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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1869.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 78 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 10, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,694.

BLAND LEGISLATION.

Our contemporary the *Picayune* in a late issue made some just observations upon the "railway mania" which possessed the members of the Legislature at their late session. The *Picayune* says in observations where suggested by thinking over the items of the appropriation bill under consideration of that body. These items are certainly startling and set one to thinking how it is that the interest of the State in railroads has been so wrongfully mismanaged. It is very evident that the aid of the State has been given most incautiously to some of these enterprises *and without taking any security whatever against loss!*

There is, for instance, the New Orleans and Nashville Railroad debt, with its annual interest of $27,600, which has been paid since 1836—that is, nearly one million dollars paid for nothing, and we see the same sum, $27,600, set down in the Auditor's budget in the estimate of probable expenditures of the State for 1869. The principal of the debt of which the above is the interest, has yet to be paid—$460,000. This will make a sum of one million and a half of dollars entirely sunk without any result whatever.

Then there is the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, which the Chief Justice of our Supreme Court and one of the leading members of the Bench have managed to obtain for themselves, taking the stock belonging to the State and that of other stockholders. The State subscribed for the stock of that road the sum of $300,000, and issued its bonds in favor of the road for the sum of $399,000 upon which the State has paid, since 1860 and is still paying, an interest of $17,800 annually. Thus road will cend the State in the sum of one million of dollars. These advances have been made without any security for the good faith of the corporators, and no benefit has been derived from them. The road has been sold out, or, rather, a sale has been attempted—by the sheriff, at the instance of a fraudulent combination of its original corporators and directors.

This true a suit is now pending in the United States Circuit Court for Louisiana, at the instance of the creditors, which it is likely will result in annulling the sale by which these parties hold their imaginary title to this road, but it is not probable the original stockholders will benefit by such a result. The original cost of the road—about a millions of dollars—may be considered lost to the stockholders because the road will not bring more than one million of dollars and the bondholders debt amounts to about that sum.

Now there must be something wrong about these advances by the State when she is compelled to suffer such losses. Aid should not be given without security for reimbursement to any enterprise whatever. The State would do better to build railroads out and out and hold the title them to lend her credit to them and finally have to pay the bonds thus issued without receiving anything in return. We do not object to assisting *bona side* railroad enterprises, but some measures ought to be taken to secure the interest of the State and prevent ultimate loss before the bonds are issued. Had the State owned the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, as the State of Georgia, for instance, owns the line between Atlanta and Chattanooga, it would never have been sold out, and would now be in full operation from the Mississippi to the Ouachita.

The Legislature has been acting in these matters altogether too blindly, and we see other schemes broached of a similar nature. Let them be scrutinized and the interest of the State fully guarded where aid is extended.

FAIR.—We acknowledge receipt of tickets to a fair, now being held at Shaffer's building, on Canal street, between Burgundy and Rampart streets, for the benefit of the German Protestant Orphan Asylum, and continuing from the 8th to the 15th last inclusive.

SAILING OF THE BAVARIA.—The steamship Bavaria, Capt. Hobich, sailed last evening for Hamburg, via Havana and Havre, with a full freight and the following named passengers: H. Rowlsmann, J. B. Vaillier, Miguel Zaldivar, Jose A. Fa, R. P. Flores, F. Kuchbach, Chas. Dribit and wife and 17 in steerage.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

A LIVELY SKETCH OF FAMILY AFFAIRS.

It will be seen by the telegrams that another attempt was made yesterday to get rid of the tenure of Office Act, by an engrossed rider upon an appropriation bill. It was adroit, but failed. How this failure will affect the incoming administration, and what importance is attached to the repeal of that act, may be gathered from the following from the New York *World*:

General Grant said to-day, in conversation with a Western Radical Senator, "I really hope that the Senate and House will not repeal the law calling the Forty-first Congress in March. Give Congress has left us only that body to deal with. There are words have treated widely. They have been told to, reported by, and missed upon by nearly every Radical Congressman. They are as variously construed as are the expressions penned by them. The following will serve to explain them, perhaps. It is now known that there is a Grant party and an anti-Grant party in the Senate. The Grant party are led by all the Radical anti-impeachment Senators, and also by Morton, Sherman, Tipton and Nye, and each man so look back upon their votes for impeachment as the scandal of their lives. The anti Grant men are Abbott, Cattell, Conkling, Conness, Craigin, Drake, Edmonds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Howe, Howard, Morrill, (of Vermont), Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Tipton, Wade, Williams, Wilson. The middle men are the carpet-baggers, who are willing to sell out to whichever side promises and pays the most.

