NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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The Bee Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Back Boys Minstrels.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Deborah." Mary Gladstone as Deborah.
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Lady of Lyons." Mr. Jordan as Claude Melnotte.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 6 and 8 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

WILL THEY HEED OUR REMONSTRANCE?

The people of New Orleans, suffering in common with other cities of the South from the misgovernment of their rulers, have met together to make a solemn remonstrance against the villainous laws enacted by the present Legislature of the State at its previous sessions and those about to be enacted at the present session of that body. A mass meeting of the most respectable citizens, both of the city and of the country, the latter temporarily sojourning here, of all classes, merchants, lawyers, mechanics, workingmen, has assembled in one of our public squares to deliberate upon the best means of protecting the credit of the State and the liberties of the people from the dangerous and ruinous legislation with which we are threatened. This meeting was respectable, not only on account of the numbers of which it was composed—certainly not less than five thousand persons—and the character of those who originated and conducted the meeting, and those who were present to aid the object by giving their countenance to the proceedings, but on account of the remarkable moderation of the sentiments which were uttered by the speakers who addressed the assemblage and the tone of forbearance which pervaded the vast gathering. Our readers will have read in this the resolutions which were presented by the Committee of Organization and ratified by the meeting. Those resolutions embody in firm and dignified language the sentiments of a large majority of the people of Louisiana, with regard to the oppression which has been practised upon them by men who assume to represent them in the legislative halls of the State. It is a voice which ought to be listened to, not only by Governor Warmoth and the members of the Legislature, but by the authorities at Washington, whose agents they are. There is but one recommendation which we could have made to the framers of these resolutions in addition to the matter so eloquently set forth by him. And that is that the President should either have been authorized to transmit the resolutions to the President of the United States and the presiding officers of both Houses of Congress, and publish them in several of the leading papers of the North and West, or that a Memorial should have been drawn up, embodying similar statements and forwarded to the Federal authorities at Washington, and sent broadcast over the country. We hope the officers of the meeting will do this yet. The suggestion is commended to the President, Mr. de Feriet. The Northern people as a mass do not know what is going on in these Southern States. They do not know of the villainies of these carpet-baggers who are eating out our substance. If they have heard of them, it has been in a vague sort of way. Many of them think that we apply the term "carpet-bagger" to every Northern man who comes down into the South, and that we should keep the Northern people from settling here if we could. It is not enough for us to know that this is a base falsehood. We must convince our fellow-citizens of the North that they are quite welcome in this region, provided they come to share the burdens as well as the benefits of a residence here. Our newspapers are not read by the Northern masses. They know only of their own local press or of the great journals of New York and the other large cities. It is only through the latter that we can reach the Northern ear, and until we do reach it and convince our Northern friends of the reality of the charges of the men who have come here from all parts of the country not to make a livelihood as good and worthy citizens, but to spoliate and live upon the substance of those who are good and hard-working men, we cannot expect them to interfere. The good people of the North and West doubtless think that the whole of the country have come down here, and by their impudence have succeeded in reaching the highest posts in our government. They do not know that our best men have been disfranchised and others have been forced into retirement, and that these vile adventurers who have taken their places, have undertaken to make laws for a people they know nothing about, a people who disown them and their doings, who do not acknowledge them as their lawful representatives, and do not recognize them as respectable men either in private or in public. The good people of the North do not know that these men have taken a mean and cruel advantage of our misfortunes, that they use their power as legislators to enact laws for one purpose alone, and that is to extract money from the people, that they are the companions of the vilest portion of society, that no scheme of plunder however monstrous but finds favor among them, and that they stand ready all the day long to run it into law any measure, any speculative project which is accompanied by a sufficient bribe.

It is time that these things should reach every fireside in the North and to do that we must avail ourselves of those publications which are read there.

We very much fear that the query which ends this article "Will They Heed Our Remonstrance" must be answered in the negative. You might as well remonstrate with a band of professional thieves. You might as well expect confirmed criminals to pause in their career because an honest man who are lost to every sense of honor (a quality they never possessed) to change their course at the very moment they are about to realize the fruits of their misconduct. Still the people of New Orleans have now placed themselves in an attitude to justify them in taking further measures should these reasonable complaints not be heard and the evils corrected. We would not have had them act otherwise than with moderation and continued forbearance. We are now in the right and will stand acquitted before the country if our primary measures should hereafter be adopted.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI DIRECTORY FOR 1870.—The object of this directory is to supply to the merchant and planter a convenient and useful work, adapted to their every-day wants for all purposes of general reference, both as a directory and as a compend of miscellaneous information. It will contain the name and business of individuals and firms carrying on business in the two States; all planters and farmers names and all incorporated companies will be fully represented, with a mass of other general information of a valuable character to every business man. This promises to be a valuable medium for advertisers. The work is to be published by Mr. Andrew Boyd. Price $5, and no subscription collected in advance.

