The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,988.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $5; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 20, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Les Mousquetaires de la Reine" and "Fours et les Pacha."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Nell and the Marchioness." Little Nell, Miss Lotta.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Fox Pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty."
CHRISTY'S CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

NOT UPON "TRIFLING" MATTERS.

Our cotemporary of the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter*, and other country papers, deprecate the late controversy in which the *Times*, the *Bulletin* and the *Bee* have been engaged, because in their opinion it was a quarrel only over "trifling matters."

Now from our point of view we did not consider it as "a quarrel over trifling matters." We considered it to be a matter of grave consequence, when we found that the protests of the people of New Orleans against the corrupt practices of our rulers were made light of, and the Governor's accusations against certain of our citizens, in which he charged them with coming to him and to the members of the Legislature with bribes, were recognized as a complete answer to public complaints. We judged it to be proper that we should reply to Gov. Warmoth in behalf of those who had no participation in the work of bribing our law-makers and Executive officers, and that we should take care that the Governor's charges should be limited to those pretended Democrats who had soiled their fingers by approaching him with bribes and participating in his rascalities. This reply brought on the controversy referred to.

We might say something more on this subject, which would be a complete defense, to the accusation made by our country cotemporaries, but the moment for saying it has passed by. They have assumed that all three of the city journals named, were engaged in the same work and had the same objects in view. If we had been satisfied of that, we should have avoided the controversy, but there are reasons, when it is the duty of public writers to tell the truth regardless of consequences, and we thought this one of them.

DEATH OF GEORGE H. MECK.—The *Times* of yesterday evening announces, in feeling terms, the death of Mr. George H. Meck, one of the editorial writers of that paper and a much esteemed member of the journalistic profession. This event occurred on Friday evening, February 18th, at the residence of the deceased, in this city, after a protracted illness. Mr. Meck's friends have been pained to know for many months that he was affected by fatal disease and that his death could not long be deferred. They saw him day by day yielding to "the grim conqueror", dying as it were by inches. Our lamented contrere had many friends. Of very agreeable manners and with a keen sense of the ludicrous added to fine conversational accomplishments, no one could be in his company without being drawn to him. Courteous, amiable and friendly in his conduct, he will long be remembered by his associates for his excellent qualities of head and heart. Our cotemporary, the *Times*, in the death of Mr Meck, loses a useful and talented member of its editorial staff and the community a valuable citizen. The deceased served in the late war, being a member of the Washington Battalion of Artillery. It was in this service, we understand, he contracted the disease which has removed him from our midst at the early age of 32 years. We deeply sympathize with his family in their painful bereavement.

CHARITABLE BALL.—YOUNG MEN'S BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION.—We acknowledge the politeness of the Young Men's Benevolent Association in forwarding to us cards of invitation to the grand mask and fancy dress ball and promenade concert they are making preparations to give in the National Theatre on Mardi Gras night for the benefit of our Orphan Asylum of each denomination—Catholic, Protestant and Hebrew.

Our attention has been called to the very handsome style of these cards of invitation and the envelope with a raised monogram, which encloses them, also to the unique design of the programme for the ball. This is in the shape of a lute, and consists of three cards attached by an eyelet. One of these cards contains a list of the dances, another is intended as a memorandum for the engagements made by the ladies and gentlemen who attend the ball, a convenient, and elegant tasteful arrangement which reflects credit upon all concerned. The engraving of the cards bears the imprint of Mr. Dongé, of Camp street.

We acknowledge receipt of a card of invitation to a ball to be given on the 24th instant in Perseverance Hall, corner Dumaine and St Claude, by Camp Bonnet No. 1, G. D. C. D. L. L. The committee of invitation to whom we presume we are indebted for this courtesy, are the following gentlemen: Messrs. J. Lindsay Smith, H. Mathe, A. L. T. Sauvé, J. Andre, C. Nill, J. Weiler, and P. E. Tic-Salar.

