NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUCQ & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, [illegible] in advance, $[illegible]; and yearly, $[illegible]; quarterly, $[illegible]. Price of the paper, [illegible] cents. The Weekly edition is published every Tuesday and Saturday morning, [illegible] per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertisements—Transient advertisements [illegible] the rate of [illegible] per square, first insertion, $[illegible] per square, each subsequent insertion, [illegible] cents per square.

First or last page, transient advertisements, [illegible] each insertion, $[illegible] per square.

A [illegible] insertion is to be charged as new, each insertion.

First or third page, monthly advertisements, [illegible] each square, [illegible] per month.

Regular advertisers, the advertising largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed [illegible] per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents a set per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 21, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At Noon and Night. Hart, Bryant & Byney's Minstrels and Comedy Company.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Don Pedro" with Mr. Lingard's Sketches.

THE REPUBLICAN BITING A FILE.

The *Republican* of yesterday devotes upwards of two columns to the *Bee*. It attempts to defend its principal stockholder and Director—Gov. Warmoth—from the charges we have preferred against him. Our antagonist is the Governor himself. We are quite willing that His Excellency should have the benefit of everything that can properly be said in his behalf but we cannot consent to pass by, without contradiction, allusions, direct or indirect, which have for their object to connect us with a certain bill passed by the General Assembly directing the Sheriff of Orleans to publish in the *Bee*, his notices of sales in the French language. The *Republican* would have its readers believe that our criticisms upon Gov. Warmoth's conduct, from time to time, have sprung from feelings of revenge, assisted by his veto of this bill and "is glad to be assured that we have forgiven the Governor" for his action in that matter.

The *Bee*, we need hardly tell our readers, had not the remotest connection with the bill alluded to, which was drawn up, introduced and passed by the two Houses of the General Assembly, without our knowledge or instrumentality. We never expected Gov. Warmoth to approve such a bill, because at the time of its passage the *Bee* was daily admintering the heaviest censure upon his acts.

This is the second time that the *Republican* has made an allusion to this bill. Our cotemporary is either in bad faith or has failed to read our previous answers in relation to the matter. It was not drawn up and presented to the Legislature in the interest of the *Bee* but in that of the *German Gazette*. The original project prescribed that all judicial advertisements should be published in the German language in that paper. A member of the committee to which the bill was referred, proposed an amendment which directed that these advertisements be also published in the French language and in the *Bee*, thinking that such an amendment would kill the measure, as our paper was making a relentless war on the Legislature. To his astonishment and to our greater surprise the bill passed both Houses, but the Governor vetoed it. We this disapproval based upon the consideration that the expense of advertising in French was not "authorized by the Constitution" but was it because the Governor could not forgive the *Bee*, which caring very little about the bill, had continued freely to criticise both the Governor and the Legislature. The fact is that the veto being sustained, a new bill in favor of the *German Gazette* alone was promptly passed by the two Houses and readily signed by the Governor who did not consider then that this expense was "unauthorized by the Constitution."

Nearly at the same time, propositions were made to the newspaper proprietors of New Orleans to form a fund which was to be used in bribing the Legislature to repeal or modify that part of the printing bill which gives the monopoly of publishing judicial advertisements to the *Republican*. The *Bee* refused to have anything to do with the matter.

The *Republican* in trying to assail the integrity of the *Bee* imitates the viper when it would bite a file. It should abandon such futile attempts.

Our Legislative Scum Described.

