NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
Price, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
Business advertisements, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above transient 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 25 cents net per line, each insertion.
All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Le Bâtelier du Diable."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The La Rue's Minstrels.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—"Norah O'Neil; or, True to the Last."
NOYES' CIRCUS—Corner Canal and Villere.

THE PROMINENT DEFECTS OF THE JURY SYSTEM.

Among other improvements suggested by our experience of the working of the law which regulates trial by jury, is one limiting the right of challenge. It is clear from the statements lately made by Judge Abell on the subject of juries, and from the personal knowledge of every citizen familiar with court proceedings, that the exemptions from jury service which the law allows, have been altogether too easily obtained and that our judges have not been rigid enough in inquiring into the claims to exemption which have habitually been made by parties who were not entitled thereto. It is a matter of every day occurrence that claims to exemption from jury duty are preferred on the flimsiest pretexts. A searching investigation into these would show that in three cases out of five the claim is without a proper basis. This part of the law nobody will deny needs revision. Complaints from the Bench and Bar have been loud and constant of the facility with which jury duty has been evaded for many years. The law itself is altogether too liberal, and those who administer it have been too lenient. It is superfluous to dwell upon this point, since the necessity of a change in the law is universally conceded. Enlarge the list of those who are properly liable to perform this public service and you narrow the opportunities which court officers have to pack the jury box with pliant jurymen. The prompt administration of justice will also be better secured by calling into service in the jury box the more intelligent of the community.

But modification of the system in another respect is demanded. The right of challenge ought to be confined within narrower limits than is now the case. The McFarland trial now going on in New York and other celebrated trials of late years show how difficult it is, in consequence of the wider diffusion of knowledge which exists at the present day, to obtain jurymen who have not already formed to some extent an opinion upon the facts as they have been reported in the daily journals. And yet it seems to be the object of counsel to exclude from the jury, all persons who have formed such an opinion even when the parties answer that they are able to give proper attention and weight to the evidence rendered in court and to judge the case with impartiality. In the McFarland trial the examination of the jurors in relation to the extent of their knowledge and connection with the various parties who have been more or less mixed up with that affair, was carried ridiculously far. The lawyers for the defence seemed to think that everybody must have read the newspaper report which were so numerous and so remarkable in many respects, at the time McFarland committed the act for which he is now undergoing trial. They also seem to think that everybody must have formed such an opinion upon the facts as would prevent them from rendering an impartial and just verdict. Days were consumed in testing the qualifications of the jurors and we think—to use a vulgar expression—the thing was run into the ground.

The increase of newspapers and readers of newspapers in the last quarter of a century has been very great. Newspaper reports of such occurrences as the killing of Richardson in New York and Nixon in New Orleans, are now very full and minute. Albeit facts bearing upon and occurrences are published long before the accused parties are tried and every intelligent citizen reads the reports. It is almost impossible to avoid becoming acquainted with them, and to form an opinion from them. But we submit that that is not a reason why such persons should be held disqualified for the judgment of the case, because if they are, the most competent citizens are excluded from that kind of public duty which such citizens only can perform. Is it not the fact that citizens who are known to have no fear for law-breakers are generally challenged by parties on their trial? And if, on the other hand, the juryman is not likely to give the State a verdict, does the prosecuting officer not generally manage to exclude him? If these things are so, then the remedy is to be found in enlarging the jury list, limiting the causes for exclusion or challenge, doing away with the unanimity rule, and adopting that of the majority. Rather than exclude intelligent newspaper readers we should feel inclined to hold it as a disqualification that the juryman did not read the newspapers. Five men out of six do read them constantly, and, to a greater or less extent, form their reports do form their judgments upon passing events. Should those five men be held disqualified for jury duty and the sixth man be considered a good juryman? It is preposterous. The man who keeps himself fully informed about passing events, is certainly better qualified to form an opinion concerning them than the man who is ignorant of what is going on around him. We should consider him eccentric and unfit to pass upon disputed questions of law and fact either in criminal or civil trials, who should avow that he never read the public journals and never formed an opinion upon the facts they record.

We think the whole subject of jury trial might well engage the attention of our learned doctors of law with a view of preparing for the next Legislature a measure embodying the modifications and improvements which their experience has suggested.

