NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMPIT, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half yearly, $9; 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.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above usual transient rates as may be agreed upon, in no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents for per line each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked by any number of insertions, will be published six times.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR, $5

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 8, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—Offenbach's opera-bouffe, Barbe Bleue, and a Ballet.
VARIETIES THEATRE—Miss Bateman as Leah.
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Little Detective—Miss Leota, in six different characters.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Buckley's Minstrels.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 8 and 63 Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

The readers of the *Bee* are aware that it is not a favorite employment of the conductors of this Journal to engage in a personal controversy either with individuals, or with our cotemporaries. This is a rule which we have adopted because it is not less consonant with our personal tastes than with journalistic propriety. The public care nothing about the differences which may arise between conductors of newspapers, except, in so far as they concern the public interests. We regret therefore to be drawn away, even for a moment, from matters which concern the entire population and the good of the common wealth to reply to the observations of one of our professional brethren. It is our neighbor the *Times*, which has challenged us to this discussion, and we know of no reason why we should avoid the issue it has made. The *Bee* has not attacked the *Times*, nor invited it to a controversy. If the *Times* had not provoked the *Bee* to take notice of the observations of the *Times*; if the *Times* has not by name challenged the *Bee*, the *Times* might have pursued its own course with regard to Governor Warmoth and the Radical party, without editing any comments from us. But the *Times* has taken occasion several times of late to inform its readers that it "dissected" from the views to which the *Bee* thought proper to give utterance, and we could not be silent when so *powerful* and *so widely circulated* a journal thought proper to point out what it wished its readers to believe to be our *delinquencies*. We shall disengage as we have not engaged, in handy [illegible] abuse with the *Times*. We have [illegible] and do not [illegible] to the *Times* and its readers. If the *Times* sits upon the fence, so that its readers cannot tell which side it intends to take, we are not responsible. The *Bee* does not sit upon the fence. The Conservative press of New Orleans have always desired to have the organization of the *Times*, but we have been compelled *by its own course*, to anticipate the time when it would separate itself from them and take its place in the ranks of the adversary. The logic of events necessitated that it should take, at some time, a positive attitude. Such an occasion has now presented itself, and where do we find the *Times*? We find it associated with the Radical organ in attacking the *Bee*, because the *Bee* attacked Gov. Warmoth, and defended the people of Louisiana, whom he had aspersed, and had ridiculing the attitude of the Committee of Citizens, and making light of the mass meeting which Louisiana Democrats represented. We—and it secretly—is lending Warmoth and his associates. All this might have happened and would not have attracted our attention, had the name of our paper not been drawn by the *Times* into the controversy. It is a maxim, recognized everywhere as true, that "he who exposes himself, exposes himself." This the *Times* has done voluntarily, for in its issue of Saturday last and in previous issues, we find on one page of the *Times* an article in apology for its course, leaning one way, and on the other page of the same issue we find an article leaning the other way! The *Times* has a large circulation no doubt and perhaps is not answerable to the charge it makes concerning its being a "conservative" sheet. But we do not see what that has to do with the matter in controversy. The question is, "are you with Warmoth or with the people?" That "no man can serve two masters" is not less true now than in days gone by. In the very issue of the *Times* which draws from us these observations, Monday evening, Feb. 7, that paper recommends to be have confidence in Warmoth. We leave to be supposed Warmoth not care as the *Times* professes to be, to hold Warmoth to any "promises" or to his "promises" and untrustworthy and make no bargains. We can only say of him—He is proved to be idolo, let him alone."

We propose rather to trust to the logic of events and to stand by until he and his Radical colleagues have reached the end of their tether. We know he *cannot* long one of us, and that if he were willing to separate from his own party we should not be justified in placing any confidence in him.

The *Times* assures us we are "manly, high-toned, generous or truthful," because we have charged it with breaking the force of the late public remonstrances against Warmoth and his associates. The public will judge in this matter between the *Times* and ourselves. Does the *Times* consider it a "frank and manly discussion" in which Mr. Marshall J. Smith engaged when he apologized to the Governor, and confessed himself in the wrong, when he charged the Governor's accusations against the people of this State without even attempting to refute them? If that is "manly" we wish to have some other elder. If the *Times* does not feel that it has been guilty of the charge brought against it, why has it appeared as if it had been chargeable with delinquency in this respect? Its own columns for several days past bear witness either to self-accusation or to accusations from its readers, the public have so construed its utterances.

