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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE.—"Le Trovatore."
VARIETIES THEATRE.—Miss Bateman as "Leah."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The "Little Detective." Miss Litta in six different characters.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Bryant's Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Nos. 86 and 88 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

A STRANGE ADMISSION FROM THE BAR.

We publish in this issue a report of what took place a day or two ago in the Fourth District Court of this parish, in which Judge Theard presides, during the trial of a suit instituted against Mr. Castedyk by the Administratrix of the late Henry D. Stone, attorney of E. E. Norton, General Assignee, in Bankruptcy, attached to the United States District Court in this city. The demand of the administratrix was that Castedyk be condemned to pay the amount of certain promissory notes subscribed by him in favor of Henry D. Stone, and the defense of Mr. Castedyk was that the notes were without consideration, as they had been extorted from him by Stone as the price of a discharge in bankruptcy, which should have been without cost to the bankrupt.

During the examination of the witnesses in the case, their testimony, it appears from the report, was so strong as to the duplicate of the officers in Bankruptcy in black-mailing parties necessitated to go through such proceedings, that Judge Theard exclaimed to Mr. T. L. McCay, an attorney at law who was upon the witness-stand and to the other counsel engaged in the case "Why are not such matters brought before the Judge of the United States Court?"

The answer of Mr. McCay was that "the Bar had not the courage, and if they were to bring these exactions to the notice of the Judge of the Court, no notice attention would be paid to them."

The members of the Bar present in court are represented as having concurred with Mr. McCay in the answer he made to Judge Theard.

In such confession coming from respectable members of the Bar of New Orleans, in answer to an enquiry from the Bench, is certainly worthy of remark. Can it be true that there is no one in New Orleans courageous enough, either by himself or in union with others, to take this bankruptcy bill by the horns, to make an expose to the public of these disgraceful transactions, and to compel the officers of the Court to *disgorge* every dollar unlawfully collected from those who have passed through this notorious office? We cannot believe that a profession so powerful and so able in every way could not throw down these officers and expose them to the whole country in all their depravity.

The New York Bar are at the present time engaged in organizing an association for purposes analogous to this. We published the proceedings yesterday. The meeting was addressed by such eminent counsellors as William M. Evarts, J. W. Edmonds, John McKeon, E. W. Stoughton, Edwards Pierrepont, James Emott, Samuel J. Tilden and others of that rank. The objects of this association, among others, were stated to be these:

1. To elevate the standard of professional morality and attainment.

2. To rebuke the spirit of reckless and unprincipled conduct of lawyers and Judges.

3. To bring the weight of the authoritative censure of the profession to bear on all cases of professional delinquency.

4. To aid the Bench in the administration of justice, and not to make application for anything but justice.

5. To point out the defects of the existing laws and Constitution and to lend their active and organized cooperation for their improvement.

6. To obtain some control over admissions to the Bar, or be relieved from responsibility for the character and conduct of those admitted to practice.

The meeting recognized the necessity for reform, and measures were adopted looking to an immediate beginning of that essential work.

The same evils exist in other parts of the country, and we look to see the example of the New York Bar imitated in the great cities of the country, and wherever such action is called for. Anything is better than this deadly apathy which prevails around us.

The Registration Act.

The Legislature proceeds to the accomplishment of its purposes in defiance of the remonstrances which have been addressed to it, and we suppose the meeting on Saturday night next will have something to say to this refusal to heed just complaints, and of a somewhat more determined character perhaps than the protest already made. We perceive from the reports of legislative proceedings that a very reasonable amendment was proposed and rejected the other day, when the act providing for a revision of the lists of registered voters came before the Senate. The amendment read thus:

"In the performance of his duties as Supervisor of Registration of the parish of Orleans, there shall be associated with the Secretary of State, two citizens of the city of New Orleans, to be elected by the common Council of said city, and to be paid by the City an annual compensation not exceeding ——thousand dollars each, who shall have equal authority and power with said State Registrar in decided upon the qualifications of any claiming registration, in correcting and purging the lists of registered voters, and all other questions arising under the provisions of this act, in and respecting the registration of voters in said parish, and in whom, with said Registrar, all appeals from the decisions of Assistant Supervisors of registration shall be made."

The vote upon this amendment was as follows:

Yeas 14—all Radicals—their names can be seen on any list if any one is curious to know the men.

Nays 6—Bacon, Blackman, Braughin, Egan, Foute, Offutt.

