THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 6, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Squares.	1 month.	2 mons.	3 mons.	6 mons.	12 mons.
One	$10	$15	$20	$30	$40
Two	15	20	25	35	50
Three	20	25	30	40	60
Four	25	30	35	50	75
Five	30	35	40	60	90
Six	35	40	50	75	100
Seven	40	50	60	90	125
Eight	45	60	75	100	150
Nine	50	70	90	125	175
Twelve	60	90	120	150	200
Fifteen	75	100	125	175	250
Fourteen	80	120	150	200	300
Fifteen	90	125	175	250	350
Sixteen	100	150	200	300	400

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged one-third the above rates.

First or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements, $20 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the cast of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from these usual transient rates, as may be agreed upon; provided, that in no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular operations shall be rendered monthly.

ADOPTION SALES THIS DAY.

J. P. Bousseau sells at 12 o'clock, M., at the down No. 32 Gravier street—English Dairy Cheese, Gooseberry, and Butter.

The officers of the steamer Quitman have our thanks for acceptable copies of Vicksburg papers of the 3d inst. including the Extra Journal of that date.

We are indebted to Mr. John Greenough, clerk of the steamer Ruth, for late St. Louis and other Western papers.

From the officers of the steamer Alexander Speer, which arrived here last night from Shreveport, we learn that the steamer Falls, Capt. Robson, from Shreveport, bound to this port, sunk on the 1st instant at Cooper's Landing. The boat is in a good position to be raised, and most of her cargo will be saved.

THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC.—We have received from the publishers, Van Evrie, Horton & Co., No. 162 Nassau street, New York, the Democratic Almanac for 1866. It contains perhaps more political information than the Tribune Almanac, with the difference that its argumentative matter is Democratic and not radical. It is an excellent book of reference, containing complete astronomical calculations for every latitude and a great many statistical and chronological facts of great interest and value. Amongst these, we may mention the record of one hundred and forty-two newspapers that were suppressed or nobbled in the northern States during the late war.

The price is 25 cents a copy, or $2 50 per dozen.

The Republicans who voted against the Constitutional amendment of the Representative basis are as follows: Baldwin, of Mass.; Elliott, of Mass.; Hale of N. Y.; Jenks, of R. I.; Noell, of Mo.; Phelps, of Md.; Randall, of Ky.; Raymond, of N. Y.; Rousseau, of Ky., and Wheeling, of W. Va.

Election of Mr. Stevens as U. S. Senator.

On the 25th ult. a committee of the Georgia Legislature invited Mr. Stevens to address they body in compliance with the general desire of his members. Mr. Stephens declined on the ground both of personal reluctance and his conviction that he could accomplish no good by delivering the desired address. He, took occasion in his reply to inform them that he could not consent to the use of his name in the election of U. S. Senator. "The imposition of such one of it is explicit and emphatic" he added. He further stated: "Let Georgia devote herself for a speedy restoration of civil law, perfect peace, harmony and prosperity throughout the whole country, yet, under existing circumstances, I do not see such prospect of the availability of my services to these ends in any public position."

Four days after this correspondence, on the 29th ult., another Committee of the same Legislature (as stated in a Milledgeville dispatch of that date) addressed a note to Mr. Stephens, asking him categorically if he would serve as U. S. Senator if elected. In his reply he said:

"I cannot imagine anything possible in case in which I would consent to serve, to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia in any position they might assign to me, whether assigned with or without my consent."

The next day Mr. Stephens was elected for the long term and Herschel V. Johnson for the short term, as U. S. Senators from Georgia. It is to be hoped that in the interim of the two letters Mr. Stephens saw a clearer prospect of the availability of his services to the ends deliberated.

THE MISTICK KREWE OF COSTUS.—For four years prior to 1862, the most mysterious, curious, unique, select and fashionable of the annual festivals in this city was that of the Mistick Krewe of Comus, on Mardi-Gras evening. It was usual for it to culminate at the Varieties Theatre in a grand tableau or spectacle followed by a splendid ball. This festival disappeared in 1861, 1863, 1864 and 1865. But we are now advised by an authentic invite, signed in some what crazy characters "Yours truly Comus," that "the Mistick Krewe" has been reconstructed.

