NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS ON THE BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Romeo and Juliette."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fritz." Mr. and Madam Bateman.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Dead or Alive." Mr. and Madam Bateman.
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Rosedale; or, The Rifle Ball."

REFORM—THE SITUATION.

The need for reform is so great; the craving for it so universal under the pressure of intolerable evils, that even the very authors of such evils are driven to the advocacy of reform! Public opinion, depressed in unwarrantable apathy so recently, now emerges and its power is at once felt. Hence everybody is for reform. So far so well. But how is reform to be achieved? That is the question.

In the first place, where is reform needed? The answer is not difficult; it is needed in the administration of municipal affairs, of State affairs, and of Federal affairs. The enunciation of this proposition, the truth of which cannot be controverted, indicates the difficulty of the enterprise; for it stands to reason that the more inveterate the evils to be eradicated and the greater their extent, the more difficult will be the obstacles to surmount in order to achieve success.

Another logical conclusion is that as the evils are of a political character, whether municipal, State or Federal, the only mode by which they can be overcome is by means of political organization—in other words, a political party, whether of old standing or of new creation, must be used as a lever on this occasion.

Some of our citizens entertained utopian ideas as to the *modus operandi* by which to achieve such success. They wished to ignore all political parties or organizations, and trusting to the process of spontaneous combustion, they expected to be able without political combinations, to take by storm the strongholds of governmental corruption and abuse. They wanted a "No-party" party.

That such ideas were entertained, there cannot be a doubt, and hence the avidity with which so many citizens took to the Reform movement inaugurated by the Committee of Fifty-one. There was a distinct understanding that this organization was not of a political character, but that it was exclusively charged with ferretting out frauds and corruption in municipal matters. Having started out on this mission it was obviously and as a matter of necessity brought to consider matters of State abuse and corruption, because of the necessary connection between State and municipal Government. Having made its investigations and submitted its reports, the application of the corrective was next in order. It then became incumbent upon the committee to adopt a definite course—either to abstain from politics and seize the courts, with the judicial investigation of individual frauds and corruption, or to refer the whole matter to some political organization of the people.

The committee accepted the latter alternative, and there is hardly a doubt but that their conclusion was the proper one. The remedy does lie with the people themselves; and at the coming elections the people must rise to vindicate their inalienable rights, or all is lost.

Having come to the conclusion that the only remedy lay in political combination, or organization, the next question was, whether a new party was necessary? or, whether some existing party should be adopted as a nucleus to which all aspirants for reform would necessarily gravitate? The committee recommended the formation of a new political party rather than look to any existing organization. We have already expressed our views on this subject, but we propose to submit them in another article at greater length than we have yet done. In the meantime we would urge upon our citizens of all shades of political difference to cultivate a spirit of harmony, and to seek by a united effort of all the elements of opposition to Governor Warmoth and the personal rule which he has sought to exercise to rescue the State and city from the hands of him and his associates. Why should those who have but one end in view—the redemption of the State—paralyze each other's efforts by creating divisions and jealousies and differences? It is a common cause in which we are all engaged. It is a common enemy whom we desire to overthrow. We cannot do it by organizing separate and distinct parties or combinations whose mode of working tends to defeat the object which all of them seek to accomplish. We should refrain especially from unfriendly imputations upon each other's motives and strive to unite and combine our efforts to achieve the victory, for which we all profess to be fighting.

FOR RENT.—A handsome little two-story house, No. 90 Barrack street, suitable for a small family. See advertisement in another column.

Thanks to Messrs. Williams, Ruperti & Co., agents of the Hamburg steamship Vandalia, for late French and German papers by that vessel.

ECONOMY.—By using Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children, many a doctor's bill can be saved, and much suffering averted.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. Bandmann, who has acquired renown on the English speaking stage, although the English tongue is not his vernacular, and his wife, who, as well as himself, is an accomplished artist, made their first appearance in an engagement at the Academy last night, in "Dead or Alive," a drama composed by Tom Taylor, which is properly classified as sensational. The performance was greatly relished by a very intelligent audience, we frequently accorded enthusiastic applause to it. The play will be repeated to-night.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Emmet opened an engagement at the St. Charles, last night, as *Fritz*, in which he was so popular last year, when he was at the same house. His advent last night was greeted by a large audience, who greatly enjoyed his drollery, mingled as it is occasionally, with touching pathos. "Fritz" will be given again to-night.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Rosedale," in which the talents of Mr. Barrett shine conspicuously, was repeated at this house on Sunday night, and last night again to large audiences. It will be repeated to-night.