The *Republican* makes a mis-application of our language on Thursday, when we said that the legislation of the State since 1868 was the work of men who were regarded as the "scum" of our community. Our cotemporary desires that the colored population of Louisiana should believe that the *Bee* had applied the term "scum" to them. Although our meaning was plain and unmistakable we hasten to do away with any false impression which may have been created by the *Republican* with regard to our language. We are very far from regarding the colored people of Louisiana as "scum." We know their worth, and that the term would be worse than unkind—it would be flagrantly unjust. The colored population earn what they eat and wear and owe no man anything. They may not be as competent as some persons to exercise the duties of citizens, but they have their place in society and their rights, and are deserving of respect. To speak of them as being "scum" would be as unworthy of us as it would be harmless to them. Our allusion was to the carpet-bagger class who have come down here, not to earn an honest living, but to fatten upon our misfortunes. *They* are the "scum" to whom we had reference, and we would be glad if they would disappear from the stage of public affairs altogether. The *Republican* indulges in a long *remarole* about slavery, but we must decline to follow our cotemporary into the history of that institution. We shall content ourselves by reminding the *Republican* that slavery is not of Southern origin, and the people of this section of the country are not responsible for its existence or consequences.

SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE CHICAGO SUFFERERS.—Mr. James T. Tucker, General Agent in New Orleans of the Illinois Central Railroad, announces, through our advertising columns, his readiness to receive donations of sugar, molasses and rice, at 126 Carondelet street. They will be forwarded to Chicago free from charge.

Old clothing is acceptable, and parcels of it may be sent to Boston Warehouse.

CHURCH FAIR.—The fair now in progress in Bishop Building, Canal street, for the benefit of the Church of the Sacred Heart will be opened to-day and to-morrow for children when a lunch will be served. A grand and vocal instrumental concert will be given in the evening of this day, and also to-morrow evening.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the family might be allayed by using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN JOE WALKER.—The Mobile *Register* of yesterday says:

We are pained to learn of the death of Captain Joe Walker, which occurred on Tuesday last at Ocean Springs, after a long and protracted illness.

Captain Walker was well and popularly known in our city, having commanded the Morgan line steamer Lavin for eight wards of six years. He was pleasant, courteous gentleman, and was liked by all with whom he came in contact for his many good qualities. As a tribute of respect to his memory the flags of the steamboats and shipping at our wharves were yesterday displayed at half-mast.

After stating the results of the recent elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the Boston *Post* says: "Both States must be remanded for the present, to the control of the party that drives Congress, so far as local issues depend. What position they will assume on the question of next year, will better be answered by the character of the opposing nominations to the Presidency, the leading issues that are presented, and the circumstances that are likely to change the situation many times within the coming year."

It is now definitely settled that the Senate of Ohio will stand nineteen Democrats to seventeen Radicals. The House is said to stand fifty-five Radicals to forty-seven Democrats, thus giving the former a majority of eighteen joint ballot. With this slight margin, it is not altogether certain that John Sherman will receive the senatorial nomination. There are some Republicans in that State who think that the country has had about enough of that gentleman.

A carrier pigeon flew from a steamer at sea to Meuglair, N. J., at the rate of 120 miles an hour.

The Postoffice Department has forwarded to Chicago twenty bags filled with stamps, blanks, &c., to supply the loss occasioned by the fire.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 21, 1871. [illegible] YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole——15,495

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Nothing new has transpired in relation to the bank box of Messrs. Nalle & Cammack, taken from the banking-house of Messrs. Pike, Brooker & Co., by a person said to have stolen the "check" for the box. The police have, for reasons of their own, abandoned search for the party or parties supposed to have been guilty of the larceny, and those concerned acted immediately in an investigation most willing to let the matter drop. All the contents of the box, except $24,000 State warrants belonging to Mr. Cammack, late Cashier of the Citizens' Bank and father of Mr. Cammack, of the firm to whom the box belonged, have been recovered.

A building, on Marengo street, owned by Mr. Joseph Bitters and used as a church by a colored congregation, and one-story house adjoining, owned by B. Hutchins and occupied by several colored families were destroyed by fire, between one and two o'clock yesterday morning.

Ladies' Fair at Carrollton.—At the Ladies' fair for the benefit of St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Carrollton, in the firemen's hall on Madison street, commencing October 23, the tables will be under the direction of the following ladies:

Orphan Table—Mrs. A. St. Amand, Miss E. Ottis, Miss E. Delery, Miss T. Harris, Miss C. St. Amand, Miss O. Eglin, Miss E. Boutte.

Times Table—Mrs. Brookes, Miss Lizzie Brookes, Miss Cora Brookes, Miss Eva Brookes.

