The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,966.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LEGIT, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE

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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday. Subscription, for per annum, payable in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Contract advertisements, having the run of our pages, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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No less than $1 will be charged.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.

Bills with regular advertisers must be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

CHARGE—PER YEAR.....$6

NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1870

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Lend me Five Shillings."

St. Charles Theatre—"Rip Van Winkle."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Mr. Lotta Crabtree.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Ivanhoe."

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 69 and 61 St. Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE PROTECTION LEVEE.

Senator Broughton on Thursday last gave notice to the body of which he is a member, of the intention to introduce a bill authorizing the City Council of New Orleans to impose a special tax upon the tax payers of the city for the purpose of raising the funds wherewith to construct a protection levee in rear of the city.

We are in favor of a substantial construction of this kind on certain conditions, which we do not think can be obtained at the present time. We are opposed to any scheme which has, under pretense of being for the benefit of the city and impositively necessary, only for its object the enrichment of the contractors and their friends, and which increases the already too heavy debt of the corporation. This project has never whatever we believe to be chargeable with the objections indicated and there whose duty it is to protect the tax-payers should look well into the matter before they gratify the greed of speculators and contractors in such projects.

We are informed that the cost of this proposed levee, if such superseding to the operations of the City Surveyor, will cost over one million of dollars. Are the people of New Orleans estimate to make that expenditure at the present time? They have a large floating debt—estimated to be four millions of dollars—which should be cleared off, if they have any funds to spare before they undertake any new undertaking, and their finances, which are now in a most unsatisfactory condition, should be placed on a better footing, before additional burdens are assumed.

We are informed that a perfectly sufficient protection levee can be built for one-tenth of one million of dollars, which will answer all purposes for the present.

When the city is obliged to postpone the payment of the interest due on her bonds and the salaries of her corporation employés, and the teachers of the public schools and other running expenses, how can she have the large outlay contemplated by those who have devised the protection levee bill? The taxpayers are already ground down by taxation until they are staggering under the weight. How can Senator Broughton and those for whom he is acting, have the conscience to add to their burdens?

The Next Municipal Election.

Our contemporaries the *Picayune* and *Times* have very properly called the attention of the Mayor and City Council to the Charter election for Mayor, Controller, Street Commissioner, Inspector and one-half of the Council, which, according to law, ought to be held on the Second Monday in March next. It was Mayor Conway's fault and that of his name claims in the City Council that the election which should have been held last year, did not take place. It will be the fault of the citizens themselves if such an omission shall occur this year. It was Mayor Conway's fault and that of his associates in the Council that the Governor had an opportunity of making appointments to seat in the Council. It might not have been intentional. We have been informed that Mayor Conway talks very independently of his appointments and professes to be indifferent to the comments of the newspaper press upon his conduct. Let us say to him that he engages in a hopeless enterprise when he throws down his gauntlet to the public journals. His conduct as Mayor hardly justifies him in defying the public criticism. With much to complain of, he sometimes have dealt with him in a fashion manner so far. If he does not appreciate this forbearance there is a way to be less sparing.

The People's Bank of New Orleans.

We are glad to be able to announce to our readers in the Second and Third Districts that they have at last a bank of their own, located in a convenient place for the contemplated depositors and clients with the institution.

The "People's Bank" was opened on Monday last in the building formerly occupied by the Bank of America, corner of Jackson Square and the Levee, and, we have no doubt, will be largely patronized by the class for whose particular benefit it has been established, viz—the merchants and retail dealers and butchers of the Second and Third Districts. The managers of the bank have had great experience in the business. Mr. R. H. Davis, the President, was for a long time Cashier and subsequently President of that once wealthy and powerful institution, the Bank of Louisiana, whose affairs he managed with great skill and prudence while his last control of them. He better selection could have been made by the Directors of the new bank than Mr. Davis. The Directors associated with him are well-known citizens and business men—Joseph David, George W. Dunbar, R. Rodgers, M. Berwin, A. Scesis, Richard England, P. Mallet, and H. Janfield. Charles Kerr, Esq., is the Cashier of the bank. There are about three hundred and fifty other stockholders and business men, proprietors and stockholders of the bank whose connection with is not interest in its success, make it a substantial establishment.