Judge Sharkey and the Van Norden Contempt Case.

(From the Picayune of Sunday.)

Judge Sharkey, formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, was yesterday in this city, and he emphatically dissented from the opinion of Justice Taliaferro (Chief Justice Labeling and Justice Howe concurring) in the case of W. Van Norden, President of the Louisiana Savings Bank, who, as our readers are well aware, was committed by Judge Cooley for contempt of court.

Judge Taliaferro based his argument for the discharge of the prisoner on a decision rendered by Chief Justice Sharkey, in 1841, in the case of Walter Hickey, of Vicksburg, who was sentenced to fine and imprisonment for contempt of a State Circuit Court.

Hickey was pardoned by Gov. A. G. Brown and released by the Sheriff.

According to Justice Taliaferro, Hickey was immediately rearrested by order of the same court and released on a writ of habeas corpus by Chief Justice Sharkey.

This eminent jurist read yesterday the opinion of Justice Taliaferro in the papers, and did not hesitate to pronounce it a slur at the integrity of the judiciary.

In fact, Judge Sharkey never decided the case mentioned by Justice Taliaferro, as he is represented to have done.

A CONTRAST BETWEEN 1776 AND 1871.—Dr. Franklin described the farmer's condition in 1776 as follows:

"Farmer at the plow,
Wife milking the cow,
Daughter spinning yarn,
Boys threshing in the barn—
All happen to a charm."

Another gives an account of 1871 as follows:

"The farmer goes to a show,
His daughter at the piano;
Madam gaily dressed in satin—
All the boys are leaning latin—
With a mortgage on the farm."
—*N. Y. School Journal.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1872. 30TH YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,616.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence Charleston Courier.)

Washington, March 9.—From all parts of the country we have assurances that the nomination of Davis and Parker will be accepted by not only the Reform Republicans, but by the Conservative Democrats, and all Democrats are necessarily conservative. It is true, that some inveterate politicians will hold out against the proposed "New Departure," but as Justice Chase has well said, it is nothing new for the Democracy to bring back the Administration to the cardinal principles of the Federal Government. It is not a deviation from, but a return to, the original principles upon which the Government was founded.

The [illegible] and life-long Democrats of the sections of the Union, now here, think there will be no hesitation on the part of the Democracy in following the lead of the Liberal Reform Republicans. They await with deep interest and much hopefulness the action of the Cincinnati Convention, which has been called by the Missouri Liberals and Conservatives.

The Radical leaders in Congress and their organs of the press affect to push back the new movement, but they are evidently perplexed by it. Hence it is that the Grant majority of the Senate have deposed the session to the defense of Grant's administration, and to assaults upon the liberal Republicans like Trumbull, Schurz, Tipton and others.

The Democratic members will, for the present, forbear from any demonstration, but will be prepared to follow and support the Cincinnati nomination of Davis and Parker.

There will be bolting from the National Grant Office-holders' Convention when they meet, as they will, not to consult upon a choice of a candidate for the Presidency, but simply to obey party discipline by nominating Grant. There is a strong disposition already manifested among Republicans to discard party trammels.

Justice Davis did not expect a nomination from the Labor Convention, at Columbus. It was, however, brought about by the influence of Conservative Democrats and Republicans. It was somewhat embarrassing to Judge Davis, as his most intimate friends here say, and therefore it was that in his acceptance he makes no allusion to the platform. But employs admirable words in his brief answer—words which, as has been commonly remarked, will be a pledge of success. He signifies an acceptance of the offer, as one which, made by his fellow-citizens, cannot be declined not invited. He is, therefore, free to accept the nomination of other bodies of the people who may tender it.

The debates have run through another week upon the question whether General Grant shall be renominated. A majority of the Republicans say yes. But there are many who say he cannot be a successful appeal from their decision.

Washington, March 4.—The next fourth of March will be a remarkable day in our annals. There will be inaugurated a new President, followed by an administration of the Government upon the principles of eternal justice to all sections and interests of the country. Republican Senators from the West do not scruple to say that Judge David Davis will carry the State of Illinois at the next election in opposition to General Grant, and that Davis is the only man in the Democratic ranks who can beat Grant in that State. He is the strongest candidate that the West can furnish in opposition to Grant, and would, of course, beat any straight-out Democrat.