Yesterday the bill came up for its third and final reading and passed the Senate by a party vote of 15 for to 12 against. The names will be found on our French side. The bill now goes to the House.

AROUND THE WORLD.—We acknowledge receipt, from our old confrere of the New *Orleans Crescent*, Capt. George L. Catlin, now connected with the passenger department of the Erie Railway Company, in New York city, an ingeniously contrived advertisement of that railway company. It consists of a series of coupons or car and ticket, with a description of these coupons, and a description of those roads, and reports to Capt. Catlin in New York, by way of the Erie and Pacific Railroad, to San Francisco, thence per steamship to Hong Kong, thence to Calcutta, Bombay, Cairo, Alexandria, Marseilles, Havre, and from Havre to New York, all in 76 days. Such an arrangement may yet be effected, this being yet a mere project of our friend Catlin.

If anybody can accomplish the scheme it is the Erie Railway Company's talented and industrious passenger agent, Capt. Geo. L. Catlin.

THROUGH TICKETS TO CHINA.—Says the Louisville *Commercial*: Tickets to China and Japan will be placed on sale at the several ticket offices in this city to-day, by the Louisville and Indianapolis Railroad, at the following rates: Yokohama, Japan, $200 25; Hiogo, Japan, $200 25; Hong Kong, China, $180 25; Shanghai, China, $180 25; Nagasaki, China, $180 25.

DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING.—An announcement from the Committee of Arrangements touching a grand mass meeting of the Democracy of the parishes of Orleans, Jefferson and St. Bernard, to be held on Saturday evening next, Feb. 12th, will be found in our columns to-day.

THE CARLOTTA PATH CONCERT.—We are requested to state that the sale of tickets for the concerts of Miss Carlotta Patti will commence to-day. They will be found at Mr. Grunewald's music store, Canal street.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 10, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,979.

We have to thank our esteemed friend, Mr. Hubert Rolling, whose musical compositions are so highly appreciated, for a delightful serenade last night in front of our office.

The performance was executed by Jaeger's band in excellent style. The occasion was employed by Mr. Rolling to bring before the public his "Grand March Triumphal," one of his late compositions, which has been dedicated by the author to our distinguished fellow-citizen, Gen. G. T. Beauregard. The music was greatly admired. This composition can be found at any of our music stores.

LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI DIRECTORY FOR 1870.—This work promises to be very useful to merchants and planters. Mr. Andrew Boyd is prepared to receive the orders of advertisers and subscribers. We have no doubt that the Louisiana and Mississippi Directory for 1870 will prove to be a success.

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

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Central Committee publish in another column the resolutions adopted at a late meeting of the committee, touching a Democratic State Convention to be held in this city on March 4th.

The Democratic press of the country parishes are requested to publish these resolutions, and the Parish Committees to take the measures necessary to have their parishes represented.

The Ward Committees of New Orleans are requested to take similar action.

Capt. D. H. Feger, the efficient and popular General Southern Agent of the Louisville Railroad line, has laid us under obligations for favors for which our thanks are due, both to himself and the Crescent City and Rip Van Winkle Sleeping Car Companies.

Thanks to the steamship New York for late Havana papers.

The following is the report of the N. G. steamship New York, at present detained outside the bar at Southwest Pass, by low water:

The New York left Bremen January 12th and Havre 14th. Arrived at Havana January 31st. Left Havana Feb. 2d, and arrived at the Southwest Pass bar on the 4th inst., at noon. Has been unable to get over the bar, even with the assistance of three tow-boats.

On the 3d inst. saw the N. G. steamship Hanover, steering south.

The passengers of the New York, consisting of 14 cabin and 74 steerage, arrived yesterday, having been brought up from the bar by one of the Morgan line of steamships.

The following are the names of the cabin passengers:

Brendan, Mrs Anna Hirsh and 4 daughters, Joseph Knopp, Joseph Hindberry, De B. Thomas, Jas. and Wm. Dunn, J. McPhilmont, Brown, R. J. Gemmels, Emile Felch, Richard Guinan and wife.

True Merit Appreciated.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have been before the public many years. Each year finds the Troches in some new, distant localities, in various parts of the world. Being an article of true merit, when once used, the value of the Troches is appreciated, and they are kept always at hand, to be used as occasion requires. For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases the Troches have proved their efficacy.