Verdicts Remodeling Their Jury System.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says:

COURTS, JURIES, &c.—Major Kelly writes to his paper as follows:

"The Committee of Courts of Justice in the House have nearly matured their bill in relation to the jury service of the State, of which I send you the following synopsis: The jury lists are to be remodelled so as to dispense with grand juries in the circuit courts. The bill provides for two grand juries during the year in each county and corporation court, composed as now of not less than sixteen freeholders with power to the court to empanel grand juries of not less than six, at any other terms when the court deems them necessary to pass upon indictments, &c. At any term of the court when cases of felony are to be tried eighteen competent jurors to be summoned for the trial of any case of felony at that term. No challenge to be allowed either Commonwealth or accused, except for cause. When sixteen qualified jurors have been obtained, right is given the accused to strike off four, and the remainder to constitute the jury. For the trial of misdemeanors, and in all civil cases, the jury to consist of six men. The court to decide in civil cases all questions of fact and law, unless the party require a jury, and the party demanding the jury to pay the cost of the jury. This is an admirable advance on the old system, and as far as appreciated that needs only to be named to be appreciated. The litigant who wants the dance must foot the bill for the music. No lawyer who has a strong case will cause to go beyond the French for a verdict."

Among other brethren of the Press who are now in the city to attend the Press Convention which will meet to-morrow, we have been pleased to meet Mr. J. B. Alcée Gauthreaux of the Assumption *Pioneer*. Mr G. is Secretary of the Convention. His announcement touching the Convention will be found in this issue.

We have had the pleasure of a call from Mr. John T. Gilmore, one of the editors of the New Iberia *Times*, who visits the city on account of the Fair and the Press Convention. The *Times* is an excellent medium through which to communicate with the people of that part of the State, and our merchants will doubtless note the fact of Mr. Gilmore's presence in the city. He can be found at the St. Charles Hotel.

Thanks to the purser of the steamer W. G. Hewes from Texas ports, for late papers from that State.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 24, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,042

THE ENTERTAINMENT AT THE OPERA HOUSE.—All that we anticipated as to the entertainment at the Opera House, the other evening, for the benefit of the St. Anna Asylum, was fully realized. It was a great pecuniary success, realizing several thousand dollars, and, as an entertainment, was characterized with the utmost taste and elegance. The audience, overflowing every available quarter of the building with the youth, beauty and fashion of our city, was one of the finest we have ever witnessed forming a brilliant scene, and as a matter of course, the ball which closed the entertainment was of the most recherché character. The refreshments were elegant and dispensed at fair rates.

The tableaux displayed taste and ingenuity and were evidently gotten up with great expense. The first represented the Emperor Napoleon signing the act of divorce from the Empress Josephine and was presented with marked effect. There were as many as fifteen or twenty characters in some of the tableaux. The representation of the Vision of the Elysium, Richard Cœur-de-Lion and Saladin *jurant la paix*, a military and Oriental scene, Marriage Feast in Switzerland, and in fine something appropriated to the occasion entitled "Charity," were all excellent. The singing of Mr. Van Hoffien, as usual, won him the rapturous admiration of the audience. Mr. Metayé sung several selections with charming effect. Altogether we congratulate the gentlemen and ladies interested in the success of their entertainment.

TO MEMBERS OF THE PRESS CONVENTION.—We are requested by the Secretary of the Convention, Mr. Gauthreaux, to say that Col. O. E. Hall, of the St. Charles Hotel, having kindly tendered the Convention the use of Parlor P., in that hotel. Members will please assemble there at 12 M., to-morrow.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The photographic studio of Mr. Anderson, at 183 Canal street, and the work of that artist, we can very safely recommend to our readers as entirely worthy of public patronage. The pictures taken here are in the highest style of the art, and invariably give satisfaction. The establishment is patronized by our most fashionable people, Mr. Anderson makes copies in oil and water colors, and we hear many praises of his new picture called the *Sea Pearl*. It is said to be durable as well as beautiful.

This photograph gallery is in the building called the "Three Sisters," on Canal street, between Dauphine and Burgundy, a few doors from Christ Church.

LARGE AND UNRESERVED SALE AT AUCTION OF SUN, MERCHANTS, LOUISIANA AND RESCUE INSURANCE SCRIP. ALSO, BANK AND RAILROAD STOCKS.—See Mr. Palfrey's advertisement in the French auction column, of his extensive sale to take place next Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, at the St. Charles Auction Exchange. Catalogues to be had at the auctioneer's office.

PHOTOGRAPHS—ORIGINALS AND COPIES. A good picture is invaluable. Our readers will, therefore, be glad to know where it can be had. Mr. Washburn's gallery, at 113 Canal street, we should judge is the place, from the numerous visitors who frequent it, and the amount of work which he disposes of. His location is central, being near the Clay Statue, and his work is executed in the highest style of the art. He gives particular attention to copying and enlarging old daguerreotypes, ambrotypes and photographs. Also, paintings in oil and water colors.