It is with great reluctance we take notice of the taunts of the *Times* with regard to the circulation and influence of the *Bee*. Does the *Times* set itself up with the community to attempt to depreciate the influence of the *Bee*? Does it meet the charge brought against it of rather siding with Governor Warmoth than with the people of Louisiana, by asserting that "the *Times* has thousands of readers where the *Bee* has only hundreds," that "the *Times* has a comparative scope of circulation and influence while the sphere of the *Bee* is narrow"? These assertions be true why should the *Times* exercise itself to such a degree with our observations? Surely so *unimportant* a journal as the *Bee* cannot affect the interest or the prosperity of so *powerful* a paper as the *Times*.

If we were to reflect upon our cotemporary, we might very properly say that we the *Bee* to imitate the political course of other papers, were it to adopt the policy so much in vogue now-a-days, of keeping profit in view, rather than principle, it might reasonably hope to increase its circulation and widen the scope of its influence. But the *Bee* prefers to take its stand with those of our people who have deliberately chosen the lot of poverty, to sinking hands with the despoiler of their liberties and the ravisher of their goods. If we go down, we prefer to do so worthily, and unassisted by the prevailing corruption, rather than to flourish upon the rotten gains which the enemy of our people so liberally strews around.

STEAMER SUNK—By the arrival at Brashear City of the steamer Flicker we learn, that the steamer Warren Belle, running from Brashear City to St. Martinsville, struck a snag on the 6th inst., in Indian Bend Bayou Teche. The railroad company immediately sent a steamer to her assistance, which brought her passengers to Brashear City.

The boat sunk in about ten feet of water. We were unable to ascertain whether she was insured or not. She will probably prove a total loss.

Convulsions and Simple.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are a simple and convenient formula for administering, in combination, several medicinal substances held in general esteem among physicians in the treatment of Bronchial affections and Coughs. The Troches seldom fail to give relief.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,977.

LECTURE BY GEN. MAGRUDER.—Our readers will be pleased to learn that Gen. Magruder will deliver his lecture on Mexico, Maximilian and Carlotta, at Odd Fellow's Hall, on Friday, Feb. 11, at 7½ p. m. Tickets one dollar. For sale at all the book and music stores, hotels and at the door.

This lecture has been received with great favor in other cities. Gen. Magruder had peculiar facilities for forming correct opinions with regard to the situation of affairs in Mexico while Maximilian governed that country. He was officially connected with the Emperor's Government and had considerable intercourse with him. He is qualified to speak on the subject of Maximilian's rule in Mexico and of his personal characteristics, and will no doubt give us an interesting lecture.

ARE WE TO BE DRIVEN TO REPUDIATION?

At the mass meeting in Lafayette Square, on Monday night last, Judge Cotton and Mr. W. M. Randolph, who are lawyers of standing at the Louisiana Bar, in the course of their animating and eloquent speeches, struck a key-note when they said that it might hereafter be justifiable, necessary and unavoidable that the people of this State should repudiate to some extent, the obligations into which, for unlawful purposes, the Legislature and Governor threaten to enter on behalf of a constituency which utterly disowns them and their acts. Mr. Randolph argued that much of the debt incurred by our lawmakers has been contracted in violation of the Constitution and of the spirit of the mandate which those men profess to hold from the people, and consequently is not binding upon the latter. He contended that such obligations only, as were contracted for necessary purposes, should be paid. Said Mr. Randolph, "this people will pay every honest debt, but no more." To enforce his argument, he employed this familiar illustration. Said he: "When your appoint an agent to rent your houses and hands and collect for your account the revenues of your property and to keep it in repair, you do not authorize him to make—*sell out your property, or do any other act inconsistent with his duties and hurtful to you*. Any act done by him ingrious to you beyond the scope of his power as an agent, is done without authority, and all persons who deal with him outside of the letter of his power, do so at their own risk and peril."