We have before us a complete containing the objects, rules and regulations for the government of the Institution, and so far as we can judge, these seem well-considered. Twenty-five thousand dollars has been subscribed, no subscriber being allowed more than one share of $250 each; any $2000. The capital stock may, however, according to a provision of the charter, be increased.

We have no doubt the Bank will prove of great and unique advantage to the class for whose benefit it is intended, and we hope that which that enterprise success may attend its operations.

Chief Justice Chase on Mr. Stanton.

In replying to the eulogy of Mr. Stanton in the Supreme Court of the United States, delivered by Attorney General Hoar, a few days ago, Chief Justice Chase made some very pointed remarks. We mention these:

1. Judge Chase says very distinctly that Mr. Stanton was not even permitted to become a member of that tribunal.

2. He intimated that Mr. Stanton had not been living in a "calm" atmosphere nor pursuing a "regular" course.

3. Mr. Stanton had been nominated by the President a not confirmed by the Senate but had never been commissioned nor had he been sworn as a member of the court.

4. Judge Chase says it was to a member yet to take place by the prospective resignation of Justice Grier.

These are the remarks of the Chief Justice:

The Court unites with the bar in the solemnity of the occasion of the private worth, the professional eminence, and the illustrious service of Mr. Stanton, and in the sorrow that the country has been bereft by the premature decease of this great humble jurist, endowed with his remarkable intuitions and abilities in the new relations of duty to which he had been called. We all expected from his connection to the bench increased strength for the court, that most difficult and in its functions most delicate. We felt that he had been thoroughly tried, tempered by the severe ordeals of a most laborious and arduous labor in the department of War, would be fully relieved from the influence of the calmer and more reposed course of judicial duty, and that prolonged and varied labor would afford opportunities of a more deliberate and calmer view of the questions of the day, and of the duties of the country in the upright performance of judicial duty. But Providence has ordained otherwise. He has not even permitted to become a member of this court. He had been appointed and confirmed to fill the vacancy which will come in a few days. Amen, cheerfully acquiesce in the decree of our heavenly father. Our sympathies will go with his family and friends in their bereavement. We present that we can ever lose, in the loss of the profession which he adorned, and of the country which he served. The profession and the public children of the Attorney General, and this court will be entered upon the minutes, and a copy forwarded to each of the members, and to the attorney of Mr. Stanton, the Attorney General, and this court adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

Remarks—We know that the General Lodge of the District of Columbia has extended an invitation to the highly learned Grand Lodge of the Province of Canada.

Remarks—It is manifest that all government of mankind is to be guided by knowledge, and the head of the Grand Lodge, which is nothing, for F. Schaff.

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LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY, January 25, 1870.

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

Minutes Session passed.

REPORTS AND MEMORIALS.

The report of the State Treasurer was received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

REPORTS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

Finance—Favorably on the bill fixing the salary of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Bacon introduced a bill relative to registration. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Todd asked leave to withdraw from the committee to which it is referred—the bill to amend the Charter of the City of Jefferson.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Wingate called up the bill to amend the act relative to Public Printing. Recommitted to the Committee on Printing.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Thompson called up the bill fixing the limits and boundaries of Ascite City. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Flanagan called up the bill to amend the recent act abolishing gambling, providing that no portion of the fine shall be given the informer.

Mr. Wingate moved to pass the bill to be final reading.

Mr. Smith objected to the passage of the bill. It was giving the gamblers more license than they now have. Why cannot the Senate allow the gambling saloons to remain closed as they now are. If this bill passes the gamblers will resume their business. Mr. Smith moved to indefinitely postpone the bill.

Mr. Bacon understood perfectly well what this bill was proposed for. It was an opening for his gamblers. Their establishments were effectually closed now, and this bill was proposed by them so as to enable them to resume their infamous trade. Mr. Bacon was opposed to the passage of the bill. The new law worked admirably.

Mr. Todd considered that chaos in the bill abolishing the gambling law providing that the informer shall receive one-half the fine, was a reproach to the Legislature of the Metropolitan Police. There was as much law in Jefferson City, and the police supposed the practice was entirely abolished. He moved to lay the motion to indefinitely postpone on the table.

The vote. The President decided to lay on the table the motion to indefinitely postpone.

A motion being made by Senator Smith relative to the bill, the President decided the bill was not before the Senate, so that no motion was in order.

Mr. Smith appealed from the decision of the chair.

Mr. Bacon seconded the appeal.