The vote to postpone the repeal of the Tenure-of-Office act in caucus yesterday precisely represents the anti Grant men and two carpet-baggers McDonald and Sawyer, who have flopped over to the anti-Grant side. These men, by a trick, postponed the civil tenure repeal bill yesterday. Apparently, having been in the caucus, their action is to be accepted by the party, as on a motion to take up the bill all the Radicals but six sided with the caucus and voted no. Though attempts will be renewed by Grant Radicals, who expect at the map-judgment of the caucus, to take up the bill, it is believed it will not be taken up; and the anti Grant men root the roost for the few days left of the present session. Grant accepts this fact, so to day he remarked that "the next Congress will be the only body he has left to deal with."

It is known to night that since yesterday the President elect has been mad, to use a plain word, at the trick of the caucus. Everything pointed to the repeal of the civil tenure law and the caucus blasted all. That Grant was mad, is mad, will remain mad, is conceded. That grave Senators, his friends, fumed and swore and were in a white heat of rage at the caucus trick, is a matter of evidence. In its kind, there exists as much strife about Grant in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress to-day as there was about Johnson. The Republicans are dividing now into Grant and anti Grant men. In March they will be divided into administration and anti administration men. The reasons for postponement of the civil tenure repeal bill are accepted as silly—first, because they originated in the boudoir brain of Wilson; second, because they were based upon a reported fear of Mr. Johnson's veto of it, when it was known he would approve the repeal at once.

The anti Grant men, who selected postponement by a trick, hoped to slight Mr. Grant. Senate will do the same thing. The Grant men, who still want the act repealed, are naively promoting a caste blunder of patronage under Grant to the Democrats if they will co-operate in obtaining repeal. They declare, too, that no man who voted for postponement yesterday will ever share his confidence or his offices, and that such nominations will be made as will be confirmed in executive session by the united votes of the Great Republicans and the Democrats, and none other. Hence, as Grant says to-day, his appeal lies to the Forty first Congress and to this it he proposes to find and form his friends. This is the situation to-night.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT IN INDIANA.—We take the following dispatch from Indianapolis from the *Louisville Courier-Journal*:

Indianapolis, March 4.—In the Legislature this morning, as soon as the session was opened, by some Democratic members offered their resolutions, thus breaking the quorum and bring the session to an end. The *coup d'état* was in most perfect, it having been determined upon in caucus last night. A few members remained in order to make the calls of the House and otherwise prevent any further legislation. This is a very bad state, but outright the action of the appropriation bills having been passed, and the benevolent institutions, prisons, etc., are left unprovided for. Had the bills been proposed until this afternoon, these would have been passed, and there could have been no danger of premature the passage of the Constitutional Amendments. A caucus of the Republicans more than one held immediately, but it was found that nothing could be done to help matters. A committee of two Senators and three Representatives was appointed to issue an address to the people of the State. Governor Baker is now issuing write for special elections in the vacated districts, and will call a special session of the Legislature to meet in April.

The New York Times speaks of Mr. Rollins as "an honest man" at the head of the Internal Revenue Bureau. For an honest man he has been very successful in acquiring a large estate out of his salaried office. But the honesty in these Republican days is made a comparative term, and he may be more implies when it comes to Grant.

Gen. Schurz is the prominent "[illegible]" with half a leg, that is may walk.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met pursuant to adjournment. President Markey in the chair.

Mr. Shields reported that the city had gained the suit commenced by Aristide Rey, and several other suits. Report received.

A resolution from the Lower Board authorizing the Controller to warrant in favor of Patrick Irwin and others for the sum of $89,400, in settlement of all claims to the property known as the First District Station House, including rents, etc.

Mr. Kaiser stated that these parties had bought the property for $18,000; that the building had been declared unsafe by the Grand Jury over two years ago, and for that reason the parties who afterward leased it were offered to purchase at that price. They secured their bargain by immediately placing the purchase money in the hands of the sheriff, in whose possession the speaker believed it still to be, and the city had never received front of it. For these reasons he opposed the resolution, and moved that it be laid on the table. The motion was carried unanimously.

Resolution authorizing the Mayor to make certain changes in the school tax set with the City Railroad Company, so as to lay their bridges across the draining canals on once side of the canal instead of the centre, and binding the Company to remove their tracks according to specifications in the Surveyor's office, returned from the Lower Board with amendment, providing that the construction of said track shall not set down any trees or infringe on the shell road, was laid over.

Resolution prohibiting that the Treasurer shall not pay any warrant or account on the pay roll except to the party to whom the money is due, was concurred in after considerable debate.

Resolutions to repair the engine house in Milneburg, and the roofs of the Beef and Vegetable Markets were concurred in.