Any communication in reference to the work may be addressed to S. Alexander at the office, 214 Camp street.

The Lynchburg (Va.) Republican announces that Mr. Ernest Witts, of the State Journal staff, has been appointed Chancellor's under Mr. de Cosse, the new French Consul at Richmond. Mr. Witts is a native of New Orleans and the son of Mr. Beriotte Witts of our city. He served in the Confederate army during the war. His friends and acquaintances will be gratified to hear of his promotion.

We have received from Mr. James A. Gresham, bookseller, 96 Camp Street, a new work just out from the press, under the title of "Who Did It." A Novel. Philadelphia. Claxton, Remsen and Haffelfinger.

The author is said to be a young lawyer of this city, now a member of the Legislature of Louisiana.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,972.

THE CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD BILL.—We publish in this issue a communication which has been addressed to the *Commercial Bulletin*, of this city, and to ourselves, embodying the arguments of the friends of the Chattanooga Railroad Company in favor of their bill now before the Legislature. It is is published at the request of the Farmer. We are not committed to the reasoning employed by the writer in favor of the bill.

THE LAFAYETTE SQUARE MEETING.—We are requested to call the attention of the officers of the Lafayette Square meeting, on Monday night last, to the notice in our advertising columns of G. de Feriet, President. They are requested to assemble at his office to-day, at 12 m., for the purpose of proceeding to the State House to present to the Senate and House of Representatives the resolutions adopted by the meeting on Monday night. The Senate and House of Representatives appointed committees yesterday to receive them.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, February 1, 1870.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 m.
Nineteen Senators present.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on the act expediting the Board of Police from giving bonds in certain cases, favorably.

Also, for the relief of the Southwestern Bible Society, favorably. Also, favorably relative to the security of prisoners. Also, favorably relative to mandamuses, fines and offenses. The latter bill was ordered to be printed.

Finance—Unfavorably on the bill relative to the police and government of the town of Shreveport.

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

NOTICE OF BILLS.

By Mr. Ray—Granting leave of absence to A. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, and providing for the appointment of a deputy pending his leave.

Mr. Blackman offered as an amendment that the State Treasurer should not absent himself during the session of the General Assembly.

The resolution, as amended, passed.

A communication was received from the President of the meeting held at Lafayette Square last evening, as follows:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 1, 1870.

To the Hon. the President of the Senate:

SIR—I have the honor to announce to you for the information of the Senate, that at the meeting of the people of the State, without distinction of party, held at Lafayette Square on Monday evening last, a committee was appointed to wait upon the two Houses of the General Assembly and to present them the resolutions adopted by that meeting.

I am instructed to say that the committee will present themselves at the bar of the Senate on Wednesday, February 2d, at 1 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose above indicated. Your obedient servant,

G. DE FERIET, President.

Mr. Ray moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the committee and confer with the same. Adopted.

By Mr. Ray—To facilitate and expedite the construction of the Southeastern Railroad, by the issue of bonds to the same at the rate of six thousand dollars per mile, the interest and principal of the same to be paid by said company.

The President appointed as the committee to confer with the committee of citizens, Messrs. Ray, Buchback and Antoine.

ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Ogden—For the relief of Mrs. C. Wagamer.

By Mr. Ray—For the relief of Miles Taylor and Billings & Hughes.

Also, for the relief of Billings & Hughes and C. S. Rice.

Also, for the relief of Billings & Hughes. The last three bills were referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Darrell—To create the parish of Cameron and providing for the organization thereof. Referred to the Committee on Corporation.

By Mr. Leake—Relative to publishing the proceedings of the General Assembly and providing for contracts therefore.

