The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 8, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Benefit of Mr. Dumestre. The grand opera of "Charles VI."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"La Marjolaine."
VARIETIES THEATRE—Opera of "The Crown Diamonds."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE PROPOSED NEW CITY CHARTER.

One of the subjects named by Governor Warmoth in his proclamation reassembling the Legislature, is requiring action from that body, in the proposed new City Charter.

The principal features of this Charter are these:

First. It consolidates into one city, to be called the city of New Orleans, those portions of the parish of Orleans and Jefferson which are now known as the city of New Orleans, the City of Jefferson and the town of Algiers.

Secondly. It does away with the double Board of Aldermen system heretofore in operation, and places the government of the city thus consolidated in the hands of a Mayor and seven Administrators, each of whom is to perform certain administrative and executive functions, and together are to form the City Council, who are to exercise the legislative power of the municipal government. These Administrators are to be designated, respectively: Administrators of Finance, Commerce, Improvements Assessments, Police, Public Accounts, Water Works and Public Buildings.

Thirdly. The Mayor and seven Administrators are to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the time to intervene between the passage and approval of the law, and the first Monday in November, 1870, on which day the law provides for an election of Mayor and four of the Administrators, to hold for two years. An election for the other three Administrators is to be held on the first Monday in November, 1871. Vacancies prior to January, 1, 1871, are to be filled by appointment of the Governor, after that time by election of the voters.

There are a number of objections to be urged against this scheme of city government as it has been proposed in the Legislature. The principal objection is that it does not contemplate consulting the people who are thus to be consolidated into one municipality. It seems to us that in a matter so vital as this, the inhabitants who have a right by unanimous usage in England and in America, to manage their own local affairs, should be asked whether they are willing to accept this arrangement of not. It is difficult to perceive in what way an arrangement equitable to the inhabitants of the different portions of the Parish, thus consolidated, can be made. There is the question of the debts of the different cities. The people of Jefferson may not be willing to contribute to the payment of the debt of the city of New Orleans, and vice versa. Then there is the question of the streets, which in Jefferson need a great deal of work to make them equal to those of New Orleans. The people on the right bank of the river (Algiers) might make similar objections. Jefferson City covers a great deal of ground and its streets are of wide extent; there will then be a corresponding expenditure to put them in proper condition and keep them in repair.

So far as doing away with the double Board of Aldermen system is concerned and making the city government less cumbrous, less expensive and giving it more of an executive character and more unity, we have repeatedly advocated such a change. For many reasons we require a change of municipal government, but this project seems to us to have more of a political character than anything else, and to be part of a great scheme designed to perpetuate Radical rule here. It enables Warmoth and his colleagues to carry out their various schemes and speculations. Warmoth is to have the appointment in the first place, of the Mayor and seven administrators, which is testing him with too much power. To appoint a city government with legislative powers is not one of the functions of the Governor of a State under American constitutional law. He might as well appoint half a dozen officers all over the State and in every town and city. It is no answer to say that this power is only to be exercised for a time six or seven months—for that is tantamount to two, perhaps four years.

They would be great bangters who should hold the office from now till November, and fail to secure their election at that time for the first term of two years. From our knowledge of men and such men especially as Warmoth is like to appoint, we think their continuance in office for a longer period than seven months may be looked upon as certain if we are right, the provision for an election amounts to nothing.

The scheme proposed by the authors of this new city charter is a very violent one and therefore should be submitted to a jury of the tax-payers. The people have had no opportunity of expressing their views upon it.

THE TRAFFIC IN ARMY AND NAVY CADETSHIPS.

One of the signs of the times is the well-assumed intimation of Congress at the traffic in army and navy cadetships, in which the carpet-bag members of the House have been engaged. One of our exchanges, commenting upon this, says:

The only thing about these transactions which strikes us as at all peculiar, is that this act of morality should have excited such unanimous upon the Radical members of Congress. They have been guilty of every corruption that they could thought, then hardened by condemnation and criticism, and in fact every form of speculation of the more stupendous frauds would under ordinary circumstances, not have noticed such minor offenses. *It may, however, be shrewd dodge of that party to close all affair from more striking and more important transactions.*

We are inclined to think that the writer of the above has discovered the motives of the Radical leaders. These small transactions in cadetships are mere peculiarities when compared to the huge schemes in which the leading Radicals have been engaged. Such men as Warmoth, for instance, are deeply interested in making scapegoats of such men as Wickliffe; hoping that the public will be silly enough to forget *that they are the men who put Wickliffe in the position to give him an opportunity to steal.* The indifference which the public have manifested to Wickliffe's trials is not due to any desire to shield him, but because it is not the business of the honest portion of the community to interfere with the proceedings of thieves. Such people must settle their own quarrels. The community are well convinced that if justice were done, nearly every man connected with the State Government would meet with the fate of Wickliffe.