A petition was received from the Directors of parochial schools (Catholic) praying that the school system be so amended that each school should draw from the general fund a sum proportionate to the number of pupils taught. Referred to a special committee.

A resolution to pay B. F. Lynch $500 deposited by him in 1867 on a contract was, after some debate, laid over, with the understanding that the Finance Committee should report upon the same at the next meeting.

Resolutions to repair St. Bernard street, from St. Claude to Claiborne, was adopted.

Resolution providing that the Controller shall issue no warrants unless ordered by the Council, except in pursuance of a contract, was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Prados rose to a question of privilege in reference to the city money received by the Treasurer for market leases in February and March on the notes maturing in those months. The Council had never authorized this, but the leases were made by direction of the Mayor. The City Treasurer kept this as a special fund, but could make no return of it until the Council took some action.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of three, outside of the Finance Committee to investigate the charges made in the newspapers that the Finance Committee had been derelict of duty and that further of the city had been misapplied, and explained that these charges were the subject of common conversation on the streets. He stated that he was perhaps a little better informed on the subject than others, and considered his duty to ask an investigation.

After a lengthy explanation of his reasons, during which he was interrupted several times, the resolution was adopted, and Messrs. Kaiser Shields and Pesson were appointed as the committee.

Resolution calling on the Mayor for a detailed report of the Girod Fund was adopted. Adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—Meeting last evening. President Kearney in the chair.

The Treasurer's weekly report shows: Receipts for week ending 5th February $242,092; expenditures $57,000; balance on hand $630,160.

Street Commissioner Morphy reported that Mr. John Crowley, contractor for repairing the unpaved streets of the 7th, 8th and 9th Wards, had indicated no intention of commencing work; also, that the cement used came from irregular bridges, etc., of the First, Second and Fourth Districts, have given notice that they are ready to commence work. Report received.

The Committee on Water Works to whom was referred the subject of levee and side shows reported that it was the duty of the Street Commissioner to remove all bulkheads or are "obstructions" without reference to their character. The Street Commissioner says he has no such power in some cases only to order a hearing, the licenses and sustained by the Mayor. Report received.

Another nuisance recommended the appointment of a committee to consider and report an ordinance for the lease and control of the Water Works, and transmitting a report of the Board of Commissioners of the Water Works. Received.

The Commissioners say if the city is relieved from the gratuitous supply of water for the city, and the interest on the bonds, they can adopt the proposed reduced tariff of rates for supplying water generally. Gross revenue to day are not 50 per cent of what they were before the war. Water rents have stopped taking water to a great extent. The communications were received and referred.

The Commissioners say that in establishing the present tariff of water rates it was understood that a further increase of rates was to be raised, let, to meet the interest on the bonds given for the purchase of the works, say $75,000, 2d, current expenses of the works, averaging since the war, $70,000, 3d, interest on repairs, say $20,000—total, $170,000. Besides, the public supply of water without charge.

Commissioner Morphy stated the Mayor vetoed the resolution empowering the Finance Committee to appoint receivers of market dues, as being contrary to the charter of the City.

The City Attorney reported cases decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the city, as already published. Adjourned.

A communication from Chief Engineer of the Fire Department asked action to secure a better supply of water for extinguishing fires. Referred to Committee on Fires.

A resolution to readjudicate the contract for cleaning, filling and deepening Lafayette Avenue canal, from Claiborne street, was adopted and sent up for concurrence.

The resolution from this Board came back amended in reference to application to Congress for the retrocession of the Mint to the city. Laid over.

The Finance Committee reported favorably on the resolution to sell a contract for collection of licenses from itinerant, non located peddlers and traders. Amendment of the Board accordingly was reconsidered and adopted, authorizing contract with J. P. Fernandez.

Also favorably on the resolution to allow the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association aid to the amount of $5000. This resolution occasioned some discussion, Messrs. Starcken and Montgomery particularly opposing it, because they thought the money would be better applied. It was lost by a tie vote.

The Streets and Landings Committee reported in favor of approval of certain adjudications and rejection of others. Resolutions accordingly adopted.

The special Committee reported against Amos Show on the Levee and that the petition for compensation of this proprietor has been revoked. Report received.

The City Attorney reported favorably on the complaint of the farmer of the Port Market against the lessee of the Vegetable Market and in favor of prohibiting the latter from selling meat in the Vegetable Market not authorized by law. Resolutions accordingly adopted, and sent up for concurrence.

The Committee on Workhouse and Prisons reported in favor of certain repairs to the Parish Prison and in favor of leasing the Boys' House of Refuge. Resolutions accordingly read and referred.