The missive is at once characteristic and artistic, giving as it does in well designed and well executed lithograph an allegorical history of the "Krewe" from 1857 to the present. Three years are represented and twenty are represented by star dark and gloomy looking voids. This elegant festive revival may be hailed as the indication of social "reconstruction" at least, however political "reconstruction" may lag.

The date of the ensuing festival is the 15th of February. No one has ever yet been able to trace a card of invitation from "Comus" to its source. Each is understood to be sent as a compliment solely to the person receiving it, and therefore is not transferable.

The Troubles in Spain—Their Remote Origin.

An impartial but not apathetic spectator of what has recently been going on in Spain, is surely at a loss to determine whether the scene is one for his pity or for his ridicule. King Philip, looking from his window and seeing a man, under a neighboring tree, rolling on the ground and shrieking wildly, did not hesitate to say: "The fellow is either mad or he has been reading Don Quixote." We are hardly justified in admitting any such alternative to the conclusion we are compelled to draw from the recent fantastic conduct of the Spaniards, whether acting with their government or against it. We are scarcely permitted to consider them otherwise than as mad with a worse madness than that of the Knight of La Mancha. That is to say, it is worse for the subject—worse for Spain; for, as to their neighbors, it seems to be of not the least momentary consequence. As an example of this sort of insanity, we observe that the revolutionary movement of Gen. Prim, accompanied, as some accounts represent, by a popular excitement and stirring throughout the Kingdom, produces no sympathetic agitation in any other countries of Europe. A similar movement in France would send a shock from one extremity of Europe to the other. An Italian, a Hungarian, a Polish, or a German insurrection has invariably so agitated more or less all neighboring nations. Spanish sickness or Spanish madness appears alone to have nothing contagious or epidemic in it. While the internal connection of Spain has naturally caused her secession to fall, French routes and English channels are not thereby in the least shaken. In England and France, the most penetrating journalists frankly confess their ignorance of what is the meaning of Gen. Prim's attempt at revolution and of what are its elements of success. To be sure, it is not to be doubted that Gen. Prim aims to overthrow the O'Donnell ministry. But what then? If there to be a military revolt, and a civil war previously, only to change a ministry? It has been suggested by the Emperor of France, and backed by the abdication of the Queen. Again, what then? For Gen. Prim, in his proclamation, does not hint at the establishment of a Spanish republic on either Black or Red Republican principles. Again, it is suggested that his purpose goes further and seeks to establish, in the place of the whole Iberian Peninsula—that is to say, of Spain and Portugal—a new nationality and under one crown.

If there were more political vigor in both of these countries, if revolutionary force, when introduced in either, had heretofore had more depth and momentum, we might expect from no large a purpose something more than insignificant effort. As it is, it may doubtless be regarded as a sick dream. And even if communicated to force, there is no assurance that it would effect any radical change in the condition of the patient, that it would extirpate the dry rot which has been long at work in the Iberian Peninsula. An incurably sick man begs for medicine if only to substitute one pain for another, and longs to travel if only to change the venue of his last sufferings. Sick nations may have similar cravings.

It is well in this connection to have an idea of the political and social condition and tendency of the Spanish people at this time, and we find an interesting outline of them in a late letter of the resident correspondent of the London Times at Madrid. We are told by this correspondent that—

"The most blessed of countries, inhabited by one of the most highly gifted nations, is brought to the lowest abyss of misery, poverty, or, in a word, to the condition of Ireland. The cause is found in its dominion. There is hardly any one who does not think too much of his own personal interests, little of the public welfare. Like many other Southern countries, like the majority of the Greco Latin races—Spain has passed from the epoch of faith to that of doubt, from epoch of political life. What was a half a century ago, today is a dream. Jesus Cogen has disappeared, the Chief Rogues-gallery, and was replaced by the Rogues in conspicuous outfits with two other persons. They were nobbed and workhonored for the peace of the city.