Decision of the chair sustained—yeas 24, nays 7.

The bill for the relief of veterans of 1814 and '15, and their widows, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Todd authorizing the stockholders of the Loan and Pledge Association to change the name of the corporation, and grant certain privileges, was referred to the Committee on Bank and Banking.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. Poindexter—To secure Homesteads. Referred.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Bacon introduced a bill to enable Charles McMicken Perrin to assume the name of Chas. McMicken. Passed.

Mr. Ray, (under a suspension of the rules,) introduced a bill to incorporate the Barwick's Bay and Texas Railroad Company. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Lynch called up the bill repealing the act authorizing the collection of State taxes in warrants, and to receive the same in currency.

Mr. Copeland offered as an amendment that all warrants issued by the Senate members and employés, be received for taxes.

Mr. Lynch moved as an additional amend. that, that Federal and Executive warrants be included. Adopted.

The bill as amended then passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The second section of the "Constabulary Bill" was taken up. Senator Dunn desired to discuss the whole bill, but the chair decided that his remarks must be confined to the second section.

The motion that Senator Dunn be permitted to discuss the bill while the second section was before the Senate, was lost by a vote of 13 yeas, to 11 nays.

The second section was then adopted.

On the third section; Mr. Ogden spoke nearly half an hour against the passage of this and similar bills, giving a sketch of the election rule and power of the Republican party in this State.

The Clerk of the House was announced, asking concurrence on the substitute for House bill No. 10, "The Chesapeake Railroad Bill."

After four sections of the Constabulary bill were adopted, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—House met at 12 o'clock and proceeded to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair. Sixty members present.

Mr. Wills, of Orleans, asked leave, and obtained it, a memorial which was lost in the Assembly bill—a bill which he did not hesitate to pronounce as the most outrageous and villainous bill he was ever enabled by any deliberative assembly.

Messrs. Kent, Turnend and Kager also obtained the privilege to speak the same way.

The Speaker announced the following standing Committee on Unfinished Business:

Messrs. Pearce, of Sumter, Holdsmith, Wilson, Mitz, La Blanc, Simms and Page.

Also the following special committee to investigate the legislation of the Council of Jefferson City:

Messrs. Gretchamp, Noble and Burrell.

Mr. Taylor, of West Feliciana, introduced a resolution permitting Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Walker to lecture in the hall of last session of Senate and House. The resolution was lost by a vote of 33 yeas to 26 nays.

The following resolution was introduced by Mr. R. H. Isabelle:

Joint resolution relative to the time and mode of legal days of the first General Assembly that convened after the adoption of the Constitution of Louisiana, adopted April 17th and 18th, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

A resolution was passed granting leave of absence to the Judge of the Ninth Judicial District for a number of days.

After a rambling session on several minor questions, on motion of Mr. Belot, of Orleans, the House adjourned until to-day at 12 o'clock.

OLD AND NEW.

February, 1870. H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston. Dealers supplied by the American News Company. There is great variety in this number, embracing Religion, Criticism, Topography, Philology, Fiction and Poetry. Among the articles we would smile the palm to Dr. Wilder's, on the hereditary descent of certain physical peculiarities. The political correspondent at Washington does, however, quite unnecessarily, utter this fine epigram:

"The only week of special importance that Congress did during the first months of its session was to reset a law under which the State of Georgia has again been put in charge of the Army. . . . The United States having guaranteed, is required to maintain in each State, a government Republican in form. This covers the whole case."

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The Suez Canal—An Impending Rent—The Level of the Two Seas.

It appears from the report of a careful survey by a technical team, published in the London *Shipping Gazette*, that the Suez Canal in every respect is a great success and is working handsomely; but the most interesting fact reported to the Institution of Civil Engineers is the discovery that the Red Sea is higher than the level of the Mediterranean, and that the Red Sea is the level of the Red Sea is higher than the level of the Mediterranean, and the question naturally rises, if so, why?

It is simply because of the tremendous evaporation of the Mediterranean. This great inland sea is fed from the east by the powerful current of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles from the Black Sea, and from the Atlantic Ocean in the west through the Straits of Gibraltar, and by numerous rivers on both sides, and yet the hot and thirsty winds which sweep across it from the great desert of Africa, keep it down by evaporation below the general ocean level. The evaporation from the Red Sea per square acre, which is nearly twice as much as from the Indian Ocean, in aggregate has to be comparatively small and easily supplied. As in Northern antiquity, at Rome, there was a high water mark, so in the Mediterranean, at Rome, there is a high water mark along the African coast.