Referred to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. Antoine—Relative to the drawing of jurors in the parish of St. Landry. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Wittgenstein—Authorizing a joint committee to inquire into the difficulties existing between the city of New Orleans and the Gas Company, and to ascertain whether the latter have complied with the provisions of their charter or not. Passed.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Darrell—That the minutes and debates be printed in the New Orleans *Picayune*, and that the compensation be the same as provided for the official journal. Lie over.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Ray called up the bill relative to the Louisiana State Bank and to give corporate existence to the same. Made the special order of the day for Thursday.

By Mr. Wittgenstein—Relative to injury on railroads. Lie over.

By Mr. Kelso—Relative to the inspection of steam boilers and for the preservation of life and property. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactories.

Under suspension of the rules Mr. Ray called up the bill for the relief of Wm. Hunt, Henry Clay, Dibble and John Robertson. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. Banks—Relative to the payment of the employes, etc., of the General Assembly. Passed.

By Mr. Ogden—Relative to fixing the salaries, etc., of the Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court. Recommitted to the Judiciary Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Ogden called up the veto bill of the Governor, providing for extra compensation for the employes, reporters, etc., of the General Assembly.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the bill pass, the Governor's veto notwithstanding.

The Governor's veto was sustained.

On motion of Mr. Pollard the bill creating the parish of Ben. Butler, was laid on the table subject to call.

On motion of Mr. Ray the bill to create the parish of Fulton, was fixed for Tuesday next.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill allowing the State of Louisiana to subscribe for one thousand shares to the Loan and Pledge Association, as reported to the Finance Committee.

The act to fix the fees of justices of the peace throughout the State, passed.

The bill proposing an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State tax collector or other officer entrusted with moneys of the State to hold any office of trust or profit until he has received a full discharge on his accounts, was called up by Mr. Lynch. Passed by the requisite two-thirds vote.

The President appointed on the Committee on Conference to fix upon the site for a State House Messrs. Wilcox, Braughn and Pitchman.

The Senate then adjourned.

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

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Sixty-five members present.

The speaker announced the following Special Committee on House bill No. 85: Messrs. Heidenheimer, Isabelle, Rey, Wills, Beloe, Wiltz and Eager.

On an act to extend the limits of the parish of Orleans: Messrs. Alexander, Mercier, Beloe, Wiltz and Eager.

Messrs. Noble, of Orleans, and Morris, of Ascension, were appointed to fill vacancies on a bill to investigate whether an act approved February 28, 1869, has been complied with.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, introduced a resolution to appoint a committee of three to inquire into the legality and policy of the granting by the Common Council of New Orleans certain batture property upon which to erect market sheds.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

A communication was received from G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, making certain charges against the Governor.

As it was about being reach, Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, raised the point that such communication would not be received, unless it was sworn to. He said the law provided that charges against a State Officer should be sworn and subscribed to.

The Speaker said the communication was not sworn to and decided that the point of Mr. Lowell was well taken, and directed the communication to be returned to Auditor Wickliffe.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Mr. Gabriel DeFeriet, President of a mass meeting of citizens held the 31st inst., stating that the committee of citizens appointed to present the resolutions adopted at said meeting, would appear at the bar of the House at one o'clock P. M., February 2d, 1870, to discharge the duties entrusted to them.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, a committee of five in the pay of the House was appointed to receive the committee of citizens.

The bill to regulate public education in this State, was taken up and referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, in the chair.

It was then taken up section by section. Section first was recommended.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, said that he would like to have more time to consider the bill—that he had not yet had an opportunity to read the bill. He was a friend of any good measure for establishing and providing for public and free school education in this State. He did not want to pass a law which would place officers with immense salaries provided for. Under the law now in force, or which have been in force since the war, not one dollar has been expended in his parish for the benefit of a single child. He was an earnest friend of free schools. House he desired the maturing of a proper bill. He favored a careful consideration.

After much discussion the second section was recommended.

The committee then arose and reported progress.

The Speaker announced as committee to wait on committee of citizens: Messrs. Morey, Lewis, Peters, Lee and Landry. House adjourned until 7 o'clock.

Evening Session.

HOUSE—The House met at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Seventy-two members present.

The special order of the day—the report of the special committee appointed to investigate the charges made against G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts—was taken up.

The Speaker stated that the question before the House was upon the adoption or rejection of the report.

Mr. Gartskamp, of Jefferson, moved the adoption of the report.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, and Mr. DeGrange called for the reading of the report.

The Speaker directed that the report be read.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the report, and the ayes and noes were called for.

The report was then adopted by a vote of 79 yeas to 2 nays. Messrs. Harper and Dupart voted in the negative.