Greenville Table—Mrs. Toll, Miss A. Elliot, Mrs. and Miss Fitch.

Papel Table—Mrs. Geraghty, Mrs. J. Casey, Mrs. L. Perret, Miss A. Haren.

Morning Star Table—Mrs. Bowles, Mrs. V. Turati, Mrs. Otis, Mrs. B. N. Fortier, Miss Z. Howles, Miss C. and G. Turati, Miss E. Ottis, Miss L. Rigaud, Miss V. Turner.

The Torpedo Mystery.—From evidence received from school-and from other sources, the following appears to be a correct account of the manner in which the torpedo, a gray load of which exploded on Thursday, came here and what happened after they were shipped on the Hurlburt.

Captain Mason, master of the Hurlburt, chartered the ship in New York, to load for New Orleans, to a party named Brigham. Mr. Goldschmidt—who we erroneously stated yesterday, was killed by an explosion of a box of the same torpedo in New York, his partner being the person that was killed—applied to Captain Mason to receive three hundred boxes of the article. The Captain refused to take them but referred Mr. Goldschmidt to Mr. Brigham, who took the lot and cautioned Capt. Mason that care should be exercised in handling them. The bill of lading was made out to Mr. McGrath, and he was apprised of it, but he was soon as he heard of the explosion in New York, he refused to have anything to do with the matter, and when the ship arrived here advised her agents, Messrs. Theodore Barton & Co., that they would have to take charge of the consignment.

Presently Mr. Goldschmidt himself arrived here and sold part of the lot here and had gone to Mobile to dispose of the rest when the explosion took place and Timothy O'Conlor, one of the draymen he had employed, was killed by it. He was to have returned on Thursday, but he has not made his appearance, and it is supposed that he is keeping away fearful of being prosecuted. The boxes which were shipped to Mobile are still there in charge of the police.

Letter from the Pope to Judge Theard.—The subjoined letter from His Holiness the Pope to Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, which confers upon that gentleman a rare distinction, has been handed to us for publication:

PIUS P. P. IX.

To our Beloved Son, Greeting and Apostolic Benediction.

If a noble sight was presented to us by the pious assembly of the faithful, united in great numbers to celebrate the day of our Pontifical Jubilee, who were addressed by you, we have been not less pleasingly moved by your oration, which, while it expressed faithfully the sentiments of an approving audience, gave shining evidence of your faith and religion. To these virtues you owed the substance of your speech, communicating to it the power of eloquence. They have taught you that true liberty, equality, fraternity, which men seek so much ardor, are vainly sought for outside of the Catholic religion; they have convinced you that the source of all present evils is the infatuation of human reason, which the detached itself from God, imagining that it can suffice to itself; that we cannot struggle against evil and arrive to much desired happiness, within the limits allowed to us in this earthly pilgrimage, but by returning to God, under the guidance and authority of him to whom God himself has confided the teaching of truth, and whom he has placed to be the centre of unity and the father of the entire family of Christians.

Such sentiments which display conspicuously the rectitude of judgment and the solid piety of a man distracted by worldly affairs, and hence a stranger to theological studies, do no less honor to the hearers who greeted such thoughts with sympathetic applause. It is an emphatic testimony in favor of Catholic Unity, whether viewed with respect to the dogma, or to the love of the Holy See, and submission to the authority; whilst it is an assured omen of the increased development of religion among yourselves. We cannot forbear from giving a greater happiness, since it is the fountain of all good.

It is with all our hearts, therefore, that we invoke in your behalf, through our prayers, this happiness as well as all heavenly graces. In the meanwhile, as a forerunner of the favor of heaven, and as a token of our fatherly love and of our gratitude, we affectionately send to you, Beloved Son, and to all the faithful of your Episcopal Benediction.

Given in Rome, near St. Peter, the 21st day of August, in the year 1871, and of our Pontificate the twenty-sixth.

PIUS P. P. IX.

