NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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No discount shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 25 cents 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.
Bills which regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
Subscription—PER YEAR, ... $6
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 9, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Miss Rebecca as "Lena."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The "Little Detective"—Kate Lone in six different characters.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Buckley's Minstrels.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 6 and 8 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

ONE OR THE OTHER! ALL THE REST BE DAMNED!

The *Times* throws away all disguise when it proposes a third party organization in this State. We are not prepared to admit that the machines of the National Democratic party is at end or that it is advisable for the men of the South to weaken its influence. We know of but two political organizations in the United States and think it is certain that whatever strength might be drawn away from the Democratic party would inevitably come to the benefit of that of the Republicans. Undoubtedly there are thousands in both organizations who are dissatisfied with their present leaders and would readily unite with each other under other standard-bearers, if the proper men could be induced to take the lead. The Conservative Republicans are a numerous body and constitute a very respectable minority. The Conservative Democrats are also a numerous body and constitute an equally respectable minority, but we think there is much more likelihood of the Conservative Republicans falling with the Democracy than there is of the latter uniting with the Republicans. The mission of the Republican party is, let us hope, nearly at an end. Take away the negro element from the party in the South and where would be the Republicans? They would not constitute a corporal's guard in comparison with the Democrats, and those who act with the Democrats. For every man who could be induced to join a third party movement in the South, we are satisfied there would be ten who would resist. It is union and not division that we want in the South. In ordinary times a third party movement is very useful service in restricting the excesses of the two great organizations, by standing aloof and turning the scales in favor of that side which seems to deserve it. But in such times as the present, division we consider to be fatal to the white people of the South. The question that divides us from the Republican party is one of race. Subsidiary to it is the question we cannot compromise. The Republican party is for a mongrel citizenship and a nondescript Government. It has already set aside the Constitution for the purpose of perpetuating its own existence. For its offences against true republicanism we can never forgive it. Our bond of union in the Democratic party is one which guarantees no vengeance upon our foes, upon those who have robbed us, degraded us in every imaginable way, and trampled us under their feet. That bond of union we shall not break at the bidding of the *Times*, which unable to reply to our arguments against it, has resorted to a Chinese trick for the purpose of diverting the attention of its readers.

We commend to the *Times*, and to such of our readers as are in doubt as to the advisability of transferring their political allegiance from the Democratic party, the following article:

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail.]

There are those of us who desire the Democracy of the South to form an offensive and defensive, with the negroes. There are those of us who will ally with the more moderate party of the Republicans. There are those of us who wish to let the enemy have full sway for a period, and when they fall apart, to step in and use one faction to demolish the other. There are others of us still, who desire utter political self-action in the hope of a revolution as the North, if such we recall the history of Berlin, desire. When he became Prince Regent of Sweden, elected by the Swedes, because he had married into the Napoleonic family, and was supposed to have influence with the French ruler, for the accomplishment of certain political schemes of Sweden, (just as Dent was supposed by the Mississippians to reflect the power of Grant) he hastened to form an alliance with England and Russia against his old commander. With him, the ambition to retain a throne was greater than his love for the land which gave him birth, and his French caution under which he had arisen from obscurity to glory.

As soon as Napoleon commenced his retreat from Moscow, Bernadotte, who had been playing the part of neutral, yielded to the hint of the Czar, that "the crown which was falling from the head of Napoleon might one day rest upon his own." He could not entirely forget the memories of the past, however. Although in command of the army of the North, he avoided attacking his old friends, and would not let his troops pass the frontier of France.

After Napoleon's abdication, Bernadotte appeared personally in Paris (feeling no doubt, as Longstreet must have felt when he visited Washington after his alliance with our adversaries,) and demanded of the Czar, fulfillment of the promises made to him in Russia. The allied Kings met and the heirs of Bernadotte, the Vasaways, were high. He had allied himself with the English, the Austrian and the Russian, and received nothing more than the crown which had fallen from the brow of the true representative of the people could repay him for the treason to the principles which had made him great, and for the ingratitude which had followed his infamy. That was the day of the cagged-hinged, of the Holy Alliance! Talleyrand uttered them in these words: "There is no alternative left. Separate the Bourbons; all the rest is long mere intrigue."

