NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
Price, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $50 net per month.
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Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Billy Emerson's Minstrel Troupe.

EULOGY ON THE LATE ALFRED HENNEN.

The discourse delivered by the Rev. Dr. Palmer, in the Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church, in February last, upon the occasion of the death of the late Alfred Hennen, is one of the happiest efforts of this eloquent and learned divine, and is a worthy tribute to a most excellent man: one who was an example of all the virtues which should adorn the Christian character, and an honor to his race. As a eulogium it is a model in design, and an admirably executed composition. Being delivered to an audience partly composed of Mr. Hennen's professional brethren, Dr. Palmer, with that rare tact and grace which mark the finished orator, and by which his public utterances are invariably characterized, availed himself of the occasion to present to his hearers "the argument for Christianity founded upon its wonderful affinity with human jurisprudence." Before entering upon his argument Dr. Palmer briefly sketched the life and character of Mr. Hennen with a felicity and beauty all his own. We make these extracts:

"Conspicuous among the attributes of Mr. Hennen's character were tenacity of purpose, and the steadiness with which he planted himself upon the principles he early matured for his guidance in life. Neither the blandishments of society, nor the endearments of home, seduced him from a perfect devotion to the mode calculating to which he had consecrated the energies of his mind. And perhaps no more effectual as large a space in the public eye, so little influenced by the fluctuations of opinion around him. He had the rare faculty of creating his own atmosphere, which he breathed upon those with whom he mingled; touching upon their circle without departing from his own. He acquired, along with this, a complete mastery over himself; so that, with a naturally constitutionally ardent and impulsive temperament, he was judged to possess only that passiveness which is often mistaken for virtue. His passions were placed under the restraint of a powerful will. So equally poised was he upon his own centre in his magnetic march through life. That preeminent will, which sweep away the ordinary prudence of men, scarcely disturbed his serenity; and he was never tempted into those vitiations of temper, and those extravagances of speech which jar against the peace and security of society.

He was a student by nature and by habit. Originally indentured to a merchant in Philadelphia, his passion for books soon led to the expending of his papers. The boy, when wanted at the office, was always found ensconced behind the empty barrels, poring over the pages of a book. The kindly christian merchant urgently advised that this strong predilection should be indulged; and the wise father, quick "to learn upon a hint, to feed upon a clue," promptly sent the aspiring youth where he might enjoy the advantages of academic training—a decision abundantly justified by the distinction he afterwards attained in learning and in law. Brevard did he not, even in old age, in the acquisition of knowledge; still adding to its stores, whilst those around him were gazing in wonder at its empirical paradic range. By so much, too, as he loved to acquire, did he also delight to impart. He could accept of no greater benefit than to confer what he had previously received. Thus, united with his singular longevity, made him always and everywhere a teacher. He absolutely revelled in the office of instruction. His magnificent library was thrown open to the younger members of his own profession, while his suggestive interrogatories were a perpetual stimulus to push their rugged way up the steep "where Fame's temple shines afar." Condescending even to the children around the hearth-stone, he would open the curious things hid within the Bible; or, taking the text from the leaf of the forest and the flower of the field, he would pour into their young hearts all the nature's great testimony for God and truth. The words of wisdom—whether spoken to the soul in the full chords of revelation, "in the teaching earth, or air or sea," or in the still melodies of thought—leaked through every interstice of his life, shone in his own grand example, as he went before beckoning us on from height to height, was the most impressive lesson that he taught.

But the crowning beauty with Mr. Hennen was that of the simplicity of his character. It is refreshing to observe how often old age goes back into the dew of its childhood. Those who have pushed successfully through the vortices of life may well sing at last the rigor and the self-assertion which were necessary in its gaudy fields. But the sweet faith of early childhood and its genial charity return upon us, when we have wrung the world dry of all it has to give of pleasure and of joy; and when without bitterness we surrender it for the brighter hopes of a cheerful eternity. But this simplicity of a father was simple hearted as a child all his days; and therefore old age stole upon him with such inexplicable grace and wrapped him in the folds of its dignity. Succumbing beneath a brief sickness, the first he had ever known in life—his mold form unscarred by disease—his body lying in death was that serene and benignant face, as you passed in sad procession around his bier! A beauty to which age only added a peculiar charm, and which death seemed at last with the polish of its marble touch!