The question then recurred on the resolutions submitted by the special committee. The first of which was that G. M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts, be impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors in office; the second was that the said special committee that investigated the charges against said Wickliffe be directed to prepare and present to the House articles of impeachment against said Wickliffe.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, desired that the vote be taken upon the resolutions separately, and took the floor.

He said that a question of so much importance to the State and the official who stands charged, should be acted upon with full and free discussion. The interests of the State and justice to the Auditor demanded it. He hoped that full discussion would be allowed. He then proceeded to combat the proposition made before the committee by Auditor Wickliffe, that impeachment did not lie for other than indictable offenses, and cited a number of authorities. He said that testimony had been admitted before the committee which proved offenses committed by the Auditor, that were not indictable. He then proceeded to show that they were impeachable that are not indictable. He then analyzed the testimony which had been produced before the committee.

He held that the testimony which was given by those witnesses, who were unimpeached and unimpeachable, and which was not attempted to be contradicted or refuted, presented as clear a case against the Auditor as can be found in the annals of State and judicial trials. He said that case after case had been made out which would impeach this or any other officer.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, followed Mr. Lowell. He said that he was gratified to hear one member on the floor (the House was willing to grant full, free and fair discussion on an important discussion. He was not one of those to kick a man when he was down—no, he was down because every one else did. He then proceeded to analyze much of the testimony which was so recently from the stand—the manner and the manner in which it was adduced.

He said in relation to the charges against the Appropriation printing he was sorry that he thought that those who voted for and engineered through the celebrated printing bill monopoly, were not in a position to throw the first stone, and might well remember the old adage which the Arabs have, that curses are like chickens and will come home to roost. He was informed if there was any one else that had anything to say in behalf of the Auditor, he hoped they would do so, for the Auditor had a heavy load to carry.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, took the floor and said the question of impeaching a high State officer was certainly one of the gravest that can be entertained by a House of Representatives. The question was not one of bitter dislike of the Auditor, it was not a question of party politics, it was a question of law and fact. The House was sitting in the capacity of a Grand Jury, to ascertain if the facts alleged are true, and if true, to impeach and send the Auditor to the Senate for trial.

The question recurred on the adoption or rejection of the first resolution, which is that said Wickliffe be impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors.

The yeas and nays were called for. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 72 yeas to 3 nays, Messrs. Guidry, Dupart and LeBlanc were the members who voted in the negative.

The question then recurred on the adoption or rejection of the second resolution, which was to direct the Special Committee that investigated the charges and submitted the report, to prepare and present to the House articles of impeachment against the Auditor. The Special Committee that made the investigation, are, Messrs. Gartskamp, Lowell, Lee, Kent and Labelle.

The yeas and nays were called for and the second resolution adopted by a vote of 74 yeas to 5 nays, Messrs. Dupart, Guidry, Harper, Lott and LeBlanc.

Speaker Carr then said: I therefore declare that George M. Wickliffe, Auditor of Public Accounts for the State of Louisiana, stands charged of high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, offered a joint resolution that as Auditor Mr. Wickliffe had been impeached, he therefore be suspended from office.

Mr. Garr, of East Feliciana, thought that the Auditor could not be suspended until a conviction of the Senate.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, thought the passage of Mr. Gray's resolution unnecessary. Because, in his opinion, article 120 of the Constitution suspended the Auditor as soon as he is impeached.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, thought that the passage of the resolution was proper and necessary, especially to obviate any doubt about the matter. As, impossibleness may or may not operate to work a stoppage. Hence, let the resolution pass, and steer clear of all doubt.

The resolution was then adopted by a vote of 61 yeas to 6 nays.

The House then adjourned until to-day.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen—Regular meeting last evening. President Pothoff in the chair.

The report of the Committee on the Levee Influence was taken up and passed amendments adopted by the Lower Board were concurred in.

A resolution authorizing the City Surveyor to analyze the results to the state of the Beef Market, Second District, was adopted and sent down for concurrence.

The resolution from the Lower Board to repeal ordinance No. 1448, new series, in reference to reducing the rate per passenger paid the city by the St. Charles Street Railroad Company, was referred.

The resolution from same Board instructing the City Attorney to withdraw the appeal taken by the city in the suit of the *Republican*, for its claim for publications as official journal, was referred to the City Attorney.