The way in which the traffic in cadetships became known, ought to be a warning to all who seek to fish in forbidden waters. Such transactions are difficult to be concealed.

We are glad to see by Washington dispatches that excellent public servant, Mr. Conklin, Route Agent of the Post-office Department, on Morgan's Railroad and Steamship Line hence to Texas, via Brashear, has obtained an Assistant. Mr. Fitz, Warden having been appointed to that duty by the Postmaster General. The labors of the Agent on this route are very arduous, and cannot well be performed by one individual. Mr. Conklin is a very pleasing officer and deserves any favor the Department can properly extend to him.

At the Paris in a Nutshell.—The Paris of difference between PHALON'S VITALIA and other HAIR DYES. THE HAIR, and the other hair darkening articles, are these: *They are sticky—it is devoid of gluten. They are opaque—it is transparent. They are foetid—it is fragrant. They are muddy—it is clear. They produce odd tints—it reproduces nature's hues. Sold by all druggists.*

THE FRENCH OPERA—*Benefit of Mr. Dumestre.*—We had overlooked the announcement made last week that the favorite of the habitués of the Opera—Mr. Dumestre, would take his benefit to-night. We learn that the fact became widely enough known without publication for every seat in the house was taken several days ago. Very few artists have made as favorable an impression on the New Orleans public as Mr. Dumestre. They recognize his rare talents and appreciate the downright and earnest manner in which he goes through his work. Mr. Dumestre is possessed not only of a powerful voice but he knows also how to use it. He has tragic as well as musical talent—an actor as well as a singer—and never fails to please the public. The opera chosen by the beneficiary is Charles VI, by Halévy, and we are sure that a merited ovation awaits our popular and esteemed barytone.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. W. W. Washburn invites the attention of our readers, through our advertising columns to-day, to his photograph and fine art gallery, at 113 Canal street, where everything in his line is done in the highest style of the art. Mr. Washburn is one of our oldest and best photographers, and his gallery is consequently one of the best known. His pictures are greatly admired.

BLACKWOOD FOR FEBRUARY.—We are in receipt of the February number of this magazine, from the publishing house of the Leonard Scott Company, New York. The contents are: University Tests. Earl's Dene—Part II. The Opening of the Suez Canal—Part II. John—Part IV. Democracy Beyond the Seas. Cornelius O'Dowd, The Coming Session. Employment of Rhymed Verse in English Comedy. Postscript to "Lord Byron and His Calumniators."

DE BOW'S REVIEW FOR FEBRUARY.—The February number has been laid on our table. It contains the following papers: I. Slavery in the Antilles.—II. Last Days of the Confederacy. III. Kentucky and Louisville. IV. Repairing Levees. V. Colorado—its Parks and Mountains. VI. Book Notices. VII. The Labor Question. VIII. The Power of the South. IX. Uriel Acosta. X. The Isthmus of Suez Canal. XI. Agricultural Department. XII. Commercial Department. XIII. Manufacturing Department. XIV. Miscellaneous.

GERMAN PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM FAIR.—A Fair will be held in Haffer's Building, Carondelet street, between Bourgundy and Rampart streets, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, every night until March 15 inclusive. We acknowledge receipt of tickets.

CITY ELECTION TO BE POSTPONED.—The Senate yesterday passed the bill introduced several days ago postponing the municipal election which, according to the charter, should be held on the second Monday of the present month, to November next. There seems to be little doubt the intention of the Legislature to adopt a new city charter before they adjourn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE.—Mr. E. A. Tyler, of 115 Canal street, whose advertisement appears in our columns to-day, offers for sale a very choice selection of articles in his line. This is one of our leading jewelry establishments, where everything sold is as represented. If you wish to buy a good watch, high priced or low priced, here is the place to obtain it. So with watch trimmings. Mr. Tyler keeps on hand fashionable watch chains and jewelry of the most elegant manufacture, also a large assortment of diamonds, rubies, emerald, stone cameo, pearl, onyx, amethyst, opera and plain jewels, and all kinds of solid silverware and plated ware of the best makers.