I can think of him this day only in the glory of his immortal ascension—this grave and earnest student standing just within the gates of pearl, his noble heart expanding in the first experience of Heaven! With what holy amazement does he move through the vast assembly of the redeemed! How reverently he passes that he may speak to bards and prophets, whose lofty songs inspired him with rapture when here below! See the vast throng give way before his advancing step, until at last he veils himself before the throne, laying all the pearls of his useful life at the feet of the Lamb! And then exclaim in the beautiful description of Pollock:

"How glorious now, with vision purified
All the Essential Truth entirely free
From Error, he investigating sat!
From world to world at pleasure roved, on wing
Of golden fancy upborne—or at the bar
Of Heaven a meek ancient sages a little hears,
Or wonders at the wondrous works of God."

Affection would linger on these memories mournfully yet pleasing to the soul, which rest upon us both feelings and fast in such an hour as this. But hushed voice from the pavilion above whispers "the law of love upon all human pulses." He, who walked so unostentatiously amidst the cities and charities of life, would be certain the tenderness which seeks to enclose his memory to-day. Were it permitted me to write the inscription upon his tomb, it should be engraved with the simplicity of Robertson's epitaph, "Here lies Alfred Hennen."

Joseph of Arimathea, an honorable counsellor, a good man and a just, who also himself waited for the kingdom of God.

Proceeding to speak from this text and to unfold the subject he had chosen, Dr. Palmer said by way of introduction:

"I confess to a throb of exultation in this opportunity to present the argument for Christianity, founded upon its wonderful affinity with human jurisprudence. The two may seem to lie far apart, yet their circles have more than one point of intersection; and precisely where these touch I desire to place myself, and extend the hand of fellowship in much that is kindred between us. You, too, are invested with a priesthood; and the altar, at which you minister, is inscribed with the name of God. Truth and Right throne their eternal sanctions around your office, and constitute you the interpreters of a Divine Oracle. From the principles, therefore, of your own science, the Gospel weaves the plea, which I seek now to address alike to the conscience and the reason. It is indeed true the Bible speaks to the individual rather than to the class, placing all upon the same level as sinners and proclaiming the same salvation to each. It does not, however, ignore the guilds into which society is broken, and it eminently defines the duties which are reciprocal between them. The pulpit may, therefore, be watchful for opportunities like the present; as standing by the grave of a Christian lawyer, the Nestor of your own Bar, I plead before you the claims of the Gospel of the Grace of God."

The subject of discourse was then divided into these heads:

I. Christianity then challenges your attention, first, by the fact *that she herself founds upon the laws of law.*

II. Christianity commends itself to the legal profession, however, not simply by founding upon law, but by *its wonderful method of tempering justice with mercy.*

III. A third ground of appeal is the fact, that *the cardinal principles, upon which the whole method of grace proceeds lie among the elementary truths, and are illustrated by the daily practice of your profession.*

IV. Christianity claims your homage again, *since you are exemplified, in the trial of every cause, to recognize the religious nature of man.*

V. Christianity commends itself, further, *as a stupendous system of truth whose evidence you are professionally fitted to estimate.*

VI. Experimental Christianity offers, finally, *the surest protection against the professional danger to which the lawyer is exposed.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 22, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,066

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.—An invitation is addressed, through our columns to-day, by a number of prominent citizens residing in the Second and Third Districts of New Orleans, to the residents of said districts, by which they are requested to assemble at the Deutsche Company Hall, on Tuesday evening next, to take the question of the schools into consideration. It is expected that a well digested plan of an entirely new system of schools will be submitted to the meeting by an experienced teacher.

A number of our down town citizens left the city yesterday afternoon, per railroad, *en route* for Europe. They have taken passage per steamship Lafayette, which leaves New York for Havre on Saturday next. Among them was our valued friend, Edward Bermudez, Esq., and family, Charles Cavaroc, Esq., and others. Mr. Bermudez has found it necessary to absent himself for a season from the scene of his labors, his health having suffered from his long and intense application to the practice of his profession. We heartily wish him a speedy and perfect restoration, and we bid him and his party *bon voyage.*

Thanks to Solon Conclave No. 8 for a card of invitation to the grand fancy dress ball to be given by them at the Deutsche Company Hall on next Saturday evening.