Another resolution from that Board, virtually declaring out of office, as having no legal existence, the Municipal Board, of which E. Bernadez is President, was lost by a vote of four to three.

A resolution directing E. Bernadez, Esq., to pay over to the city certain people and moneys was referred.

Mr. Prados offered a resolution appointing a committee to ascertain positively from Mayor Conway whether or not he intended to call a municipal election on the second Monday in March next. Mr. Prados said he had seen the Mayor himself, and that he expressed himself rather unofficially.

Mr. O'Brien thought it useless to wait upon the Mayor. We should rather run our power at once and compel the Mayor to call the election.

President Pothoff said his idea was that the Council could act only when the Mayor failed to call the election, and that, therefore, we must ascertain what the Mayor will do.

Mr. Prados said it was necessary to ascertain this fact officially. If the Mayor refused to give any assurance in the matter, then the presumption will be against him so as to enable the Council to act.

Mr. Sleeper continually argued that the resolution was disrespectful to the Mayor till it was ascertained that he did not intend to call the election.

The resolution was finally lost. Messrs. Prados and Hessinger only voting in the negative.

The resolution to pay Messrs. Thomas & Wooldridge $300 for legal services proposed to be rendered, came up.

Mr. Brown said that Thomas & Wooldridge had been paid by the Governor appointees for defending their suit, and as for himself he had their receipt for what he paid them. Still he should support the resolution because money of the city had been diverted under similar circumstances for like purposes by the Old Board.

Mr. O'Brien favored amending the resolution so as to allow the City Attorney to use the appropriation to employ assistance himself.

Mr. Sleeper offered an amendment providing that they give a quit claim for services rendered in other cases.

The resolution was adopted with this amendment.

A resolution was adopted directing the removal of Dr. Antoux's small pox hospital to Alabama, and to allow him to erect one on Dumaine street, between Chouet and Gentilly streets.

A motion to reconsider the rejection of the resolution, which aimed at declaring Mr. W. J. Castell, City Notary, out of office was lost.

The Board adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Board met in regular session last night.

The Treasurer reports the receipts for the week ending Saturday, January 29th, at $145,795 41; expenditures, $136,108 89; balance on hand, $98,372 92.

The Secretary of the Water Works reported a balance on hand of $38,210 25.

The Surveyor reported the Seventh District Court, in an insecure and dangerous condition, and suggested repairs. Referred to the Streets and Landings Committee, with power to act.

A communication from the Wharfinger of the Second and Third Districts reported the levee between Bienville and Custom house streets in a bad condition. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings, with power to act.

The commissioners of the second drainage district submitted an annual report.

Mr. Lucas said he did not recognize such commissions. Referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

The Street Commissioner reported the streets and wharves in as good a condition as possible, owing to the heavy rains, which was the continued rains. He stated that the present system of furnishing supplies to the department is one of the greatest obstacles in the way of transacting the business of his department. He denounced the manner of doing business by the committees as embarrassing.

Mr. Farrell defended the committee.

The communication was referred to the Committee on Streets and Landings.

A resolution from the Upper Board for the appointment of a joint special committee to confer with the Board of Public Works relative to the projected protection levee. The resolution was laid on the table.

Resolution relative to opening Union street, from Dryades and Rampart streets, was concurred in.

Resolution reducing the license on cotton presses from $500 to $200 was referred to the Finance Committee.

Resolution authorizing the Surveyor to make certain repairs to the stalls of the Beef Market, in the Second District. Concurred in.

Committee on Finance reported unfavorably on the petition of N. Miller, asking to be reimbursed for a mule drowned during the overflow in the rear of the city.

Resolution paying $150 for a mule injured by falling through the steamboat wharf. Passed.

The Committee of Conference with the Fire Department recommended the payment of the amount due the association for the month of December, and offered a resolution to pay the same. Mr. Brown said that the resolution was a *sui generis* one, and he hereafter pay each month promptly on the 15th of the succeeding month.

Mr. Walsh, of the Committee, dissented, and offered a resolution authorizing the Treasurer to place monthly a *pro rata* of his cash receipts to the credit of the Fire Department, and that the Comptroller shall only warrant on said fund as substitute.

Messrs. Stucken and Wynne supported the majority report.

Mr. Walsh amended his resolution so as to pay the $10,000 for January, the rest of his resolution to remain intact.