PERCOLINE FLUID.—The Percoline and Portable Gas Light Company, of 54 Camp street, keep on hand many different kinds of coal oil lamps and burning fluids. They are sole proprietors of the celebrated Gooch portable gas light and non-explosive percoline fluid.

Planters will also find at this establishment a variety of sugar house and camphened lamps and lanterns.

The Fall in Gold—Opinions of the New York papers.

We extract the following from the New York papers of the 1st instant:

Gold is going of its own weight, and nothing need be asked of Congress save to let it alone. The Senate has put its foot on the schemes of currency expansion; the Supreme Court has given a very loud hint as to the constitutionality of the Legal-Tender act; the Administration is seen to be in harmony with the most vigorous advocates of retrenchment in Congress; the demand for gold is dull; the credit of the Government abroad is daily advancing. Under such circumstances, who shall say that gold will long be worth even fifteen cents on the dollar more than greenbacks?—*Tribune.*

The price is tending steadily downwards, just as it would have done to about the last December if Mr. Boutwell had not used the power and influence of government to check its natural downward course. The panicky condition of the money market may stimulate the exports of cotton by low prices, so that rates of exchange may break and stimulate the downward course of the gold market.—*World.*

It seems evident from all the facts which have so far transpired that Mr. Boutwell, in furthering his plans of funding the national debt, is determined to bring the prices of the 1865 twenties and gold together. Hence, despite his breed of currency he keeps his gold sales steady and increases his bond purchases—exactly contrary to what would be inferred from the condition of the National Treasury. However, as Mr. Boutwell has a right to make the best bargain he can in the interest of the Government, his policy may be perfectly correct in thus keeping his plans out of sight. Should he, on Thursday next, accept all the bids for gold that may be submitted, it is evident that on a falling market he is employing the best means to get the highest price for his treasure.—*Herald.*

Bids were offered, with no takers, yesterday, that the premium would be 12 before the close of the week. The decline was gradual, but certain, all day, and well informed brokers expressed the opinion that there was no hope of an advance unless one was influenced by the coming of legislation. If gold should go to 112 before the close of the week the business at the Gold Exchange will it is thought, be practically closed, for then all that will be required for the duties payable supplied by the Government at the counter brokers, without having recourse to the open market. But it is not probable that those who have been in the practice of frequenting the Gold Exchange for days or day during so long a period, will be content to devote themselves to other pursuits immediately, but will continue to speculate as long as gold remains at a premium.

It may be remarked that "seats" in the Exchange are selling very low now, which indicates an excess of supply. The membership fee is $500, and "seats" have been sold as low as $100. The first sale of gold at 115 was made by C. C. Parks, who disposed of $10,000 at that figure.—*Times.*

It will be seen by our financial article elsewhere, that Wall street is undergoing another paroxysm, not unlike that of the memorable September panic, so far as the decline of stock value is concerned. But very unlike that, as regards the special causes at work. Then it was a formidable combination of speculators that sent up the premium, and then knocked it down again; now, on the contrary, natural and not wholly to bring down gold, but very everything that directly depends upon gold, the fact, that the rapid appreciation of the Government credit abroad has taken the power out of the hands of our home speculators to advance or depress the premium at will. Wall street, during the past few days, has actually been forcing, not leading, Lombard street in this business, and hence "quotations in London," rather than quotations in Broad street, or Wall street, have been the pivot on which the "Gold Room" has been turned.

Having got down to 115, it is impossible to say where the stopping place will be; but the prevailing conviction seems to be that the day for the resumption of specie payments is rapidly dawning. Now that all important events, then, if in the part of wisdom for business men of every class to be prepared. Nothing is to be got by fighting the inevitable. The tumble in gold and stocks, as we write this, is an admonition that dear money, dear clothing, high rents and high living must soon tumble also.—*Express.*

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—The New Hampshire State election takes place to-day. A Governor and State Legislature are to be chosen. There are four parties in the field: the Republican, Democratic, Labor Reform and Temperance. The Republicans have carried the State every year since 1853 by majorities ranging from five to six thousand. As to the chances of the New York Tribune says that the Temperance party is actually doing nothing, and that not one person in their favor has been made, and that the only word in their behalf has been by the Democratic organ. He further claims that the Labor Reform candidate for Governor, Mr. Flint, will receive only a small vote, and that the Republicans will carry the State by a majority larger than in 1869. We put this prediction on record says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, and await patiently the result.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

Monday, March 7, 1870.