Conclusion of the trial of Leschinsky for murder.—The jury of the Jury.—The trial of the case of D. F. Leschinsky, before the First District Court, for murder, charged to have been committed in killing Charles Hansen, a sailor, was concluded yesterday, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, without capital punishment, and the sentence for murder, when the verdict is thus qualified, is fixed by law, at imprisonment for life at hard labor, in the State Penitentiary.

The prisoner was a patrolman of the Metropolitan police. He was on night duty, when, on the 20th September, about eleven o'clock, he arrested the deceased, who had been drunk the whole afternoon and evening, and was still intoxicated, but able to walk, when Leschinsky took him in custody. The arrest was made, in the immediate neighborhood of the corner of Frenchmen and Moreau streets and the conduct of the sequent to his prisoner while conveying him to the Third District station and the treatment the unfortunate man received there was witnessed by several persons who testified at the trial. The extracts from the evidence, which are given below, presents the case fairly as it was submitted to the jury:

Mrs. Susan Ulm heard blows, opened her window, saw a man in a white shirt taken across a police street. She received a blow and said: "For God's sake let me go." He fell into the street, and call raps were given. Witness saw officers there more officers to the spot. They took the man away. Did not recognize the officer who struck the deceased in a blow. It was so severe that she screamed in her room with horror.

Matthew Scara was at his room, in the second story of the confectionery, corner of Frenchmen and Moreau streets. Heard a noise; saw a man in his shirt sleeves, handcuffed; who was being dragged by a policeman, the policeman dragging him, by catching the handcuffs. The policeman commenced to run while dragging the prisoner. The man said: "For God's sake let me go!" Heard him fall, and heard two blows struck, but could not see the blows given the galleries being in the way of witnesses. The nippers were on the right arm. The man Hansen was in liquor, but could walk well enough and offered no resistance to the officer. He identified Leschinsky as the man who took Hansen.

Reese Canonge, colored, was at the corner of Frenchmen and Moreau streets, when Leschinsky and his prisoner passed. It was at a quarter after 11, at night. When they passed him, the officer struck deceased upon the arm. He pulled the nippers or handcuffs with one hand and struck him with the other. The nippers broke and the deceased ran into the middle of the street. The officer threw his arm around him and tripped him. The deceased rose on his feet and the officer struck him several times in the side, carrying him at the same time. The prisoner said: "Don't strike me for God's sake." He then became senseless. The officer gave a call rap, and the station [illegible] came and carried the deceased was put on clubs and carried to the station [illegible] on his face, his head hanging down. One of the officers slipped and the man fell off the clubs, with his face on the cobble stones of the street. He was wounded by his fall on the forehead. Whenever the officers rested they had him down on his face. At the station he could not give his name, and was put in dead drunk in a cell. The deceased was in liquor, but could talk sensibly when witness first saw his face. He took witness for an officer, and said to him, "Officer, don't club me." Witness was afraid to answer him. At the station house Leschinsky put his fist in the mouth of the deceased to see if he was dead or alive. At the station he was laid on his face. The officers who had carried him on their clubs, rolled him off them they took him into the station.

Cross-examined, by accused Leschinsky.—Have you not willfully, with malice aforethought, given false evidence in this case?

Witness.—I have given fair evidence.

To questions by accused.—Was standing at the corner because I was on particular business.

I saw you club the man and call him a drunken Frenchman.

You kept stabbing him while passing over the man, in fear he was dead. You had hold of him when he was dead. You came to the bloodspatts to make a call-rap while he was lying dead in the street. Hansen had nippers on both arms.

Leschinsky (producing one nipper, which was broken)—How could he have this nipper on both arms?

Witness (answering the question)—You struck him on both arms. He run; you followed him down Moreau street about twenty feet; you caught him by the neck and tripped him; he fell on his face; you struck him; it seemed like a lump of dough falling down; he never stirred; I thought the life of the man. When you had killed him you gave the call-rap. When you partook of your supper at Mitch Hyrell, and the document relating to the claim and fell. You was the officer who slipped; you had hold of him in front.