Mr. Pandely moved to table the substitute, but withdrew to allow debate. The motion was lost.

The substitute of Mr. Walsh was then adopted by a vote of 10 yeas to 3 nays, Messrs. Stucken, Wynne and Carter voting in the negative.

The Committee on Retrenchment recommended the abolishment of the Mayor's Special House, viz: That the Deputy Street Commissioners be reduced to two, and The abolishment of the office of City Park Keeper, the abolishment of the office of City Auctioneer, the reduction of the number of clerks in the Recorders' offices, also instructing the Controller, in relation to the employment of extra clerks hereafter.

Mr. Wynne moved to lay the report on the table. Lost.

The resolutions were amended so as to allow the Mayor two specials.

Resolution abolishing the offices of Recorder (Inspector of Lots in each District) and City Auctioneer. Lost.

Resolution reducing the number of clerks in First District Recorder's Court to four.

Mr. Pandely offered as substitute a resolution limiting each Recorder to three clerks. The substitute was adopted on the first reading.

Resolution repealing the ordinances rescinding pounds and pound keepers. Adopted.

Mr. Stucken offered a resolution providing for the taking of future small-pox patients to Dr. Hayes' Hospital. Referred to Police and Health.

The Board then adjourned.

Fourth District Court.—Mrs. H. D. Stone, Administratrix of her husband's estate, came up for trial yesterday. Mrs. Stone, as widow and administratrix of Henry D. Stone, had sued Messrs. Fox & Ferguson, assignee in bankruptcy, in the United States District Court in this city, also defendant in a promissory note amounting to $700. Mr. Cassidy appeared for the defendant.

Now into court comes the defendant, and for answer denies all and singular the allegations in the petition, and further alleged, except so far as hereinafter admitted.

Defendant admits the execution and delivery of the obligation sued on, but denies that any part of the valid consideration was ever given by deceased for the same, that deceased required said obligation from defendant as the price of his discharge in the Bankrupt Court of the United States, sitting in bankruptcy, which said deceased, well knew, was impossible for said assignee, had no right in law or morals to demand, and deceased did not being permitted by law to demand, and defendant, being a bankrupt at one and the same time, or to charge both parties for services rendered by the assignee; that his remuneration by law was a large percentage upon the estate; that said Stone, before the schedules were filed, guaranteed to defendant his discharge, and defendant believed upon him the obligations sued on as a contribution, in violation of the rules and principles of the bankrupt act, which entitled defendant to a discharge, of right, on compliance with its provisions; that the assignee did not require that the right to demand the obligations sued on, nor can he maintain an action to enforce the same, said deceased being entitled to commissions for collecting assets and assigns from the estate surrendered and not from defendant. Wherefore defendant prays to be hence dismissed, etc.

Mr. B. L. Levy, of the firm of Cotton & Levy, was called and testified that he was a member of Congress from Louisiana, and was a witness before the Bankrupt Court of this city was put up in open market and sold as a commodity; that the proceedings in that court were marked with venality and corruption from beginning to end; that the bankrupt laws could not be obtained without the bankrupts consenting to be blackmailed in the most bare faced and flagrant manner, and that the practice of the assignee, etc., in that court had driven away every honest and honorable member of the bar from practising in its portals. The case comes up again in a fortnight or so, for evidence upon the consideration of which the notes were given.

The Social Equality Question.—Subjoined is the case tried in the Fourth District Court, by Louis D. Larrieu, a colored person, who seeks heavy damages ($5000) to compensate him for being refused a place of eating, or something of that sort, in the Dumonteil's confectionary, on Canal street, which the Dumonteil keeps exclusively for the entertainment of white citizens.

Louis D. Larrieu vs. F. Dumonteil—To the Hon. Paul E. Theard, Judge of the Fourth District Court for the Parish of Orleans. The petition of Louis D. Larrieu, of the city of New Orleans, respectfully shows: That on the 18th day of January, 1870, at the corner of Bourbon and Canal streets, petitioner called at the confectionary store and soda shop of one F. Dumonteil, and requested the proprietor of said establishment, duly licensed under the laws of this State to keep the same, and of the laws of the United States, to refreshment, requested to be served and supplied with refreshments that were kept and sold in said store by said Dumonteil, and your petitioner was ready and willing to pay the usual and customary price for the refreshments so called for by him; that his application was refused by said proprietor, manner and behavior white in said store; that said Dumonteil, his agents and servants, did then and there wrongfully and intentionally refuse to permit your petitioner the refreshments so called for and demanded, because your petitioner was a colored person, and ordered him to leave the store.