PRICE'S AROMATIC BITTERS.—This article is having a large sale, and bids fair to be very popular. Good judges of such preparations say that it is an excellent stomachic, stimulant and corrective, and deserves to be recommended for the purity of its ingredients. Mr. Price, who is the maker of these Bitters, is a resident of New Orleans, whose name is a sufficient guarantee of their value.

ANOTHER RAILROAD.—We are in favor of railroads. The more the better for us of New Orleans who have but one outlet by rail in a northerly direction.

A bill was polled yesterday in the Senate to incorporate the New Orleans and Meridian Railroad Company, who propose to run Eastward from New Orleans to Meridian, there to connect with the line from Meridian to Chattanooga, now in course of construction. This line will save Northern travellers about 24 hours time. No subsidy or bonus from the State is asked for.

CHALLENGE TO BURGLARS.—Messrs. Gilruiden & Bother, corner of Old Levee and Gravelle streets and 96 Old Levee street, have on exhibition a variety of superb French locks, more or less complicated with pumps, necks etc., some of which is a marvel of mechanical genius and challenge all the skilled burglars to the best attempt to pick their results in locking them so completely that they cannot be opened even with the key on the outside.

THE ELECTION BILL.—This monstrous piece of legislation has passed both Houses of the General Assembly and goes to the Governor for his signature. Let us see now whether he will, as he promised in his late speech to our citizens who remonstrated against that and other enormities of legislation, test its provisions by our fundamental law. We presume it would be useless to make further opposition to the bill, but we can at all events record the names of those members of the House who voted for this extremely partisan and aggressive republican measure.

The yeas and nays on the final vote were as follows:

Yeas—Adolphe, Belot, Burrel, Crawford, Delonde, Dewees, Duffisne, Douglas, Esnard, Gaudet, Gair, Garla, Gang, Gray, Guidry, Hill, Honore, Harper, J. Hill, Hebbanks, Isabelle, Judice, LeBlanc, Roy, Lott, Lanze V. M., Lange R., Morris, Moliere, Mahler, Murrel, Samson, Mathews, Pearce, Page, Reese, Rey, Sterrett, Taylor, Tufland, Turnour, Walsh, Washington, Yorke—36.

Nays—Abbott, Bennett, Buckingham, Bayhe, Briant, Carell, Cany, Eager, Faulk, Foute, Haskell, Rankin, Judice, Kent, L'Hote, McCullen, Moran, May, Magee, Noble, Prescott, Rengstorf, Slaton, Wren, Wilson, Willis, Zoelly—21.

SAILING OF THE YAZOO.—The steamship Yazoo, Capt. Catterine, sailed last evening for Philadelphia, via Havana, with a good freight and the following list of passengers:

Mrs Jude Leonard and 2 children, William H Gallipre, F D Pope, Chas Clarke.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The enterprising experiment of Manager Bidwell of inaugurating two matinees a week, has so far met with decided success in the large attendance present yesterday, to witness the celebrated Fox and Kiralfy pantomime and combination troupe in "Humpty Dumpty," as performed by them, we are told, over six hundred nights consecutively in the Olympic Theatre, New York. We have seen nothing of the kind here to compare with them since the days of the Ravels.

Apart from the merits of the pantomime, which is refreshed with entirely novel effects and most astonishing tricks of dialectics, the ballet divertisements by the Kiralfys and assistants alone, constitute an entertainment of the rarest excellence. The troupe embraces besides Miss Haniola Kiralfy, a beautiful girl and exquisite *danseuse*, and the very remarkable brothers, eight other beautiful girls, making eleven persons altogether in the troupe, who dance with the most charming grace and uniform precision in their movements. Their motions could hardly be more perfect, if governed by machinery, and we can assure those of our readers who have not yet seen them that they have a rare treat in store, if they are fond of pantomime and ballet reduced to perfection. The transformation scene at the end of the play is exceedingly brilliant and beautiful.

MLLE. JOSEFINO FILOMENA.—This talented young violinist has arrived in the city, and will shortly give our musical lovers another exhibition of her remarkable gift. Her performances in the Northern cities of the United States and wherever they have been seen have been much admired, and her musical genius recognized.