The New Hampshire election is of some interest, because it is the first, since the nomination of Judge Davis. The Republicans might carry the State, and would do it, were there no prospect of having in the field a secessionist or conservative Democratic party, with a candidate like Justice Davis. Some of the new departure men say, they do not want New Hampshire to go Democratic this time. They fear that it would have the effect to render the Democratic party (of the North too confident, and many other opportunists, who propose them against David Davis, and in their enthusiasm, even carry them over to the cause of Jefferson Davis.

The Cincinnati Convention, to be held under the influences of the liberal Republicans of Missouri, will be well attended, and will comprise delegates from almost every State. But still, it is now thought that in order to concentrate the entire force of the liberal Reform party upon Davis and Parker it will be expedient for that body to call another National Convention to be held at the same place a month or two after. This would clinch the nail, which would be driven into the coffin of Radicalism.

The correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes thus from Washington on the 5th inst.

It is stated here on good authority that Gen. Longstreet will be removed from his position of Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, on account of his active friendship for Gov. Warmoth in the Louisiana political imbroglio.

Marshal Packard and Collector Casey have been here for about a week, and brought with them a list of Federal appointees whose removal they recommend on the ground of disloyalty.

In this connection the President has announced that he will support that wing of the Republican party in Louisiana which is represented by the State Central Committee, or what is locally known as the Custom-House faction.

In his dispatch of the 6th, the correspondent says:

Lewis Wolfley, of New Orleans, is to be nominated for Surveyor of that port in place of Gen. Longstreet.

The following is a Washington special to the New York *Times*:

The evidence taken by the New Orleans Investigating Committee has just gone into the hands of the printer. It will make a good-sized volume, and the report will necessarily be delayed for some time yet. There is no ground for the report that there will be three reports, beyond a difference of opinion on minor points between Judge Smith and Messrs. Scofield and McCrary. These points will not necessarily form any part of the report.

The New Orleans and Mexican Steamship Line.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphs that paper on the 5th:

The House Committee on Commerce today agreed to allow Mr. Sheldon to report his bill for a steamship line from New Orleans to Mexico.

It provides that a contract shall be made by the Postmaster General with the lowest bidder, or on terms the most advantageous and the least expensive to the Government, to convey mail from the United States to Mexico, the service being semi-monthly. The second section provides that the contractor shall construct, within eighteen months after date of contract, three first-class sea-going ships, wholly constructed within the United States, of not less than 1500 tons burden, subject to the acceptance of the Postmaster General, the Government to have the right to take such steamships in case of war or threatened danger, paying for them a suitable price. The Postmaster General is authorized by the third section to pay the contractors a reasonable sum during the first eighteen months for service for such vessels as may be suitable until new ones are constructed. The fourth section provides that the contract shall be for ten years, and shall not involve an expenditure on the part of the United States exceeding one hundred thousand dollars per annum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Dubuclet, who is sued by Widow Marie Simon for $3100, balance due for the support and education of his child, is *not* Mr. Dubuclet, State Treasurer, as was stated erroneously in our last issue.

Mr. W. Lorasche has been arrested and required to give bond to keep the peace, the lecicide having been informed that he was about to fight a duel.

Last evening, between four and five o'clock, two men named Tom Moran and Jerome Muldoon, had an encounter on Ursulines street, near Chartres street, and Muldoon was dangerously cut over the left eye with some sharp instrument. He was taken to his residence at the corner of Jefferson and Old Levee streets.

Eight swindlers, of the class who prey upon unsophisticated country men, were arrested by the police yesterday, as vagrants.

Thomas Kennedy, driver of a wood cart, was thrown from and run over by his cart last evening on Magazine street, near Race street. His vehicle was run against by a dray loaded with cotton, and the collision threw him out. He was severely, but not dangerously, hurt. John Johnson, driver of the dray, was arrested.

An inquest was held, yesterday, upon the body of an unknown white woman, about twenty-five years of age, found in the New Canal, at Cedar street, and a verdict of accidental death was returned. The remains are supposed to be those of an intoxicated woman who was seen to walk into the canal, on Sunday night last. Since the above was written, it has been ascertained that the woman's name was Callaghan. She was a widow, residing at the corner of First and Dryades streets, and leaves two children without a protector or means of support.

Judge Theard has made it an order of his court, the Fourth, that no writs of provisional seizure, sequestration, arrest, attachment, or injunction shall issue after 3 P. M. He explained that his object was to prevent injustice, and the process of the court being used for extortion, as for instance, by taking out a writ of attachment or sequestration, just about to leave port, and compelling a settlement, in that way, whether a claim be just or unjust.