So, all persons, said the speaker, who transact business with the Legislature must remember the latter is only the agent of the people and exercises only a delegated power defined by law. All persons who aid the Legislature in entering into contracts with it, which are not authorized by the Constitution, do so at their own risk. The people are neither legally nor morally bound to carry such obligations, especially when they have been contracted for unnecessary and improper purposes, and have been attended by the offering and receipt of bribes. The Legislature is the creature and not the master of the people. The Constitution of the State, construed according to common sense and sound rules of interpretation, is its letter of authority. The Legislature cannot do what it pleases even where there is in the Constitution no prohibitory clause touching the subject matter. The Legislature may, of course, impose taxes on the people for lawful purposes—that is, for necessary objects of Government—but the Legislature has no power to authorize the issue of bonds which are not justified by some State exigency, are to be sold at a great discount, and the object of which is simply to enrich the parties who seek the favor of the body and those who participate with them in the fraud. If the Legislature can issue bonds for six millions of dollars to stand this and that scheme, it can issue bonds for fifty or five hundred millions, and thus bankrupt the State. The Legislature has no discretion in this matter. It must keep itself within the line of its duty and the letter of its power, and should think that it must also keep itself within the *spirit* of the authority granted to the people for whom they are undertake to act. We know this doctrine is not fashionable now-a-days. We know that some of the younger members of the Louisiana Bar have been educated by their teachers to look upon the Legislature as supreme and to its power, except where it is plainly restrained in the Constitution. This we hold to be the veriest non-sense that was ever dreamt of. It is not to be supposed for a moment that because the Constitution does not prohibit the Legislature from aiding works of internal improvement and involving the State by the issue of its bonds for such purposes and to immoderate amounts or by endorsement of the bonds of individuals or companies of individuals, that the Legislature has power to do this. The Legislature has power to do what is not prohibited by the Constitution, when the act is in accordance with the City Charter.

Mr. West made some pertinent remarks touching the necessity of organization, and the conduct of Mayor Conway.

Mr. Culbertson was still more pointed in his strictures upon the conduct of the Mayor, whom he severely denounced as a corrupt official. Others denounced the Mayor severely.

As the meeting was in a measure of an Executive character, we do not, of course, feel at liberty to give the tenor of the remarks of the several speakers.

Mr. Kennard moved that a committee of seven members of the Bar be appointed to wait upon Mayor Conway, and make him familiar with the law and his duties in the premises. Adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Kennard, Eustis, Jonas, Cotton, Voorhies, Tulley and Sambola.

Dr. Burns, on behalf of the Hancock Club, announced that he had been delegated by that body to tender to the committee the use of their club-room.

The invitation was accepted.

After some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

Crescens Conclave, No. 13, *S. R. M.*—At a meeting held last night by Crescens Conclave No. 13, S. R. M., of the following gentlemen were installed into office by Past Chief Heidendolfer:

A. J. Lewis, M. E. Chief; Wm. Wolfe, Chancellor; Martin J. Leroy, Provost; Henry Beaty, Scribe; Germain Le Roy, Treasurer; Jas. Brunette, Prelate; Jos. J. Cornelie, Herald; Peter J. Ludwig, Insp. General; Wm. Grote, Warder; George Rowald, Sentinel.

Felonious Entering.—Between one and two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and during the temporary absence of the inmates, the residence of Mr. T. W. Tunnell, at the corner of Antoine and Chestnut streets, was feloniously entered by an unknown thief, supposed to be a woman, who stole two bracelets, set in diamonds, worth $60, a pair of diamond ear-rings, worth $200, a breastpin valued at $65, a pair of gold-mounted opera glasses, two revolvers, a gold watch, a ring with red seal, and a set of coral beads, all worth $1055.

Another.—About half past twelve o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered on a flatboat, lying at the head of St. James street, belonging to Mr. Robert Moore, two hundred dollars' worth of staves, part of the cargo, was destroyed. The cause could not be ascertained.

CARPETING AND OIL-CLOTH.—Messrs. Elkin & Co., 108 Canal street, invite the attention of our readers to their stock of Carpeting, oil-cloths, mattings, curtain goods, cornices and window shades of the latter, of which they have a large variety. See advertisement in another column. Messrs. Elkin & Co's establishment is one of the best in the city.

We call the attention of a watch lost, in another column.

THE LEGISLATURE.

Monday, February 7, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Nineteen Senators present.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

A message was received from the Governor announcing the fact that Sheriff Hightower, of Bienville parish, was removed by Judge John L. Lewis for contempt of court. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

A petition praying for relief by W. Jasper Blackburn, of the parish of Claiborne, was presented by Mr. Ray, to provide payment for the destruction of his printing office. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Committee on the Impeachment of Auditor G. M. Wickliffe presented their report, and submitted rules of procedure for the trial. The report was received.

Under a suspension of the rules, a bill was introduced to create an inspector of burning fluids for the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, Carrollton and Algiers. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. O'Hara called up the bill to remove the domicil of the Barataria and Lafourche Canal Company. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Fitch called up the bill authorizing the Governor to negotiate with the Secretary of War for the United States Arsenal, for a State Seminary. Passed.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the bills relative to the Canal Bank and Joint Stock Bank, and made the special order of the day for Thursday.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Campbell—Memorializing Congress to provide courts throughout the State for the protection of all citizens in their civil and political rights. Lies over.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the bill for the relief of John Hancock. Passed.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The "Registration Bill" came up as the special order of the day.