And so, the Nest says now: "There is no alternative but Radicalism or Conservacy; all the rest being mere intrigue."

The people of Mississippi, says the Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist*, tried to better themselves by a coalition with certain of the Radical elements, and were badly humbugged and bamboozled in consequence. The Radical leaders of the civil, many of them at least, were in the same box, and went through a sweating process which has cured them for life of extraordinary alliances. Among these "inkslingers" may be particularly noted Harry Muldon, of the Yazoo *Democrat*. On assuming editorial control of that paper, Mr. Muldon gives his experience and amusement in the following for all time—thus:

"The name of this paper is *Mississippi Democrat*, but for the last four months its title has been a spectacular fiction, and a mutations lie. It had floated from its mast-head the flag of one party, and enunciated in its columns the doctrines of another. That is to say, if the late political miscarriage with the quadruple name could be called a 'party'—that is to say, the National Union Conservative Reform and Democratic alliance—the quadruple coalition.

"We have had a smelling idea—a surreptitious notion, that henceforth the *Mississippi Democrat* shall advocate the doctrine which the few large cognominal fellows at the head of the first page indicate. We never could endure ourselves to sing Yankee Doodle under the stars and bars, and so help us God, we will do the bars and stripes by justice to say, we would not whistle Dixie under its gorgeous folds. We did not believe—we never will believe in a hybrid party with a hideous mixture and heterogeneous doctrines. It is better to be a house or an ass than a mule—a negro or a white man than a mulattoe—a stump tail dog than a hog-gaffer. But it is better to be nothing at all in God Almighty's world than to again become the victim of a party bearing a four-cornered cognomen, with name with 'coalesce' for a middle name. In this last precious canvass we, unassisted, we unadvisedly, we unblinkingly, and as a sweet, beautiful and unknown lady once said, we knowingly, voted less than the clown which had fallen from the brow of the true representative of the people could repay him for the treason to the principles which had made him great, and for the ingratitude which had followed his infamy. That was the day of the cagged-hinged of the Holy Alliance! Talleyrand uttered them in these words: "There is no alternative left. Separate the Bourbons; all the rest being mere intrigue."

LOSS OF A SHIP LOADED AT NEW ORLEANS.—*The Pall Mall Gazette* of the 17th inst., says:

On Saturday last the Board of Trade received a telegram from Lloyd's agent at Pembroke, South Wales, announcing the loss of the ship, the Kedlbertch, bound from New Orleans with cotton, to St. Patrick's Gweneway, at the entrance to Cardigan Bay. The ship was with Hindley and Co., and reported chief of the crew drowned, and the ship, it was reported, had become a total wreck. Two days after the same fate lost a large vessel on the same coast.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 9, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,978.

The Democracy in Motion.

We published yesterday the proceedings had at a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee on Monday evening, and the resolutions adopted by the Committee.

The action taken by the Committee indicate an earnest movement looking to an active political campaign. The committee propose:

1st. A Democratic State Convention to be held at New Orleans on the 4th of March.

2d. A mass meeting of the Democracy of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, to be held in Lafayette Square on Saturday evening next.

We trust that the proper steps will be taken to carry into execution those designs and in a way to make them successful. The Democracy have been so long inert that the Radicals supposed they had nothing to do but carry out the measure they had devised for our enslavement. Let us teach them a somewhat different lesson. Let us teach them that we are entitled to be consulted before they caught up the laws they enacted for our defeat at the next election.

A SERIOUS CHARGE.—The attention of our readers is called to the report, in our local intelligence column, of the proceedings of an adjourned meeting of proprietors of places of public entertainment, which was held last night, and particularly to the remarks of Mr. Hugh McCloskey, the well-known dealer in soda water and confectionary on Canal and St. Charles streets. We have not the slightest doubt that Mr. McCloskey will be sustained by the white citizens of New Orleans in defending, as he proposes to do, his proprietary rights from the intrusion into his establishments of colored persons. We commend his spirited conduct, and wish that all of our citizens were animated by the same principles and possessed of the same moral courage in our esteemed friend Mr. McCloskey.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, February 8, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding. A quorum present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. Antoine presented a petition from citizens of Caddo Parish, and the town of Shreveport, in opposition to the proposition to enlarge the limits of Shreveport. Lies over.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Enrollment—Senator Darrell, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported several bills as duly enrolled and enrossed.