The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Kemble, sails at 8 A. M. to-day for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs R Isbender, A Lewis, Miss A Billough, J Wright, F Montfort, Mrs Montfort, E Marshall, Wm J Hammond and child, Mr Cline and wife, Rosenthal and daughter, Miss Ella May, Eva Adler, wife and child, C H Adler, Mr and Mrs Tilton, Mr Kennedy, M M Abbadar, Wm Cross, Mr Pieper, and 21 in the steerage.

The steamship Western Metropolis, H. S. Quick, commander, sailed last evening for New York direct, full of freight and with the following named passengers:

John McKay and wife, M Enberry, Jno Lynch and wife, J Walker, Mrs S H Oliver, Antonia Mars, E Pagu, Jose Diez, Thomas Calderin, J R Agrinsal, Antonio Ignacio, wife and children, Mariano Lahon, M Gleason, Albert W Wilson, and 21 in the steerage.

NOT "THROUGH GLASS DARKLY."—But open to the light. PHALON'S VITALIA, or SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, shines through the uncolored bottles that contain it. The shades of color it communicates to gray hair are natures own, and it is devoid of any sediment. Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

From the Parishes.

FRANKLIN.—The *Sun* says:

An important addition was made to the parish of Franklin by the last Legislature. The footpart of the parish of Tensas, lying on the east side of Bayou Macon, commencing at the line of the parish of Madison and running back to Roaring Bayou, and living on the west of that bayou, has been annexed to our parish. It is a valuable acquisition to our parish. We understand that we are to be found in the State, with an excellent population, whom we take great pleasure in hailing as fellow-citizens.

The same paper says:

H. A. Morse has been appointed by Gov. Warmoth Notary Public and Public Administrator for the parish of Franklin. Mr. Morse may be a competent person to fill these offices, but who is he? Mr. Morse has been in the parish scarce ten weeks, and yet, as Public Administrator, he is invested with the control of all vacant estates, and hence a large property will come into his control, which he can dispose of private parties, under the "sly posting" his proceedings amounting to that—the law not requiring him to make any public advertisements of them! The appointing of strange people to offices in this way, however competent and worthy, does not strike us as being right or proper.

The same paper says:

The Governor has made his selections of District School Superintendents. Rumor at one time gave the position for this, the Fifth District, to our friend J. W. Mayfield, and we were pleased to hear it, but it turns out that the appointee is R. O. Wyly, a son or relative of Judge Wyly of the Supreme Bench. One of the duties of the office is, to draw $200 per annum, which we have no doubt will be attended to. As to the other duties, it is problematical whether anything will be done about them. We shall see.

IBERIA.—The *Planters' Banner* says:

SUDDEN DEATH.—Last Saturday, the 16th inst., there was a funeral at Royville, in the parish of Lafayette, of a man and his daughter who died the day before suddenly, after looking a few minutes at the corpse of the wife and daughter of the man above named, who had died of yellow fever in the epidemic of 1867. The exhumed corpes had undergone little or no change, and were taken up to be buried in another place.

A few weeks ago the corpes of a man and his wife who had died in Lafayette of yellow fever in '67 were taken up to be removed to another burying place and but little change had taken place in the appearance of the deceased. But the corpes were floating in water that filled the coffin. They had been buried about two and a half years.

RAPIDES.—The Alexandria *Democrat* says:

We have very serious fault to find with the weather, during the whole of the past a lovely and fair month of the year, has been anything but beautiful. Friday we had, all day and night, a real good old winter rain, blowing and very cold. Saturday morning the whole earth was white with a stunning frost, and in some localities a little ice. At 5 o'clock that morning the thermometer marked 32. Sunday, we had the weather cool, and yesterday night we had also a heavy frost. Sunday morning at 5 o'clock the thermometer stood 34. As we write, Monday noon, the wind has veered from the North to the East, with any thing but good weather prospects ahead.

In all this kick up, we are glad to state, that what cotton is up has not suffered; the earth being too wet with the recent rain. The farm of the parish is up every where and doing finely; many are giving it a first working. The cane, both plant and stubble, is coming up well. This season the largest crop of cane, since the little unpleasantness, has been pitched—with a propitious season, Rapides will be again looked upon as a sugar parish.

FROM IBERVILLE PARISH.—The *Tiger* of the 2d says:

IMMIGRANTS.—Last week, a number of French immigrants arrived here, attracting considerable attention because of their style of dress. They were evidently of the peasantry, and are the very class we need. We have not heard where they will locate.

