NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Rates of Advertising—Less than ten lines, advertisement having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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Advertisements inserted and intended to be changed a new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $25 per month.
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All Business Notices or Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not 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.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 27, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"East Lynne."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Detective."
Benefit of Lotta.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 48 and 48 St. Charles street.

THE WORK OF THE LOBBYISTS.

A batch of bills passed at the last session of the Legislature, retained by the Governor during the recess, and returned by him at the beginning of the present session to the House, where they originated, are now before us for the first time. They are notable specimens of the work of the vile speculators and lobbyists who infest the legislative chambers of the State, and openly tender bribes in the shape of stock certificates for the support of these projects by the members of the Legislature. Among these are the following: First, An Act "to incorporate the Louisiana Land Company and Loan and Savings Bank."

A statement of the principal features of this bill will enable us to dispense with any comments upon the audacity of the parties who sought privileges so extensive. They asked to be incorporated as a bank of issue, deposit and discount; as a life and property insurance company; as a manufacturing corporation, with the power to erect, construct and operate factories of every description; as a land agency, to buy up public lands and sell them to actual settlers; as a loan office, to loan money on mortgages or other securities, and various other powers of an equally large and sweeping character. This corporation also asked to be authorized to establish branches all over the State, and that its capital, property and assets should be exempted from State, parish and municipal taxation. A modest scheme this, with a modest capital—one hundred thousand dollars with permission to increase it to twenty millions of dollars. We should think Governor Warmoth deserved little praise for refusing to approve a bill of this character. Among the incorporators are some of the leading lobbyists and speculators.

After this comes an Act "to incorporate the Louisiana Dredging Company, to improve the channel of the Mississippi, between the passes and the Gulf, and granting the aid of the State to the same." The declared object of this company was to dredge the Mississippi and keep up a perpetual channel of two hundred feet wide and twenty feet deep. The capital was to be one million of dollars, to be paid to the company by the State of Louisiana in the shape of bonds, on their giving security in the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. In return for these small privileges, the company kindly agree that the "improved channels" thus made by them shall be free to commerce and trade without payment of tolls to the company thereof. The interest on the bonds to be raised by a special tax. Governor Warmoth needed very little reflection to enable him to decide that this bill should not receive his sanction. We see no propriety in Beauregardism his Excellency with commendation because he protects the people of Louisiana from open robbery, as is his sworn duty.

Third, in the number of vetoed bills which we shall mention, is the act to aid the Louisiana Petroleum and Oil Company. They ask the trifling sum of three hundred thousand dollars to aid these in developing certain discoveries of mineral products in Calcasieu parish. We should like to know what claim this company has upon the people of Louisiana for aid more than any other private corporation. If Gov. Warmoth had signed this bill, he would have deserved impeachment.

The fourth and last act disapproved by the Governor, which we shall mention in this present article, is that "to incorporate the Louisiana Commercial, Agricultural and Emigrant Association, and to encourage direct ocean communication from the port of New Orleans to any port or ports of Great Britain and the continent of Europe; to foster emigration and for other purposes. Section six of this apparently praiseworthy scheme provides for the issue to the company of seven hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the State, to aid them in building their steamers and developing the vast resources of Louisiana. Another section provides for the granting to the company five hundred thousand acres of public lands, all to promote immigration into the State. This company proposed to give a bond to the State, in the immense sum of one hundred thousand dollars, as a security for maintaining a line of steamers for five years between New Orleans and European ports. The interest on the bonds for $700,000 issued to them to be met out of the tax receipts in the hands of the State Treasurer.

In all of these bills we find among the names of the incorporators, persons who are known to be on the most intimate terms with the Governor of the State. It is unreasonable to suppose they would have engaged in such schemes and gone to the expense and trouble of pushing them through the Legislature if they had not received some encouragement from the Executive. That he should have denied these friends of his, these small services is to us only an evidence of the facility which his Excellency has in changing his mind, and of a late determination to which he came, that his interest required him to turn his back upon acquaintances no longer useful and to break promises given in an unguarded moment. We cannot see much merit in disapproving bills of this description when his signature to any one of them would have justified his impeachment.