The steamship Cuba sailed at 12 M., yesterday for Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Baltimore—Jno Edwards and lady, Edward Barnett, Wm N King, Wm Fogg.
For Key West—B F Roberts, Howard James, Rev T Burnett.
For Havana—Eugene Felix, D Manuel Castillo, Mrs Anna Pedro de Rechaux and child, Miss Amelia.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, February 9, 1870.

SENATE.—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 M.

Nineteen Senators present.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

By Mr. Jenks.—Petition from the citizens of East Feliciana to prevent stock running at large.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary.—Several bills of local importance were reported by Mr. Ray, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the act grating leave of absence to Judges.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Foute called up the bill requiring Life Insurance Companies in this State to make a deposit of two hundred thousand dollars as security, that all just claims shall be paid. Made the special order of the day for Saturday.

Education.—Senator Darrell reported several bills as duly enrolled and engrossed.

Unfinished Business.—Favorably on the act to amend and reenact an act providing for the appointment of Flour Inspectors. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Education—Favorably on a resolution to investigate the accounts of the Auditor and Treasurer, and the Board of Accounting how much of the School Fund has been paid out the last year. The resolution was adopted.

The bill relative to the Louisiana State Seminary, was reported favorably.

Banks—Favorably to incorporate the Alexandria Exchange Bank.

Special Committee on Metropolitan Police reported favorably on the bill amending the 47th section of the Metropolitan Police, increasing the salaries of the officers and employés. Ordered to be printed, and made the special order for Monday next at 1 o'clock.

Printing—Favorably on the substitute relative to public printing in the country parishes. Lies over.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Jenks called up the bill relative to directors, curators, administrators and tutors, defining the power of the same, etc. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray offered a resolution that Friday of next week be assigned for private bills, shall be considered. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, for the relief of the Inspector of the Penitentiary, authorizing the appropriation of $1800 for services rendered. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

BILLS ACCORDING TO PREVIOUS NOTICE.

By Mr. Wickersham—To incorporate the Louisiana Reed and Fibre Manufacturing Company. Passed.

By Mr. Pitkin—To incorporate the New Orleans and Jefferson Water Works and Fire Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Anderson introduced a joint resolution petitioning Congress to allow the introduction of steam plows into the country for five years free of duty.

Mr. Anderson introduced a bill to incorporate the St. Sandry Exchange and Savings Bank. Referred to Committee on Banks and Banking.

Joint resolution for the relief of Wm. Taylor, A. T. Talbot and others. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

(ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Registration bill came up for its third and final reading in the Senate.

The following is the vote: Yeas, Antoine, Campbell, Darrell, Lynch, Monette, Packard, Pipes, Pitkin, Poindexter, Pollard, Ray, Smith, Whitney, Wilcox, Williams, Wittenstein.

Nays—Anderson, Bacon, Blackman, Braughin, Day, Egan, Eulich, Foute, Jenks, Jewell, Offutt, Thompson.

The bill then passed.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The joint resolution memorializing Congress in behalf of Chinese emigration to this country, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

The bill to incorporate the Loan, Trust and Pawn Association, was made the special order of the day for Thursday.

The rules of procedure in cases of trials on impeachment were adopted.

Mr. Ray offered a resolution that at 1 P. M. of Thursday, February 10th, the Senate organize Court of Impeachment, and a further resolution inviting and directing the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to be present and preside over the said court. Adopted.

The President appointed as the committee to wait upon the Chief Justice Senators Ray, Blackman and Antoine.

The Senate then adjourned until noon to-morrow (Thursday).

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

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Sixty-three members present.

On motion of Mr. Gerlesmp, of Jefferson, the House resolved that when it adjourned it adjourn to meet at 7 o'clock P. M., and that it take up House bill No. 47, relative to public schools.

Mr. Rey, of Orleans, submitted charges against James Bertand, a Justice of the Peace of the parish of Plaquemines, made by Louis Leblanc. Referred to the Committee on Address.

Mr. Dewees, of Bienville, moved that the vote by which House bill creating the parish of Bienville was passed be reconsidered on the table, which was lost.

A motion to reconsider then prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Witts, House bill No. 9, to incorporate the Real Estate Loan Association of New Orleans, was made the special order of the day for Saturday next.

Senate bills Nos. 93, 94 and 164 were made the special order of the day at 8 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Witts, of Orleans, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which House bill No. 14, exempting from taxation Odd Fellows' Hall, in the Third District, in New Orleans, was lost.