The Committee on Water Works had not been able to gather all the information desirable and merely reported progress. Report received.

After some business of less importance the Board adjourned.

The Jefferson City Municipal Imbroglio—In reference to the many and serious difficulties between Mr. Lathrique and Mr. Leche, growing out of it, to which we recently alluded, Mr. Leche writes us in explanation of it as follows:

"The facts of the case are these: On the 3d last, in process of law I took an injunction from the Second Judicial District Court, of the 24th of Jefferson, against the 24th Ward, to prevent the Sheriff from interfering with the archives and paraphernalia of the offices of the city. I accompanied the Deputy Sheriff into the City Hall, where he delivered the writs, and there met with several gentlemen of my acquaintance, with whom I stopped to converse awhile, and, upon invitation of some of them, went across the street to take a drink (in a coffee-house). Whilst drinking, Mr. Lathrique roused in, enraged, and enquired of me if I called myself the sheriff, and whether I expected to exercise the functions of the office? I quietly answered in the affirmative, thereupon he struck me two or three times and used some harsh epithets towards me. Thus, as I understand the gravamen of my friends, I declined to notice, whereupon Mr. Lathrique applied similar language to them, after which we all left. We never had a difficulty previous to that one. A half dozen gentlemen are cognizant of these facts."

Fire—A fire broke out about half past 7 last night in the third story of a house of ill-fame, No. 45 Basin street, kept by Emeline Gibson, and communicated to the adjoining three-story house occupied by Jacob Zimmer, as a coffee-house and dwelling.

The upper stories of both houses were destroyed, with the furniture.

The property belonged to Mr. LaCroix, and is insured, but to what amount was not ascertained.

The corner house was, we learn, also considerably damaged.

Misnerity—We acknowledge the receipt of very polite tickets from Messrs. Spalding and Manning's Minstrels, who give their first entertainment Wednesday evening, at the National Theatre. The company have a good reputation.

First District Court — Judge Abell—John McGlanning, alias Manning, was tried and found guilty of robbing Jno. P. Benhamme of $25. Lewis Hetzen was convicted of unwingly receiving stolen property.

Mr. Belin, of the Third District, was acquitted of a charge of receiving a cash box and some $50, stolen from Father Moynahan's fair.

The other business of the Court was of trifling moment.

Accidentally Killed—Joe Rice, a colored boy, two or three years old, living on Spain street, between Prosper and Chartres streets, was accidentally shot and killed Monday, by an other colored boy about eighteen years of age, known only by the name of "Amanda." The latter had gone there for some bread, when the mother of the child who was shot went out, leaving the boy and the child in the room together. Amanda took up an old gun and, it is presumed, was playing with it when it was discharged with fatal effect to the head of deceased.

Amanda, probably fearing to tell the truth at first, reported that a negro man had shot at him and shot the child; but when subsequently examined, confessed he had himself done the shooting unadvisedly. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly, the death of the child to be by, on the accidental discharge, there being no witness to the shooting. The matter will be investigated further before Recorder Elmwood.

Dora d'Iteria, the Wallachian prisoner, is to be served to by the most learned women of our clime. She reads and speaks Hungarian, converses beautiful novels and profound essays, and has a thorough knowledge of the complicated questions of the Oriental question, is a brilliant conversationalist, and at the same time very handsome and graceful.

Commissioner of Drainage—Gov. Warmoth has appointed Mr. Saml. Bloomfield Commissioner of Drainage under the late law creating the Ship Island Canal Company. The appointment has been made, we understand, in consequence of the solicitation of Mr. Geo. F. Brott, the inspiring genius of the Ship Island canal project.

Mr. Lincoln is now peddling her photograph in Germany. We hope the picture differs from the one she has been showing in this country of late years—a rear view.

Washington Items.

DISAPPOINTMENT OF POLITICIANS AT GRANT'S CABINET.—A Washington special to the *Commercial* says that politicians are disappointed at the Cabinet. An opinion prevails, however, that Grant selected his Cabinet for their fitness, and that they all enjoy his personal esteem and confidence, and it is urged as an advantage that none of them have no political friends or enemies to reward or punish. The same correspondent says that a gentleman was informed by the President that he would tolerate no idlers in any department of Government, and that the people were to pay salaries as a mere bonus to professional politicians.

THE GENERAL ARMY ORDER.

Restoring to the southern commands the officers removed by Johnson, causes a painful impression, and that of sending Sheridan back to New Orleans, it is contended, will only create a bitter feeling among people who despise him. Hancock, too, towards whom Grant is by no means favorably disposed, is sent out to fight the Indians—banished from civilized life. Ostensibly the orders of Sherman, they are the wishes of Grant.