The testimony for the defense, in an essay, was not relevant to the prosecution. The witnesses were all from Gonzales, had responded to the call rap and when they got to city discussed to the station on the night the shooting was done John Jordan.—E. Bonneste and—Robert. Other witnesses were examined, but their evidence was not material. Then who noted the prisoner in carrying the deceased admitted that he was dead a very few minutes after he was [illegible] at the station. When he got there he said, "Sergeant, I killed Kouslow; 'Don't another man.' Having put in a call and was scarcely in when he was discovered to be dead. Dr. J. T. Johnson had been sent for, and he went to the station, but the man was dead when the Doctor arrived.

The only evidence favorable to the accused was that of Dr. Cooper, the City Physician, who thought the body after death, and who testified that the wounds were not fatal; that deceased died of concussion of the effect of drinking and blows together, and that if he had not been drunk the blows would not have killed him. Had the jury had confidence in the Doctor's opinion, they could not hardly have convicted Leschinsky of more than manslaughter, but the Doctor has lost credit since in the case of the suicide of Mr. Perkins, in his office, on Carondelet street, last spring, in which case the autopsy was made by Doctor Cooper, who for some reason or other, certified that the back of the head, at the base was entirely fractured, whereas, upon the post mortem being examined by several other physicians, they found no fracture whatever in the back of the head. The difference was that in the former case Dr. Cooper accepted the probability of Mr. Perkins having been murdered, while that of the other physicians went to establish the theory of suicide.

Leschinsky, who conducted the defense himself, having interrogated the old of counsel appointed by the court, agreed with the Attorney General to submit the case without argument. The Judge having been changed by the jury of retired, had very about only about half an hour, when they returned with the verdict already mentioned of "guilty" without capital punishment.

Mr. Foley, a member of the Bar, who, assuming to act as counsel for the prisoner, was taking exception to part of the proceedings, made himself offensive to the court, and Judge Abell sentenced him to twenty-four hours imprisonment for contempt, but the sentence was revoked before the court adjourned.

The very decided protest way in which the jury disposed of this Leschinsky case indicates that the community is no longer in a mood to submit to outrages from cruel and ruffianly policemen, lest they cannot henceforth use clubs and revolvers upon citizens with impunity. The reformation was greatly needed.

Probable Suicide.—A white man, about 35 years, respectably dressed, was found last evening below the Fair Ground, on a cotton pressing was awarded to E. P. McGehee, of Mississippi.

Milwaukee, Oct. 20.—The Door county *Advocate* contains a full account of the loss of life and property by the fires in that county. Up to the night of the 8th the fire had been burning through the entire county. Ellsworth, Forestville, Clay, Banks, Nasewaupee, Sturgeon Bay and Sobastopol, burning houses and barns. In Sobastopol not a building escaped. At 9 o'clock Sunday, night a tornado swept the town from the southwest, beginning at Belgium, sweeping through the towns of Union and Gardner, Sturgeon Bay and Sobastopol and the east shore of the Bay, consuming every building in Path. At Fish Creek the Lake House was burned and most awful destruction of human life ensued. Out of 60 persons at the hotel 27 were burned to death. The few survivors tell horrible tales of the scene after the fire.

Forty-five bodies were found in a potato patch; others were found scattered in various places. Many were disfigured in a terrible manner and in some cases beyond recognition. The great destruction was the work of but fifteen minutes and was affected by tornado that burned Peshtigo and Brussels a few years ago. Many of other losses of life are reported in other places. 20 were burned at Brussels. There is scarcely a house or barn standing in the line of the fire.

Portland, Maine, Oct. 20.—President Grant had a showy reception here. In responding to a speech he said: "I have a vivid recollection of visiting your city six years ago. This is the second time I have been in your city, and am much pleased with the reception there, as well as at other places I have visited in your State. If I do not come oftener than I have heretofore I shall not be much more in this vicinity here before I shall be quite and old man."

St. Louis, Oct. 20.—The National Police Convention organized to-day, with Joe Brown, Mayor of St. Louis, President. Ninety delegates were present.