A COMMENDABLE ENTERPRISE.—We have learned with great pleasure that the planters of the parishes of St. James, Lafourche and Terrebonne have given up a project, which if completed, will prove a most useful public improvement, particularly to the residents of those parishes and the city of New Orleans. It is proposed to construct a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river, opposite Jefferson College, some 68 miles above New Orleans, say at the Cabanocey plantation, belonging to Messrs. Charles and Alfred Roman, where the Chattanooga Railroad Company have a station, to the town of Houma, in the parish of Terrebonne, a distance of 38 miles. This will give to a very rich and productive country, direct communication with New Orleans, via the Chattanooga Railroad or by coast packets. It will also connect the town of Thibodaux directly with this city. The *Louisianais*, of St. James, announces that the project has been received favorably by the planters of St. James, St. John Baptist, Lafourche and Terrebonne, and there can be no question as to the advantage to be derived from the multiplication of iron-roads throughout the State. The enterprise has our best wishes for its realization. It is proposed that it shall be under the entire control of the residents of the country through which it passes.

A number of sugar factors of New Orleans have addressed a circular to their country constituents recommending a village in this time of alcohol their annual meeting and in the time of making their collections payable. This has hitherto been the end of the year December 31st. It is now proposed to make it March 1st. We should think this a good exchange, and one the planters will agree with whom they shall would be agreed to, as the planting year really commences in the spring.

AVENT THE EVANGELIST.—Avent is still in Ohio where night, regularly, will be his among them. In another day or two he will be in Kentucky.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have frequent headaches, bitter taste, poor appetite and coated tongue, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the remedy you need. Your system is out of order, and nothing will put you in healthy condition so speedily as this fine tonic. For sale by all druggists.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Burning Down the Wall.—The wall the brand of which begins to fast purity, which always is found from the original cask within the bottom of the bottle. We add, and have the custom revived. A glass of genuine Dublin porter drawn from the cask was quaffed in presence of this reporter, yesterday, at the Marble Hall, opposite the City Hall.

Guarding Against Fire.—Mr. Weeks, superintendent Fire Alarm Telegraph, has received from the factory, in New York, a new patent, portable fire alarm box, the patent of T. S. Dunscomb, which is to be put corner of Julia and Lyons streets. A large gong is also to be erected at that place, so that the firemen in Upper can always be notified of the exact locality in which a fire occurs and a sufficient supply of water can be conducted into the gutters, thereby lessening the danger of so extensive conflagration as occurred on Common street, not long since, through lack of water to feed the engines at hand.

Heavy Larceny.—Between 9 and half-past 11 o'clock, Wednesday night, Mr. Isaac Williams, a Texan, boarding at the house of Mrs. Woods, No. 82 Natchez street, was relieved of seven hundred dollars by a man occupying the same room, and said to be named Louis Armstrong. It is alleged the accused broke open Mr. Williams' trunk during his absence.

Arrest.—One was arrested yesterday morning on the opposite side of the street by Corporal Gaster, charged with the offence. Two hundred and one dollars were found in his possession. The same officer subsequently arrested Martin McMahon, who had two hundred and forty dollars in his pocket. It is alleged that McMahon stole the money and gave a part of it to Armstrong, and we hear that the remainder of the money was hidden in a crack in the curbstone, and floated away during the heavy rain.

The Magazine Street Railroad Case.—In the case of J. H. Young et als., vs. the Magazine street Railroad of Jefferson in which a verdict was rendered a few days ago, by a jury, after a trial of eight days. A new trial has been asked for, the rule in which will be argued on the 1st proximo.

A new trial has been also asked for in the case of S. Lazard vs. City of New Orleans and Ferrari, the rule in which is fixed before Judge Dibble for the 3d of February.