Western Views as to the Cabinet—The Radicals say they are Sold.

Chicago, March 5.—Grant's Cabinet is the topic of universal conversation in this city. Its composition, when first made public, excited great surprise, but the appointments, as a whole, are quite favorably received. That of Stewart especially so. Everybody supposed Washburne was booked for the French mission. Many Republicans express their disappointment at Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, being left out in the cold. There is a general inquiry as to who Adolph Sorel is, he having never been heard of before, and no one is wise enough to answer the question.

The Washburne's appointment as Secretary of State is construed here to mean plain dealing with England in regard to the Alabama claims and neutrality obligations.

A RADICAL'S OPINION OF GRANT'S CABINET.—*Cincinnati, O.*, March 5.—Upon the announcement of the Cabinet here to-day, one of the leading Radicals, who was himself a seeker after a fat office, delivered himself then to a brother Radical: "Major, we are the G—d—dest worst sold set of men that were ever in this country. He is a man of judgment, and ought to know."—*Special Dispatch to the Enquirer.*

RADICAL DISSATISFACTION AT THE CABINET.—*Columbus, O.*, March 5.—The active Republicans here express dissatisfaction with Grant's Cabinet. Gov. Cox is not the man they wanted there from Ohio. They say it is a weak Cabinet, got up by Grant himself. The men that expected the offices here now consider their chances as hopeless.—*Ibid*

Louisiana Items.

The Caddo *Gazette* of Feb. 27 says:

The weather was unusually cold during Monday and Tuesday, followed by damp cloudy days. Some fears were entertained for the fruit, but we do not believe that it was sufficiently advanced to be destroyed by the freeze. Friday morning was clear and warm. A great deal of corn will be planted before another rain, sashes land is in good condition, but rather cold.

The Iberville *South* says:

THE BEEF TANK.—A few of the planters complain that their cattle do not come from irrespons either rotten or sprouted—others state their's is, on the contrary, very fine. Should the weather be fair during the month of March prove unkeep of this year, in this parish, will surpass that of 1868.

Some planters are still looking for laborers. All have found the number requisite to start their crops, but they have not found all they want. We have had a week of fine weather, of which every one has taken advantage. We have had ice and frosts for three consecutive days, and it was feared that the fruit would be destroyed. But it is not so. The trees were not far enough advanced to be injured.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate* says:

Steady and quietly is the advance of small farmers in the cultivation of cane. In a very few years the country between the Amite and Mississippi rivers will produce an aggregate of hundreds of hogsheads in the result of the enterprise and industry of the farmers on small tracts of land.

Sunbursed around at intervals, at the present time, are places with twenty, thirty and forty acres of cane planted. These will yield an average of from twenty to sixty hogsheads of sugar last fall and bring great profit to the cultivators.

The true policy of every farmer on highlands or lowlands is to "get in" some portion of his land in sugar cane.

If not grown to be manufactured into sugar and molasses, the product always bears high prices and the cane is fine food for stock. In another year there should not be one open cultivable place in East Louisiana upon which a more or less quantity of cane is not growing.

We are deeply pained to have to announce the sad death of one of our most eminent citizens—Lucius J. Dupré—which occurred at his residence, in our town, Saturday morning at o'clock. Judge Dupré was suddenly prostrated by a clubbing stroke of paralysis, on last Monday, and was speechless, though intelligent, nearly not unconscious, from that moment up to the hour of his death.

The death of Judge Dupré will long be mourned in our community, where he has left a host of friends and many relatives who loved and adopted him.—*Opelousas Courier, March 6.*

The language that has been used in this country against the Alabama Treaty with England, points, not to a different form of treaty, but directly to war, and on this question the *Saturday Review* (London) says:

Yet it is incredible that any serious politician in the United States should contemplate, after years of negotiation ending in the concession of almost every American demand, an utterly unprovoked resort to arms. It is, indeed, a latent menace that American diplomacy has succeeded in alarming the timid portion of the English community, which, indeed, is more than one statesman high in office; but there is a limit to the concessions which might be profitable to a rogue, but which, if it be not limited, there ought to be no hurry in recommending negotiations. After appealing to the world of civilization in its anxiety for justice and conciliation, the English Government would throw upon the United States the responsibility of deliberately keeping the quarrel open. No great importance should be attached to the wilful execution of a protest for war. Grave as the evils of war would be, it would be better for England to face it at once than to submit to intolerable degradation. A war gratuitously commenced for the purpose of avenging on England the rejection of a belligerent right was simultaneously accorded by France, and two or three weeks later by every European Power, indicates, perhaps, a very strange revolting to the moral sense of mankind; and ultimately it would not go unpunished.