HOUSE OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.—A concert will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on Wednesday evening, February 23d, under the direction of Mr. Emile La Hache, assisted by Miss Josefina Filomene, the celebrated Chilean violinist; Mr. Braun, violoncellist; Mr. Ginet, the violinist of the Opera House, and others. The concert is for the benefit of the House of the Good Shepherd.

More of the Jones and Liddell Affair.

The *Picayune* of last evening contains the following account of another shooting affair, which grew out of the late tragedy on Black River, which resulted in the death of Gen. Liddell. Col. Jones, it would seem, is not confined in the use of his cane, as a less influential man would be certain to be, but is permitted to go at large. There seems, therefore, to be one law for the rich and another for the poor:

By the arrival at our Levee of the steamer Cora, Allen, Capt. Richard Sinnott, from Monroe, La., we learn that on Thursday afternoon last, just as the Allen was leaving her landing, Colonel Charles Jones, who had been placed in the custody of a deputy sheriff for the killing of Gen. Liddell on board the steamer St. Mary, appeared suddenly on the bank of the river, when Judge Liddell, a son of the late Gen. Liddell, who was a passenger on the Allen, sprang a double-barreled shot gun, fired both barrels from the hurricane deck at him. Col. Jones at once took refuge in a house near the river, and as the Allen left immediately having no communication with the shore—it is not known whether Col. Jones received any injuries or not.

Judge Liddell had taken passage on the Allen at Monroe for the purpose of visiting the plantation of his father, on Black River, where he left the steamer.

Immediately on hearing the report of the shot, Capt. Sinnott of the Allen, crossed to where Liddell had took charge of the gun, and remonstrated with Liddell for violating the rules of the boat, and for endangering the lives of the people. Judge Liddell stated that the extraordinary circumstances connected with the killing of his father must be his excuse for the action. He was utterly unable to control himself on seeing Col. Jones so near him. We learn from Capt. Sinnott that the funeral of Gen. Liddell, which took place on Tuesday last, on his plantation, was largely attended by the people of Catahoula and the neighborhood.

From the Parishes.

PLAQUEMINES.—The *Empire Parish*, published at Point-a-la-Hache, under date of February 12, says:

Our orange crop, it is feared, will be a total loss this year. It is estimated that the loss in the parish will amount to at least half a million of dollars.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 5th announces the death, on the 4th inst., of J. H. C. Barlow, a lawyer of that place. The deceased was a native of Avoyelles parish, La., and had been previous to the war, District Attorney, and latterly had been for a short time Parish Judge under the present regime.

The Legal Tender Decision.

The New York *Economist* says:

The effects of this decision will be largely increase the number of transactions, and will not necessarily lead to resumption, but it could not bring about resumption, but it could bring it nearer to that result. It restores to the specie standard all contracts effected previous to the passage of the Legal Tender act in 1862, which have not since been liquidated. Of course, an immense number of transactions have been already discharged, and settled in greenbacks. These transactions have been duly accepted and adjusted, and should not be disturbed. But there still remains a vast number of obligations in force, which must be paid in coin, or its equivalent. These outstanding contracts include principally consist of State, county and municipal indebtedness, railroad bonds and mortgages, and real estate mortgages, ground rents and leased property. The aggregate of these various obligations must amount to an immense sum. The State debts contracted previous to 1862, and still outstanding, amount to $185,000,000. The interest on these bonds, which has hitherto been paid in currency, is henceforth payable in gold, and the principal must also be discharged in the same medium. If corporations have no remedies against States that may choose to disregard the decision of the Supreme Court, but it is to be hoped that no State will violate its obligations in this respect. In the case of corporate and private indebtedness there is absolutely no appeal. All such contracted previous to 1862 must be liquidated, principal and interest, in coin or its equivalent. The decision in effect adds twenty per cent to this class of obligations, as compared with the currency value. In the case of railroad corporations, the decision adds to the value of bonds, but reduces the value of the stock. A large proportion, however, of the railroad bonds are on a currency basis, so that this class of securities is likely to be affected only to a limited extent. Insurance companies must pay in coin all the policies outstanding before the war, but in that case they can demand coin premiums from policy holders. Savings banks are plainly required to pay in coin all deposits, prior to 1862, unclaimed during the last eight years.

THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.—The bar at the mouth of the Mississippi River is the subject which has a direct bearing upon the interests of the commerce of the entire West and Northwest. It is, in fact, of national importance and demands the attention of the national legislature. It is humiliating in the extreme that, while much is being done by private enterprises to facilitate inland transportation, this great artery of commerce is obstructed at its outlet to the sea. Among other propositions that have been made to deepen the passes of the Mississippi, we find the following in a late number of the *New Orleans Price Current* from Capt. John Grant:

First—The undersigned would agree to dredge a channel through the bar, at one of the principal outlets of the Mississippi river, so as to afford a depth of twelve feet and width of one hundred feet for two hundred thousand dollars, one hundred thousand to be paid when a channel fifty feet wide and twenty feet deep shall be completed, and the balance of one hundred thousand when the channel shall be completed to the full width of one hundred feet, and twenty feet deep.

Second—After the channel is completed as above, the undersigned would agree to keep it open to the depth and width as above completed for five years from the date of its completion as above for the sum of sixty thousand dollars per year.

Third—If performed the undersigned would agree to deepen said channel to twenty feet within twelve months of the date of its completion as stated in the first proposition, and maintain it at that depth for five years for the sum of $90,000 per year.

Fourth—Should either of the above propositions be adopted, the undersigned would agree to complete a channel twenty feet deep and fifty feet wide in nine months from the date of contract.

Fifth—As the undersigned would have all the risk of success in making the channel, he would reserve the right of locating the same but always with reference to convenience of navigation, and permanency of the work.

Sixth—The level from which measurements are to be made to be fixed, and permanently marked, before the work is commenced.

Seventh—The work to be done by dredging with powerful dredging machines, and the earth carried off the bar in lighters, and deposited in some convenient place so as not to obstruct navigation.

A lady of New York, to whom Mr. Beecher sent her "Vindication," with the compliments of the author, returned the precious volume, with the following inscription: "Me to the chief—Eliza Lee."

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Saturday, February 19, 1870.

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

Nineteen Senators present.

Mr. Campbell moved for a suspension of the rules to take up the Election bill, reported as concurred in by the House, with amendments.

No quorum present.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was instructed to bring in the absent members.

A quorum present.

Mr. Campbell renewed his motion.

Rules suspended—yeas 17, nays 7. The bill was taken up and the amendments read by the Secretary.

The amendments were then concurred in—yeas 19 nays 6.

A motion to reconsider and one to lay that motion on the table were lost.

A memorial from the Ladies' Burial Association, of Fredericksburg, Va., appealing for an appropriation of $500 for the burial of the Confederate dead, was read.

Mr. Ray asked for a second reading of the resolution providing for the appropriation which request was granted and the resolution was read.

Mr. Ray, in view of the time which had elapsed since the war, sufficient to cause past animities to be reconciled in the cause of humanity, spoke at length in support of the resolution. Mr. Lewis also spoke warmly in its support. So did Mr. Campbell.

Mr. Pinchback was glad another opportunity had been presented him, as an individual as well as a representative of the colored people of this State, to demonstrate that he had no prejudice against the other class of our people, and he should accordingly give his vote freely in favor of the resolution. If stern necessity has forced us to assume a position, he said, seemingly antagonistic to this people, and while we are disposed to bury the past and bring about a kindly feeling by blending our interest with the past, there is a strong contrast between the action of the two classes. He wished to reflect upon the subject and was glad that he would have opportunity to do so by the interruption of the hour for the Senate to sit as COURT OF IMPEACHMENT.

The Senate resolved itself into a Court of Impeachment at one o'clock, the hour for resuming the trial of George M. Wickliffe, charged by Governor Warmoth with corruption in office while in discharge of his duties as Auditor of State.