Unfinished Business—Especially on the bill amending the charter of Donaldsonville. Also, favorably on the bill authorizing the parishes of Natchitoches to issue bonds for the liquidation of its indebtedness. Also, favorably to exempt the New Orleans Farmers' Association from State taxation.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Todd moved that the letter bill pass. No objections.

Mr. Todd—The Committee on Library reported favorably upon appropriating the second and third stories of the Louisiana Exchange for a State Library. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Palmedaire called up the bill amending the charter of Donaldsonville. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Todd called up the bill for the relief of A. Bonneaux. Made the special order of the day for Friday next.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Antoine called up the bill prohibiting the enlargement of the city of Shreveport. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Darrell called up the bill to create the parish of Cameron. Made the special order of the day for Saturday.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Bacon called up his bill to provide pumbagent for bribery. Made the special order for Monday.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the bill relative to weights and measures. Made the special order for Friday.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Anderson called up the bill for the relief of Eugene Dumbon. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Day called up the bill fixing the price for feeding prisoners in the country parishes by the Police Juries. Passed.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Witzgerald.—To incorporate the Louisiana Seed and Fruit Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. Finchback—Incorporating the New Orleans and Jefferson Waterworks and Fire Insurance Co.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the Drainage bill was made the special order for Friday next.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Lewis called up the bill to amend an act relative to the boundaries of the town of Natchitoches. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Fischbach—Allowing the official reporter of the Senate to employ an assistant. Adopted.

By Mr. Lynch—Under a suspension of the rules, a bill amendatory and supplementary to an act enabling the city of New Orleans to fund its floating debt, and liquidate its indebtedness. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. O'Hara—Requiring the Special Committee on Metropolitan Police Affairs to inquire into the use or abuse of two or three million dollar bonds issued by the last General Assembly for the relief of the indebtedness of the city. Lies over.

The Registration bill came up as the order of the day. The remaining sections were adopted.

Mr. Ray moved that the rules be suspended to pass the bill to its third and final reading. Rules not suspended.

Mr. Campbell moved that the Registration bill have precedence to-morrow over all other business. Adopted.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The joint resolution memorializing Congress to repeal the Chinese emigration law, this country come up as the special order of the day.

After some consideration, on motion of Mr. Fischbach, the Senate adjourned until Wednesday at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Forty-two members present. No quorum.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to go in search of the absent members.

A quorum present at 12:10 p. m.

The bill authorizing the Attorney General to employ a clerk at a salary of $1800 per annum was reconsidered and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Bill to incorporate the Independent fire company in the parish of Jefferson passed finally.

Bill to allow Charles Benveau $691 50, expenses in sending prisoners to the State Penitentiary, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Joint resolution relative to the legal number of days of the present session of the Legislature was reported on unfavorably and the report agreed to by the House.

Mr. McMillen of Carroll, introduced an act appropriating $30,000 for the relief of the Louisiana Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association. Read twice, referred and ordered to be printed.

A memorial of citizens of the rear of the city, relative to taxes and drainage, was presented by Mr. Currell and referred.

An act for the improvement of Bayous Dorbonne and Cache, in Union parish, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Carroll introduced an act to exempt from taxation for four years tenants in the rear of the city of New Orleans, and that one subject to overflow.

Downes, of Iberville, moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Carried.

Noble, of Orleans, moved the reconsideration of the vote. Carried, and the bill placed on the calendar.

Bill appropriating $600 for the relief of Judge Calhoun was referred.

Labadie, of Orleans, made a correction of the Pelican's report of his remarks made previously.

A bill to locate the Stock Landing and Slaughter House in the parish of Orleans was referred.

An act to incorporate the Economy Joint Stock Hotel Company.

Bill for the relief of Jno. Wesly Association was referred.

An act authorizing Board of Control of State Penitentiary to use in name of State for debts due the institution was referred.

A bill giving practising physicians a special privilege for their fees, was referred.

A resolution calling on G. M. Wickliffe for names of the parties by whom he expects to sustain his charges against Gov. Warmoth, was adopted.

The bill to provide for the payment of the Metropolitan Police in the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, was passed finally.

An act to exempt from taxation the Tulane Institute of Odd Fellows' Hall Association.