Before rejecting the treaty, the Senate should indicate distinctly its grounds of dissatisfaction, and the new demands that are to be made upon England. The people should comprehend exactly where the Government stands, and the position it is prepared to take in regard to this long outstanding question, which must some day in some way be settled.

The Indians—Window vs. Logan—Sharp Hits.

In the House, lately, Mr. Logan said he should like to see Mr. Mix, the chief clerk of the Indian Bureau, mounted on a high horse, under the lead of the gentleman from Minnesota (Mr. Windom), with a lasso in his hand chasing the fourteen year old Indian bucks to put breeches on them. [Laughter.] What a beautiful sight, too, it would be to see a Comanche walking up with a stove-pipe hat on his head before he got his breeches on. [Laughter.] He was not willing to vote money for any such ridiculous purpose.

Mr. Windom suggested that when they got up a corral on the Plains the gentlemen from Illinois should accompany it as a clown.

Mr. Logan—No, sir. Clowns are sheep now-a-days, and as the gentleman (Mr. Windom) will not be in Congress, his services can be put on sheep. [Laughter.] But if the gentleman will put on a suit of soldier's clothes, with a musket and bayonet, I will go with him and teach him to kill Indians.

Mr. Windom—Will it cost a million of dollars for every one you kill?

Mr. Logan—No, sir. I will not charge a cent. I never killed anybody that I know of, and I am very certain the gentleman never will.

Mr. Windom—I hope not.

Mr. Logan—I do not know why the gentleman should think of employing me as a clown.

Mr. Windom—Only for your capacity; that all. [Laughter.]

Mr. Logan—I never knew a circus worth without a clown.

Mr. Windom—That is why we want you.

Mr. Logan—I am necessary in the House. It could not spare me for a moment. [Laughter.] Tuesd gentlemen have been so much with Indians that they cannot behave themselves. There is not an Indian squaw in the whole Sioux camp that has not better manners than the delegate from Dakotah. [Laughter.]

EARTH AS A DISINFECTANT.—If the statement copied into this paper from the New York *Evening Post*, relating to the use of earth as a disinfectant and remedial agent in wounds and where is to be robed upon, then indeed one of the greatest discoveries of the day has been brought to light. The circumstantial nature of the details, with the writer's name attached, certainly obtrude the statement to respectful consideration. Those details might have been a little more explicit; for instance, as to the kind of earth used—whether clay or mould.

It would be gratifying to have Dr. Waring's statement verified by favorable results in experiments made in other hospitals. If it turns out true, then earth is the wonderful efficacy treating the bag and the child in the room together. Amanda took up an old gun and, it is presumed, was playing with it when it was discharged with fatal effect to the head of deceased.

Amanda, probably fearing to tell the truth at first, reported that a negro man had shot at him and shot the child; but when subsequently examined, confessed he had himself done the shooting unadvisedly. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly, the death of the child to be by, on the accidental discharge, there being no witness to the shooting. The matter will be investigated further before Recorder Elmwood.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Reconstruction Committee Renewed.

Tenure-of-Office Law Repealed.

Stewart Declines the Treasurship

Message from the President.

Order from General of the Army.

FROM HAVANA.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 9.—HOUSE.—Schenck introduced a bill relative to one set and amending the laws relative to Internal Revenue. He explained that this bill embraced all the medial sections and all amendments suggested by that panel last session, thus making the bill as perfect as possible. Referred to Committee of the Whole and ordered to be printed.

A resolution appointing a Joint Committee on Indian Affairs was lost.

The following committees were ordered: Select Committee of Ways and Means; Joint Committee of four from the House and four from the Senate, on retrenchment; The Pacific Railroad Committee consisting of 14 members; and Patents three members. The Reconstruction Committee was renewed by a vote of 109 to 42.

Schenck, O. moved the Tenure-of-Office law passed by 143 to 18. Mayo, Kelly, Shellabarger, Farnsworth, Ferris, Hotchkiss, Jenckes, Lawrence, of Ohio, Maynard, Schenck, Smith, Stokes, Taffe, Tillman, Wheeler, Whittemore and Willard. Adjourned to Friday.

SENATE.—Several propositions for removal of political disabilities were referred.

Sobeme introduced a bill granting lands to build a steamboat canal in Florida.

Bills were introduced authorizing the construction of bridges over the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Missouri; prohibiting the importation of Coolies; and transferring second to Congress and a large majority in the Legislature.