Your petitioner further avers that under the Constitution and laws of the State he had the right, with others of whatever class or color, of access to said establishment, and to be supplied with refreshments as said Dumonteil had in said confectionary for sale, and was then being sold by him to others.

Your petitioner further avers that the only ground upon which the said agents and servants of the said Dumonteil refused to supply your petitioner with the refreshments he called for was that he was a colored man and not to be accommodated in said establishment.

And your petitioner further avers that by reason of the acts complained of he was greatly outraged in his feelings and has suffered damages to the amount of $5000 five thousand dollars.

Wherefore petitioner prays that said Dumonteil be cited to appear and answer this petition, and that after due proceeding he be condemned to pay your petitioner the said sum of five thousand dollars, with costs, and that judgment be rendered against said Dumonteil, declaring his license from the State and city to keep such establishment to be forfeited, and be prohibited from a second trial and a trial by jury.

(Signed) A. P. FIELD,
SIMON BREDEN,
S. FELLEY,
Of Counsel.

Felonious.—Felix Honore was locked up by Officer B. Journeau, charged by Mr. B. Abadie with having burglariously entered his dwelling house, on the corner of Miro and Dumaine streets, and with having stolen about $40 in gold and silver, and jewelry of the value of $25.

Larceny.—Lebey was arrested by Sergeant Malone at the corner of St. Philip and Chartres, charged by Messrs. Barrier & Office with diamond pins from their store, 60 Royal street, with fifty dollars, about the 1st of January.

Affray.—A slight misunderstanding occurred Tuesday morning between John Dennis, a barber on Chartres street, and Angelo Cossilla, colored. During the affair the pot of boiling water was badly kicked, and on the other hand, Angelo was twice cut with a razor.

Dangerously Kicked.—A young man named Ed. Hockey, was kicked and dangerously wounded by a horse by William Harmensing on the premises of J. G. Eyans, on Zeno street.

Charity Hospital Report for January.—Number of patients admitted, 681; discharged, 505; died, 74; remained in Marine Hospital, 2—38. Patients remaining in hospital Feb. 1, 1870, 977; in Marine Hospital, males 71; females, 36—115. Total, 892.

Fire.—About 10 o'clock yesterday a fire broke out in a two-story frame house, No. 309 Liberty street, owned by Mrs. Taylor, valued at $600, and not insured. The building was occupied by Mrs. Johnson, and was totally destroyed. Cause of the fire unknown.

Casualties.—A young man, 20 years old got his hand crushed yesterday by a cornstalk, at the intersection corner of Broad and Canal streets.

Mr. Crockett, chief mate of the bark Egeria, fell into the hold of that vessel and was badly injured, Monday evening.

A little colored child, Harry Fox, aged 3 years old, whose parents reside at No. 74 Dryades street, was poisoned with prussic acid, given through mistake, and died almost instantly.

Richard Fabo had fractured his skull by falling on the pavement.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Bridge Over the Ohio River Completed.

FROM EUROPE.

Serious Illness of the Pope.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $904,000.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate discussed the bill for the acquisition of the West Indies territory, last look action.

The steamers Yantic and Swatara have been ordered to the West Indies.

House.—Gen. W. Booth, from Virginia, was seated to-day after a sharp contest.

The Ways and Means Committee reported the Tariff bill. Mr. Schenck explained that the bill was merely amendatory of the former bill. It converts *ad valorem* into specific duties in many instances, and also enlarged the free list, mainly on raw material entering into manufacture. That the committee endeavored to keep in mind these things—prevent protection and consumption.

Mr. Brooks, opposing the bill, said—that the revenues from the duties on imports mainly made upon mere revenue articles, such as tea, coffee, sugar, brandy, spices, liquors, etc., than on the free list of items. In order to have an excuse for raising the duty on iron, steel, carpeting, and even on sugar; that which was not done in the bill was for no more remarkable reason than those. The objectionable duties stood upon coal, salt, lead, lumber, hides, etc. Afternoon session—the bill was finally ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Tuesday, the 15th inst.

The Appropriation bill was under consideration to adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 1.—SENATE.—Mr. Ramsey, of Minnesota, presented and advocated a resolution, which was adopted, looking to the mediation of the United States for a settlement of the difficulties between Canada and the people of the Winnepeg Territory.