Mr. Gair, of East Feliciana, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, which was carried.

A motion to reconsider was then lost.

Senate Bill No. 175 was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, the House then went into Committee of the Whole to consider the articles of impeachment against Auditor Wickliffe.

Mr. Gray, of St. James, in the chair.

All the articles, 26 in number, were recommended to the House for adoption.

The committee then arose.

The House then concurred to the action of the committee, and the articles adopted.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, then moved the Senate be informed of the fact of the action of the House, and that in due time the articles of impeachment would be presented.

An act to reinstate Henry Schwab, Sheriff of the parish of Jefferson into office, was taken up.

Pending consideration of the bill, the House adjourned until 7 o'clock P. M.

Evening Session.

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

Speaker Carr in the chair.

The special order of the day, House bill No. 47, to establish public schools and to provide means for the support of the same, was taken up.

Pending consideration, and the House finding itself without a quorum, adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fourth District Court.—Stone vs. Castendiek.—This case came up on Monday last in this court, Judge L. Lewy opened up the question of the admissibility of evidence to show that the contract on notes sued on, was for consideration contrary to public morals; that the plaintiff, as attorney of the assignee, could not demand five hundred dollars from the bankrupt for getting him a discharge. The counsel argued that the interest to be consulted and which was paramount and controlling was the public interest and the pure and undefiled administration of public justice. That an officer of the court, a professional adviser of the assignee as the representative of the creditors, was bound, if he saw fraud, to bring it to the notice of the court. But that the plaintiff, binding himself to get a discharge had virtually bound himself to shut his eyes, to hold his tongue, as to any violations of law by the bankrupt; that as attorney of the creditors such conduct was in violation of his professional relation to the assignee and the creditors.

The point was pressed, that the articles of the Civil Code, prohibiting the maintenance of an action founded on an illicit or unlawful cause, could not be evaded by clothing the nefarious bargain in the form of a note; that the form could not screen from judicial scrutiny a flagitious transaction. Authorities in abundance were cited and dwelt upon to illustrate the principles settled in the jurisprudence of the State and of the United States, that such contracts could not be enforced as the one at the bar; and that the interest of society permitted the investigation; that the rule was founded upon the necessity of the case, and the paramount interest of the public—that throughout regard to private parties. They were secondary and not taken into the account.

G. Schmidt, Esq., for the plaintiff, contended that the authorities were all against defendant, and that they would be found to decide that the parties must be left where their conduct had placed them; that the defendant charged Stone with being bribed; that the defendant should not be permitted to raise his voice to prove such was the case; because the briber was worse than the bribed.

When Judge Theard remarked that to leave the parties where they were under their own action would be to dismiss the plaintiff's demand, as parties must be sure unpaid, that the evidence in his opinion was admissible to show whether the demand was illegal or not.

The first witness, Mr. Castendiek, the defendant, stated that Stone charged him for a discharge $200, and that the notes sued on were a portion of the obligation given; that he had promised to pay Stone that amount if he secured him a discharge.

The record of Castendiek was then offered to show that Stone was the attorney of the assignee, and rendered no service to the bankrupt.

Mr. T. McKay, attorney at law, witness for defense, proved that E. E. Norton was the official assignee of the bankrupt court, and that Stone was his standing attorney; that he, McKay, practiced in that court.

On cross-examination, McKay testified that in one case of bankruptcy where he was employed, his client paid Stone $250, and got a receipt of Stone for only $10.

Mr. Schmidt—Did you see the money paid?

Answer—No; but I asked him whether the creditors of the bankrupt would get the money, and he asked me if I was a fool; that there was a standing reward of one thousand dollars for the man who had ever got one dollar from the Assignee's office. Now, if you want to make a thousand dollars, there is your chance."

Mr. Phelps, with merchant, was then offered to prove that in the bankruptcy of one Hogan, which there was an opposition of fraud, that Stone received five hundred dollars, that Stone was the attorney of the assignee.

Schmidt objected, when the court decided that the evidence of Stone's conduct seemed to be universal, and that he did not see the use of further testimony about his conduct as an officer of the assignee.

Schmidt then offered two witnesses to show that Castendiek had offered to pay the notes, when Judge Theard took the case under advisement, the whole case having been virtually argued on the admissibility of the evidence.

Judge Theard, during the trial of the case, asked why are not such matters brought before the Judge of the United States Court, and Mr. T. McKay replied, because the bar had not the courage, and that the judge would not be troubled with them if they did.