Like acknowledgment to the Harmony Social Club for cards of invitation to the first annual pic-nic or summer festival, to be given by them at Oakland Riding Park, on next Sunday.

The elaboration of these points and the peroration of this masterly discourse we may publish hereafter. Our room, we regret, does not permit us to give further extracts in the present issue.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The Photographic studio of Mr. Anderson, at 185 Canal street, and the work of that artist, we can safely recommend to our readers as entirely worthy of public patronage. The pictures taken here are in the highest style of the art, and invariably give satisfaction. The establishment is patronized by our most fashionable people. Mr. Anderson makes copies in oil and water colors, and we hear many praises of his new picture called the *Sea Pearl.* It is said to be durable as well as beautiful.

This photograph gallery is in the building called the "Three Sisters," on Canal street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, a few doors from Christ Church.

WASHBURN'S PHOTOGRAPHS.—Mr. Washburn is one of our most skillful and experienced photographers. His work is not surpassed by that of any other artist in New Orleans. His satisfactory picture is what everybody desires, and Mr. Washburn enjoys the reputation of sending his customers away pleased. His reputation, too, has been justly acquired by long and faithful attention to the art of which he is a professor. His is an ante-bellum name, and his patrons are to be found in thousands of homes throughout the Mississippi Valley. Strangers from the country always enquire for Washburn's gallery. It is near the Clay Statue, on Canal street, No. 113.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Morris, Tasker & Co., of Philadelphia, the most extensive manufacturers of pipe, steam fittings, tools, etc., in the United States. Allen Hill, No. 167 Baronne street, between Lafayette and Girod street, is their sole Southern agent.

THE EIGHTH WONDER!—To the seven wonders of the world an eighth has been added. It is a rival without bias, well, sediment, or color, that changes the gray set hair to its youthful shade, in from five to ten applications. This prodigy of the age is PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. tf

Letter of Peter Richard Kenrick, Archbishop of St. Louis, to the Archbishop of Baltimore.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord:

Letters from your Lordship have lately transmitted to the American Bishops impose upon me the necessity of making the subjoined declaration of my adhesion to the doctrine contained which relate to the pope of my deceased brother in reference to Pontifical infallibility, lest the error that may be discovered in them should invade the minds of others. In the *Theologia Dogmatica* written by him, to which you refer, there is, I believe, no probable ground for the Pontifical limitations, to which he has devoted his whole strength, and has done so with all the skill of a master. Perhaps, in the course of theological discussion, some rights and privileges it was his delight to extend and defend, but that he either held or taught Pontifical infallibility, taken in the sense of the canon proposed in the Vatican Council, I confidently deny. In chapter eighteen of the "Treatise concerning the Church," which you have referred, occurs a passage which your Lordship must have chanced either not to see or to have adjudged unworthy of notice, although it occurs in the same edition of the work, and in the same chapter to which you refer—to wit, in No. 555. There, indeed, he wrote after he had said those things to which I have alluded.

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From these words it is evident that it was not the opinion of the writer that the Pontiff was to be held infallible, no assent of the bishops accruing, and that there was no inherent right in the Pontifical decree to resist the bishops, as he clearly expresses the words "not opposing." For were the Pontifical decree irrevocable by and in itself there would be no need of the assent of the bishops or of their votes being required in council, or of their affixing their signatures in their own episcopal sees, much less would it be allowable for anything to oppose it. As I am less desirous of weighing the force of this opinion than of making evident the error of fact into which you have fallen, I trust that you and others moved by the authority of these letters may not proceed to allege the opinion of your predecessor in support of the proposed definition.

I am the most humble servant of Your Grandeur in the Lord,

PETER RICHARD KENRICK,
Archbishop of St. Louis.

Rome, Third Holyday of the Passover, A. D. 1870.

Some Interesting Figures.