Baltimore, Oct. 20.—In the Protestant Episcopal Convention to-day the report of the committee on the state of the church was generally observed, but say they can see which is the cause of the feeling of pride as the result of the Alabama claims settlement and the good relations they had established with England, and the sympathy for the sufferings of the inhabitants of Chicago, and thanked the American Government for promptly responding Fenian raids.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—The Prussian *Gazette* contradicts the rumor given by the papers of a contract between Bismarck and Napoleon in 1868, and accepts the German, while at Versailles, found in the archives of the French Government Count Benedetti's hand written draft of the secret treaty, which was published last year.

Toronto, Oct. 20.—The engineer in charge of Division H, Canada Pacific Railway survey reports that two whites belonging to his staff and 5 Indians were burned to death by fire in the woods.

Gloucester, Oct. 20.—A purse of $1000 has been given Captain Knowlton, who rescued the schooner Herton from a Canadian port.

Gotha, Oct. 20.—Full reports of the last German expedition to the North Pole have arrived and state that the expedition was successful.

The Polar Sea was discovered free of ice and swarming with whales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury directs that hereafter all disbursing officers, or agents of the United States, except passed assistants, drawing checks on moneys deposited to their official credit with the Treasurer of the United States, or any of the Assistant Treasurers and United States depositaries in favor of themselves, or bearer, or in favor of any person other than a public creditor, must state on the face of the check the object or purpose to which funds are to be applied. Pension agents drawing such checks must furnish a list of persons to whom payments are to be made and the amount due each.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 20.—The barometer which was Thursday afternoon north of Lake Ontario, has moved east beyond our stations with high southwest winds rising in the northwest, and now quite about in the Middle and Eastern States. The pressure is now rising with falling temperature. The highest barometer readings in the Southern and Gulf States with clear weather during Thursday night, but a small area of still higher pressure has advanced from Lake Superior in Pennsylvania. Winds have veered to the east on the Gulf coast with increasing cloudiness. Eastern winds are also reported from Lake Erie northwest and southwest.

PROBABILITIES.

Barometer will probably continue high with pleasant weather throughout the Atlantic States; easterly winds increasing in the Southern and Gulf States, and falling barometer with southerly winds prevail in the Mississippi Valley.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 20.—The Washington Fire Insurance Company of this city has suspended.

A petition of review from the proceedings in the Bankruptcy Court, in the matter of the Chattanooga Railway Company, was argued to-day before Judge Woerrall, who reserved his decision until to-morrow.

The schooner Hattie Hasbell from St. Marys, Georgia, for Boston, has been wrecked. The captain and crew were saved.

New York, Oct. 20.—Tammany made nominations for State Senator to-night, including Wm. M. Tweed, Michael Norton, John J. Bradley and Henry W. Jones.

The county Convention of delegates of the Reform Democracy was held at Apollo Hall to-night, Sam'l. G. Courtney presiding. 400 delegates were present. W. W. Curtis nominated for meeting that Tammany Hall denied Tweed at the election, and said the only remedy was to execute summary justice by suspending the lamp posts, and he believed the law would protect citizens in so doing.

The following nominations were made: For Judge of the Supreme Court—Judge C. Barrett.

For Judge of Common Pleas—Judge Chas. P. Daly.

For Recorder—General Fiunz Sigel.

New York, Oct. 20.—Em. A. Palmer has sued a challenge to the world to shoot ten thousand dollars a side and the championship of the world.

The steamer South America brought from St. Thomas John C. Valley, one of the late Tweed's clerks, who is charged with mutiny and attempt to escape from custody.

New York, Oct. 20.—Gen. O. Butterfly has been appointed Receiver of the Washington Insurance Company, which suspended to-day. Losses in Chicago from the total losses of insurance companies in that city, 7,000,000.

Memphis, Oct. 20.—Cotton sheets 1670 bales, 1878 bales.

City Point, Va., Oct. 20.—Cotton receipts of the week to 1884 bales.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN PARTS.

Sedalia, Mo., Oct. 20.—Heavy rain with wind northeast and easterly. Weather cloudy.