Generally vs. Clark & Cain.—In this case, before Judge Léaumont's Court, in which damages were laid at $25,000, the jury, yesterday, after being out until a late hour on Tuesday night, brought in a sealed verdict, which, when opened, disclosed an unconditional verdict for the defendants. Horace S. Benedict and Billings for the defendants; Geo. L. Bright for the plaintiff.

Charged with Larceny.—Special Officer Harris has arrested two colored women, Celestine Reed and Hester Williams, who are charged with having several days ago robbed a drover of six hundred dollars. We hear they both acknowledge the charge, and state that the money was entrusted to Hester, who was the keeper of a grocery. They allege that he only accounted for one hundred and sixty dollars of it. Hester was arrested by the same officer, and brought to the First District Station.

Fire Yesterday Morning.—About fifteen minutes past 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the warehouse of Mr. F. Emmett, on Orange street, near Tchoupitoulas, used for storing lime. The building, with its contents, valued at $2,000, lime, white wholly destroyed. The loss, estimated at $15,000, is partially covered by a policy in the Sun Mutual Office. The flames extended to a two-story brick building adjoining, the property of Mr. Batson. The house was partially destroyed.

First District Court.—In this court two great cases have been fixed for trial. First, the case of the State vs. E. R. Boehler, F. Falk, S. A. Isaac and E. Chassaignac, charged with forging and issuing forged State bond coupons; and second, the case of the State vs. Timothy Hays, whom the Supreme Court granted a new trial.

The accused in this case, it will be remembered, is charged with murder, having shot and killed Thomas Sinnott at the Tivoli Coffee-house on the 13th November, 1868.

Hays was convicted on the 8th March, 1869, the verdict being: Guilty without capital punishment, and recommended to the mercy of the Court.

He was sentenced on the 23d of May, 1869, by Judge Abell, to the State Penitentiary for life. Appealed to the Supreme Court and a new trial was granted on the 13th of December, 1869. The case was continued until the 8th of February. The accused was released on $20,000 bail on the 6th of January, 1870—the securities being D. Burden, 41 St. Mary street, for $2500, Chas. Donnelly, 320 Felton street, $5000, John McGinty, 466 Camp street, $10,000, and Wm. Henry, 467 Felton street, $2500.

Senatorial Debate on the New Radical Plot.

The following interesting letter we take from the Washington correspondence of the Baltimore *Gazette:*

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1871.

The *Gazette* was certainly the very first newspaper which gave a warning to the country of another contemplated Radical raid upon the South. To be sure, the fall elections were quite sufficient to put sensible people upon their guard, and to render probable some movement in the nature of re-reconstruction; but independent of this I was put in possession of authentic facts, by which I was enabled to anticipate the present proceedings of the Senate nobody knows a month ago.

It must be a source of pride to the constituents of those Democratic Senators who yesterday and to-day ignored that false doctrine, so long and so lamentably in the news of the capitulation is well founded, and they accept the fact of Gen. Trochu's resignation, as a proof of its truth. The neighborhood most frequented by French refugees, Leicester Square and Soho, presents just now a singular appearance. Every street is filled with groups of people wildly gesticulating.

Further information is eagerly sought for at the Foreign Office. At the Prussian embassy, nothing was known of the capitulation at 1:30 P. M.

London, Jan. 25—9 P. M.—The French Consul discredits the report that Jules Favre has arrived in England.

Lisbon, Jan. 26.—The Portuguese government has issued a new decree, which, if enforced, will deal a fatal blow at the tobacco monopoly.

Copenhagen, Jan. 25.—The Minister of War, surprised at the bitter, universal belief that the condition of Europe was dangerous, and that small powers, however peaceably inclined, might be forced into a war.

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The bill increasing pensions passed, and goes to the President. It involves an increased expenditure of $6,000,000.

The bill abolishing the income tax passed by a vote of 38 to 23. Mr. Blair voted in the affirmative. Mr. Sumner voted in the negative.

Washington, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales 500; stock 38,168.