HOW THEY DOLT.—The following, from the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in regard to the readers that other States boast, will show our contemporaries how they dolt:

No citizen should fail to read our Harrisburg correspondent's able review of the abominable style of proceedings which disgraced the session of the Legislature, now happily at an end. It is a searching indictment, made eloquent by the irresistible force of truth. It is within our knowledge that what he has set forth is not exaggerated. More than a hundred bills were passed one night last week, upon which not more than one member read or knew each bill, not one of them being called to call attention to the fact that no Senator is voting on these bills."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Duel.—In consequence of a quarrel that took place last Thursday at the Opera House, Messrs. Louis Lalaurie and Lucien DeBuys had a hostile meeting yesterday at the Oaks, near the Half-Way House. The weapons used were small swords, or colichemardes. Mr. Lalaurie, who was the challenging party, received a serious wound in the left breast, near the heart, which, it is feared, did not escape injury. Mr. Lalaurie's seconds were Messrs. L. Placide Canonge, Sr., and Manuel Blanco. The seconds of Mr. DeBuys were Messrs. Bernard Avegno and Col. Dumontell.

The Opening of the State Fair.—The Fourth Annual State Fair opened yesterday at the Fair Grounds with a flattering attendance.

The scene presented in the various exhibition halls was one of activity, but not entire readiness for the exposition, many exhibitors being still at work preparing their wares for as favorable disposition as possible. Some of the halls were but poorly filled as yet, though every thing was arranged with improved taste, compared with that of last year, and the arrangements are, in most respects, much better, though, as we have stated, rather tardy, on account of the proverbial slowness of exhibitors even in their own interest in this latitude. We content ourselves with these running comments for the present, as our reporter was too unwell to take his usual notes, and we shall have better opportunity after all the articles intended for exhibition are fully displayed for noticing the several departments in detail. Every thing will probably be in complete order by Monday.

The inauguration ceremonies which were to have taken place at 11 o'clock A. M. were postponed till 2 P. M. They comprised prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, and an elaborate, learned and appropriate address by Hon. Christian Roselius, who was occasionally quite eloquent and impressive in his remarks. Mr. Roselius was introduced to the audience with appropriate expressions by Col. Marks, President of the State Fair Association.

After the speaking the visitors interested themselves in looking around at the thousands of magnificent articles on exhibition, which usually make fairs so attractive.

Later, in the afternoon there were a couple of races around the race track and some interesting exhibitions in the arena, and at night, we presume, there was a grand ball, as promised, on the dancing platform.

The day was beautiful, and the inauguration, we take it, was fairly a success. The principal feature of the programme to-day (Sunday) is a grand firemen's concert.

The Jackson Railroad Case.—The argument in the case of H. S. McComb, vs. the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad was yesterday resumed before Judge Dibble by the Hon. J. A. Campbell, who had still some forty-five minutes left of the four hours allotted to defendants for argument. The counsel for McComb was to follow, and conclude the argument for the prosecution.

The City Debt.—It is currently rumored on the streets that the Citizens' Bank has signified its willingness to accept the position of Administrator of the Floating Debt of the City, under the conditions imposed by the ordinance passed by the Council.

The Drainage Commissioners.—Judge Dibble yesterday issued a mandamus requiring the Drainage Commissioners to show cause on Tuesday, 26th April, why they should not turn over their books to the Ship Island Canal Company.

Board of Administrators.—There was a special meeting of this Board last evening to consider the propriety of accepting the $30,000 check of H. S. McComb, given for the injury done in the Jackson Railroad. Mayor Flanders reported that the case, being near the Clay Statue, and his work is executed in the highest style of the art. He gives particular attention to copying and enlarging old daguerreotypes, ambrotypes and photographs. Also, paintings in oil and water colors.

Fire.—The alarm of fire, soon after 3 o'clock last evening, was sounded on account of a fire on the roof of the Customhouse catching fire from a defective chimney. The flames were extinguished without damage.

About 5 o'clock, last evening, the stable of Mr. Bernard, on Eighth street, near Constance, in the Fourth District, accidentally caught fire. Damage trifling.

Stabbing.—About 11 o'clock Friday night an altercation occurred on the corner of Claiborne and St. Ann streets between two young men, which resulted in an affray in which Joseph Le Bat was dangerously cut and wounded by Thomas Wright. It seems that they had been to a party, in Orleans street, and the difficulty grew out of some misunderstanding in reference to an expression by a young lady. The wounded man was taken by his friends to his residence, on St. Louis street, between Villere and Treme streets, and his assailant succeeded in making his escape. It is understood, however, that he will surrender himself.