Austin, Oct. 20.—Hatch Investigator, Ford, director, 18 days from Hardeman, with a cargo of wool, to C. Cavanaugh & Co.; ship Lizzie Lincoln, Wright, master, 20 days from Kaskia, with fruit, to J. L. Pleasants & Co., and vessel to E. Pulsbury.

[Previous Dispatches.]

St. Paul, Minn., Oct. 20.—The discovery of rich gold mines in the Winnipeg country is reported.

Gen. Terry, the leader of the recent Fenian invasion, has surrendered. He departed the expedition was a civilization failure.

Augusta, Me., Oct. 20.—Several shocks of an earthquake were felt here this morning, lasting ten minutes.

New York, Oct. 20.—Arrived—Steamships Cuba, from Liverpool; Europe, from England; Anglia; Cleopatra and Belgravia.

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Reports of wrecks of lake craft continue to come in. The loss of life and property is not known. Loss of life small.

Bangor, Me., Oct. 20.—The Dominion Minister of Finance and Marine discovers the vessel that British citizens had been assisting parties of the schooner Hatteras.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Noon.—Cotton quiet and steady. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including uplands 9 9-16d, middling Orleans 9 9-16d. Sales for the week 65,000 bales, of which 30,000 bales was for export, and 17,000 for speculation. Total stock 779,000 bales, of which 131,000 bales are American. Total stock afloat 394,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales are American. Total exports 11,000 bales.

London, Oct. 20.—Noon.—Consols 92¾; 1-20s of 1867, 93.

Paris, Oct. 20.—Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 1,000,000 francs.

Liverpool, Oct. 20.—Evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 9 9-16d, middling Orleans 9 9-16d. Sales 10-day 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were for export and speculation.

Lord Derby on Business and the United States.

In a recent speech Lord Derby said:—"No failure of low energies or premature hopes at all affects the principle brought prominently before England at large, and which has always been the ruling principle, namely, that the spirit of free trade, the spirit of commercial enterprise, is the spirit which has made this country so energetic a spirit. If I wanted an illustration of that I should only have to look across the Atlantic. Look at the enterprise during the last half century have united between this country and the United States of America. We talk of the great warmth of feeling with truth, the kindly feeling which ought to exist between the two countries; but in a country so like the Fatherland as the United States there is a feeling of very considerable bumpiness and hostility and jealousy. Nothing can do more to say and speaking the last half century peace would have long ago prevented between those two countries if it had not been for the conviction deeply present in the minds of all sides men on both sides of the water that they would not go to war one with the other without striking and inflicting a blow against their own commercial prosperity. With regard to the United States I hope we have done our part in this with the course that has been taken. Their part in it is not exactly in accordance with the principles of protracted computation, there is no doubt that it has been adopted, I believe, under very honorable. One was the influence of trade interests and the other, and I think still more, the very great sacrifices which are at present in the South and Southwest. We may not admire such, but the result is, if it is a separate one, and I wish that we borrowed a little from them, that they will find that we thought a little more than we are apt to do at the burdens we are bearing of this nature. But this is a digression. What I meant to say is, seeing that we are giving to see that the right, consequence in the way in which it has been produced if not exactly of allegiance is a limited time, it is probable that their authorities will be less effectively threatened by the fact that they will find that the rate of taxation inflicted on their people, and that they will begin to reform their tariff. They do not, as a rule, do things by halves; and if they go in for free trade I shall expect that they will do it in earnest."

A trifle of six millions dollars has been left by a gentleman of Scotland relative by a citizen of Marshalltown, Iowa.

The Mission of Europe.