After some less important business, the House adjourned.

INFALLIBILITY—A COMMON SENSE VIEW.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* thus treats the question of infallibility:

If the Council votes the Pope infallibility, it does not follow that it could compel the Pope or simply recognize that which Christ exists? If the Council confers infallibility on the Pope, does the Council thereby cause to be infallible? Does all the infallibility of the Church throughout the world commencing at the Pope? How did the General Council become infallible? If from God, how can it transfer to one man this gift which God conferred on the whole Church? If the notion of the Council and Pope of compelling the infallibility of the Pope is merely existing, then the Pope, being already the infallible Pope, and the Council not, can declare Council infallible. The Council infallible by a papal bull? If the Council be infallible, no Council can make him so.

Board of Aldermen.—Meeting last evening, President Pothier in the chair.

Resolutions were concurred in to sell contract for repairing the stalls in the Treme Market, and to pay $150 for the loss of a mule, by falling through a hole in the wharf.

The resolution to set aside a pro-rata of cash receipts, for payment of the Fire Department and providing for the payment of $10,000 to the Department for the month of January, was laid over.

The Mayor transmitted his veto of the new Water Works ordinance adopted by the Lower Board, and lost from that Board for concurrence to this body. The resolution was laid over.

An ordinance was adopted providing for the better protection of life.

A resolution was adopted to put the bills of the Gas Company and the Fire Department upon the monthly pay-rolls, commencing 1st of February.

The City Controller presented a statement of the floating debt of the city, as follows:

Outstanding Warrants of 1869	$238,077 00
Interest on Bonds	19,531 97
Interest on Bonds	1,187 50
Registered Bills (approximation)	1,200,000 00
Pay roll of Officers and Employés	200,000 00
City Notes to be redeemed	700,000 00
	$2,158,796 11
MEMORANDA.	
Metropolitan Police to be levied a special tax to levied	$600,000 00
Deficiency in last appropriation	900,000 00
Assistant Draining Commissioner, if the decision of the Supreme Court be adverse to the City	140,000 00 — 1,440,000 00
Making a total of	$3,598,796 11

A communication was received from the City Attorney, stating that it is his opinion that under the law the bill of the *Republican* for publishing the city ordinances will have to be paid, and predicting that the Supreme Court will so decide. The bill amounts to $840,000.

The resolution adopted by the Lower Board, in favor of the Ring ring clean, to instruct the City Attorney to withdraw the appeal taken by the city from the judgment of the Lower Court in favor of the *Republican*, was postponed.

A resolution to have a tail race made to the Orleans draining machine was referred.

Mr. Prados offered a resolution to repeal all previous resolutions employing counsel in the suit of the N. Y. M. & S. Co. against the city, and authorizing the Mayor to employ counsel to appeal the case to the Supreme Court at Washington.

Mr. Hassinger explained how the matter of employment of counsel had been managed, so that the city had already paid over $7000 from the Treasury, while the damage claimed by the company were but $980. The case, too, had been thrown out by the Supreme Court, because it was taken up on a writ of error, and not appeal.

The matter was referred to the City Attorney.

The resolution instructing the Board of Water Works to transfer to interest account on Water Work's bonds, the sum of $94,000, due in January last, and $9000 previously due and all unpaid, was referred to the Water Works Committee.

Mr. Prados introduced a resolution repealing any resolution providing for the transfer to the Contractor of collections made on the Water Works, of $60 to the keeping of the fiscal agent, and authorizing the late fiscal agent, the Southern Bank, to transfer any notes of the kind, or proceeds thereof, to the City Treasurer. Referred.

Mr. Prados rose to a question of privilege, in reference to an article in one of the papers, calling for information, touching the disposition of a portion of the Colored Band. In answer he stated that all he knew was that on the 14th June, 1869, thirteen bonds had been borrowed of the fund over the signature "John R. Conway, Mayor," and endorsed "John A. Finney" the signature "John R. Conway, Mayor, Commissioner of the Hired Fund." Value of the form bonds $200,000.

A resolution was adopted naming a committee to wait upon the Mayor to ascertain whether or not he intends to call the attention of the Legislature to the Metropolitan Police Act of 1869. Messrs. Prados, Shields and Clay were appointed.