Chief Justice J. T. Ludeling, of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, presiding; and the question in order being one asked by Senator Blackman of the witness, Sebastian Lynch, who was introduced by the Managers of the Impeachment the day previous.

The Chief Justice ruled that the question to witness was allowable, and Mr. Lynch accordingly answered that he held the office of Surveyor General of Louisiana by appointment from the General Government.

By Mr. Scannes, counsel for Mr. Wickliffe—Were you at a certain feast given by Mr. Wickliffe? Answer—I was.

Q—Did you participate in the feast?

A—I neither eat or drank.

Q—Was Governor Warmoth there.

A—I don't remember.

Q—Had you complained of Mr. Wickliffe to Governor Warmoth before this?

A—I don't recollect.

John O'Connor, of Baton Rouge, sworn—I was a Commissioner of Public Works, called on Mr. Wickliffe for warrants to the amount of $700 and $10,000; Wickliffe refused to pay in small amounts unless paid the difference between the value of small and large warrants, 6 to 7 per cent, alleging as a reason his want of clerical force.

Mr. James Graham, recalled—His testimony was again objected to, for reasons stated the day before, except to a certain extent. Certain books from the Auditor's office in charge of Mr. Graham, were admitted in evidence in reference to the printing appropriation, the pension warrant and the Kathman warrant.

Other books were admitted to show that the warrants were drawn against the appropriation; and also books in reference to the warrants drawn in favor of J. B. Richardson, etc.

A. J. Bogel, Treasurer of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, La., sworn, testified about the same as his previous testimony, except that the difference between small and large warrants was about 4 per cent. Witness never gave 4 per cent on his claim of about $600, which Wickliffe subsequently demanded. I had to wait three days for the small warrants.

Cross-examined—I said the warrants in different lots. Said last lot at 75c. Sold them to other parties in same office. Accounted to the Board of Administrators of the Insane Asylum at Jackson, La., for the nett proceeds of the warrants. I don't remember the brokers to whom I sold the warrants.

Mr. Lacroux, Chief Clerk of the Auditor's office, sworn, for the purpose of identifying and explaining books and papers of the office, instrument of evidence, to the Kathman Appropriation Book No. 2 (pages 46 and 48) and the vouchers in the Kathman matter.

Mr. Gray, of counsel for Mr. Wickliffe, said, so far as the Kathman matter was concerned, the parties would admit the amount of the appropriation and the warrants drawn against it.

Judge Santee moved an adjournment of the Court till 10 o'clock, Thursday, as there were witnesses from abroad to be examined.

Mr. McMillen, on the part of the managers, said they would be willing to accede to the motion later in the day as they desired to afford the accused a fair trial.

The motion to adjourn was temporarily withdrawn, and the books and papers were submitted.

The voucher for $11,000 in favor of J. B. Howard, in the Kathman matter, was admitted.

Mr. Osborne, member of the Mississippi Legislature, was examined by courtesy, so that he could return to his duties. He was questioned by Mr. Wickliffe, but was interferred by a motion to adjourn, which was lost. Mr. Osborn's claim, he said, was for printing, while editor of the Madison Louisiana *Mail*, which Wickliffe said was enjoined.

Mr. Gray complained that many of the Senators sitting as a court were absent. This was an injustice to the defense, and he thought their attendance should be compelled, especially as the evidence in the case was not being published and the absent members could not know consequently what was the testimony on which they were to base their decision.

The motion to adjourn was now received and carried.

SENATE UNDER ORDINARY SESSIONS RESUMED.

The Senate resumed proceedings about 2½ o'clock. Mr. Antoine presiding, the resolution to appropriate $500 for the relief of the Ladies' Fredericksburg, Va., Burial Association being in order, and Mr. Pinchback being entitled to the floor and being absent, he made a remark.

Mr. Lynch favored the resolution as one of the means of healing the wounds of the great rebellion. The resolution finally passed.