After the adoption of the thirty-second section, the Senate adjourned until tomorrow (Tuesday) at 12 M.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Fifty-two members present.

A communication was received from the Governor relative to appropriating the United States Barracks at Baton Rouge to the use of the Alexandria University. Referred.

The special committee appointed and directed to report articles of impeachment against Auditor Wickliffe, submitted a report, consisting of a series of charges against the Auditor. Ordered to be printed.

House bill, to take the sense of the people of the parish of St. Martin, relative to the question of removing the seat of justice from St. Martinsville to Breaux Bridge, was passed.

The Committee on the Constitution reported favorably on Senate bill No. 8, The Consolidation bill, which is on the calendar.

Mr. Brewster, of Ouachita, called up House bill No. 103, to incorporate the town of Trenton in the parish of Ouachita, which was passed.

On motion of Mr. Morey the resolutions submitted by a committee of the mass meeting, held at Lafayette Square several days ago, were referred to a special committee of five.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans in the chair.

House bill No. 19, to purchase 200 copies of the decisions of the Supreme Court, was recommended for adoption.

A bill authorizing the Attorney General to employ a clerk at a salary of $1800 per annum, was recommended.

An act for the relief of Antoine Lange, Inspector of the Penitentiary, appropriating the sum of $15,000, was recommended.

The committee then arose.

The action of the committee was consented to.

The House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Action of the Democratic State Central Executive Committee.—According to call, there was a large attendance last night in the Sanitary Building, on Perdido street, of the members of the Democratic Central Executive Committee, the Democratic Parish Committee, and Presidential and Congressional Democratic clubs of this city, for the purpose of taking some political action touching the welfare of the State. Mr. F. H. Hatch in the chair.

Ex-Gov. Mouton offered a series of resolutions, which were adopted with some amendments, making them read as amended as follows:

Whereas there can be no doubt that if the party now in power in this State is permitted to go on in their extravagant, reckless and corrupt expenditures of the resources of Louisiana, and in passing the infamous acts, known as the "Election Bill," the "School Bill," the Militia Bill," the "Registration Bill," and other bills of a similar nature, the enactment of which is obnoxious to our people, and detrimental to the State;

And, whereas the Democratic party is the only Conservative party that has preserved its political organization throughout the Union, opposing every where and at all times the Radical Republican party and its destructive policy;

Be it Resolved by the Democratic State Committee, and the citizens here assembled, that ignoring all past issues and political differences and prejudices which have heretofore divided us on men and measures, we invite all good citizens of Louisiana to rally around and unite in a unanimous effort to keep from power the political adventurers and renegades who have come down on the state like vultures on a dead carcass, devouring it to the very bones;

Resolved, That in order to secure the operation of this great cause of the people in this movement upon the success of which the future agricultural, commercial and financial prosperity of Louisiana depends, a Democratic State Convention, composed of delegates from all the parishes of the State, is invited to assemble at the city of New Orleans on the fourth day of March, 1870, to confer together and adopt such measures as the *gravity* of the present crisis demands;

Resolved, That Democratic meetings be convened in every parish of the State and in every ward of the city of New Orleans, to elect delegates to said convention, according to the usages of the Democratic party.

Mr. Jonas moved that the Democracy of the Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard and Jefferson be invited to hold a mass meeting in this city on Saturday evening next. Adopted, and Lafayette Square selected as the place of meeting.

Mr. Breen moved that a Committee of Arrangements be appointed. Adopted, and a Committee composed of members representing the several wards of the city, Algiers and Jefferson City appointed.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee to draft resolutions to be presented at the mass meeting on Lafayette Square. The following gentlemen were appointed: Jonas, Mouton, Kenner, Eustis, Kennard, Brice and Walker.

Col. Loyd R. Coleman, of the Special Committee, appointed to confer with Mayor Conway to ascertain whether or not he intends to call a municipal election in March, reported that the Committee had been politely received by him, but that he had not deigned to furnish a particle of information except that he would act in accordance with the City Charter.

Mr. West made some pertinent remarks touching the necessity of organization, and the conduct of Mayor Conway.

Mr. Culbertson was still more pointed in his strictures upon the conduct of the Mayor, whom he severely denounced as a corrupt official. Others denounced the Mayor severely.

As the meeting was in a measure of an Executive character, we do not, of course, feel at liberty to give the tenor of the remarks of the several speakers.