SENATE—The Senate was called to order at 12 m., Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

Nineteen Senators present.

The President announcing that the General Assembly was assembled in extra session, the Secretary of the Senate was instructed to read the proclamation of the Governor convening the Legislature.

Mr. Ray moved that the House of Representatives be notified that the Senate was organized and ready for business. Adopted.

The President also appointed Senators May and Futch as a special committee to notify the Governor of the organization of the Senate.

The Clerk of the House was announced, and stated that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

The President announced that the standing committees of last session were composed of the same members for the extra session.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution that all bills and resolutions before the standing committees of last session be referred to the corresponding committees of this session. Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved that the members of the Senate be allowed three daily papers each. Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox moved that during this session the Senate meet at 11 A. M. and 7 P. M.

The Senate refused to have night sessions, by a vote of 15 to 11. The resolution was otherwise adopted.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution fixing bills relating to the subjects named in the Governor's message as special orders of the day, each day, including to-day, at the hour of 12½ o'clock, such bills having precedence in the order in which the subjects to which they relate are specified in the message. The resolution was adopted, with amendment changing the hour to one o'clock.

Mr. Braughn, under a suspension of the rules, offered a resolution, the object of which was to refer all bills relative to drainage in the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson to the Senators from those parishes as a special committee, to report thereon in favor of a proper bill combining the best features of those pending. Adopted. The bills thus referred are Senate bills 89 and 240, and House bills 154 and 295.

Mr. Smith offered a resolution continuing the investigations by the special committee appointed to inquire into the manner in which the gambling claims was inserted into the Revenue bill. Adopted.

So was a resolution presented by Mr. Bacon, continuing the duties of the committee appointed to report upon the finances of the city of New Orleans.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Revenue bill and the general appropriation, first named in the Governor's message, being still before the House and not ready for the Senate, the Militia bill was taken up on its third reading as the special order of the day and adopted by a vote of 18 yeas and 7 nays.

The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Antoine, Campbell, Coupland, Darrell, Kelso, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pinchback, Poindexter, Ray, Wilcox.

Nays—Bacon, Blackman, Braughn, Egan, Jenks, Jewell, Ogden.

Absent not voting—Anderson, Beard, Day, Foute, Futch, Lewis, Offut, O'Hara, Pollard, Smith, Thompson, Todd, Whitney.

Mr. Blackman protested that the bill could not be taken up on third reading in new session. Overruled.

House bill No. 132, the City Charter bill, was taken up and ordered to be printed.

Senate bill 239 postponing the time for holding the Charter Election in New Orleans till November, was called up by Mr. Campbell for third reading.

Mr. Blackman again protested at taking up bills on third reading from last session and pushing them to success. He was overruled and the Chair sustained.

The bill finally passed. Yeas 15, nays 8.

The bills reported for the payment of the floating debt of New Orleans, etc., were taken up and ordered to be printed, the other in the House.

Several unimportant bills were finally passed.

Mr. Jenks moved to adjourn, to give the Secretary a chance to find bills unfinished at the last session. Not acted on.

The bill relative to the relief of Mr. H. Hunt, Henry C. Dibble and John H. Robinson, was rejected, on the third reading. The rules for final passing were not suspended.

The President informed the Senate that the water of March the water has been cut off from the building since yesterday, showing an increase of 7 deaths by that disease over the number the previous week.

Capital Cases Fixed for Trial.—The case of the State against Charles W. Canmack, charged with the murder of John Nixon, on the Bonne Carre, on Sunday morning, March 6th. There were 35 deaths of small pox, showing an increase of 7 deaths by that disease over the number the previous week.

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Mr. Blackman, of Louisiana, introduced a bill to-day which he thinks will prove relieving persons holding public money. The bill provides that in cases which it is expected gold will again turn.

