The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE:
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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.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 11, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Le Barbier de Seville." At night, "La Juive."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—At noon and evening, "The Japanese Troupe."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and evening, "Little Nell" and "Marchioness."
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

THE LATE CYPRIEN DUFOUR.

The remains of Mr. Cyprien Dufour were deposited in the family tomb, at the new St. Louis Cemetery, on Thursday last, in presence of a large assemblage of sorrowing friends, who knew the worth of the man to whom they were paying the last honors. Mr. Dufour was a native of Louisiana, and was of French origin. His father was a practising physician of this city, but died when the subject of our notice was quite young, and before he had given evidence of the talent he afterwards displayed. His education devolved upon his mother, who spared no sacrifice to give her son the advantages of a thorough mental training. This he obtained at St. Mary College, Missouri, then under the charge of Father Timon, afterward the celebrated Bishop Timon of Buffalo, New York. It was at this institution that Mr. Dufour became so proficient in the science of logic, and imbibed those principles of integrity, perseverance and self-control for which he was afterwards remarkable. After he had completed his course of studies, he entered the office of the late Hon. P. Soulé, in this city, as a student of law. He knew his own personal worth and encouraged as he was by the great master whom he had selected to direct him in his studies, soon acquired sufficient knowledge to be admitted to the Bar. One of his cotemporaries has stated to us that one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, who examined him on the occasion, struck with the precision of his answers, predicted his future success. Mr. Dufour was not alarmed, although the Bar of those days counted men of eminence among its members, and at once became a competitor for the honors and the success which await the efforts of those who perseveringly seek for them. He served with distinction in the Legislature of the State and as District Attorney for this District, and was a member of a convention of the State in the outset of that period—Mr. Rosellus—has testified to the ability and faithfulness with which he conducted prosecutions on the part of the State, during his term of office. In those days the administration of justice was carried on in a more effective manner than at present. Criminals were brought to the bar and made to expiate their offences, and society received the protection to which it was entitled. Mr. Dufour was a civilian and jurist thoroughly informed of the laws and jurisprudence of the State on all subjects—and to the end of his life, was a relentless student of his profession. If in his appearances before the courts he made little display of eloquence, he never failed to prove himself a sound logician and an advocate of right and justice. He was remarkable for analytic power, quick perception, unbending will, energy and perseverance, and seldom failed to accomplish the objects of his pursuit. His punctuality and integrity were proverbial. He was never found unprepared for the trial of any cause in which he was engaged, and such was his correctness as a practitioner, that the Judges before whom he conducted his cases were wont to espouse an unlimited confidence in his simple statement of facts without further proof. In these he was always found to be scrupulously accurate.

Three years ago Mr. Dufour sustained a severe affliction in the death of his wife, for whom he had sought to make this world a paradise. The blow was a crushing one. Since that sad event he was not the same man. So grief-stricken was he by this dispensation that his health began to give way and to give evidence of the lower-extremity which he had made of his mental and physical powers. He never recovered, but went on sinking from day to day, until finally death came to relieve his sufferings.

He leaves behind him a large circle of relatives and friends who mourn his untimely removal from this world, and whose only consolation is that as often as the name of Cyprien Dufour is pronounced hereafter, it will recall that of one whose learning and integrity as a lawyer and worth as a man, reflected great honor and credit on this State of his nativity, and the family of which he was so distinguished a member.

The justice of these sentiments has been fully attested by the numerous marks of respect paid to the memory of the deceased by his brethren of the bar, in moving the adjournment of the various courts in whose presence Mr. Dufour had so long practised his profession, and in attending his funeral, which they did in a body.

From Washington.

[Correspondence of the Richmond Dispatch.]
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2.