Mr. Kennard moved that a committee of seven members of the Bar be appointed to wait upon Mayor Conway, and make him familiar with the law and his duties in the premises. Adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed: Messrs. Kennard, Eustis, Jonas, Cotton, Voorhies, Tulley and Sambola.

Dr. Burns, on behalf of the Hancock Club, announced that he had been delegated by that body to tender to the committee the use of their club-room.

The invitation was accepted.

After some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

Crescens Conclave, No. 13, *S. R. M.*—At a meeting held last night by Crescens Conclave No. 13, S. R. M., of the following gentlemen were installed into office by Past Chief Heidendolfer:

A. J. Lewis, M. E. Chief; Wm. Wolfe, Chancellor; Martin J. Leroy, Provost; Henry Beaty, Scribe; Germain Le Roy, Treasurer; Jas. Brunette, Prelate; Jos. J. Cornelie, Herald; Peter J. Ludwig, Insp. General; Wm. Grote, Warder; George Rowald, Sentinel.

Felonious Entering.—Between one and two o'clock Sunday afternoon, and during the temporary absence of the inmates, the residence of Mr. T. W. Tunnell, at the corner of Antoine and Chestnut streets, was feloniously entered by an unknown thief, supposed to be a woman, who stole two bracelets, set in diamonds, worth $60, a pair of diamond ear-rings, worth $200, a breastpin valued at $65, a pair of gold-mounted opera glasses, two revolvers, a gold watch, a ring with red seal, and a set of coral beads, all worth $1055.

Another.—About half past twelve o'clock Sunday morning a fire was discovered on a flatboat, lying at the head of St. James street, belonging to Mr. Robert Moore, two hundred dollars' worth of staves, part of the cargo, was destroyed. The cause could not be ascertained.

The Drowning of Mr. John M. Nelson.—Coroner Rose is engaged in investigating the causes of the death of Mr. John M. Nelson, who was drowned about 7 o'clock Saturday evening, by driving into the New Canal, near the Half Way House, at a point where the bridge over the canal was drawn open.

The following is the material portion of the testimony elicited:

John Monaghan, sworn—Said: I reside at the Metairie Ridge. I am car starter of the New Orleans City Railroad cars. On Saturday night last, about twenty minutes past 7 o'clock, one of the car drivers notified me of Mr. Nelson being in the canal. I ran with all possible haste and helped to find the body, up to a quarter past 10 o'clock, when we gave it up as useless for that night. When I arrived the bridge was open and continued so for about one hour, when it was closed to enable Dr. Beard and family to return and go home. There was no lights or lantern of any kind to enable any one to see, except such lights as were brought by citizens from private houses. The only lantern there was one I brought. It was quite gloomy at the place of the accident. I do not think any one approached the bridge could tell whether it was open or shut. There was a schooner in the opening of the bridge when I got there. The horse and buggy had gone over before that. I have been on duty at that place since 1865. I never knew of any lights being placed at the bridge to warn passengers or drivers of vehicles that the bridge was open, nor has any one been employed for that purpose. Mr. Foster is employed by the company to attend to the opening of the bridge. He is a colored man, for that purpose. He does not attend to it himself. I do not think the colored man is a competent person to be employed, for the reason that he is neither strong enough nor intelligent enough. There were something so peculiar about the gait of Mr. Nelson's horse, I could tell it the distance of a quarter of a mile, and to a stranger that gait might be mistaken for that of a runaway horse. When the wind was blowing hard, the colored man was unable to close the bridge. I have often seen that. I have seen the bridge open longer than it was necessary, to avoid the labor of closing it. I have seen it open after 10 o'clock.

Joe. Dronet, a driver of one of the city cars, says that on Saturday evening he was sitting in the rear portion of car No. 3, at the turn-table. I heard some vehicle coming on the track and when it came up close to the rear I shouted to the driver to the left. It was dark, and I could not tell what it was. I do not know whether the bridge was open or not. I did not hear any one hallo, but when I heard the splash of the buggy in the water, I ran up to the bridge to see what was the matter. The horse and buggy in the water. I heard a clergyman, "O papa! papa!" I asked the man if he had any children, and he said that the child could be saved. When the buggy went over, the schooner had not got up to the bridge; just at the time the child was crying, it was just opposite the opening. One of the men of the schooner got into a boat and saved the child, putting it in Dr. Beard's charge.

The horse was going at a reasonable gait. Had any one hallooed, he would have had time to stop. Witness had seen Mr. Nelson drive before, and he was going with the usual speed. John Quinn testified to never having seen a light at the bridge, though employed at the graveyard since 1841.