The offer of Mr. Bernard Soulié to sell his property in the lower part of the Third District, to the city, for an insane asylum, house of refuge, etc., has been withdrawn. He offered it to the corporation for $65,000, and has said it to a private party for $55,000.

The Administrator of Water Works is preparing estimates for supplying water to the Lower Third, Sixth, Eighth, which he will submit to the Council.

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Mr. Potter offered an amendment authorizing the Postmaster General to accept new sureties from contractors in lieu of retaining or action. Agreed to, and the bill, as amended, was passed.

A bill making one-third of the customs duties receivable in legal-tenders failed by 65 to 67.

Mr. Eldridge offered a resolution declaring that the policy of granting subsidies in public lands to railroads and other corporations ought to be discontinued, and that every consideration of public policy and legal justice to the whole people require the public lands to be held for homesteads for actual settlers and for educational purposes. Agreed to without division.

Mr. Hereford moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be an unconstitutional and tyrannical usurpation of power for Congress to attempt to compel mixed schools on the States, or passing law interfering with churches, public carriers or from keepers. Rejected—yeas 80, nays 97.

The Speaker of the House announced as the select committee on the charges against the Secretary of the Navy, Messrs. Blair, of Michigan, Sargent, Potter, Verbeck and Wright.

Mr. Gotz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws and imposing taxes on the States in proportion to population—adopted.

A number of amnesty bills were presented and passed by unanimous consent without being read.

Shields, Senator Trumbull addressed the Senate on the Civil Service bill.

In the course of his speech, he said that he will emphatically say man to say that he had ever uttered one word in disrespect of the President, or had assailed him, he had not uttered the slanderous charge that the President became he believed him to have too much sound sense to be pleased by any such adulation. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for civil rights passed, though sixteen Republicans voted nay.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 4.30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The diminished pressure now over the South Atlantic States and thence to West Virginia, will move eastwardly during the next 24 hours, bringing over North Carolina and snow over the Middle Atlantic States, followed by rising barometer from the upper lakes to the Gulf, with northerly and northwesterly winds and clearing weather, and extend to the South and Middle Atlantic coasts by and on Tuesday morning. Falling barometer, rising temperature and winds, backing southerly, is probable for the Northwest during tonight and on Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 11.—A legal raid on the Erie road and its officials is expected. The directors have been in close consultation all day. A police force has been required to repress the crowd desiring to hear Mayor Hall's cross-questioning of Jay Gould. The mail is adjourned on account of the sickness of a juror.

It is rumored that Jay Gould is arrested, though the most authentic information is that he has resigned the Presidency of the Erie, and that General Dix succeeds him.

Another report says that the meeting of the Erie Directors was unexpected, and that Gould and eight directors voted out and forcibly expelled. Several hundred police hold the Pavonia ferry.

New York, March 11.—The Sheriff to-day seized the Westfield ferryboat, to satisfy a judgment in favor of one of the victims' heir.

The widow of Professor Chenevieve filed a bill against Fisk to-day, for the death of her husband and four children and personal injuries received in the same disaster.

One hundred and seven cases and forty-seven dockets from small-pox in Brooklyn the past week.

A dealer in obscene publications has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine, and to be committed until paid.

New York, March 11.—The Directors of the Erie Railway Company held a meeting at Erie Railway office, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth street, to-day, to fill up vacancies in the Board of Directors. One after another of the directors resigned, and their places were rapidly filled with men of the opposite faction in confusion. Jay Gould was removed from the presidency and General J. A. Dix was elected in his place.

The following are the newly elected officers and directors of the road: President, Gen. J. A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer; Treasurer, W. Shannan; Assistant, J. D. White; Superintendent, Geo. E. Wilkinson; Directors, Gen. Dix, O. H. P. Archer, Jay Gould, C. Hall, Mr. Drake, of Corning, W. W. Sherman, Geo. Stebbins, W. B. Travers, John Gannon, S. L. M. Barlow, Wm. Dean, B. Rich, Jas. Lenox, Peter Dewer, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Hosper Hamedill and Mr. Lansing.

Hall, Barlow and Sherman were dismissed as attorneys for the Erie road and S. M. Barlow was elected attorney.

Orders were issued to pay no orders of the Erie Commissioner Pomeroy, and were ordered to disregard directions, except from President Dix or Vice President Archer.