At the close there was more activity in the gold market, and a feeling of a vague rumor that a ball combination was formed. Events of next week promise to be important. Likely Wall street will see more be a scene of excitement and wide fluctuations. The mercantile trade has been greatly affected during the past week by the rise in gold, and values have undergone a shrinkage, though the decline, generally, has not been so great as in gold. The decline, however, has had the beneficial effect of stimulating trade, and the amount of merchandise distributed from this port during the week has been larger than for the previous week since the opening of the year. Buyers, generally, who have been delaying purchases in the expectation of the declining tendency of gold and cotton, have taken hold more freely, and as a natural consequence business is steadily on the increase.

The spring trade has now fairly opened. Louisiana sugars are in very strong. Lower sizes advanced to 7¾; Virginias advanced to 22½ for old, and 20 for new, owing to some heavy purchases for London account. The demand for molasses is good and the receipts have been light, and the balance of the crop is engaged. Instead of satisfied, the Spaniards.

A Catalonian priest who had been noted for the altruism of his loyalty and violent denunciations of the Cubans, immediately pronounced Freemasons no better than the insurgents. That the rising of Yara was the work of a plot planned in a Masonic Lodge; that Cespedes is a Mason, and that nobody ever Masons congresses there Spanish loyalty dies. The Asociacion Catalana, Phillips, also seconded the Spanish Consul, endeavored hard to save the lives of his two countrymen, Dannery and Forbuntin, but without success. The volunteers insisted upon their life-blood being shed, as well as that of their Cuban associates, and this caused all the appeals sent to the Lieutenant Governor of the United States to spare them. The two Americans were Freemasons, and one of the Cubans was Senor Andres Cespedes, Grand Orient of the Masons of the Island.

Phillips reports the remaining prisoners to be executed soon, but the statements from other sources are that the Lieutenant Governor is opposed to any more executions, and has written to Rodas for instructions. The volunteers, headed by Colonel Boet, were furious at the delay, and clamoring loudly for the execution of all arrested parties. It may have happened already that the Lieutenant Governor had to succumb to their demands. I am assured that Americans are also included in the list. Phillips has asked the American Government for a man-of-war. The British Consul has also written to Government for a British war vessel should he kept constantly at his disposal.

On the 12th, a British subject named Frederick Jordan, a ship carpenter, was murdered by a Spanish volunteer. The murderer was arrested, and his bloody act said to have been done from other motives than politics.

VOLUNTEER LEGION.

The officers of the Volunteer Legion called on the Captain-General to-day and formally offered their services in behalf of the Spanish cause. They are fully organized and ready to take the field.

EXPEDITION WATCHED.

Admiral Malcomp has sailed with five gunboats to watch the expedition reported to have left New York.

SURRENDER OF INSURGENTS.

Two hundred and twenty-eight insurgents, commanded by James Martin, some armed with rifles and others with Machetes, came from the Puerto Principe region yesterday, and voluntarily surrendered to the Government authorities. This was near Villas Clara. One hundred and forty-one presented themselves at Lamendad Ricas, and asked to be allowed to take a cask of Mayonaise to Spain.

Passengers per steamship Mississippi from New York:

Mr Nelsner, wife, child and servant, Schepsen 2 Ryan, Alex Rich, Pyburn, Mr Schlesinger and lady, Mrs Rich and 2 children, Mrs Rich and two children, Mrs Rich and two children, L. Sandney, and four in the steerage.

The Missouri State Senate has passed the constitutional amendment extending suffrage to negroes and restoring the franchise to rebels, by a vote of 25 to 5. The amendment is to be submitted to the people at the next general election. The Senate also elected Miss Nellie Blanchard, of St. Louis, engrossing clerk.

Several large ocean steamers are rotting at the docks in Jersey City and Hoboken. Two or three have been "laid up" for a year or more.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Democratic Nominating Convention.—Pursuant to a call, the Democratic Nominating Convention assembled Monday noon, at the Seminal Building, Perdido street. On Saturday the different wards had elected their delegates to the Convention. The following is a list of the delegates who assembled yesterday for the purpose of making nominations for the election of municipal officers on the second Monday of this month:

Second Ward—C. Williams, D. A. Mullans, T. Reynolds, John Heavy, John Murphy, G. W. Behrens, P. Murphy.

Third Ward—John Connors, James Busby, Dan. Smith, John Brunnions, William J. Grady, Ed. Connors, Michael Mullens, John Keoffer, Geo. Waters, Jos. Lennous.

Fourth Ward—Frank C. Zacharie, S. P. Harper, Charles Cavanac, Tom Duffy, L. C. Preston.