Memphis, March 9.—Six companies of the 8th Infantry under Col. Wilkins, passed through to-day, *ch route* to Fort Arbuckle, via Little Rock.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, March 9.—The Peruvian steamer sunk in Havana Channel, in tow of two steamers, a Spanish steamer was in her stern.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, March 9—Evening.—Cotton quiet, uplands 12¼d.; Orleans 12¾d.; sales to day 10,000, for Wheat, old 31; new, 29. Common Rosin 5 to 9.

London, March 9—Evening.—Consols 92¾ to 93⅛. Bonds quiet—82¾. Tallow 46s 6d. Sugar dull—38s 6d.

Paris, March 9.—Bourse quiet. Rentes 71.

Havana, March 9.—Sugar quiet—No. 12, 9⅝. Sterling 10 to 11. Federal Gold—long, 1 to 1½ discount, short, par to ⅛ premium. Currency 18 to 20.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, March 9.—Cotton dull, sales to day 1000 bales at 31 for Uplands; Orleans 29 to 29½c. Flour dull—5 to 10c lower; superfine State $5 40 to $6 10; common to fair extra Southern $6 40 to $8 50. Wheat dull and slightly lower buyers. Corn very quiet. Pork dull and lower, closed lower, $30 87½ to $31 12½. Lard firmer—kettle 19½ to 19¾c. Whisky quiet, 96c. Rice firm—Carolina 7 to 8½c. Sugar quiet. Tallow firm, 14 to 15½c. Rosin $2 40 to $2 50. Freights dull.

New York, March 9.—Governments closed steady. Coupons of 1862, 115¾; of 1864, 114¾; of 1865, 115¾; of 1866, 115¾; of 1867, 115¾; of 1868, 115¾; 10 40s, 105⅛.

Mobile, March 9.—Cotton—demand limited; market dull; low middlings 30½c to 27c; sales 600 bales; receipts 1 bale; no exports.

Memphis, March 9.—Cotton dull—entirely nominal. Receipts 844 bales. Exports 47 bales.

Louisville, March 9.—Sales 168 kegs Tobacco at prices ranging from $4 50 to $12. Pork $31 50. Lard 18½c. Bacon—shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 16½c; clear sides 17½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky 92c. Flour $6 50 to $6. Oats 62 to 65c. Corn 61 to 64c.

Cincinnati, March 9.—Pork quiet—$31 50 to $32 75. Corn 56 to 70c. Oats 65c. Whisky held at 90c. Pork $31 50. Lard 18 to 19½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 16½c. Bulk meats 13½ to 14½c.

Chicago, March 9.—Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6. Wheat $1 14 to $1 15. Corn 56½ to 56¾c. Oats 33⅞ to 34c. Highwines 90½c. Pork $30 30 to $30 75. Lard 18 to 19½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 11½ to 11¾c.

RIVER NEWS.

Hickory, March 9.—Passed up: Arthur, at 6 P.M. Down: Bells Lee, at 6:30 P.M.

Louisville, March 9.—River stationary; 6 feet 9 inches in the canal by the mark.

St Louis, March 9.—River falling.

Memphis, March 9.—Weather warm, raining. River falling. Rip. Green Republic. Dawn, Silver Lake, Ben Franklin, Ben Sherrod, Ida, leaving this day for the river all day.

Cairo, March 9.—Passed up Cassilla, Lone Star and Louisville. The Thompson Boon hauled to prepare mooring. The Rush is dated aground at Bird Island. River fall 3 inches.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, March 9, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29 85. Wind S. E., with rain. No arrivals. No departures.

[Western Dispatch.]

Galveston, March 9.—River—Depth 10 ft.

Lowpoint, March 9—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Middling uplands 12¼d; middling Orleans 12¾d. Sales 7000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Liverpool, March 9.—Afternoon.—Cotton easier but not lower. Manchester advices less favorable. Lard 74s 6d. Pork quiet. Tallow 46s 6d.

Havre, March 9.—Cotton opens quiet. On the spot 1.49.

Havana, March 8.—A steamer arrived from Vera Cruz to-day.

She brings the report that Negrete was routed and escaped with a few adherents. Gen. Maas was killed. Many of the rebels were captured.

Col. Prieto implicated with Negrete, was captured near Vera Cruz, taken to the city and shot.

The insurrection at Merida, Yucatan, is over, leaders fugitives or shot.

Banditti and guerrillas are frequently shooted.

New York, March 9—Noon.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 7 per cent. Sterling 108⅝. Gold 131¼ 1 30/32 of '62 115⅝; B. C. 63, do. new 59. Virginias, ex-coupon, 57¼; do; new, 60¼. Tennessees, ex-coupon, 67; do., new, 66¼. Louisiana, old, 73. Levees 71¼.