Savannah, Jan. 26.—Cotton quiet but firm; middlings 15c. Net receipts 2097 bales; exports coastwise 1667; sales 2100; stock 49,811 bales.

Mobile, Jan. 26.—Cotton market buoyant; middlings 16½c. Net receipts 1158; exports to Great Britain 1900; coastwise 100; sales 3000; stock 69,807 bales.

Philadelphia, Jan. 26.—Cotton market quiet and steady; middlings 16c. Net receipts 77 bales; exports coastwise 119; sales 80; stock 1800 bales.

Baltimore, Jan. 26.—Cotton firmer—held higher; middlings 15½c. Net receipts 291 bales; gross 370; exports coastwise 300; sales 750; stock 13,608 bales.

Charleston, Jan. 26.—Cotton stiffer; middlings 16c; net receipts 2036; exports to Spain 564; sales 300; stock 40,015 bales.

Norfolk, Jan. 26.—Cotton market firm; middlings 14¾@14¾c; net receipts 2017; exports coastwise 1400; sales 300; stock 10,901 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 26—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.65. Weather calm and rainy, with thick fog. No arrivals. Sailed: steamship Granger.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Jan. 26.—Weather clear and cool. River rising. The Arkansas river rises fast. Steamboat Gossing, hence for river, yesterday, with a number of boats were detained here. Passed Napoleon Lafayette. Down—Mary Lowery, Wm. Cheek, Amelia Adams, Bonanza, Liberty and 4 barges.

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Judge Noah English, commissioner, was found dead in his office, Little Rock, on Sunday, of a congestive chill.

FOREIGN SUMMARY.

The Germans have abandoned the siege of Belfort.

The French have inundated the country around Dreux and Arras.

The German army in the north of France is concentrated and ready.

The bombardment of Longwy has been suspended. The Prussians attribute their failure to heavy fogs.

The Commander-in-chief of the Army of the South are at Blamont.

Turkey declares emphatically, that better insists that the surrender of Paris be assigned by the whole Provisional Government. Favre replied that it would be impossible. Bismarck threatens to retire, and the surrender was only a military one.

Bismarck then said: "If the Republic reject the towns and the Empire accepts them, you must choose between acceptance and the restoration of the Empress.

Favre has departed for London.

London, Jan. 25.—Special to the Telegraph.—All the evening journals confirm the dispatches published by the morning press of the capitulation of Paris, and the surrender on the terms suggested by Bismarck is approved here by the press unanimously.

The Committee of Defense has entrusted Jules Favre, I learn on high authority, to make a last heroic effort to save, but to bring the conflict to a close in any case.

There is a general agreement in official circles that the end is momentarily at hand as far as the defense of Paris goes. Imperialist are active, and the English Government is known to favor a restoration of the Bonaparte dynasty under the Regency.

Advices are allowed to leave Paris, declared by influential residents approving of this surrender of Paris.

The *Echo* speaks authoritatively on the question of surrender, and a foreign office telegram has just arrived from Versailles, which, it has leaked out, brought the surrender signed by Favre and Bismarck.

[*Herald* special.]

London, Jan. 26.—There is a tremendous excitement in the city at the West End over the rumored treaty for the capitulation of Paris. Many doubt the truth of the report, and this disbelief is increased by the rumor that Favre is actually on his way to London to attend the Conference. It is said he is expected in London at 2:15 P. M., to-day, but the report lacks confirmation.

On change there is an effervescing excitement. The members are gathered in groups talking earnestly, and the editorial of the papers brought are anxiously scanned. Everything is rising, yet but little is doing as the members are too excited.

The West End Clubs crowded at an unusually early hour, and in the omnibuses and cabs the subject is discussed to the one topic of conversation and calculations of all kinds are made. Among the French residents somewhat satisfaction is expressed. Their opinion is that the news of the capitulation is well founded, and they accept the fact of Gen. Trochu's resignation, as a proof of its truth. The neighborhood most frequented by French refugees, Leicester Square and Soho, presents just now a singular appearance. Every street is filled with groups of people wildly gesticulating.

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