The increase of population during the last seven decades is as follows:

Year.	Population.	Rate of increase.
1790	3,929,827	
1800	5,305,925	35.02
1810	7,239,814	36.42
1820	9,638,191	33.17
1830	12,866,020	33.49
1840	17,069,453	32.69
1850	23,191,876	35.87
1860	31,443,321	35.59

Taking the ratio from 1830 to 1860, the increase of population to 1900 will be as follows:

Year.	Population.
1870	42,638,850
1880	57,957,772
1890	78,736,243
1900	106,942,287

Assuming that the present population, in round numbers, is 40,000,000, and that the public debt is $2,500,000,000, the amount per capita is $62 50. But if the debt were to remain, only the interest being paid, Mrs Liz Perkins, Miss Sinclair, Mrs A A Sogart, J D Franklin, Mrs J Maurice, M E Bailey, Dan van Siclen, Mrs Walton, J L Cavanna, Mrs Margaret Casey, Mrs Higgins, Mrs Mary Hanlin and child, Mrs Crowley, Jno Higgins, W D Morris, and 15 in steerage.

A PARTY PLATFORM.—We see that some of the Radicals are beginning to wriggle uneasily in Washington and to talk about new political combinations, third parties, and so forth. They see that outside of reconstruction—negro equality, etc., they have no common standing room, and current events will not leave this to them long. The dogma of universal equality, they hold is the only fundamental principle in their creed, in truth, but a mere sophistical vagary which the common sense of mankind and the dealings of Providence will finally confute; and it is more than probable that even the Radicals themselves will be the first to repudiate it. Let them apply it to the Chinese, and one-half of the party would abandon it now. Yet boast. At the other bands of cohesion expedients which plunged the country into civil war or were spawned of its horrors and disorders.

A gentleman staying in New York over Sunday inquired of the hotel-keeper where he could hear some good music. He was recommended to Grace church. As the service was begun when he entered, a lady politely handed him a prayer-book. He held it without opening it, and supposing he was mistaken, commented to the service found the place in another book and handed it to him. He bent down and whispered, "Pray don't trouble yourself, *I never am a liberale.*"

Foote had attacked some pretentious person for his characteristic foible. "Why do you attack my weakest part?" asked the assailed. "Did I ever say anything about your head?" replied Foote.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We are indebted to Mr. P. F. Herwig, Special Deputy Collector, for the following information:

CUSTOMHOUSE, NEW ORLEANS,
Collector's Office, April, 1870.

Domestic Exports.—Month ended April 30, 1870—Cotton—127,797 bales, 56,950,344 pounds, $12,819,250. Corn—17,177 bushels, $18,595. Flour—23,651 barrels, $126,379. Specie—$68,693. Hides—$11,694. Oil Cake—2,654,510 pounds, $40,989. Hams—42,370 pounds, $7602. Lard—156,895 pounds, $24,547. Tallow—153,116 pounds, $14,556. Tobacco—190,125 pounds, $19,146. Staves—$34,311. Wood Manufactory—$10,798. Cotton Seed Oil—10,284 gallons, $7233. Sundries—$15,271. Total, $13,708,895.

The Southern Bank.—We notice some recent desirable changes in the arrangement of the clerical desks, and department of this excellent bank, whereby each clerk is assigned his particular desk and duties, so there is no delay or confusion whatever in attending to the customers of the bank, while the general business of the institution is conducted with the greatest system and dispatch. These improved arrangements are the work of the clerks themselves, and manifest an interest in their duties which we do not often find, young men in the service of others not being very generally disposed to concern themselves about the interest of their employers outside of a certain routine line of duties.

Ball of Solon Conclave.—We are indebted to this Conclave No. 8, S. W. M., for invitations to a grand fancy dress, regalia and may ball, to be given by them at the Deutsche Company's Hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on Saturday evening, May 28th, for the benefit of the funds of the Conclave.

Getting Paid.—The school teachers were yesterday receiving their pay for the month of April, at the office of the city Administrator of Finance, in accordance with the recent ordinance of Administrator Shaw, that the city pay them since the State Board of Education would not pay them, except for the current month.

The Treasurer of the State Board was, however, engaged yesterday at the Louisiana Savings Bank paying the school teachers of Jefferson City for April. Why this difference?

The Courts.—The exceptions and the motion for a new trial in the Magazine Street Railroad (Jefferson City) controversy was, after argument yesterday, Judge Cotton, on the part of the company, and Guy Axtomy Lacey, on the part of J. H. Young and the late city of Jefferson, submitted to the court for its guidance in the premises. This is, perhaps, one of the most complicated cases ever brought before any court for solution, and we shall wait with no little curiosity the settlement.