Southern Conclave No. 21.—We are in receipt of an invitation to witness the installation of officers elect of this Conclave, at St. Louis street, on Friday evening next.

Calico Soiree.—We are in receipt of an invitation to a grand calico soiree to be given by the Young Batchelors' Social Club at the National Theatre, on Saturday evening, Feb. 12th.

The Case of Hogan and the Bank Robbery. In reference to the recovery of some jewelry supposed to have been stolen from the Consolidated Bank, noticed in the *Bee* yesterday, we are informed on the best authority that it has been identified as part of the property stolen, but is scarcely worth twenty dollars.

Matt Hogan, who was shot by Officer Deipert week before last, is delirious, and has not been conscious since. Hogan interfered with him in arresting a prisoner, but as Hogan says, because there was a disposition to kill him on account of his (Hogan's) knowledge of complicity of some officers of the police with the thieves who robbed the Consolidated Bank, for a division of the spoils, was still living last evening.

In reference to the bank robbery, it seems that on Tuesday morning a party appeared before Mr. Peire, and presented two bills for payment. These bills, one a $10 and the other a $20, have caused suspicion their face, and it is not very easy to understand why they should have been sent to the bank on any supposition whatever. Mr. Peire, at any rate, informed the party who made the demand that they were part of a large amount that had been stolen from the bank, and called upon him for an explanation. In reply to this charge, he stated that the bills had been in the hands of the party who presented them for a good many years, and that in proof of it a number of others could be produced.

As for Hogan, who, by the way, will in all likelihood recover, there is no evidence connected with the robbery, and probably none will be discovered. The same may be said of all the affairs in which Hogan has figured from the time when he first came here as one of the crew of the Portsmouth, in the days of Butler, to the present time.

Court Items.—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, committed a colored woman to prison for contempt of court, for indulging in an oath other than that required on the witness stand, preferring, he said, to do all which necessary swearing for the court himself. "I know you do, Judge," was the reply, which produced not a little merriment at the Judge's expense.

The case of Elias Harrison vs. Rosenburg, in which some twenty thousand dollars are claimed as damages for illegal arrest and false imprisonment, was yesterday tried before Judge Collens of the Seventh District Court. The arrest in question was made some two or three years ago, based upon a telegram received, if we mistake not, from parties in Galveston, Mr. Harrison having left that city and came to New Orleans. He was released from imprisonment by a writ of habeas corpus, and subsequently suit was brought by him against Mr. Rosenburg, claiming damages for the arrest and imprisonment as above enumerated. The plaintiff is represented by Attorney General Belden, and the defendant by Messrs. Rocchus & Phillips.

In the Fifth District Court, Judge Leonard, the case of Dr. Fred. James Knapp vs. Wallace & Co., for $3000 damages, for injuries done by two hundred head of cattle to the growing crops on the "Keyes Plantation," in the parish of St. Bernard, was on trial before a jury.

In the Sixth District Court the case of Longstreet against Denman was up for examination. Gen. Longstreet was personally present in court.

U. S. District Court.—United States vs. cigar manufactory of J. Ballester. The contents of this cigar factory, which is located at 47 Bienville street, were seized by Collector Stockdale, on Saturday, for an alleged violation of section 20 of the United States internal revenue law. The property includes about 200,000 cigars, and was released on bond for $4000 on Tuesday. Whitaker & Herbert, attorneys for claimants.

David Watkins, aged 78, and his wife Annie, aged 68, died in Warren, Rhode Island, recently, after fifty-seven years of happy wedded life, "and both possessed our choice."

Out in Michigan they call an enterprising settler a "railroad yes" man, as he is invariably certain to vote in favor of new railroads.

The Roman Council.

THE MYSTERY OF THE PROCEEDINGS—MURDERING OF THE OPPOSITION.