Fire.—About 5 o'clock, Sunday morning, fire was discovered in the cooper shop No. 96 Commercial street, adjoining the sugar refinery of Messrs. A. Thompson & Co. The damages proved trifling, the flames having been quickly extinguished. The fire, which was ignited at the gate, is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

Accident.—Early yesterday morning, James Farwell, aged 9, falling into a skiff from the wharf, at the foot of Peoples street, on Monday morning, missed the boat he hopped for, and striking his head against the gunwale received an almost fatal injury. He was taken in charge by his friends and removed to his residence, where he received the attendance of a physician.

Burglary.—Some time during Sunday night, the grocery store of Messrs. Saterlee & Gautreau, No. 5 St. Ann street, was burglariously entered by unknown thieves, who broke through the glass of a hall door. They succeeded in getting away with a few trifling dollar notes, a one hundred dollar bill, eleven dollars in gold, and seven in silver. They also took a check for $100, bearing date April 19, 1869, payable to Jacob Rohr or Peter Lane, and a check for seventy dollars and twenty cents, payable to Rohr Lane.

The robbery occurred in the Ann street Pontalba building a little after clark. The entrance was affected through a side door going through the alleyway. A pane of glass about ten inches wide and eighteen inches long was smashed out, and through this the entrance was effected. A tin box, which was alleged, Monday morning, to contain the following valuables, was taken away: $6 25 U. S. Treasury notes, $40 in gold and silver, two checks to the amount of $125, drafts to the amount of $250. The robbery was evidently committed by some party who had made themselves familiar with the premises.

Felonious Entering.—Saturday evening the residence of Mr. E. Gaiot, on Louisa Avenue, between St. Charles and Prytania streets, was feloniously entered by an unknown thief, who carried two pieces of silver-ware, a silver watch, a pair of gold ear-rings, and a silver-mounted revolver.

Mrs. Dr. Mary Walker.—This notable is in the city, and will lecture this evening in the Mechanics Institute, on her great subject, "Woman's Rights." We give in the benefit of this announcement gratuitously for the information of the curious.

Retirement of Supreme Court Order of the Supreme Court.

SUPREME COURT ROOM,
Washington, Jan. 31, 1870.

Dear Brother—Your term of judicial service as a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States will close to-day by your resignation. We cannot permit an event so interesting to pass without expressing to you something of the feeling which it excites in us, for some of us have been associated with you, and though the association of others has been for briefer periods we all honor and love you. Almost a quarter of a century ago you brought to the labors of the Court a mind of great original vigor, endowed with singular powers of apprehension and discrimination, enriched by profound knowledge of the law, and prepared for the new work before you by large experience in a tribunal of the highest order in the land.

Already you possessed the esteem, the respect, and the entire confidence of the bar and the public, and the frequent occasions on which you spoke among whom you administered justice. Transferred to a more conspicuous position, you won larger honors. The sentiments of the bar and the people of a single city and State became the sentiments of the American bar and of the whole country. We who have been nearest you best know how valid is your title to this consideration and affection. With an almost intuitive perception of the right, with an intense detestation of wrong, with a positive enthusiasm for justice, with a broad and comprehensive judicial mind, with equitable principles, you have ever contributed your full share to the discussion and settlement of the numerous and often perplexing questions which duty has required us to investigate and determine. This we and our grandchildren shall know and can never forget, nor can we ever cease to remember the considerate magnanimity with which you have often recalled or modified expressions of which your own reflections have disapproved as likely to wound unnecessarily the sensibilities of your brethren of the bench on the bar. Your magnanimity and kindness as a man, in our official intercourse, have insensibly drawn to you irresistibly our veneration and love. We deeply lament that infirmity has incited you to relinquishing your position to retire from the post you have so long and so honorably filled.

But though you will no longer actually participate in our labors here, we trust that you will still be with us in spirit and sympathy. We shall still seek aid from your counsels. We shall still look for gratification from your society. May you live many years to give us both. May every earthly blessing cheer and gladden your home of a blessed immortality, through Christ your Saviour, brighten each year with ever-increasing radiance. With warm affection and profound respect, we remain your brethren of the Bench,

SALMON P. CHASE, Chief Justice.
SAMUEL NELSON,
NATHAN CLIFFORD,
NOAH H. SWAYNE,
SAMUEL F. MILLER,
DAVID DAVIS,
STEPHEN J. FIELD,
Associate Justices Supreme Court.

To Hon. R. C. GRIER, Associate Justice Supreme Court of the United States.

MR. JUSTICE GRIER'S REPLY.