Senators Lewis and Johnson, of Virginia, were assigned positions on the Standing Committee.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, introduced a bill to discontinue the publication of books by the General Government for public distribution, and to dispense with numerous publications of laws, except the acts of general value.

A joint resolution was introduced by Senator Conkling, of New York, declaring the State of Mississippi entitled to representation in Congress.

The Senate joint bill was amended by increasing the proposed additional volume of circulating notes from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000. An amendment by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, to repeal the 10 percent tax upon the State bank issue passed—yeas 29, nays 24.

This provision also provides for a payment of the interest on the bonds in coin, or its equivalent in greenbacks. In this case their services are constantly subject to interruption by a failure of the supply of coin, and consequently the interest is the loss by a failure of the railroad company. The amendment, which is in the nature of a forfeiture, is thereby held out to interest, and in the same time the company will be compelled to pay the interest in greenbacks, which otherwise it might be brought against the company, and the engineers, contractors and

[illegible] of the company is such that their prospects are essential to protect their property, also any parties furnishing the company with means for construction of the road against disloyal contractors.

Section fifth exempts the company from any responsibility in damages for loss of life or property (railway or not) by acts of officers and employes of the company, and also from any liability for seizure of property for debts.

Section sixth authorizes the company to issue bonds and mortgages to the amount of $50,000 per mile, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest of said bonds or coupons, the road, its franchises, and all its property, real and personal, shall be mortgaged to the United States. Section seventh requires the company to provide suitable bridges on their bridges over the Bayou Lafourche and Little Tunnel, and at crossings of other roads.

Section eighth grants to the company the right to locate and establish a ferry landing upon the wharf and batture property owned by the company, and to construct a wharf on the levee, or on any property which may be acquired by the company for such purpose.

Section ninth grants to the company the right to construct a passenger depot, but not exceeding the ordinance of the city of New Orleans, and with the legislature then in force, and the said bond shall be payable at any time after the expiration of ten years, at the option of the court, and shall be a lien on the property and rights of said company in the proceedings and effect by the foregoing section.

The object of this provision must be apparent to the least reflecting. It is a well known fact that the company should be enabled to complete the road in the shortest possible time, and not be subjected to the embarrassment and interruptions of evil-disposed individuals, by injunctions and other legal delays, it will be impossible to complete the road within the specified time. We all know the adversity of Georgia is so great that there is no stone he would have contented to divert and retard the progress of the New Orleans, Mobile & Chattanooga. The interest of Louisiana then must be protected against, and hence this section that merely gives the company the right to use and in their work pending any suit that may be instituted by any disloyal person or party. There certainly there can be no objection to this first section of the bill.

If the citizens of Louisiana are afraid to trust their judicial tribunals, it is reasonable to expect capital to embark in the development of our state, as is provided that if on the decree of the court the bonds shall be found within sixty days of the structure made by the company shall be released and the premises restored the same as before taking.

The second section simply confirms and ratifies the grant of certain privileges made by the city of New Orleans to the Chattanooga Railroad Company, and requires the city to carry out its agreement.

The third section is to authorize the Company to locate continuous sidetracks for storage of its engines and cars, the tracks of Railroad 1,100,000 feet, and the cost of the same; from the profits to be designated by the company, and the balance of the profits for extension of tracks, or street, along and upon the levee of the city of New Orleans, and the profits arising annually shall be applied for the two consecutive years, and to Elysian Fields street.

This section does not authorize but a grant of way through the streets authorized by the ordinance of the city Council, with the right to use street for necessary repairs, etc.

The fourth section authorizes the company from liability or process of attachment for debts by any

[illegible] who shall have contracted with it be connected and [illegible] shall be liable or supertransferred to the holding shall be [illegible] and shall be used for such construction, or for such purpose, and shall be [illegible] to any case [illegible] shall be [illegible] by any action or suit of any kind or character, or by any process of any kind or character.

This provision is [illegible] with a view to secure to the laborers and [illegible] payment of their wages. In this we [illegible] their services are constantly subject to interruption by a failure of the company, and consequently the interest is the loss by a failure of the railroad company. The amendment, which is in the nature of a forfeiture, is thereby held out to interest, and in the same time the company will be compelled to pay the interest in greenbacks, which otherwise it might be brought against the company, and the engineers, contractors and laborers.

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