Heavy Larceny.—A drover, giving his name as Machad Lanier, occupying a room on Tchoupitoulas street, near the Stock Landing, was robbed Friday night by some unknown person, of $[illegible]. The money was in a pocket-book, and was taken from under his head while he slept.

Chief Justice Chase.

The Washington correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* thus relates a conversation had with Chief Justice Chase:

The Chief Justice this evening sat in his study. Books and papers were heaped up in the place. He greeted his visitors with the *bonhomie* of the practical politician. He spoke of men and newspapers of Tennessee as if he were yet a Senator, and thoroughly conversant with the course of local events. The subject of reforming the Federal Constitution through a convention of the States, that never perfect piece of design might be given to this system of government, was briefly discussed. The Chief Justice said that the time had not come. The bare proposition, the Chief Justice said, would unite, would excite alarm. He did not say whether he himself would approve or not the proposition, but surely deemed it wholly impracticable. The force of this objection to the scheme of present constitutional reform will be appreciated by those who have read the disasters of the past twelve years in the two Houses of Congress. Every Radical speech-maker has devoted himself to the task of inflaming sectional prejudices and enmities. Nine-tenths of the people of this city, where there is no organized Democratic party, believe the South to be a seething caldron of hell's broth. Morton's speech was packing with lies. A Democrat he was, and now a Radical, it becomes a question Butler will to transcend all rivals in heaping continually upon vanquished Democracy and upon the South, not for public offences, mark you, but because of its adhesion to the Democratic party. There is not, since Beelzebub was a cherub, a possible falsehood left unspoken. Strangely enough, absolute credence is given by the rabble of the thousands of people to every fright. The office is blackened and threatened with ruin through a defunct Bureau, and millions of money gathered through hired agents everywhere in the South. Mr. Chase is wise. In the present temper of the public mind, the tallest reformation of Constitutional law would excite infinite alarm, and the fiercest opposition. It must be patient, the North will yet learn to treat with and then we may build a statue in honor of Mr. Hampton's message, and immortal the unguilcent defiance of his countrymen. Mr. Chase said that some energetic master of oratory, some true representative of the honest people, some Prentiss, would yet rise up to organize a party wholly worthy of the age and country. A leading idea of such a leader of the people should be the substitution of gold and silver for paper, and the honest discharge of all public obligations. He said, too, that if the Democratic party were only endowed with a moderate share of wisdom, supremacy was easy of attainment. Perhaps its strength, just now, consists in its weakness. It has hardly force enough to compel the consciousness of *bodkinism*. Its true policy may therefore lie in that moderation which will attract all the better elements of the dominant party. Such conclusions are at least legitimate deductions from the philosophy expounded by the Chief Justice. Remember that a Federal Supreme Judge naturally becomes a living oracle of conservatism. In office for life, an office hardly less honorable than that which is quite empty, though Grant is used to fill it. It is hardly to be presumed that a venerable statesman, though vigorous as ever in mind and body, would be transferred to the washback, work, appears any market or speedy change in the established order of things.

From Washington.—*Per Mail.*

Washington correspondents writing on the 18th instant, (last Monday) say:

SUPREME COURT CASES—THE LEGAL TENDER DECISION WILL NOT BE REOPENED.—In the Supreme Court to-day, the case of O. H. and O. Latham, respondents, vs. Chas. Mason, as Comptroller, to dismiss the appeal, for want of jurisdiction, and unanimously agreed to.

In the case of Israel Dunning, vs. the United States, the Court came to the same conclusion.

In the case of Hepburn, vs. Griswold, on motion for reopening, and involving the constitutionality of the Legal Tender decision, recently made, a motion was unanimously decided by the Court, no judge who concurred in said decision decline to hear the case reargued. This ends that matter, and the decision requiring gold contracts made prior to the passage of the Legal Tender act to be paid in gold stands.

THE RICHARDSON TRIAL.—The New York correspondent of the *Gazette*, who has always been favorable to Richardson, says that the trial has lately produced a reaction in his favor. We take the liberty of doubting and disputing it. It is not yet concluded; but the evidence thus far is strong and unanswerable that Richardson played a base and treacherous part in seducing the affections of Mrs. McFarland from her husband, and whatever may be thought of the conduct of the prisoner, no sympathy can be pleaded in behalf of his victim. The trial has developed the rottenness of the Free Love Literary Society of New York, and has thrown a flood of light upon it.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, April 23.—SENATE.—No session.

HOUSE.—Mr Peck, from the Tenth Ohio District, was seated.

The bill for the sale of the Hot Springs, Arkansas, was passed.

Mr. Schenck moved to non-concur in the Senate amendments to the income tax, and assured the House that the whole subject will come up on the general revenue bill, which is the next in order.