New York, March 11.—Arrived out—Steamer California.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Dr. Kolliken's divorce case has been compromised, and parties reunited. Mrs. Kolliken, on learning that the charges against her husband were unfounded, went crazy, and is in a critical condition.

Wilmington, March 11.—The latest intelligence received from Robeson county to day tends to confirm the report of the killing of Boss Strong. The party of men who went to Andrew Strong's for the purpose of securing the body of Boss Strong returned to Shoe Heel yesterday. They report that they found large quantities of blood on the floor of Strong Gabine and Jay Andrew. Strong's wife acknowledges that Boss Strong was killed, and that other members of the Lowry band had removed the body. There seems to be doubt that McGeoen shot Strong, as first reported, and the probabilities are that he was killed by one of the gang.

Washington, Ga., March 11.—Ten candidates for the Ministry are entertained yesterday by Bishop Paige. The services were very impressive. In the Conference to-day ten young men were admitted on probation to travel the Ministry.

Paris, March 11.—The Government insists on retaining in its bill for control of the press the declaration of the forfeiture of sovereign power by the Military dynasty. It is reported that President Thiers and the committee on the bill have come to an agreement.

Versailles, March 11.—In the National Assembly to-day a motion was introduced amid great excitement to acquire and prosecute two deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter motion was made to pass to the order of the day. This, which is equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by tumult unprecedented in these halls, but it was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the right adopted that the passage to the order of the day was not an amnesty of impunity but of disdain. The House became furious and violent exclamations were exchanged for half an hour, and a scene of confusion was painfully protracted.

The accused Deputies rose in their seats and refused to accept such pardon, as the action of the Assembly implied; they were received with a storm of groans.

Jules Favre tried to speak, but his voice was inaudible in the uproar.

The Prince of Wales happened to visit the Assembly during the sitting, and witnessed the entire proceedings.

London, March 11.—The *Financier* says: The American Government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to prosecute the counter case to Geneva tribunal on the 16th of April, according to the treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrators should not be present, and to insist on proceeding to arbitration regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McFie called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Mr. Hugessen, under colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, and in response to the gentleman he would state there was not the slightest foundation for it.

London, March 11.—The Secretary of Colonies in Commons denied any secret treaty for separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Madrid, March 11.—The Carlist Electoral Committee urge their partisans to vote for a coalition of candidates.

Minister Sagasta, in his circulars to the Governors of the provinces, urges the enforcement of a proper respect for the laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 11.—Chief Engineer Lamkin has been ordered to Pensacola navy yard.

The following is among the latest nominations: Alfred Taylor, Rear Admiral.

Twenty-one million five hundred specie received in Europe on the new loan was invested in five-twenties for retirement. The amount of the loan placed is three hundred millions, though negotiations are now pending for the placing of a further considerable amount.

Washington, March 11.—HOUSE.—The Elections Committee unanimously reported Morris vs. Hundley, from Alabama. The House's Civil Rights bill would pass to-day, but it is doubtful if it would pass.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

A select committee was ordered to investigate Secretary Robeson and naval officers generally.

Mr. Brooks moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions of Mexico, offered last Friday. Rejected—ayes 75, nays 92.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Pacific Committee, reported a bill to suspend the system of straw bids for arresting the mails, providing that any person who has not in a bid that has been accepted, or who shall fail to enter into a contract and to perform the service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty of $5000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

Galveston, March 11.—Cotton market quiet; sales 107 bales; receipts 140; exports to Great Britain 1,000; stock 32,000 bales.

Wilmington, March 11.—Cotton market quiet; receipts 20; sales 10; stock 3[illegible] bales.

Baltimore, March 11.—Cotton quiet, holders firm; receipts 20[illegible]; sales 300; middling 20c. Net receipts 1[illegible] bales; gross 2[illegible]; exports to Great Britain 12[illegible]; Continent 47[illegible]; coastwise 3[illegible]; stock 2[illegible].

RIVER AND WEATHER.

Memphis, March 11.—Weather clear and cool. River declining. Up—City of Alton, City of Vicksburg, Alice, Susie Silver and Champion. Down—Peter Kilgour, City of Cairo and Nick Longworth.

Cincinnati, March 11.—River ten feet in the channel, and rising. Light snow all day, and continues to-night.

Arrived—Louisville, from New Orleans.