Washington, March 9—HOUSE.—E. B. Washburne, Secretary of State, resigned his seat in the House.

Dr. Butler, a Lutheran minister of this city, was elected Chaplain.

A resolution that all credentials, papers, etc regarding the election in Louisiana, be referred to the Committee on Elections, with instructions to investigate all matters thereto pertaining, with power to send for persons and papers, was adopted.

SENATE.—The bill strengthening the public credit was reported by the Finance Committee favorably.

A bill granting the right of way to the Memphis, El Paso and Pacific Railroad was introduced.

Sherman introduced a bill repealing the tenure of office bill, and asked present consideration. Referred.

A message from the President was read, withdrawing his message requesting the repeal of the act excluding Stewart from the Treasury.

The Negroes—Their Fate.

We quite agree with the *Times* that negroes are likely to get precious few offices in this country, and those few generally poor ones. They are a small fraction of our people, and contain to be a loss and less considerable minority with each decennial census.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mark that. When the subject of emancipation used to be agitated, the Friends and other Radical organs assured the people that the negroes, when emancipated, would thrive and become a very numerous and prosperous people in our land, yet now these same organs tell us that the emancipated negroes are dying out, and that the fact of their rapidly approaching extinction is to be established by every one's own eyes. The present Radical confessions on the subject are enforced confessions. The negro race is actually vanishing like a black frost in the sunshine. Various causes, all irresistible, are contributing to the inevitable result. We cannot help a good authority that thing is not in all the South a county in which there are not much more than half as numerous as they were when the war ended. In the name of God and humanity, Radicalism is sweeping a great race from the face of creation.

Moreover, the condition of the negroes who survive seems far less miserable than that of those who die. During the recent Protestant Episcopal Convention of Louisiana in New Orleans, interesting subject came up for discussion, bearing on the colored people. Miserable facts in regard to them, as viewed from a Christian standpoint, were brought to light. The reports, mostly unofficially by the rectors from the country parishes, concerned in expressing a horrible state of affairs as exist among them. It was stated from personal observation and knowledge, that they are absolutely say and all some shade of Christian worship, and are in absolute idolatry, fetichism, voodooism, and the worship of snakes, lizards and toads. Their superstitious practices are horrible sources, but directly from the tips of clergymen of the Episcopal Church and is entitled to implicit belief. The rectors say that the negro orgies are savage, indecent and irrepressibly horrible.

Who can wonder that the negro race is vanishing from the earth? It is not time that it should thus vanish? Except for emancipation, the negroes, even after their emancipation, might have remained, in a great degree, contented and happy. But the Radicals made themselves a curse to two races.—*Louisville Courier.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.—The Hon. Garrett Davis made the following just comment on the negro suffrage amendment in the late debate upon it.

"Sir, this is simply an act of usurpation. The veil of amendment that is sought to be thrown over it is too thin. It is revolting, it is absurd and entirely sophistical. The proposition in its simple proposition to establish in the general government a power supreme over the governments of the States, and to place the principles in any form that a majority of the two Houses of Congress may choose, exercise the power of an absolute monarchy. Impossible! Impossible! general and State governments, to abolish our State governments, to bring these State governments to be subject to the dominion and direction of the two Houses of Congress. That is now the position of things. This is no amendment. It is a revolution, it is a change of the principles of our Constitution and our complicated system of blended governments would ever hazard his reputation and his knowledge of the principles of that system of government by asserting that the power existed under the Constitution in virtue of the restricted and qualified right and power that Congress has to propose amendments to the Constitution. No, sir; it is a bold, naked attempt to usurp power and to bring all the governments of the States under the lash of a tyrannical and despotic faction in Congress. This is the whole of it. That is my judgment, and I was speechless when intelligent and venerable Supreme Court, if the question could be brought before them, and they would entertain jurisdiction of it, would so decide.

The March *Galaxy* says: "Carlotta now remains under the care of loving friends in the home of her childhood. The dreadful tempest of adversity has passed over her, blighted all her earthly hopes, and she patiently waits the hour of deliverance, when death shall come to her relief. Her husband, Maximilian, died 19th, in the better land, the loved one who has gone before her. The sympathies of every generous heart will flow out to the young princess, and from multitudes of churches and thousands of fireside prayers are offered, with tearful eyes, that Divine support and comfort the mourner. Her mental condition is, indeed, sad, for there are trembling hopes of her recovery, and again these hopes vanish in despair. Upon some periods she is rational, intelligent, and at times are lucid moments in her life of dreams when she recalls all the past, and with pathos, which would melt the hearts of