Fifth Ward—F. Fleicher, Joe Macheca, E. J. Duprat, J. Hebbert, Hippolyte Percival.

Sixth Ward—Robert Brewster, F. W. Nickoll and Sheibert.

Seventh Ward—Marin, Pompion and Shultz.

Eighth Ward—J. Jacobs, Pat Swan and Fagan.

Ninth Ward—Schlumbrecht, Herman Dussaur and Stevens.

Tenth Ward—Small, Wm. Redmond, Sam Cotton, Strasmeyer and Strauck.

Eleventh Ward—Mr. Sanders and two others whose names we did not learn.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. S. C. Scott, the chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee.

Col. F. Zacharie was selected chairman of the Convention, by acclamation. On taking the chair, Col. Zacharie returned his thanks for his election, and made a few eloquent remarks appropriate to the occasion.

Major St. Leon Dupeire was elected Secretary pro tem.

A committee of five on credentials was appointed. The following gentlemen were appointed on this committee: Messrs. O'Connor, Brewster, Marin Flechier, and Harper.

The President of the Democratic Executive Committee moved that a committee be appointed for the meeting of this Convention be secured. The motion was carried, and a committee appointed by the Chair to secure such room.

On a motion, a recess of an hour was then taken, in order to give the Committee on Credentials and the committee on secure another room time to attend to their duties.

The committee appointed to procure another room reported at the end of the recess that Mr. H. Percival had taken the use of the old Orleans Ball Room, on Orleans street, which offer was accepted.

The Committee on Credentials reported the credentials of the delegates present (one except from the First Ward, and a resolution was adopted calling for a new election of delegates from that ward to be held Tuesday (this) evening, the polls to be opened for the purpose from 5 P. M. to 9 P. M.

The Convention adjourned till 6 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) evening.

In this connection it will be seen by our reports elsewhere, that that the bill postponing the charter election has passed the Senate, but has yet to pass the House.

The Wickliffe Matter.—Ex-Auditor Wickliffe having given up to the State authorities the coupons of State bonds which he held, was yesterday released from the criminal charge pending against him, and from the bail required of him by Recorder Beckes.

Market Notes Protested.—Two of the market notes, or notes given by lessees of the markets, amounting to about $30,000, due March 4th, and made payable at the Southern Bank in U. S. Treasury notes, were protested on Saturday, "restricted city bills" being offered in payment, in lieu of U. S. currency, and refused. It is contended, we believe, that the city is bound to receive its own bills in payment of its dues.

Supreme Court.—This court was in session yesterday, and delivered eight or ten decisions, none of which are of public interest. The court, contrary to general expectation, rendered no decision in the Slaughter-House case.

Beggarly Treasury.—The office of the City Treasurer presents a beggarly aspect in the way of funds, there being comparatively nothing in its vaults but Metropolitan warrants and registered bills, which the Legislature have made receivable for taxes and other dues to the city. It is a sad state of affairs.

City Mortality.—There were 124 interments in the city of New Orleans during the week ending Sunday morning, March 6th. There were 35 deaths of small pox, showing an increase of 7 deaths by that disease over the number the previous week.

Capital Cases Fixed for Trial.—The case of the State against Charles W. Canmack, charged with the murder of John Nixon, on the Bonne Carre, on Sunday morning, March 6th. There were 35 deaths of small pox, showing an increase of 7 deaths by that disease over the number the previous week.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Report of Railroad Committee Agreed Upon.

Ways and Means Committee's Intended Report on the Income Tax.

Supreme Court Decision on Captured Cotton.

Street Car Chat Concerning Cuba.

Iowa Legislature Favors the Removal of the Capitol.

Steamer Eagle Ashore on Body Island.

Meeting of Associated Press Agents

FROM EUROPE.

A Ministerial Crisis Imminent at Madrid.

Miscellaneous News.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 7.—The Venezuelian Minister died suddenly here to-day. His Secretary went to the State Department to make arrangements for his reception, still on returning found him dead.

The President has appointed Major Goodhue S. Orth, a member of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Sumner, chairman of the Senate Committee.

Mr. Orth—We had Cuba up to-day, but came to no conclusion.

Mr. Sumner—Well, in a few days there will be no necessity for action regarding Cuba. [Here the colloquy was interrupted by a call of morning business.]

Mr. Sumner—Do you know what is in the wind?

Mr. Orth—No