The most important bill before Congress relating to Southern interests now is that of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Action has been postponed for the purpose of harmonizing the different interests and otherwise perfecting these arrangements necessary for success. The committee appointed by the Commercial Convention at Cincinnati last fall, to memorialize Congress on behalf of the trans-Continental road, have arrived here, and their memorial will soon be presented. This road has been consolidated with the others, and all have agreed to support the bill passed last July by the Senate rather than jeopardize the success of the measure. It will come up in a few days, and if the Southern members unite in its support there can scarcely be a doubt of its passage. It appears, however, that there are a few members from the South who are rather indifferent in the matter, and these not carpet-baggers either. This must be regarded as not looking to the interests of their constituents, who, if they rightly understand the matter, will call them to account for it. It is likely that no other railroad bill will go through Congress this session. This one is national in its character, and its passage is conceded to be only fair to the South, and it will therefore receive votes that could not be obtained for any other measure of this character.

More Gossip About Changes in the Cabinet.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

Washington, Jan. 30.—Rumors of Cabinet changes are so frequent that no announcement of a Cabinet change is looked upon as a shift to fill a barren news column. For the past week or so mysterious whispers have floated around that Messrs. Fish, Robeson and Boutwell would soon retire from the Cabinet.

It has not occurred to me till recently that any of these things could be traced to a substantial basis, but now I feel authorized to say that they are more than mere rumors. There is no doubt at all that Mr. Fish will shortly resign; but his resignation is not expected until after the adjournment of the Indiana Legislature. No one questions the belief that Senator Morton will be appointed in his place. Representative Orth can be appointed Senator by the Governor of Indiana, in place of Mr. Morton. But his appointment will probably not occur till March. He can be appointed Minister to Berlin if he will.

Mr. Boutwell is soured at everything. He wishes to go. The Pacific Railroad lobbyists, and all those interested in Pacific railroads, peculiarly him with a sharp stick, and chuckle over the prospect of his having a distaste, with Commissioner Pleasonton, the celebrated Bishop of Boutwell, as it is thought, will not be Secretary of the Treasury five weeks longer. It is even extremely doubtful if Mr. Delano remains three weeks.

Attorney General Ashcroft is also figured out if possible. The Pacific Railroad measures are after him here, and he has given all sorts of leases. Mr. Ashcroft's official days are probably few.

The day is past when Cabinet Ministers resign on small provocation. The time was when the Secretary of the Treasury retired because the President insisted upon appointing a friend Assistant Treasurer at New York. But you will shortly hear of several causes to promote such resignations, and several reasons for Cabinet changes, advanced by very strong men. The schemes now being laid, fided by indifference upon the part of those who are to be driven from their posts, can hardly fail in their purpose.

Forney in his last occasional letter mourns over the fact that the Radicals hate each other worse than they hate the rebels.

TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Apportionment of the 200,000,000 Francs Exacted from Paris.

Formation of a New German Army Corps.

Letter of King of Sweden Captured.

He Expresses Sympathy for France.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Speculation on the Safety of the Tennessee.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havre, Feb. 10.—Generals Le Flo and Trochu are among the candidates elected to the Assembly, in the Department of Finisterre.

Versailles, Feb. 10.—Returns from eleven Departments indicate the election of Bonapartists, Orleanists and clerical candidates. But very few Republicans will be returned.

The duration of the armistice will probably be extended so the Assembly may have time to perfect the work of restoration.

London, Feb. 9.—On the return of the members of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone arose and gave notice of a bill altering the religious tests.

Mr. Caldwell also gave notice of a bill, providing for the reorganizing of the army.

The House of Lords met again at 5 o'clock. Marquis of Westminster moved the address to the Queen. Earl of Rosebery seconded the motion. Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Lord Lothaire Nanticok, Chancellor of the Tonnesee, think he able to withstand any reasonable storm. The gunboats Shenandoah and Monadnock are soon will be home from

H. R. Angale, twenty-five years Professor of French at West Point, died of apoplexy to-day.

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Boston, Feb. 10.—A Halifax dispatch states that the schooners A. H. Winson and A. J. Franklin, together with their stores, cargoes, etc., were condemned today as a forfeit to the Queen, by reason of violation of the fishery law. Judge Sir William Young in pronouncing judgement in the Vice Admiralty Court, expressed his regret at the painful duty imposed upon him.

There has been already subscribed to the French charity fund, in this city $60,000.

New York, Feb. 10.—A large concourse of relatives and friends attended the funeral to-day of the four victims from Buffalo, of the late railroad or accident at Newhamburg. The scenes at the respective places of burial were extremely affecting.

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Frankfort, Feb. 10.—Bonds 90¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 10.—Noon.—Cotton dull and tending down; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; sales estimated at 10,000 bales; stock 610,000 bales, of which 276,000 is American; receipts 92,000, of which 61,000 is American; exports 17,000; sales on ship account at Charleston or Savannah 7¾d for middlings.

Liverpool, Feb. 10—2:30 P. M.—Red winter Wheat, No. 2 to No. 1, 10s 6d and 10s 11d.

London, Feb. 10—2:30 P. M.—Consols 93@ 92¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 10—Evening.—Cotton closed a shade easier; sales 3350 bales; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour—Southern a shade firmer; common to good extra $6 10@7 50; good to choice $7 55@8 75.

New York, Feb. 10.—Evening. — Gold closed at 111¾@111¾. Governments closed buoyant with an advance. 5-20s of 1862, 112¾. Southerns very strong with increased business. Tenn.'s 64's, new 84¼, Va.'s 6's, new 61¾. La.'s 6s 67, new 66. Levee 6s 74, 6s 60. 7-30s, 6s, 6s, 6s, 98¼, 7s 85. N. C.'s 50's, new 38¾. S. C.'s 73, new 68¾.

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Galveston, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet and steady; good ordinary 12¼c. Net receipts to-day 1166 bales; exports to Great Britain 13,971, to the continent 1893; sales 1400; stock 61,744. Net receipts of the week 9800 bales; exports to the continent 1201; sales of the week 7000.

Charleston, Feb. 10.—Cotton steady; middlings 14¾@14¾c. Net receipts to-day 1515 bales; exports to Great Britain 3000; coastwise 814; sales 500; stock 37,364. Net receipts of the week 10,130 bales, exports 10,186; exports to Great Britain 6160, to the continent 4007, coastwise 2659; sales of the week 6300.

Savannah, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet, offerings light; middlings 14¾c. Net receipts to-day 2698; exports coastwise 1092; sales 1500 bales; stock 46,726. Net receipts of the week 27,007 bales; exports—to Great Britain 6811; to the Continent 3782; coastwise 12,494 bales.

Mobile, Feb. 10.—Cotton quiet; middlings 14¾c. Net receipts to-day 1584; exports—to Great Britain 3; coastwise 3603; sales—none; stock last July, when it was able to influence both the belligerents. The value of its efforts to procure the withdrawal of Prince Leopold from the candidacy of the Spanish throne could not but be admitted, but it was now time for the government to withheld France from war by hinting at an armed neutrality.

Mr. Gladstone made an able speech in support of the address and replied to the criticisms of Mr. Disraeli. He denied that there was any need of an armed neutrality but last year to advise Prussia against the Hohenzollern candidacy was going on to the extreme limit of the neutral right to interfere.

The neutralization of the Black Sea had lost its importance to England since the Crimean war and maintainance had been abandoned by Russia. He believed that England's true policy was non-intervention abroad, the study of domestic questions and the observance of neutral rights and obligations. He begged that the House would not fetter the Government's hands by resolution, and doubt for a moment its aim to secure peace with honor and safety to the country, and employ the unchallenged influence in Prussia to induce her to forbear.

Mr. Disraeli was equally severe in his comments on the course which England was made to take in the Black Sea question.

Referring to American topics, he denounced the hostile attitude of Senator Sumner and others towards England, so unlike the attitudes assumed towards other powers, that it seemed as though it should be encountered with forbearance and contempt. He hoped for the resumption of negotiations for the settlement of all questions between England and America.

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