Pittsburg, March 11.—Weather cloudy and mild. Monongahela three feet in the channel, and rising. Reported Allegheny channel, 6 feet 6 inches. Light snow to-night.

Cairo, March 11.—Arrived—City of Alton, 1 P. M., Pontchartrain, 1 P. M., all from New Orleans. Reported—Kalamazoo, New Orleans, 18 P. M.; Julia, for Vicksburg, 4 A. M.; City of Alton, for St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Jacony, for New Orleans, 6 P. M., and Pontchartrain, for St. Louis, 4 P. M. The river is stationary, and freight plenty; tonnage scarce. Light snow this morning; now clearing up. Mercury 38.

Memphis, March 11.—Weather cloudy and cold; snowing nearly all day. The river is stationary, and freight dull. Arrived—Peter Kilgour, Nick Longworth, Alice, Susie Silver and Champion. Down—Alton, Vicksburg and Wright, Sargent, Potter, Verbeck and Wright.

Mr. Gotz offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report on the propriety of abolishing all internal revenue laws and imposing taxes on the States in proportion to population—adopted.

A number of amnesty bills were presented and passed by unanimous consent without being read.

Shields, Senator Trumbull addressed the Senate on the Civil Service bill.

In the course of his speech, he said that he will emphatically say man to say that he had ever uttered one word in disrespect of the President, or had assailed him, he had not uttered the slanderous charge that the President became he believed him to have too much sound sense to be pleased by any such adulation. The appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for civil rights passed, though sixteen Republicans voted nay.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPT., OFFICE, CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 11, 4.30 P. M., 1872.

PROBABILITIES.

The diminished pressure now over the South Atlantic States and thence to West Virginia, will move eastwardly during the next 24 hours, bringing over North Carolina and snow over the Middle Atlantic States, followed by rising barometer from the upper lakes to the Gulf, with northerly and northwesterly winds and clearing weather, and extend to the South and Middle Atlantic coasts by and on Tuesday morning. Falling barometer, rising temperature and winds, backing southerly, is probable for the Northwest during tonight and on Tuesday. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, March 11.—A legal raid on the Erie road and its officials is expected. The directors have been in close consultation all day. A police force has been required to repress the crowd desiring to hear Mayor Hall's cross-questioning of Jay Gould. The mail is adjourned on account of the sickness of a juror.

It is rumored that Jay Gould is arrested, though the most authentic information is that he has resigned the Presidency of the Erie, and that General Dix succeeds him.

Another report says that the meeting of the Erie Directors was unexpected, and that Gould and eight directors voted out and forcibly expelled. Several hundred police hold the Pavonia ferry.

New York, March 11.—The Sheriff to-day seized the Westfield ferryboat, to satisfy a judgment in favor of one of the victims' heir.

The widow of Professor Chenevieve filed a bill against Fisk to-day, for the death of her husband and four children and personal injuries received in the same disaster.

One hundred and seven cases and forty-seven dockets from small-pox in Brooklyn the past week.

A dealer in obscene publications has been sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and one thousand dollars fine, and to be committed until paid.

New York, March 11.—The Directors of the Erie Railway Company held a meeting at Erie Railway office, at Eighth Avenue and Twenty-ninth street, to-day, to fill up vacancies in the Board of Directors. One after another of the directors resigned, and their places were rapidly filled with men of the opposite faction in confusion. Jay Gould was removed from the presidency and General J. A. Dix was elected in his place.

The following are the newly elected officers and directors of the road: President, Gen. J. A. Dix; Vice President, O. H. P. Archer; Treasurer, W. Shannan; Assistant, J. D. White; Superintendent, Geo. E. Wilkinson; Directors, Gen. Dix, O. H. P. Archer, Jay Gould, C. Hall, Mr. Drake, of Corning, W. W. Sherman, Geo. Stebbins, W. B. Travers, John Gannon, S. L. M. Barlow, Wm. Dean, B. Rich, Jas. Lenox, Peter Dewer, Dr. Eldridge, Jay Gould, Hosper Hamedill and Mr. Lansing.

Hall, Barlow and Sherman were dismissed as attorneys for the Erie road and S. M. Barlow was elected attorney.

Orders were issued to pay no orders of the Erie Commissioner Pomeroy, and were ordered to disregard directions, except from President Dix or Vice President Archer.

New York, March 11.—Arrived out—Steamer California.