A Roman letter of the 14th inst., says: With a secrecy which is really deserving of all recognition as an instance of capital organization, Archbishop Manning and some friends have been hawking about a prayer, on behalf of the promulgators of the dogma of infallibility. It is not easy to obtain trustworthy information regarding proceedings enveloped in so very dense a mystery, but enough is now known to authorize the assurance that the steps being taken were adopted after previous communication with the Pope. Indeed, two most remarkable demonstrations have occurred on the same day in the same sense. Last Sunday the Pope gave an audience to several hundred Catholics in a body, and addressed to them an allocution dilating, in emphatic terms, on his supremacy over Councils. At almost the same hour, Monseigneur Mermillod, Bishop of Geneva, one of the three great champions of infallibility, delivered in St. Andrea della Valle a sermon on the three modes of insurrection of the Saviour. Once He had come down in the flesh, then He had His infallible confessor-pontiff chosen the medium of bread and wine, though exposed to the desecrating action of any graceless wight. "And now," said the Bishop, to his electrified audience, "the Saviour is once more on earth—He is in the Vatican in the person of an aged man."

It is impossible to assume that the crisis is not close at hand, even though there may still be doubts in some quarters as to the time. It is true that, although some individuals tremble, the bulk of the Opposition does not seem to lose heart. On the contrary, it appears to be closing its ranks, and preparing for a stout stand. There is reason even to believe that unexpected accessions have come to the quiet side, which both in number and in quality would make up for defections that must be anticipated. Still, when it is clearly comprehended how much at stake the fate of Europe is in the ascendant in the event of the dogma not being carried after all this flourish of trumpets, and how great are the resources at the disposal of this party, it requires a very sanguine temperament to have faith in the verity of the Papal position.

TEXT OF THE PROPOSITION OF INFALLIBILITY.

The *Unità Cattolica* gives the text of the resolution on the infallibility of the Pope, in which, it says, it will be proposed, and its probably adopted:

"To the Sacred Ecumenical Council of the Vatican—We, underwritten Fathers humbly and earnestly ask the Sacred Synod of the Vatican to declare in terms precise, and so definitely that it shall be the authority of the Roman Pontiff is exempt from error whenever it determines in matters of faith and morals, and declares what ought to be believed by all the faithful, and what ought to be rejected and condemned."

THE MEMORIAL ON THE INFALLIBILITY DOGMA.

The *Paris Monde* publishes the Latin text and a translation of the memorial drawn up at the Ecumenical Council in favor of the proposition declaring the infallibility of the Pope. It commences by saying that the primacy of the jurisdiction of the Roman Pontiff, the successor of Peter, is evidently fixed in the Sacred Scriptures; that the universal tradition of the Church teaches by the words and acts of the Holy Fathers, as well as the decisions of several Councils, that the doctrinal judgments of the Roman Pontiff on matters of faith, are unchangeable. Declarations from the proceedings of the Councils of Lyons and Florence are cited in favor of the super-eminent authority of the Holy See. Passing to the objections made to the contrary opinions held by the so-called Catholics, and the disastrous results which would follow, the memorial concludes. Extracts are given from the records of the Council at Baltimore in 1852, and other recent ecclesiastical assemblages, to show the prominence given to the dogma of infallibility, and the present necessity of its promulgation, in order to frustrate the attacks directed against it by some of the obligations, and it is said, that if the Church now refuses to pronounce in favor of infallibility, it will be a great blow to her energies and embolden her hostility. It is doubted that this doctrine will place less of a stumbling-block in the way of reunion with the Church; in any case the interests of Catholics require a definite decision, and it will strengthen, given matter, and men seeking the truth instead of being turned away will be the more attracted if "seeing what forms the principal foundation of the unity and solidity of the Church." The opposition of those loud to the faith is only a pretext to calumniate the Church, and to prevent it is absurd. That a decision of the Council in favor of infallibility will be received with joy by the Catholic people.

The Erie Railway.

THE WORK DONE IN 1869—THE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS CARRIED, AND THE REVENUE TOLL TAKEN IN THE YEAR.

The eighth annual report of the Erie Railway company to the stockholders, for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1869, is expected, and presents quite favorable exhibit of improvements made during the past year in the way of steel rails, new iron bridges, new engines, and rolling stock. The double track has been extended 30 miles, several new branch roads have been constructed, additional side tracks have been laid, a new ferry has been put in operation from the foot of Twenty-third street, commodious offices have been provided, and everything appears to be in a prosperous and healthy condition. The business done on the road greatly exceeds that of the previous year, as the following figures will show:

	1869.	1868.
Number of passengers carried in cars	2,97,115	2,184,340
Number of passengers carried one mile	128,468,156	124,312,964
Earnings from passengers	$4,066,000 00	$3,597,352 28
Number of tons of freight moved in cars	1,439,208	1,359,343
Total number of tons carried one mile	917,428,192	866,666,772
Revenue from freight	$12,553,792 72	$10,740,975 00

In reference to the frequent actions at law in which the company has been involved of late, Mr. Jay Gould, the president, says: "The litigation that has been forced on us from time to time has not been of our seeking. We have considered that we were put in charge of this great trust by the expressed choice and will of the stockholders, and we considered it to be our duty to them, after having accepted, to retain possession against any small minority, until the stockholders themselves should express their pleasure for a change by the choice of another board, and to manage the property as we might consider for the permanent good."