The fall has many perils for the weak and feeble, and its sudden atmospheric changes are trying to the constitutions of even the robust. The chilling temperature of the night, as compared with the almost summer warmth of the days, has not been so marked as it should be, and the consequent exercises an unhealthy influence on all who are exposed to the vicissitudes of climate, intermittent fevers, bilious fevers, and derangements of all the secretions, are common at this season. The true way to escape them is to meet the causes which produce and invigorate the system against the influences so designed for this exigency. This powerful and probably specific relieves the system of all acrid and vitiated matter, regulates the secretions, increases the activity of the digestive functions, invigorates the spirits, and regulates the bowels. To do this is to make the whole body proof against malarious influences, sudden changes of temperature, and unusual atmospheric. A course of the great tonic and alterative is therefore to be adopted by all who are sensitive at this season. If, on the other hand, you find yourself in need of a mild and thoroughly acting cathartic, or constipated bowels, or a torpid liver, or bowels, or stomach, there is no medicine which can be obtain to effect a quick and thorough cure as the safe and agreeable preparation. [illegible]

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 20, 1871.

We noticed rather a better feeling in the money market to-day, though there was no quotable change in street rates. At bank the number of applicants for discounts showed little decrease, but the offerings on the street were small. At notes secured by unquestionable collateral are quoted at 11@12 ⅌ cent. Planters, and first class business paper without collateral at 12@15 and second grade at 15@18. Stock paper at 1 and 1½ ⅌ cent ⅌ month. We hear of transactions in very good business paper at 1 ⅌ cent ⅌ month, but they are exceptional.

Gold opened at 113⅝@113 (against 113⅝ at New York) and closed at 113⅝@113¾, against 113⅝. The sales transacted were at 113⅝, $1000 at 113¾, $1000 and $2000 at 113⅝, $6000, $2000 and $9000 at 113⅝, $2000 and $2000 at 113⅝, $2000 at 113⅝ and $1000 at 113, and $2000 and $2000 at 113⅝.

Nothing of any moment transpired in Sterling. We quote 109¾@110 for American half dollars, and Mexican dollars nominal.

Foreign Exchange showed some irregularity, the market varying to a moderate extent with the course of gold and selling at 109¾@110. The closing rates indicated a decided check, last evening's quotations being in commercial bills. The operations in Sterling embraced £30,000, at (which £2000 bill of lading sold at 109¾, £1000 at 109¾, £3000 clear at 109¾@109¾, £1000 bill of lading at 110⅛, £1000 and £2000 at 110⅛, £2000 clear and £2000 first class at 110⅛, £2000 bill of lading at 110⅛, £2000 clear (early, on the 19th gold) at 110⅛, and £2000 bank at 110.

In France 100,000 commercial, on Havre, changed hands at 4.91⅛, 50,000 and 100,000 on the same, and 50,000 on Switzerland at 4.76¼.

We now quote Sterling at 110¼@110⅜ for road to 61 bill of lading and clear, and 109¾@110 for bankers.

Domestic Exchange was firmer. The banks drew on New York at par for remittances, and charged their customers 10 cents ⅌ $1,000 discount. The business was quite fair, the sales including $48,000 bank sight on New York at par, $10,000 private bankers' at ¼ ⅌ cent discount, $10,000 commercial, $16,000 and $20,000 private bankers' and $13,000 and $46,000 bank and private bankers' at 5-16, $10,000 private bankers' at 5-32, $2000 and $10,000 commercial, $20,000, $20,000 and $20,000 commercial and private bankers' at ⅛, and $14,000 Boston light, without gains at a loss.

Small amounts of Bank gold checks on New York were sold for remittances at par.

The transactions in Stocks included 40 shares Union Railroad (Ind.) at $100, 200 and 200 Louisiana Levee at $[illegible], 100 and 100 do. at $[illegible], 100, 100, 100, 100, 100 and 100 do. at $[illegible], 25 do. at $[illegible], 50 and 50 do. at $[illegible], 25 do. at $[illegible], 50 and 50 do. at $[illegible], 25 and 25 do. at $[illegible], 200 Jackson Railroad at $[illegible], extreme price, and 100 Crescent City Water Works at [illegible]. (For closing quotations "see last [illegible]."

Sterling transpired in Bonds worth of mention. Some 10-40s changed hands at 90¼, $1000 do. at 87 and $[illegible] City Improvement Certificates at [illegible].

City Warrants were nominal.

We quote as follows:

State of Louisiana, per value	
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]