A general discussion on the subject occupied all day, when a vote of non-concurrence was carried and the House adjourned.

Washington, April 23.—Gen. Young authorises the statement that he apprehends a postponement of the Georgia matter as an advertisement for new Georgia outrages which the extremists confidently expect to occur there between now and the 5th of May.

Internal Revenue receipts to-day $470,000.

The House Appropriations Committee decided to reduce one-half the estimates of the Engineers' Department for fortifications.

The Ways and Means Committee had a discussion on the Funding bill, during which a wide diversity of views were developed.

Commandants of Western posts have been forbidden to allow furs and peltries coming from the small-pox region to pass their posts.

Boston, April 23.—Mr. Anson Burlingame was buried today with imposing Masonic and civic ceremonies.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Cincinnati, April 23.—The Board of Trade to-day recommended certain amendments to Senator Sherman's Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad bill.

If adopted by the confirmation of the board, it will enable the trustees appointed to build the Cincinnati Southern Railroad to expend the two million loan to enter upon the construction of the road under a National charter.

Leyden, the murderer of Stearns, was before the Police Court *today*, was bound over to answer the charge of murder in the first degree before the Common Pleas Court.

Chicago, April 23.—At San Francisco yesterday contracts were entered into and signed between the Atlantic and Pacific Western Pacific and Oakland railroad telegraph lines of California for an exclusive connection for business, the Union Pacific railroad having made a similar contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company last fall.

These three complete the route from Omaha to San Francisco. At Omaha the lines are met by the Great Western Telegraph Company from Chicago. It is expected that the wire from Chicago to San Francisco will be in operation the coming week.

Washington, April 23.—Internal Revenue receipts today $470,000.

The Chief Justice this evening sat in his study. Books and papers were heaped up in the place. He greeted his visitors with the *bonhomie* of the practical politician. He spoke of men and newspapers of Tennessee as if he were yet a Senator, and thoroughly conversant with the course of local events. The subject of reforming the Federal Constitution through a convention of the States, that never perfect piece of design might be given to this system of government, was briefly discussed. The Chief Justice said that the time had not come. The bare proposition, the Chief Justice said, would unite, would excite alarm. He did not say whether he himself would approve or not the proposition, but surely deemed it wholly impracticable. The force of this objection to the scheme of present constitutional reform will be appreciated by those who have read the disasters of the past twelve years in the two Houses of Congress. Every Radical speech-maker has devoted himself to the task of inflaming sectional prejudices and enmities. Nine-tenths of the people of this city, where there is no organized Democratic party, believe the South to be a seething caldron of hell's broth. Morton's speech was packing with lies. A Democrat he was, and now a Radical, it becomes a question Butler will to transcend all rivals in heaping continually upon vanquished Democracy and upon the South, not for public offences, mark you, but because of its adhesion to the Democratic party. There is not, since Beelzebub was a cherub, a possible falsehood left unspoken. Strangely enough, absolute credence is given by the rabble of the thousands of people to every fright. The office is blackened and threatened with ruin through a defunct Bureau, and millions of money gathered through hired agents everywhere in the South. Mr. Chase is wise. In the present temper of the public mind, the tallest reformation of Constitutional law would excite infinite alarm, and the fiercest opposition. It must be patient, the North will yet learn to treat with and then we may build a statue in honor of Mr. Hampton's message, and immortal the unguilcent defiance of his countrymen. Mr. Chase said that some energetic master of oratory, some true representative of the honest people, some Prentiss, would yet rise up to organize a party wholly worthy of the age and country. A leading idea of such a leader of the people should be the substitution of gold and silver for paper, and the honest discharge of all public obligations. He said, too, that if the Democratic party were only endowed with a moderate share of wisdom, supremacy was easy of attainment. Perhaps its strength, just now, consists in its weakness. It has hardly force enough to compel the consciousness of *bodkinism*. Its true policy may therefore lie in that moderation which will attract all the better elements of the dominant party. Such conclusions are at least legitimate deductions from the philosophy expounded by the Chief Justice. Remember that a Federal Supreme Judge naturally becomes a living oracle of conservatism. In office for life, an office hardly less honorable than that which is quite empty, though Grant is used to fill it. It is hardly to be presumed that a venerable statesman, though vigorous as ever in mind and body, would be transferred to the washback, work, appears any market or speedy change in the established order of things.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 23.—A grand reunion of the workmen of all trades yesterday after debate, adopted a resolution for a general strike. The Imperial decree for the vote on plebiscite is published. The vote will take place on May fifth; the ballot will contain the words "Yes" or "No."