FISK, JR.—The Baltimore *Gazette* concludes a long review of Fisk's testimony about the gold affair thus:

"Finally, Fisk was asked: What became of the $500,000 gold carried for Mrs. Grant? and the $500,000 carried for Gen. Dent? and the $1,500,000 carried for Corbin? To all of which questions Fisk responded airily, *'Oh, that has gone with all the rest—where the woodbine twineth.'*

And gay this gay and careless fashion, like a thoughtless gamin in one of the old English comedies of intrigue, having made a fine speech in reply, with a snatch of poetry, breathing of woodland sweets and arcadian innocence and simplicity, on his lips, Fisk, Jr., makes jaunty exit from the Congressional Chamber of Impudence."

M. Strauss having resigned his position as musical conductor at Bel French Court balls, over thirty other conductors are scrambling for the succession.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Covode Seated by a Strict Party Vote.

The Recent Murder of Americans in Havana.

FROM EUROPE.

All Quiet in Paris.

Arrest of all the Editors of the Marseillaise.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $647,000.

There were no Southern nominations made to-day.

The Retrenchment Committee will report in favor of placing the educational portion of the Freedmen's Bureau in the hands of the Commissioners of Education.

HOUSE.—Mr. J. Covode was seated to-day by a strict party vote.

The Legislative and Judicial Appropriation bills were discussed to-day with final action.

The President has been requested to furnish information concerning the recent murder of Americans in Havana.

SENATE.—Resolutions were introduced directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether there had been any violations of the reconstruction laws by the Georgia Legislature.

Senator Morton spoke on his bill to prevent military aid in time of war to the recalled subjects of foreign powers.

The Census bill was laid on the table.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The guests at the President's state dinner to-night, are composed altogether of Senators and Representatives with their wives.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 9.—The disorders were resumed last night at midnight in the vicinity of the former disturbance and several additional barricades have been erected by the rioters since. The troops still reserve their fire. The police made several charges killing some of the insurgent leaders. Gambetta's Platform is still at large.

Paris, Feb. 9—4 P. M.—The police and the military have the riot under control. The city at this hour is tranquil.

Paris, Feb. 9.—All the editors of *La Marseillaise* have been arrested. The printer refuses to put the paper to press. The city is quiet to-night. A large police force are patrolling the boulevards.

London, Feb. 9.—An act of Parliament is proposed to protect the foreign inventions patent to the Workman's Exhibition here.

The merchants of York complained of loss of prestige in that city, by the transfer and shipment of all foreign mails, service, to the channel ports.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed firmer, with a fair demand for Spinners' and speculation, to-day, 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation.

London, Feb. 9—Evening.—Consols quiet at 92¾.

Paris, Feb. 9.—Bourse opened dull. Rentes 73 and 73c. closed at 73 and 22.

Frankfort, Feb. 9.—Bonds opened unchanged.

Havre, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed quiet.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 9—Evening.—Money closed easy at 5 @ 6 per cent. Exchange quiet and firm, closed at 9¾@9¾. Gold closed at 120¾@120¾.

New York, Feb. 9.—Evening.—Cotton closed steady, middling uplands 25¼c. Flour unchanged. Wheat 1c better, Corn heavy. Mess Pork $25 75@26. Lard kettle rendered 16¼@17c. Naval Stores quiet.

New York, Feb. 9.—Louisiana 6's—new, 97½; Levee 6s, 71¾; 8s, 92; Alabama 8s, 95; 5s, 75; Sinking fund 6s, $2,920,000, including $873,000 in currency.

Mobile, Feb. 9.—Cotton in good demand; market closed firm; middlings 24c; sales to-day 1500 bales; receipts 1356; exports 495.

Charleston, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed active and steady; middlings 26c; sales to-day, 1000 bales; receipts, 953 bales; exports coastwise, 793 bales.

Savannah, Feb. 9.—Cotton market closed active; middlings 23½@23¾c; sales to-day, 750 bales; receipts to-day, 1394; exports, 1000.

Memphis, Feb. 9.—Cotton closed dull and nominal. The scarcity of transportation continues to the market. Receipts, 1231 bales. Exports, 167 bales.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Flour—spring extras $4 50@4 60. Wheat $1 48@1 49. Corn 50c@51c. Rye 68c@70c. Highwines 91c. Pork $25 75@26. Lard 14¾@14¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¾@10¾c; round sides 13¾c; short ribs 13¾c; hams 14½c. Whisky 93c. Pork held at $25 75@27. Bulk Meats—shoulders offered at 10¾c; clear rib and clear sides 13¾@14¾c. Hams—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 15¾@16c. Lard—kettle-rendered 15¾c. Sugar 11@13¾c. Molasses 75@78c. Others unchanged.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—Tobacco—medium leaf $9@11; good manufacturing leaf $12@15; fine bright leaf $20@40. Flour—fall superfine $4 25@4 40. Wheat—no spring. Corn—mixed 47c. Oats 52@53c. Rye, nominal 71@73c. Sugar 9¾@10¾c. Molasses 70@80c. Whisky 93@94c. Pork $27@27 25. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¾@10¾c; clear rib and clear sides 13¾@14c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾@13c; clear rib and clear sides 15¾@16c. Lard 15¾c. Hams 19¾c. Whisky 94c.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—Tobacco—full prices. Sales to-day 138 hhds. Flour—extra family $5 50@6. Corn 86c. Oats 60c. Prime Sugar 13c. Prime Molasses 75c. Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 15¾@16c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11¾c. Lard—kettle 15¾c. Hams—sugar cured 18¾@19c. Whisky 94c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Feb. 9.—Passed down—Natchez at 10 P. M., Henry Clay at 5, Pargoud at 4 P. M. River rising slowly.

St. Louis, Feb. 9.—River falling, with 7 feet in the channel to Cairo.

Louisville, Feb. 9.—River falling steady.

Memphis, Feb. 9.—Passed down—Shiloh, Lady Pike and Louisville. Down—Silver Spray, Jasper. Weather clear and cold.

Cairo, Feb. 9.—Passed down—Carrie Kountz, Greyhound and Colorado. Up—Robert Lowe, Continental, Sallie, Mohawk. The river is falling three feet during the past 36 hours. Weather clear and mild.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 9—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.35. Wind N. S. W., blowing strong. Arrived—Bark Maggie Hammond, Scott, master, 17 days from Antwerp, Scotland, with pig iron, to Lovell & Daily; bark Bethesda, Hall, master, 39 days from Liverpool, with a general cargo, to Ashbridge, Smith & Co. No departures. On the bar, bound in—Steamship New York.

NEW ORLEANS PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, Feb. 9—6 P. M.—Wind west, moderate. No arrivals. Sailed—Schooner Salvador.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Richmond, Feb. 8.—The Legislature met at noon. A message from the Governor was received, in which he said: "I congratulate the Legislature that they are lawfully constituted General Assembly of the sovereign State of Virginia—a State, notwithstanding the fundamental conditions, as futile as unnecessary, is equal in all her rights and prerogatives with any and every State in the American Union. You and I have qualified by taking the same oath of office. We have solemnly pledged ourselves before Heaven to support and maintain, as well the Constitution and laws of the United States as of the State of Virginia; that we recognize and accept the civil and political equality of all men before the law, and that we will faithfully perform our official duties to the best of our ability.

A strict and conscientious observance of this solemn obligation will redound to the peace and prosperity of the State, and will be a vindication of the just expectations of the people and our friends everywhere.

It is your duty to make the laws, minister to them. Fulfill your duty and I pledge you a faithful and fearless execution of mine.

Of the State Constitution, he says that its provisions shall have a fair and impartial trial, and when, if ever, experience shall demonstrate the impracticability of any of them, we will proceed to make such modifications as are necessary and expedient. The manifestation of "Punic faith by others affords no justification for departure from the path of right by us. The ancient and proverbial reputation of the people of this Commonwealth for honor and integrity, will be maintained, regardless of the selfish and fanatical vituperation of our enemies at home or abroad.

The Governor advocates the encouragement of immigration into the State, and says that any attempt to reopen sores of the war for party purposes should be frowned down, and concludes:

"Always a firm and consistent Unionist, I expect to live and die one. Beyond this, the chief trusts of my