Washington, Feb. 1, 1870.—*My Dear Brethren*: Your letter, read to me by the Chief Justice last evening, quite overcame me, and I could then make no reply. I presumed to respond in writing. My pen even now cannot express the profound emotions it awakened—sentiments of esteem and affection towards each one of you, sentiments of regret, not unmingled, I trust, with resignation, that increasing infirmities have compelled our separation, and sentiments of gratitude for such a testimonial from my brethren at the close of my long term of service. In my home in Pennsylvania, whether life be long or short, you may rest assured that I shall always cherish for each of you warm affection and sympathy. That God's blessing may rest upon the Supreme Court of the United States, and upon each of its members, is the fervent prayer of your late associate and brother.

R. C. GRIER.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Supreme Court Decision on the Legal Tender Act.

Bill to Repeal Oath of Office Act.

Additional Amendments Proposed.

Delegation of Georgians Visit the President.

The President's Opinion.

FROM EUROPE.

Defiant Article in the Marseillaise.

Rochefort Threatens to Resist an Arrest.

Outrage upon American Citizens in Havana.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Noon.—The House are discussing a resolution, that the Tariff bill should be for the purpose of increasing the revenue and not for protection.

Senator Morton presented documents declaring that Georgia had adopted the fourteenth and fifteenth Amendments.

The case of Hepburn vs. Griswold, which was brought from the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, involving the constitutionality of the legal tender law, was decided in the United States Supreme Court to-day.

Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the court, sustaining the decision of the court below and holding that a contract made before enactment of the legal tender law could not be collected in United States notes. The opinion of the Chief Justice is very long, and the issue at great length the powers of Congress. He held that Congress had no right to make the Government notes a legal tender for pre-existing debts, but does not touch the question of contracts made since the law was passed. This opinion was concurred in by Mr. Justice Nelson, Justice Clifford and Justice Field. Mr. Justice Miller delivered the minority opinion, which was concurred in by Justice Swayne and Justice Davis. He holds the law to be constitutional, treating it principally as an exercise of the war power.

The President has nominated Joseph P. Bradley, of New Jersey, and William Strong, of Pennsylvania, to fill the vacancies of Associate Justices of the Supreme Court.

Washington, Feb. 7.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $457,000.

Twenty-seven cases of yellow fever occurred on board the Seminole. The fever is abating, and the cases are milder. The Seminole will leave Key West for Portsmouth.

The Senate Judiciary Committee will hear the Conservative Republican delegation on Wednesday regarding Georgia affairs. Mr. Trumbull has notified the Black delegation to be present.

The Committee on Elections have indefinitely postponed the case of Mr. Segar, claims a seat from Virginia, at large.

Hon. Mr. Rolins, of Virginia, introduced bills to repeal the act prescribing the oath of office, and also for the removal of political disabilities from the people of Virginia.

Mr. Meeker introduced a bill to discontinue the Freedmen's Bureau.

The resolution offered on Monday last declaring that the Constitutional amendment levies taxes does not include any power to impose duties other than for the collection of the revenue, and that a tariff levied for any other purpose than of revenue, especially if levied to foster and encourage one section of country or one class of citizens at the expense of another section or class, is unauthorized by the Constitution. That it is opposed to a great body of the people, and ingenious to all industries, and directing the Ways and Means Committee to prepare a bill accordingly. The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 96 to 77.

The Indian Appropriation bill was reported, and made the special order for Monday. This bill appropriates $3,000,000, and $500,000 appropriated last year. The amount estimated for which was $5,000,000.

The death of the late Truman H. Hoag, Representative from Ohio, was announced in both Houses.

Reports by Secretary Fish from Havana state that one American citizen was killed and two wounded yesterday. No particulars.

Petitions were presented for a young additional amendment to the Constitution granting female suffrage.

Ohio was reported to encourage telegraphic communication between the eastern and western continents, and asked the American and Asiatic Telegraph Company for exclusive right for fourteen years to telegraph-cable to land from point in Washington territory, and Government aid to protect the enterprise.

A bill to protect Congress from impurity, and to preserve the independence of the several departments was discussed.

The census bill was also discussed, without any final action being taken upon it.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The decision of Georgians composed of Mr. Conley, President of the State Senate, Speaker pro tem Ewing, Judge Jenkins, Pratt, Harrell of the Superior Court, Representative Clift, Mr. John Rice and others, called on President Grant this morning, and had an interview of an hour in duration, during which they discussed the political situation.