The resolution adopted last meeting to pay Messrs. Moise & Wolfridge $600 for legal services, which was construed into a vote of censure, failed of reconsideration, and stands adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session last night. President Bouchelle in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows the receipts of the week ending Saturday 5th at $199,119 29; expenditures $145,266 28; balance on hand $10,589 29.

The Secretary of Water Works reports a balance on hand of $97,589 62.

A communication was read from the Mayor returning without his approval the resolution repealing the ordinance providing for the appointment of a Board of Commissioners of the Water Works.

The ordinance was passed over the Mayor's veto by a vote of 14 to 1.

A communication from the City Attorney adverse to and decrease of salary for the clerks in his office.

A resolution to place the Gas Company and Fire Department on the monthly pay rolls from the 1st of Feb. 1870. The resolution was concurred in on its second reading.

A resolution amending the License Ordinance so as to compel cotton presses, increasing their license to $250, yards, sawmills, etc., to $100. Adopted.

A resolution repealing all ordinances granting extra compensation to the Sheriff for collection of judgments and taxes. Postponed.

A resolution to levy a tax of ¾ to 1 per cent. for the payment of the Metropolitan Police.

The resolution that a joint special committee be appointed to inquire the necessary means to secure an election of city officers on the 1st Monday in May by the city charter, passed unanimously.

The Chair appointed Messrs. Walsh, Calmenson and Bouchelle and North the committee from the Lower Board.

A resolution extending the time for paying licenses to the 28th of February. Adopted. Also, one for the formal notice of the action was referred to the City Attorney.

After some minor business the Board adjourned.

New York Bar.

(From the New York Times.)

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MEMBERS LAST EVENING—PROPOSITIONS FOR AND AGAINST THE FORMATION OF AN ORGANIZATION.

The meeting of a large number of the members of the New York Bar, which has a considerable time past has been in contemplation, was held last evening in the Supreme Court Chambers, corner of Chambers and Fifth Avenue. The call stated only in the most general terms the objects of the meeting, which was to secure such organization as would enable the legal profession to better discharge its duty to the public and to itself. The signers to the call, including the most prominent and respected members of the profession, were prompt at the hour designated.

The meeting was called to order by Albert Matthews, who nominated for Chairman Hugh Maxwell, Jr. Van Winkle, and C. P. Daly, and John E. Parsons were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. Van Winkle, on taking the chair, briefly addressed the meeting.

Mr. Maxwell then offered the following resolution, which, after remarks by several gentlemen, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of preparing a suitable constitution and by-laws for this association, and that such committee report at the next meeting.

The Chair appointed the following committee under the above resolution: Henry Nicoll, Samuel A. Tilden, James Emmott, Albert Matthews, Hamilton W. Robinson, James C. Carter, Charles A. Rapallo, Andrew J. Dwight, Stephen P. Nash.

D. B. Eaton then offered the following resolution, which, after brief addresses, was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of nine be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of inquiring and reporting all propositions for amendment of the Constitution of the State of New York, and that such committee confer with the Committee on Organization.

And the Chair appointed, under this resolution, the following committee: Dorman B. Eaton, William B. Pritchard, Gilbert M. Speir, E. L. Fancher, Joseph H. Choate, Edward Randolph, William Robinson, Abraham E. Lawrence, Albert Stickney, Charles F. Blake.

Addresses were made in the course of the evening by the following named gentlemen, and the meeting was continued until a late hour: Messrs. Van Winkle, Henry Nicoll, Edwards Pierrepont, James Emmott, D. B. Eaton, E. L. Fancher, Joseph H. Choate, J. W. Edmonds, E. W. Stoughton, John Ketcon.

There was a unanimous feeling expressed that it was the duty of the Bar, that for the interest of the whole community, that there should be a thorough organization of its members, and that when this result was satisfactorily attained, the field of usefulness for such a body was broad and inviting. The standard of professional morality and attainment needed to be elevated, and the spirit of reckless and unjust criticism of lawyers and judges should be hooted; all cases of professional delinquency would be made to feel the scourge of the authoritative censure of the profession; in such an organization and club room we needed where members of the Bar meet upon an equal footing and in intercourse, and with intercession can be made to strengthen all the better elements of professional life. The Bar was adjudged to be a large number of the most prominent and respected members of the profession, were prompt at the hour designated.

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