Paris, April 23.—The *Moniteur*, the organ of the Left Centre, comes out to-day in favor of voting affirmatively; and the *Français*, also organ of the Left Centre party, announces that many members of that party resolved to vote "No" because their opinion is neglected in the *Senatus Consultum* as well as in the proposed reforms. The *Liberte*, the ultra-montane journal, says it has not yet taken any decided position in regard to the plebiscite, because it wishes to ascertain first what will become of the unsatisfactory points which are not yet visible in that measure.

Paris, April 22.—The proclamation from the Emperor to the people will appear to-morrow. The *Journal Officiel* on Monday will contain a manifesto signed by all the Ministers. Both of the documents will be placarded throughout the Empire.

The Ministerial journals say the Emperor's proclamation explains the motives which induced him to submit to the people these his designs for a new constitution, and urges the Government to rally the Nation and render sure the peaceful transmission of the Empire. It is also stated that the ministerial manifesto will merely announce the adhesion of the Senate to the Emperor's proclamation.

London, April 23.—The *Times* of to-day hints that the Grecian Government is responsible for captures by bandits so near the capital, especially when the captured persons are subjects of a foreign legation.

A collision occurred on the Great North-ern Railway to-day; the cars were badly wrecked. One person was killed and several hurt.

The Continental Cable Service was somewhat disordered to-day from some unknown cause.

The Trustees of the Peabody fund have declined to purchase the Magdalen Hospital.

Cherbourg, April 23.—The iron-clad Rochambouse, lately known as the Dunderberg, which was bought by the French Government from the United States, is now said to carry eight three hundred pounders and two four hundred and fifty pounders. Visitors are rigorously excluded.

Rome, April 23.—The police are active in destroying pamphlets issued by Hefele Rauscher and Sevartzenburg, against the infallibility dogma, and the photographs of these gentlemen have been seized.

Vienna, April 23.—A strong movement exists in the Tyrol for secession from the Roman Church on case the question of infallibility is pressed upon the Council.

Cadiz, April 22.—The bark Anita Tagliava, from New York for Constantinople, is at Gibraltar, having lost some of her sails, bulwarks and part of her cargo.

Montreal, April 23.—Volunteer organizations, except those on the frontier, have been disbanded.

The four persons from the United States who were arrested as suspected Fenians have been discharged.

Hungerford, Co., April 23.—A party of three persons from the United States refusing to halt received the point of the bayonet. Their horse was hurt, the wagon smashed. One was arrested and two escaped. Investigation shows the affair to be a matter of mere brawls.

Paris, April 23.—The *Journal Officiel* contains an imperial decree, calling upon the people of the nation to accept or reject the prefect of the following plebiscite on the 8th of May: If the people approve the liberal reforms which have been effected in the Constitution since 1860 by the Imperial bodies of the State, they will ratify *the Senatus Consultum* of April 20th, 1870.

The other parts of the decree contain directions for the manner of voting.

Ballot boxes will be opened at 9 o'clock in the morning and remain open until 6 P. M.

The canvass of votes will commence immediately after the close of the polls.

The form of vote will be *yes* and *no*, on paper.

The legal electors of the army and navy will vote at their place of garrison or of residence at the time of the election.

The returns of votes in each department will be canvassed in public session by three Commissions General appointed by the Prefects of the Departments.

The general returns from all the departments will be finally canvassed in the Corps Legislatif. The decree is signed by all the ministers, and bears the date of April 23d.

This is followed by another decree containing directions relative to the vote of the French and naturalized citizens of Algiers. Following this again is the text of the *Senatus Consultum*, fixing the Constitution of the Empire as voted by the Senate at the session of April 20th, and a circular from the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the various departments, dated April 20th, authorizing public discussion for the discussion of the new Constitution.

These assemblies will hold sessions from the 23d April to 30 May, and every elector without regard to precinct or department which he may be in at the time, will have the right to participate in the deliberations. The circular while it permits the use of advertisements and placards treating of the Constitution because a law prohibits the use of political placards.

A committee of legitimists at their meeting yesterday resolved to vote against plebiscite. Manifestos of the International Association and Federal Chamber Labor Societies of Paris were issued to-day recommending members and others to abstain from voting altogether on 5th of May.

Liverpool, April 23.—Although it was dark when the steamer City of Brussels arrived, large crowds collected, and cannon were fired amidst general rejoicings.

Paris, April 23.—Professor Borel, at Marseilles, has discovered a new planet.

Constantinople, April 23.—The American manifestos regarding the Ecumenical Council, which were posted on the churches, have been torn down by a Turkish mob. A serious riot is imminent, in consequence of which the troops have been called out.