Mr. Witzenstein offered a joint resolution relative to certain outrages committed upon American citizens in the Island of Cuba. Referred.

On motion the Senate adjourned till 12 o'clock, Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 11 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-two members present.

Mr. Morey moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House refused to pass the bill for the protection of policy holders.

Rules suspended, the bill called up and passed.

The bill providing for the construction of a shell road in the parish of Jefferson, passed.

The bill to establish hospitals for small-pox and other contagious diseases and protect the public health passed to its third reading.

A motion was made to suspend the rules for the purpose of introducing a bill entitled an act to incorporate the New Orleans and Meridian Railroad Company. This road asks no subsidy or lands from the State, and is said to be indorsed by leading men of Louisiana and Mississippi. It proposes to connect with the Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad.

The rules were not suspended.

The bill making Metropolitan Police Warrants receivable for licenses and taxes, was finally passed by a vote of 49 yeas to 27 nays.

Mr. McMillen moved that the special order of the day be taken up; namely, a bill to fund the floating debt of the city of New Orleans and liquidate the indebtedness of the same. Rules suspended—yeas 51, nays 13.

Mr. Gartskamp moved that the bill be read section by section. Carried.

Pending consideration, the Secretary of the Senate announced that that body was assembled as a Court of Impeachment, and ready to receive the Managers and members of the House of Representatives.

House in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Dedeiranz in the chair.

The members, headed by the Managers, then proceeded to the Senate Chamber.

House in session, Speaker Carr in the chair.

Consideration of the special order continued, which was finally postponed until Monday at 12 M.

Mr. Dewees called up the bill for the relief of J. H. Hardy, for removing the furniture from the State House. Passed.

The House then adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday.

The Peril to American Credit Abroad.

(From the New York Times.)

One swallow does not make a Summer, but we are apt to think of Summer weather when the swallows are in the sky. So when our English friends see Fisk and Gould carousing over the financial horizon, we must not be surprised at their apprehensions. Nothing is more conservative than money. The instinct of gain is based upon security, and when security troubles, credit dies. The disheartening fact is that the credit of England is twice as good as that of the United States, while her resources are not proportionate, are larger and do not compare with our own in respective development. Brother Jonathan is rich, and will be richer; but he has an ill name, and wherever goes into foreign exchanges is in no enviable repute than a Russian or a Brazilian. Not only is England's paper twice as good, but his credit does not rank with that of Germany, or even France. He may point to his mines and cotton fields, and mighty possessions, and still with exultation upon the glory and power and wealth that must there find future dominion. There will be one answer: We have no money to lend at English rates to a people whose railway magnate is Fisk, and we want good interest before advancing credit to a people who are in the habit of discussing repudiation."

We may rebel at this, but we cannot very well question it. Hooker will say: "This Erie dominion is an accident. Its rulers are outcasts. Good men do not deal with them. They have no standing in the street. No banker will lend a dollar on their bonds, or buy their shares except at a fancy price." All of this is true, but unfortunately foreign merchants do not gauge their commercial estimate of people by the ethics of the counting-house. They only see Governors, Judges, the Press and men in high station, all combining to aid Fisk and Gould in doing with impunity what would lead to transportation in England and to the galleys in France. They remember Mississippi and repudiation, and they have read in stately and specious rhetoric President Johnson argument in favor of dishonoring the national debt! They hear a noisy and vigilant party avowing repudiation. They distrust our large rates of interest. A people that will charge each other ten and fifteen per cent, or more even when money is easy, must have reasons making it unsafe to lend at five or six per cent. Sir Curtis Lampson gave the best cause for foreign distrust when he arraigned Gov. Hoffman for signing that most iniquitous Erie bill—a bill, which, construed into plain English, should have been called "An act for legalizing robbery, fraud, and false pretense, and for perpetuating in the hands of men guilty of these offenses their ill-gotten power. It was a bill which violated the moral sense of the community, and could only have one effect abroad. That effect was to paralyze and depreciate all private American credit with foreign merchants.