Philadelphia, March 11.—Dr. Kolliken's divorce case has been compromised, and parties reunited. Mrs. Kolliken, on learning that the charges against her husband were unfounded, went crazy, and is in a critical condition.

Wilmington, March 11.—The latest intelligence received from Robeson county to day tends to confirm the report of the killing of Boss Strong. The party of men who went to Andrew Strong's for the purpose of securing the body of Boss Strong returned to Shoe Heel yesterday. They report that they found large quantities of blood on the floor of Strong Gabine and Jay Andrew. Strong's wife acknowledges that Boss Strong was killed, and that other members of the Lowry band had removed the body. There seems to be doubt that McGeoen shot Strong, as first reported, and the probabilities are that he was killed by one of the gang.

Washington, Ga., March 11.—Ten candidates for the Ministry are entertained yesterday by Bishop Paige. The services were very impressive. In the Conference to-day ten young men were admitted on probation to travel the Ministry.

Versailles, March 11.—In the National Assembly to-day a motion was introduced amid great excitement to acquire and prosecute two deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter motion was made to pass to the order of the day. This, which is equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by tumult unprecedented in these halls, but it was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the right adopted that the passage to the order of the day was not an amnesty of impunity but of disdain. The House became furious and violent exclamations were exchanged for half an hour, and a scene of confusion was painfully protracted.

The accused Deputies rose in their seats and refused to accept such pardon, as the action of the Assembly implied; they were received with a storm of groans.

Jules Favre tried to speak, but his voice was inaudible in the uproar.

The Prince of Wales happened to visit the Assembly during the sitting, and witnessed the entire proceedings.

London, March 11.—The *Financier* says: The American Government, after mature deliberation, has resolved to prosecute the counter case to Geneva tribunal on the 16th of April, according to the treaty of Washington, even if the British arbitrators should not be present, and to insist on proceeding to arbitration regardless of the protest and withdrawal of Great Britain.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. McFie called the attention of the Colonial Department to the report which came from America of a secret treaty for the separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Mr. Hugessen, under colonial Secretary, replied that he had not thought it worth while to contradict such an absurd rumor, and in response to the gentleman he would state there was not the slightest foundation for it.

London, March 11.—The Secretary of Colonies in Commons denied any secret treaty for separation of Canada from Great Britain.

Madrid, March 11.—The Carlist Electoral Committee urge their partisans to vote for a coalition of candidates.

Minister Sagasta, in his circulars to the Governors of the provinces, urges the enforcement of a proper respect for the laws.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, March 11.—Chief Engineer Lamkin has been ordered to Pensacola navy yard.

The following is among the latest nominations: Alfred Taylor, Rear Admiral.

Twenty-one million five hundred specie received in Europe on the new loan was invested in five-twenties for retirement. The amount of the loan placed is three hundred millions, though negotiations are now pending for the placing of a further considerable amount.

Washington, March 11.—HOUSE.—The Elections Committee unanimously reported Morris vs. Hundley, from Alabama. The House's Civil Rights bill would pass to-day, but it is doubtful if it would pass.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred.

A select committee was ordered to investigate Secretary Robeson and naval officers generally.

Mr. Brooks moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolutions of Mexico, offered last Friday. Rejected—ayes 75, nays 92.

Mr. Farnsworth, from the Pacific Committee, reported a bill to suspend the system of straw bids for arresting the mails, providing that any person who has not in a bid that has been accepted, or who shall fail to enter into a contract and to perform the service, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be liable to a penalty of $5000 fine and one year's imprisonment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 11.—The death of Joseph Mazzini is announced.

Paris, March 11.—The Pope at a public audience, said: The church troubles dated back to '48, and further said that the existence of two powers in Rome at the same time was impossible.

The report that the Pope is preparing to leave Rome is false.

Paris, March 11.—The Government insists on retaining in its bill for control of the press the declaration of the forfeiture of sovereign power by the Military dynasty. It is reported that President Thiers and the committee on the bill have come to an agreement.

Versailles, March 11.—In the National Assembly to-day a motion was introduced amid great excitement to acquire and prosecute two deputies for libel on the Chamber. A counter motion was made to pass to the order of the day. This, which is equivalent to laying the original motion on the table, was followed by tumult unprecedented in these halls, but it was finally declared adopted, whereupon the storm broke out afresh. A member of the right adopted that the passage to the order of the day was not an amnesty of impunity but of disdain. The House became furious and violent exclamations were exchanged for half an hour, and a scene of confusion was painfully protracted.

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