But, granting all this, what does it signify, in a practical view of the Suez Canal? It signifies that the canal has become a river or an arm of the Indian Ocean flowing into the Mediterranean, and that unless this contingent current be checked, the flow of the tides will in time wash down the sandy banks of the canal into its channel and fill it up. That is what it signifies in a business point of view. If the report in question is correct (and we have no reason to doubt it), a pecuniary loss will be necessary at the Suez Inlet to prevent the flow from the Red Sea. Otherwise a heavy tribute by this one of several Sea's dominion may result. Such a contingent is by no means to be lost sight of by those who are interested in the Suez Canal.—*New York Herald.*

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

PUBLIC MEETING AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL.—The meeting of citizens "without distinction of party," for the purpose of consolidating the Democratic party, now being engaged by the Legislature of Louisiana, called for in the evening papers of yesterday, took place at the St. Charles Hotel last night.

The meeting, which it was supposed was for general purposes, and to forward no individual interest, had been gotten up in the interest of Charles Morgan, Esq., and his railroad scheme to connect Louisiana with Texas. A good deal was said against the Legislature and the Chattanooga Railroad bill, all of which was richly deserved, but the reporter not being particularly interested in the object of the meeting, retired. It is not supposed that it had any public significance, nor that any important result will flow from it.

Correction.—It was not a little one of Mr. Lado, as we stated erroneously in our last issue, that occupied the fine at the corner of Chartres and Dauphine street. The first story is occupied by Mr. Lado's drug store, but his family resides elsewhere.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—This Board met last night, pursuant to adjournment, Mr. Fish in the chair, and the following members present: Messrs. Farrell, Walker, Pemberton, Carter, Shaw, Wynne, Walsh, Camp, Sturdevan, Kearny, Pandely, Reggio, Cabanne and Grandjean.

The reading of the minutes was dispensed with.

The Treasurer's report for the week ending January 22, 1870, shows receipts $237,277 27; expenditures, $230,458 91; and a balance on hand amounting to $18,676 96, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A message from the Mayor announced to the Council a notification from the Gas Light Company, in which the supply of gas was declared effectually closed now, and this bill was proposed by them so as to enable them to resume their infernal trade. Mr. Bacon was opposed to the passage of the bill. The new law works admirably.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Virginia Representatives.

Nominations by the President.

The Senate Virginia Bill Adopted by the House.

The N. Y. Tribune on its Adoption.

Salute on the Admission of Virginia.

Death of an Old Merchant of New Orleans.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON SPECIAL.

Washington, Jan. 25—Noon.—The Election Committee of the House reported this morning on the Mississippi Delegation, as follows: Unfavorably on Charles E. Fenner, on account of an alleged bad record for loyalty. Unfavorably on James Lynch, on account of the doubtful loyalty of a Representative for the State to large: Geo. W. Bicker and Lewis McKenzie, on account of their seats being contested, are retained by the committee for further consideration.

The balance of the delegation will be adjusted upon tables made by the committee.

The Virginia Senators are not here, and no notice regarding them was taken.

The Virginia bill has been enrolled and is now in the Speaker's hands. Vice President Colfax's signature, and immediately upon its return, it will go to the President.

The admission of Virginia will certainly be completed to-day, and it is returned in time with the President's approval, several of the Virginia representatives will be seated to-day.

Washington, Jan. 25—Internal revenue receipts to-day $643,000.

Coin in the Treasury, $50,000,000; currency, $5,000,000.

The debt statement will show but a slight decrease.

The President nominated to-day Frank Seigel for Marshal Southern District of the Sixth New York District, and Joe H. Rothrock as United States Marshal for Middle Tennessee.

The Ways and Means Committee voted to-day on adopting a resolution, reported by Mr. Schenck, as follows: Ayes—Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Hulburd, Stevens, Hay—Kelly, McCarthy, Blair, Schenck—8. Nays—Brooks, Shellabarger, Stokes, Hamilton, Lynch, Morrissey, Ward, Brooks, Hoge, Lawrence, Stevenson, Kerr, Wood, Morgan, Ingersoll, Dawes