London, April 23.—The sugar brokers complain bitterly of the ruinous effects of Lowe's sudden extinction of the sugar duties. Many holders bought their stocks when the current price was 39 or 40 shillings per cwt for No. 12 Dutch standard. When the budget was presented to the House of Commons recommending a reduction of duties on sugar the prices suddenly fell to 22 shillings, at which figures it now stands.

The Spectator, a Whig organ, says that anarchy in Ireland and England is the alternative of the passage of the Land bill.

The celebrated race horse Blue Gown, which was sold by Sir Joseph Hawley to the Prussian Company, will, after his continental campaign, be brought to Ascot cup in June.

The recent Fenian excitement was occasioned by information filed with the Chief of Police that a large number of Fenians had received passports for the United States for incendiary and other unlawful purposes.

Several buildings, including the London *Times* office, were threatened; protection to the threatened buildings was granted. The police made arrests of all lodgers at the hotels and boarding-houses as a matter of precaution.

St. Thomas, April 16, via *Havana*, 21.—The anniversary of the birthday of King Christian, of Denmark, was celebrated on the 8th by a banquet.

On the 12th inst. Cipriano Ramirez, the first degree prisoner, pleaded that he had never served from the jurisdiction of the Senate angrily repeated the charge, which more vehement warmings, in tones stinging with indignation, that the Senate displeased, till Cardinal Schwarzenberg uttered an indignant exclamation and started out of the Council Chamber. This incident called up Monsignor Dinnebier, Archbishop-Designate of Lyons, who made a diplomatic speech, in which he alluded to the excitement of the assembly, and Monsignor Dupanloup then ascended the tribune, and, speaking with a profound silence, delivered the most eloquent address, in which he insisted that it was not a Catholic bishop, but a powerful voice reached every ear and was listened to with intense attention, while in language more impassioned than Cardinal Schwarzenberg's he reviewed the terrible religious struggles of the sixteenth century, and then eulogized the Protestants of the Council for proposing the canons against them as slighted minorities, and like Cardinal Schwarzenberg, declared that Protestants must only be addressed in terms of respect and "conciliation" and in proof of the Cardinal Capitli now rose and called the attention of the Council to Monsignor Stroessmayer took not the slightest notice of the interruption, and continued his speech, in which he urged the adoption of the canons. The Legate then had peremptorily ordered him to desist. Monsignor Stroessmayer then turned to the President and cried out that he was weary of these calls to order, which were only made to suppress freedom of debate, and that if the Council approved such measures as *De Fide*, the whole doctrine of the Church would be perverted. He was cutting the bitter complaints of Ormen against Rome, when the Council adjourned.

Vienna, April 23.—Advices from Constantinople state that the Council of the 22d was more stormy than any previously known. The two Rabbis called to order after the Archbishop Ledochowski, Bishop Strossmayer, Cardinal Rauscher and Cardinal Schwarzenberg had attacked the revised scheme *De Fide*, and especially denounced the canons which have been added to the constants, and which threaten them with eternal damnation. He said that such doctrines were at variance with the spirit of the gospel, and that both the people and interests of the Catholic Church required her to adopt more conciliatory in the language of patience and charity. He declared that Protestants numbered in their communions by genius and talents, and enabled by their superior attainments to benefit those who could not, or would not, follow into hell. He spoke with derision of such an award of eternal torments, describing it as both impossible and incredible. The time for these visitors and Catholics and Protestants was, he thanked God, now past, never to return; he and the other bishops of Germany came to Rome, but the bishops of exclusively Catholic countries were silent. The Protestants were, also, silent. It was known that, frankly rendered them by hand, longing to begin the great work of religious conciliation, because our age is a period of conciliation and pacification. It was at this moment Cardinal Schwarzenberg was interrupted by Cardinal Capitli, who, in calling him to order, addressed him by his name instead of his title. Cardinal Schwarzenberg was then called upon to speak, proposing the canons against them as slighted minorities, like Cardinal Schwarzenberg, declared that Protestants must only be addressed in terms of respect and "conciliation" and in proof of the Cardinal Capitli now rose and called the attention of the Council to Monsignor Stroessmayer took not the slightest notice of the interruption, and continued his speech, in which he urged the adoption of the canons. The Legate then had peremptorily ordered him to desist. Monsignor Stroessmayer then turned to the President and cried out that he was weary of these calls to order, which were only made to suppress freedom of debate, and that if the Council approved such measures as *De Fide*, the whole doctrine of the Church would be perverted. He was cutting the bitter complaints of Ormen against Rome, when the Council adjourned.

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