In the Jackson Railroad case the present board, with General Beauregard as President, has resolved for the future writ of quo warranto applied for by the new board of directors and H. N. McComb, the politic manoeuvre being to return what they claim to hold over upon an election held on the 3d of April, 1869; that purport in answer to notice a majority of the stockholders that assembled on the 18th of April for their successors; that the election was not held on it at day because of the opposition raised at the instance of McComb, prohibiting the holding of an election on that day or any subsequent day, and until further of the court; that said injunction of the 18th April dissolved the meeting *sine die*, and that therefore no new election could be held without due notice to the stockholders; that McComb, on the 25th of April, secretly dismissed his injunction without notice to any one, late in the day, and then came with his co-conspirators, under a preconcerted arrangement, to obtain at the fraudulent advantage in the election, and demanded, at about two and a half o'clock, that an election should be held; that no such election could be held, communication had been appointed and no notice given, and because it would be a fraud upon the stockholders and rebellion, had occupied in made by Messrs. Campbell, Spofford & Campbell.

A new phase has occurred in the Snip Island matter. In the Eighth District Court a mandamus has been applied for by Geo. F. Brott, President of the said Ship Island Company, to compel the proper city authorities of New Orleans to indorse upon the back of $400,000 worth of bonds the ordinance of the late City of Jefferson, which confirmed the contract between said city and the company, by which the latter was to dig a lateral branch from the main canal or sending into the heart of the late city of Jefferson. This matter was up once before Judge Hibben, upon a mandamus to compel the Controller of the late City of Jefferson to indorse the bonds in a like manner, but the mandamus was not granted. The ordinance of the late City of Jefferson was passed 9th of November, 1869, and approved 10th day of same month.

The mandamus now prayed for is to compel Administrator Shaw, of Public Accounts, and Administrator Walton, to sign and attest Comptroller's warrants of the deceased brother in reference to Pontifical infallibility, lest the error that may be discovered in them should invade the minds of others. In the *Theologia Dogmatica* written by him, to which you refer, there is, I believe, no probable ground for the Pontifical limitations, to which he has devoted his whole strength, and has done so with all the skill of a master. Perhaps, in the course of theological discussion, some rights and privileges it was his delight to extend and defend, but that he either held or taught Pontifical infallibility, taken in the sense of the canon proposed in the Vatican Council, I confidently deny. In chapter eighteen of the "Treatise concerning the Church," which you have referred, occurs a passage which your Lordship must have chanced either not to see or to have adjudged unworthy of notice, although it occurs in the same edition of the work, and in the same chapter to which you refer—to wit, in No. 555. There, indeed, he wrote after he had said those things to which I have alluded.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Louisiana Contested Election Case.

Official Report of the Late Indian Raid.

An Indian Outbreak Imminent.

The Presbyterian General Assemblies.

Rev. J. O. Keener Chosen Bishop by the Methodist Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

Address of the Emperor to the Legislative Bodies.

Espartero Accepts the Crown of Spain.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Mr. Hardy Saloman has been elected President of the South Carolina Banking and Trust Company.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, May 21.—This morning the Emperor met the Legislative Bodies in solemn assembly in the *Salle d'Etat*, and received from a deputation of the Corps Legislatif the result of the vote on plebiscitum. His Majesty, with the Empress and the Prince Imperial, was greeted by the Deputies and Senators with demonstrations of enthusiasm.

M. Schneider addressed the Emperor on behalf of the Legislative bodies.

The following is the Emperor's speech: Sire—Receiving from your hands the result of this vote, my first impulse is to express my gratitude to the nation which thus renews to me for the fourth time in twenty years the signal evidence of its confidence. Universal suffrage, the elements of which change unceasingly, but whose noble aspirations are always the same, in attending to the customers of the bank, while the general business of the institution is conducted with the greatest system and dispatch. These improved arrangements are the work of the clerks themselves, and manifest an interest in their duties which we do not often find, young men in the service of others not being very generally disposed to concern themselves about the interest of their employers outside of a certain routine line of duties.

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I am the most humble servant of Your Grandeur in the Lord,

PETER RICHARD KENRICK,
Archbishop of St. Louis.

Rome, Third Holyday of the Passover, A. D. 1870.

Most Illustrious and Reverend Lord:

Letters from your Lordship lately transmitted to the American Bishops impose upon me the necessity of making the subjoined declaration of my adhesion to the doctrine contained which relate to the pope of my