American credit is dethroned in foreign markets! We may take the best railway bonds to France and England and Germany, and we cannot sell them at their true values. Now and then we may dispose of securities worth intrinsically a hundred cents on the dollar, bearing large interest, and as secure as any in the world, for one-half or two-thirds of their real value. *That is not a sale but a swindle; it is the penalty we must pay for legalizing high way robbery.* Somehow the money we lend goes back to rude Indian nations in the Eastern skirts. Because one white man robbed an Indian of his game and his ponies, and escaped without being scalped, it is the Indian's purpose to take the scalps of all other white men who come in his way. So we receive Indian coupons when we parted with our bonds and mortgages. Men see that the Erie Ring was, in the beginning, a noble enterprise, well conceived, full of profit, and promising benefit to New York and the country. They know that when it was built our best people invested their means with its projectors as a national duty. They saw it drift into the hands of gamblers, adventurers and knaves. They saw it pass by step-by-step through degrading and disheartening influences—from the hands of men like Mr. Drew, who merely used it to make money, without entirely ignoring vested rights, into the hands of the present directors, who regard it as their own tenement and preserve and consider no rights but those of indefeasible possession. They see that this is a national disappropriation and seizure of property made by the direct and of the courts. In all countries, no matter what form of government, Justice is property's last and sacred asylum. "The King dare not take my land," said an old German peasant to a menacing agent of Frederick, who insisted he must sell. "And why not," was the answer. "Is this Magdeburg the land of law?" "Yes, but I will appeal to the High Court at Berlin." And it is just the despair we will be compelled to feel that under his own government the Prussian land lord yielded unjustly and contrary to his own respect for law. Here in free America we have no such appeal. The Ring of Erie not only have a Legislature to proclaim their thieves, and a Governor to sign the act, but they have managed property this for subject to appeal. The Supreme Justice sitting in serene and sweet repose in the Capitol at Washington, and represented by Judges, and Chief Magistrates, found in the cushioned and tapestried chambers of Mammon a gaudy opera bouffe, flushed with wine and sensuality, insolent and eager to seize their writs and do their shameful history over again. What is the shameful history we have seen in the Erie Railroad? What is the Erie Railroad? What its masters have done with that public franchise intrusted to them may do with any railroad in America or Europe? Money is governing and handed upon the bench, and leading lawyers discuss the question whether a judge should be removed and then go to Albany in 1870 of the same and marries as Matteson and his fellow brothers, who were tried around Albany and Troy in 1868 and 1869? Can we say to Sir Curtis Lampson and his friends in London that what we see to-day in the management of Erie may not see to-morrow in the management of any other road? Do we not know that the masters of Erie are masters of the Executive, the Judiciary and the Legislature, and that with this magical power they are present and impunitive? What they have done they may do. They have conquered Erie, and to-morrow they may have the Legislature in their pocket. Rob Roy would have pillaged all the way to London City, if he could have had safe conduct from the King, and been secured of an indemnification against his victims when he reached Westminster.

Should we marvel that with this fearful example our credit abroad is sick and forlorn, and utterly despised in financial markets. Is it not pitiful that honest men with good securities should be taxed and punished by foreign money lenders because of Fisk and Gould and their troupe of Governors and Judges and legislators, dancing and fiddling? With us is the cause, and with us is the remedy. We cannot keep a business paralyzed and depreciated. Foreign reproach. We elect the Governor and the Judges, and we permit the Governor to block the *benefit* and not allow their certain rewards *for the benefit*. We surround them with the organization of a powerful and, perhaps, dominant party. We allow them to be elected despite the fact that he who did the bidding of the plunderers of Erie, even to confirming them in his pardon, was proved guilty, not by one, but by nine days be President of the United States. We gave you Andrew Johnson to be pushed to repudiate the debt, and we may give you Hoffman, who will probably put Barnard in the place of Mr. Chase, and make Gould the receiver of a money trust made for his manage. Such things are possible so long as the people are silent. But while we submit in silence should we complain? Because our silence is misunderstood, is it logical, is it just, is it honest to believe in a responsibility we are too weak or too apathetic to sustain? It is painful to write this! The thought is suggests are full of shame and grief. *America's credit is dying abroad, because we have no courage to rebuke and to slay it at home.* There is but one remedy, and even that is slow and bitter. Shall we adopt it?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Terrible Accident.—About 2 o'clock the other evening, the residents near the corner of Bienville and Burgundy streets, were thrown into a terrible state of excitement by the appearance on the banquette of a little girl, who had just escaped from a sheet of flame. The unfortunate had been left, it appears, by its mother, and accidentally ignited its clothing. A gentleman threw a large rug around the sufferer, and succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the child was frightfully burned.

The Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury appear not to have had slight fear of the dangers of attempted bribery made by their Chairman Senator Campbell. Yesterday, they called "An act for legalizing robbery, fraud, and false pretense, and for perpetuating in the hands of men guilty of these offenses their ill-gotten power." It was a bill which violated the moral sense of the community, and could only have one effect abroad. That effect was to paralyze and depreciate all private American credit with foreign merchants.

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Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Dr. James O. Noyes has made affidavit before Recorder Gastinel, charging John B. Howard, a lawyer, with perjury and obtaining State warrants under false pretenses, in connection with the suit of Kathman vs. Wickliffe in the Fourth District Court, and that of the State on the relation of John B. Howard vs. Wickliffe, Auditor, in the Sixth District Court, in which last suit it is alleged that by false swearing and other corrupt practices, a peremptory mandamus on the Auditor was procured, directing him to issue to Howard warrants to the amount of $11,006 70, against an appropriation of that amount which had already, to the knowledge of Howard, been drawn for by the Auditor, on warrants of John C. Kathman. The Recorder declined to enter the arrest of Howard, but took the matter into consideration.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Mississippi Delegation Visit the President.

A War Vessel to be Kept at Havana.

Relief Against the Legal Tender Decision.

New Rule for the Committee on Elections.

Great Excitement Over the Cadet Nomination Corruptions.

Murder of a Texan in Arkansas.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $322,000.

Commissioner Delano returns on Monday.

SENATE.—The Committee on Public Lands report in favor of granting 2,000,000 acres of land for purposes in the District of Columbia.

The Mississippi delegation, headed by Senator Revels, visited the President to-day, expressing thanks at his approval of the Mississippi bill until the passage of certain acts for reducing political disabilities. The Administration has no objection to the general features of the bill. The President will sign the bill on Wednesday.

The Admiral Porter has been instructed to keep a war vessel at Havana. The original sailings have been suggested for this duty.

The currency balance in the treasury is $23,270,000, gold balance $111,500,000.

The Senate passed a bill appropriating $400,000 for the expenses of witnesses in the Cadet corruption investigation. The bill goes to the President for his approval.

The Railroad bills were discussed to adjournment.

A bill was introduced and referred to provide that any execution in certain cases—The bill is aimed to prevent unfair relief against the operation of the recent Bankrupt decision.

It gives a stay of execution on all judgments founded on debts contracted prior to the 19th of July last, the date of the passage of the first bankrupt act, of from 1 to 4 years according to the amount, but provides that if the plaintiff will give security that the defendant will receive pay in current money, then the stay shall be void, and the Executive, specie payments are resumed all stays under this act shall terminate.

A rule was adopted that the Committee on Elections for the 41st Congress shall consist of 15 members, and such contested case may be assigned by the chairman to a special committee of 3 for their exclusive consideration, and they shall report their decisions directly to the House.

Several votes which were recently taken regarding additional executive buildings, have been reconsidered, but for the fortunate presence of a police boat, rescued by the crew and returned to the vessel.

The transactions in Foreign Exchange were only of moderate extent, and rates for Sterling bills gave way ¼ ⅜ cent, under the decline in Gold. The sales of Sterling embraced £31,000, of which £3000 good bill of lading at 109¾, £6000 clear at 109⅞, £2000 and £2000 clear