The President stated that although his first impressions were, that the action of the Legislature previous to the expulsion of the colored members was legal and binding, and that the decision of the Senators was to hold good, he was satisfied, after more mature reflection, that the present legislature organization was the first, and that all action should be complete. *Honors.*—He inquired who the Republicans would elect Senators from, which the delegation responded, that no nominations had yet been made but would probably be on Monday, and election on Tuesday, and that they would no doubt be all Republicans.

The President said that both he and Secretary Fish were greatly indebted to Gen. Terry, and that he would fully satisfied of the situation in a few days, he would be ready for public business.

The delegation also expressed full confidence in Gen. Terry's judgement and ability.

Washington, Feb. 7.—General Sypher, of Louisiana, addressed the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of encouraging the cultivation of sugar, and in opposition to the proposed change in the tariff on sugar and molasses. The committee will hear Mr. Cypher again on Saturday.

The Committee on Public Lands considered the bill granting lands to the Chattanooga Railroad. The chairman of the committee recalled General Sypher for information upon the subject. At the conclusion of its consideration Mr. Julian, the chairman of the committee is reported to have said the bill would not be heard of again.

Supreme Court in the case of Texas vs. White & Tyler, Chief Justice Chase, in the absence of the Attorney General, George A. Stewart was ordered to pay into court the proceed of four bonds which were cashed by Secretary Boutwell since the pendency of this case but before process was served. The bonds are worthless to the holders unless endorsed by loyal Governor of Texas.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, Feb. 7.—Dobbins' distillery at Dayton refuses to pay taxes, in order to test the legality of the 48 hour fermentation rule.

Montgomery, Feb. 7.—The Senate Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House with the amendment that $2,000,000 of State bonds should be issued in place of $3,000,000, as was provided in the original Senate bill. The Senate will unhesitatingly concur in the House amendment.

Memphis, Feb. 7.—There are nearly 6000 bales of cotton here awaiting shipment to New Orleans. The scarcity of transportation causes the dullness of the market. Middlings 24c; receipts for two days, 4388 bales; exports, 2373 bales.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 7.—Put in here for coal—Steamer Gulf Stream, from New Orleans, bound for New York. A northeast storm prevails.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Gen. Heine departed for Panama to conduct the Darien Ship Canal explorations.

The *Marseillaise*, Henri Rochefort's journal, appears this morning with a characteristic article over the signature of Rochefort himself, relative to the recent notice offering him to constitute himself a prisoner in obedience to the sentence of the court. He declares boldly that he will not surrender himself, and that if the Ministers want him they must come take him, and, furthermore, they must come prepared to use force.

The new postal arrangements with the United States applies only to prepaid matter.

Madrid, Feb. 7.—It is reported the treaty between Spain and Spanish Republics will be signed immediately.

Valentia, Ireland, Feb. 7.—The Irish telegraphic communication eastward is cut off.

Paris, Feb. 7.—In the Corps Legislatif to-day Cremieux made a strong appeal against the arrest of Rochefort as a wrong to his constituents. Ollivier replied, after considerable discussion the Chamber, by a vote of 199 to 45, adhered to the views of Ollivier.

Up to 8 o'clock this evening Rochefort had not been arrested.

Havana, Feb. 7.—Yesterday forty-one citizens of New York, named Henry K. Foster, Hugh Johnson, Isaac Greenwall and Gardner Wells, visiting a photograph gallery to have pictures taken and wearing all blue neckties, when near the Tacon Theatre were stopped by a man who, pointing to their neckties, addressed them excitedly in Spanish, which was not understood by the parties, and no answer was returned. The Spaniard drew a revolver and fired on the party. Greenwall, Foster and Johnson were severely wounded—the latter dangerously so, and in a critical condition is considered precarious. One who was unhurt, ran, followed by a number of people, but escaped. The wounded men were badly treated by the crowd. The party who assailed them disappeared. Declarations of parties and witnesses to the affair are being taken by the legal authorities in the presence of the United States Consul.

The Captain General is very indignant at the outrage, and people of all parties denounce the act. Captain General Dulaba offers a reward of one thousand dollars for the arrest of the outside parties who, if found, will be tried by drum-head court martial, and executed within two hours after the passage of sentence.

The volunteers who took a prominent part in the disturbance recently at Matanzas, have been arrested by order of the Captain General and await trial.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, Feb. 7.—Cotton opened quiet, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat 137.

Frankfort, Feb. 7.—Bonds opened active and firm.

Paris, Feb. 7.—Bourse closed flat. Rentes 73.27.

London, Feb. 7.—Evening.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 87. Tallow 46s to 46s 3d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb.