They go to Chicago to-night to examine the ruins, and will resume the session on Monday. No definite plan has been devised for assisting the city.

Hartford, Oct. 13.—David Keatly was hanged to-day. He attempted suicide this morning by puncturing his bowels with a needle.

Hartford, Oct. 13.—The Connecticut Fire Insurance Company's circular says the Chicago losses are too high, and we will be obliged to suspend business until a reorganization is settled.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 13—Evening—Cotton closed firm; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 5000 were for export and speculation; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 10d.

On shipboard at Charleston or Savannah 9⅝. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady.

London, Oct. 13—Evening.—Consols 93⅛. Bonds 89¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 13—Evening—Cotton closed weak; sales to-day 2604 bales; middling uplands 20¾c; Orleans 20½c. Southern Flour closed quiet, buyers refusing to pay the advance; common to fair extra $7 20@7 90; good to choice $7 95@9 25. Whisky dull at 95c. Wheat closed quiet, advance nearly lost; winter red and amber Western $1 52@1 65. Corn closed quiet, the advance was partially lost, 79@80c. Pork lower, $13 50. Lard a shade easier, kettle-rendered 10½c. Turpentine 65½@66c. Rosin firm. Tallow 9¾@9½c. Freights active. Sales at future day of 730 bales, as follows: October, 19¾, 19¾; 19¾, 19 13-16; November, 19¾, 19 11-16, 19 13-16, 19¾; December, 19¾, 19 13-16; 19 11-16; January, 19 13-16; February, 20; free on board, Charleston basis, low middling 19c.

New York, Oct. 13.—Coffee in fair request—Rio quoted at 18½ @ 19c. Sugar firm—fair to good refinery quoted at 8¾ @ 9¾c. Molasses dull. Beef dull—plain mess $7@11, extra mess $11@14. Freights to Liverpool active—grain, per sail, 9¾d; corn, per steam, 10½; wheat, 11.

New York, Oct. 13—Evening.—Money slightly easier at 7. Currency to Gold, borrower paying commission, closing 4@5. Sterling 7½@8. Gold 114⅝@114¾. Government closed feverish at an advance. 5-20s of 1862, 114¼. States very weak. Tennessees 65, new 64½; Virginias 59, new 60; Louisianas 65, new 58; Loyes 64 70, 8s 68; Alabamas 100, 5s 98; Georgias 76 to 76½; North Carolina 36, new 20; South Carolina 27, new 41½.

New York, Oct. 13.—6s of 1881, 115⅝; 5-20s of 1862, 114¼; 64s, 113½; 65s, 114¼; new, 113¾; 67s, 113¾; 68s, 113¾; 10-40s, 108⅞.

Charleston, Oct. 13.—Cotton steady; middlings 19⅝@19c. Net receipts 1074; exports coastwise 1643; sales 400; stock 12,817 bales. Net receipts of the week 9026; exports to Great Britain 8348, coastwise 5379; sales 3400 bales.

Wilmington, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; middlings 19½c. Net receipts 373; exports coastwise 1218; sales 300. Week's receipts 1987; exports coastwise 1278; sales 925.

Savannah, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; low middling 19 9-16@19½c. Net receipts 896; exports coastwise 156; sales 1800; stock 18,534 bales. Week's receipts 16,858; exports coastwise 6735; to the Continent 1700; sales 10,000 bales.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—Cotton strong; middlings 20¼c; net receipts of the week 440; gross 2445.

Galveston, Oct. 13.—Cotton firm; good ordinary 19¾c; net receipts 1098; exports coastwise 496; sales 100; stock 23,314; net receipts of the week 3975; exports coastwise 2890; sales 1800.

RIVER NEWS.

Pittsburg, Oct. 13.—Passed down—R. E. Lee, 7 P. M.; H. C. Yaeger, 6 P. M. Up—Dubicon, 7 P. M. River falling. Weather warm and clear.

Memphis, Oct. 13.—Passed down—City of Quincy. River falling. Weather cloudy and warm.

Capt. R. F. English, formerly river and commercial editor of the *Appeal*, died to-day of heart disease.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 13—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind east, fresh.

Arrived—Schooner Lamoille, Hewes, master, 18 days from Huatan, with fruit to N. O. and Bay Island Fruit Co.

No departures.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Liverpool, Oct. 13.—Cotton market firm; estimated sales to-day, 12,000 bales; middling uplands 9¾d, middling Orleans 10d; sales for the week 90,000 bales, of which 10,050 bales were for export and 36,000 for speculators; total stock 471,000 bales, of which 144,000 are American; total stock afloat 47,000 bales, of which 32,000 are American; receipts of the week 49,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American; actual exports 9000 bales.

Southwest Pass, Oct. 13—12 M.—Barometer 30.40. Wind east, fresh.

Arrived—Schooner Alice Agnes, Joseph, master, eight days from Huatan, with fruit, to E. Pilsbury. She reports the death of the captain of the schooner Richard B. Locke, but no time or place is mentioned.

No departures.

Augusta, Ga., Oct. 13.—Fifteen hours continued rain has prevailed here. Seven regular trains have been caught between washouts delayed twenty-four, a seventeen hours hourly four and a half inches.

Cincinnati, Oct. 13.—A later count of ballots gives the Democrats in Hamilton county another Senator and Representative; reducing the estimated majority of joint ballot to six.

Philadelphia, Oct. 13.—After having an arm broken by a fire cracker, a saloon keeper killed one and wounded the other fatally with a revolver.

Quebec, Oct. 13.—The military have been ordered to Point Levis (Government) to tender all the tents and blankets in their possession in the Dominion of Canada to the Chicago sufferers.

Chicago, Oct. 13.—A dispatch from Green Bay, Wis., states that a steamer has just arrived, bringing the report that three hundred and twenty-five persons were burned to death at Pishtego last night, and as many more are still missing.

Seventy-five persons were burned to death at little Sturgeon Bay. The suffering throughout the North is terrible.

New York, Oct. 13.—The Stuyvesant Bank has suspended. The cause is attributed to the Chicago conflagration.

London, Oct. 13.—Public contribution in aid of Chicago are being made throughout the British Empire and on the Continent.

The Lord Mayor of London received contributions yesterday from private individuals amounting to £70,000 the Baring and Morgan, Rothschild, Brown, Shipley & Co.

The Great Western Railway, of Canada, and the *Grand Trunk* Railway have subscribed £1000 each.

Paris, Oct. 13.—Speaks in the Bank of France has increased 836,000 francs; specie 56,000.

London, Oct. 13.—Kpon.—Consols 93¼; 5-20s of 1862, ex-dividend, 89¾.

Archbishop Purcell's Relation to the Chicago Conflagration. — Archbishop's Residence—New Orleans, Oct. 11, 1871.—The unprecedented calamity with which cities of the most flourishing cities of the United States has so recently and cruelly been stricken, appeals to the sympathies of every noble and generous heart, and those sympathies ought to assume as substantial and tangible an expression as the impoverished condition to which the South itself is reduced will permit.

We accordingly recommend that on the first Sunday after the receipt of this notice, all the pastors of our dioceses appeal from the pulpit to the charity of their flocks in behalf of so many poor families left utterly destitute by the conflagration which has converted into a heap of smoking ruins the greatest part of the city of Chicago.

Those families, homeless and penniless at the approach of winter, and exposed to all the rigors of a merciless climate, demand assistance at our hand.

Any moneys left with the parish priests will be immediately forwarded to our residence, whence they will forthwith be transmitted to their proper destination.

NAPOLEON JOSEPH,
Archbishop of New Orleans.

One of the Eight-Tariff Resistors.

The tax on quinine is commented on by the New York *Express* in the following manner:

It is well known that intermittent fever prevails at present to an alarming extent in many parts of the Western country, raising, almost a specific in this ailment, has advanced, owing to the large demand and short supply, from $1 40 to $3 50 per ounce. The Philadelphia manufacturers, who get the bark from which it is made free of duty, cannot make it fast enough to meet the urgency. From sheer necessity, therefore, recourse is now had to foreign importers, from which the Treasury Department admits of its being imported at a profit. A duty of 45 per cent. ad valorem is imposed on the foreign article, however, by revenue, is seen to be nothing short of an absolute prohibition, except in very extraordinary cases, for it yields no revenue. The Philadelphia manufacturers get all the Wells, and is well known. Why, then, is the duty retained? Clearly with a view to enrich the Treasury, regardless of the misery of the many taxed for the benefit of the few—and with the Quinine Ring, in the person, in instance, that is who, from poor beginnings, with no stock in trade, to speak of, has grown to be a millionaire, and, with all the taxes into his pocket, of rich and powerful. Perhaps, also, of venal legislators. If the Ring, however, is not the moving intermediate, it is, at least, a powerful element in it, and, in a manner, a beneficiary of that legislation which prohibits quinine under the name of protection.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Peter Soutber, employed in the Morgan repair shop, suffered very severe and painful injury on Thursday, by having his hand caught in a planing machine.

Cyrus Shot, a lad twelve years of age, the police report, was severely bitten yesterday morning in the neck and hands, by a ferocious dog at large, at the corner of St. Denis and Philip streets.

The Governor has appointed Zingline McKay Mayor of Carrollton, in place of Gilbert J. Harrison, resigned, and T. B. Stanton Councilman of that corporation, in place of McKay, transferred to the Mayoralty.

Assessment in New Orleans.—The following is the State assessment for the year 1871 (taxes to be paid in 1872) for the Third and Fourth Districts of the city of New Orleans:

Third District.

SEVENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Real Estate	$6,793,670
Horses, Mules, etc	87,400
Carriages, Carts, etc	20,800
Stock in Trade	36,000
Capital in Trust	122,000
Furniture, Silver Plates, etc	45,000
Total	$6,904,870

EIGHTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Real Estate	$1,146,760
Horses, Mules, etc	34,125
Carriages, Carts, etc	15,800
Stock in Trade	1,600
Capital in Trust	102,150
Furniture, Plates, etc	2,700
Total	$1,303,135

NINTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Real Estate	$3,088,285
Horses, Mules, etc	110,000
Carriages, Carts, etc	6,200
Stock in Trade	157,000
Furniture, Silver Plates, etc	14,000
Total	$3,375,485

RECAPITULATION—THIRD DISTRICT.

Seventh Representative District	$6,904,870
Eighth Representative District	2,303,135
Ninth Representative District	3,375,485
Total	$12,583,490

Fourth District.

TENTH REPRESENTATIVE DISTRICT.

Real Estate	$18,417,000
Horses, Mules, etc	124,100
Carriages, Carts, etc	120,300
Stock in Trade	1,300,000
Money at Interest	15,800
Capital in Trust	242,000
Capital of Bank	1,000,000
Furniture, Silver Plates, etc	277,600
Total	$16,896,700

Jules is Dead.—The announcement of the death of Jules, the famous restaurateur at the Lake End, will occasion a feeling of profound sadness among our boon vivants. Ah, the days that are no more! Poor Jules, what an artist he was in his sphere, and how genuine was his appreciation of the gourmet's commendation of his culinary achievements! He was formerly proprietor of the Washington Hotel—now Deinchaud's—and subsequently purchased an interest in Boudro's favorite resort. In artist in every respect, he was a worthy successor of the accomplished *chef de cuisine*. The courtesy and wide-souled Phillips remains to us, and while he survives the famous Boudro restaurant will lose none of its well-earned popularity.—*Picayune.*

Fourth District Court.—The Opera Association of New Orleans has brought suit in this court against Eug. Philastre, who is indebted to said association in the sum of 5000 francs in gold, the dollar being valued at 5 francs 26 centimes, with interest from judicial demand.

Petitioner says that on the 20th of August, 1870, said E. Philastre entered into a contract with Ed. Rivard and others, acting on behalf of your petitioner by which he obligated himself to fulfill for the Radicals—but my course in New Orleans unfortunately has not permitted it. I was forced into a position there in which I had to assume a course of action that I regretted ever since, but sacrifice the interest either party. I did not succeed in putting the Radicals.

Prince Napoleon—Fetes of Pre-Plon' New Pamphlet.

From the London Echo.]

Prince Napoleon's pamphlet, *La Vérité sur les Calomniateurs*, is a very curious episode in the contemporary history, and, as to the secret history of the war between France and Prussia, it shows Denmark to have been the first and Italy the last hope of the Emperor Napoleon. We gather from it that so confident at the outset were the Emperor and his Ministers of securing the active aid of little Denmark, that the Prince Napoleon was actually named Commander-in-Chief of "the French and Danish land and sea forces," and on the 29d July he submitted to the Emperor a plan of organization wherein Vice-Admiral la Roncière de Noury is styled "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de terre Danoises, et Danoises," and Gen. Schmith "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de terre Françaises et Danoises."

On the morning of the 8th of August we are told that the Emperor visited the Count in his tent at Chalons, and he contended said: "Things are going badly. You are of no use here; a single chance, not hopeless, remains to you—go to Denmark." It is that Italy should pronounce for France, declare war against Prussia, and notice to the Prussian Court that if a single Italian soldier quitted Italy, you yourself for this mission to your father-in-law and Italy. Start at once for Florence. I will write to the King; here is my letter." The Prince started accordingly, and a fortnight later wrote from Florence begging the hope his Imperial cousin's captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Napoleon's anxiety to appear to be a brave soldier, and his ill success in getting rid of the Prince in these campaigns, are very remarkable.

An Archer in Windwards.

It is good sometimes, when there is reason to expect heavy rather, to drop an anchor to windward.

We are in the midst of the season of chills and fever. The sure preventive of this distressing malady is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a compound of that wholesome vegetable tonic will render an attack impossible. Take the hint and drop an anchor to windward.

Weak stomachs are most liable to be disordered late in the autumn when the changes of temperature are marked and frequent. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has been established as the best preventive against fever and kindred ailments of the present year. Let dyspepsia make a stiff fight, and drop an anchor to windward.

The liver is more easily disturbed when the weather is continually alternating between the heat of summer and the cold of winter than at any other period of the year. This is peculiarly the season of the liver complaint. Let the liver alone, and forney General gave another reason why his motion for a discharge of the jury should be granted. He informed the Court that John Johnson, one of the rors, an elderly white man, was disqualified, because he had been convicted of an offense, which under the Constitution, incapacitated him to be an elector, and being incapacitated to vote, he was incapacitated to be a juror. Mr. Belden had the records of the First District Court produced, showing that in March, 1855, one John Johnson, together with one Robert Johnson, was indicted for the murder of John Spellman, a native of Ireland, who was shot and was killed in a fight on Magazine street, on the night of the 27th January, 1855, that said John Johnson was tried on the 2d June, 1855, and was found guilty of manslaughter, whereupon he was sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary of the State for a period of eighteen years; that an appeal was taken to the Supreme Court and that the judgment of the inferior court was affirmed by that tribunal.

No evidence was adduced to identify the juror as the person thus tried and convicted. Counsel for the defense contended that it was not legally admitted, but it was set up by the defense, as an answer to the objection of the Attorney General to the motion of Mr. Johnson, that his disqualification had been removed by a pardon granted to him by Governor Mouton, of Louisiana, in 1855, by virtue of which pardon he was discharged from the Penitentiary and has been a free man since.

The pardon, however, could not be produced, and a long argument resulted as to the manner in which it could be proved. Counsel for the defense asked the court to interrogate Mr. Johnson, so that a clue might be had to direct a search for the pardon, as for evidence that it had existed. To that the Attorney General objected on the ground that it contained. Then a recess of two hours was taken to allow counsel for the defense time to examine the archives in the office of the Secretary of State of the State.

Previous to this recess Mr. Castelland, for the defense, read an opinion delivered by Judge Abell, as to the competency of witness, who had been sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary, and who, when the sentence had been suffered to expire was released from the Penitentiary, by Federal authority, and served in the Federal army as a soldier, until honorably discharged therefrom. The qualifications requisite in a juror are different, he said, from those required in a witness, who had been arrested that the discovery of any record of the pardon; that the records of the office from which it issued had been examined and a copy of the pardon for any record of its having been issued which he found. Counsel then objected to the attempt to introduce secondary evidence, that the document itself having been lost or destroyed and the records not having its existence, the party should be required to prove, by parole testimony, that the document had existed and the nature of its contents. Upon the proper foundation being laid, the witness was asked if he had received a pardon from the Governor of Louisiana. The Attorney General objected that this was no evidence, for the reason that the certificate of the Superintendent, when he was not under confinement, was the only mode in which he could prove his discharge from the Penitentiary, and that the pardon, in relation to a fact which had no bearing on the question of his competency, was a mere nullity. The Judge sustained the objection, and Mr. Johnson, in response to a long series of questions, stated that he was a native of Ireland, that he was a soldier in the Federal army, that he was discharged from the Penitentiary, and that he was a witness in the case.

He testified, as a matter without his own personal knowledge, for he was confined in the cells, that in his hearing, before a Justice of the Peace, three or four years ago, Mr. Johnson acted as a witness; that the question was raised as to the admissibility of his evidence, in consequence of his having been sentenced as he had been by this court; that he exhibited to the court, and Mr. Rogers likewise read the paper, a pardon purporting to be signed by General Sheby, as Military Governor, and attested by another military officer, as Secretary, or Adjutant, Mr. Rogers did not remember which.

Upon this testimony being given, the Judge expressed his intention to grant the motion of the Attorney General. The Judge remarked that the proof of pardon was insufficient. He thought it not laid for sufficient evidence. If the search at the office of the Secretary of State, proved anything, it proved that the document had yet been issued. Mr. Rogers had seen a document "purporting" to be signed by General Sheby, which pardoned the juror, but there was no evidence before the court that a document certainly signed by Gen. Sheby had been in existence. Independently the Judge was satisfied also that, if a pardon was produced it would not avail to qualify the party for a juror, because the pardon could not restore to him the civil rights forfeited by his conviction and sentence.

Counsel for the defense requestioned earnestly against the court, finally determining the question until reasonable time had been allowed to obtain undoubted evidence of the pardon. That evidence submitted to the court, they hoped to show that the clemency extended to Mr. Johnson operated as a restoration of his civil rights.

The Judge reserving his decision, as asked, continued the case to this morning, and the court adjourned.

General Hancock's Political Views.

A reporter of the New York *Herald* gives the following account of a conversation with General Hancock at Brainerd, Minn., on the 23d ultimo:

Reporter: You are, of course, aware that your name has been freely mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency?

General Hancock: Yes; I am alive to what is transpiring around me; I may be frank. It does not possess that interest for me that people probably suppose. My position in the army is satisfactory, and I calmly look to the future. I think, for further honors; for it is possible that I may be the due course of events at my time come. I have been in the army thirty years, and at my time of life it is a little late to seek a new field of action. I feel sure I would be complimented by any partiality on the part of Pennsylvania; for it is my native State, and I am proud to be honored at their hands; it is a matter of State pride. I would deem it a compliment—nothing more.

Reporter: Do you think, then, in supposing you have no aspirations in regard to the Presidency?

General Hancock: Well, I think that there is no man in the country to-day who can afford to ignore such a gift, coming from the people.

Reporter: You have, I believe, expressed your political views on different occasions?

General Hancock: Yes, I have; but not because I had any desire to mingle in politics or to be a candidate for office. Whatever views I may have expressed were my sentiments with regard to the National Debt, the War Debt, and I am now a Conservative. I was particularly in favor of the reconstruction of the Rebellious States; but my course in New Orleans unfortunately has not permitted it. I was forced into a position there in which I had to assume a course of action that I regretted ever since, but sacrifice the interest either party. I did not succeed in putting the Radicals.

Prince Napoleon—Fetes of Pre-Plon' New Pamphlet.

From the London Echo.]

Prince Napoleon's pamphlet, *La Vérité sur les Calomniateurs*, is a very curious episode in the contemporary history, and, as to the secret history of the war between France and Prussia, it shows Denmark to have been the first and Italy the last hope of the Emperor Napoleon. We gather from it that so confident at the outset were the Emperor and his Ministers of securing the active aid of little Denmark, that the Prince Napoleon was actually named Commander-in-Chief of "the French and Danish land and sea forces," and on the 29d July he submitted to the Emperor a plan of organization wherein Vice-Admiral la Roncière de Noury is styled "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de terre Françaises et Danoises," and Gen. Schmith "Chef d'état-major pour les forces de terre Françaises et Danoises."

On the morning of the 8th of August we are told that the Emperor visited the Count in his tent at Chalons, and he contended said: "Things are going badly. You are of no use here; a single chance, not hopeless, remains to you—go to Denmark." It is that Italy should pronounce for France, declare war against Prussia, and notice to the Prussian Court that if a single Italian soldier quitted Italy, you yourself for this mission to your father-in-law and Italy. Start at once for Florence. I will write to the King; here is my letter." The Prince started accordingly, and a fortnight later wrote from Florence begging the hope his Imperial cousin's captivity at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Napoleon's anxiety to appear to be a brave soldier, and his ill success in getting rid of the Prince in these campaigns, are very remarkable.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, 1871.

The Money market worked still closer to-day. The supply of paper offering on the Exchange was largest and lenders insisted on stiffer rates. Prime commercial paper including collateralls were quoted at 11@12 ⅌ cent. per annum, and good and second class names at 13@15, and first class business paper without collaterals at 10@12 ⅌ cent. Some exceptional transactions were made in the latter at 9 ⅌ cent per month, but this is an extensive rate. Mortgage notes ruled 1@2 ⅌ cent per annum for A1 and 1@2 ⅌ cent for second grade.

Gold opened at 114@114¼, (against 114⅝ at New York), and closed at 114⅛@114⅜, (against 114⅝). The sales included $1000 at 114; $2000, $2000 and $5000 at 114⅛; $1000, $2000, $2000, $6000 and $7000 at 114¼, and $7000, $18,000, $38,000 and $84,000 at 114⅜.

No sales of Silver came within our notice. We notice 1000 Spanish, for American half dollars, and 1 dw@11⅝ ⅌ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Exchange was quite active, but rates were lower. Sterling declined in Sterling 1@2 ⅌ cent, New York prices gave way ¼ ⅌ cent. The sale of Sterling reached $4,500, including $1000 and $2000 bill of lading at 12¾, $1500 clear and $2000 bill of lading at 12⅝, $2000 bill of lading at 12⅝, $700 and $3000 clear at 12⅝, $4000 at 12⅝@12¾, $2000 at 12⅝, $2000 bill of lading and clear at 12⅝@12⅝, and $2000 bill of lading at 12⅝.

In France there were sales of 160,000