Fredericksburg—Mr. Stevenson in the charge of having stolen some remelted silver, property stolen from Mr. Morgan. The thief is sought for.

Officer Sequin went into the cotton business yesterday. He assisted in a store near the corner of Lafayette and Levee streets three bales of cotton, which had been stolen from the steamer Marie Deming, stolen from the Levee. The bold thieves are to give an account of themselves.

Homicide.—The Coroner yesterday held a post-mortem examination in the Marine Hospital on the body of the colored man James, who died in consequence of a shot wound from a pistol in the hands of Mr. Wright, on the eight and ninth ultc, eventually causing death. The wound was inflicted on the night of January 7th, this year, by a policeman, who had ordered him and others from their resting places on the stalls of the French market. The dying confession of deceased was to the effect that he forbashed a knife on the police, who wanted to arrest him, and was then wounded.

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Louisianians Honored by Caution.

The Franklin *Planters' Banner* of the 3d says:

Mr. James Elliott, son of Mr. Bryce Elliot, a native of this parish, but for many years a citizen of Jackson county, Texas, was murdered on the 12th of last July, by Cortina and some of his outlaws, about seventy-five miles this side of Brownsville. Six others, companions of Mr. Elliot, were murdered at the same time, one only escaped to tell the news. He was an accomplished young man, had an apothecary shop in company with a Dr. Pratt, at Matamoras, and had been doing a good business. He was twenty-eight years old at the time he was killed.

Early in the late war Mr. Elliot joined the Wesson Battery, was with it till the fall of Port Hudson. At the expiration of his parole he joined Gen. Slaughter, at Brownsville. He was in many battles during the war, both east and west of the Mississippi. We gather the above from a letter from his father, now before us.

CANE AND COTTON PLANTING IN ST. MARY'S PARISH.—We read in the *Planter's Banner* (Franklin) of the 3d:

Every few days we have new proofs that our people are doing all in their power to recover from the effects of the late war. Much more cane has been planted than we could possibly have expected, when the circumstances. And great preparations are being made to plant cotton. If we have a good season and the worms will let it grow, a considerable quantity of the articles will be made in our parish this year.

JATHAWKING.—Gen. Liddell's plantation on Bayou Teche, La., was jayhawked on Thursday last, of 100 head of mules, stock cattle, etc. Two of the men who formerly belonged to Gen. Liddell, in their attempts to defend their employer's property, were wounded by the robbers.—*Houston Courier*, 6th.

The Overland Telegraph of the 1st says:

The river is in navigable order and about on a stand. There is no scarcity of steamboats.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 6, 1866. Vol. XXVIII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,695.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

Proposition to Set Apart One Day in the Week as the "White Man's Day."

FOR THE SECOND CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT MR. SUMNER PROPOSES A SUBSTITUTE DECLARING ALL PERSONS EQUAL IN CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS.

LOUISVILLE UNDERWRITERS DECIDE TO TAKE NO RISK ON STEAMERS WITH TUBULAR BOILERS.

COMMERCIAL, MARINE AND OTHER NEWS.

Washington, Feb. 5.—*House*—An amendment to the rules was offered and laid on the table setting apart one day in next week for the consideration of public business, to be called "whitemen's day."

A resolution was offered, instructing the Committee on reconstruction to inquire into the expediency of levying a tax on the rebellious States in order to defray the expenses of keeping up a standing army among them to keep the peace.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill extending the power of the Freedmen's Bureau, and an amendment was adopted that no operations to be conducted in those States where the writ of habeas corpus is suspended.

Senate—Mr. Fessenden called up his resolution from the Committee on Reconstruction, proposing a Constitutional Amendment, basing representation upon population, and excluding from representation all persons denied the right of suffrage on account of color. Mr. Sumner spoke in opposition and offered a substitute, declaring that all persons shall be equal before the law in their civil and political rights. It occupied the attention of the Senate during the entire day. He contended for the political and civil equality of all men, and will not conclude his speech until to-morrow.

Washington, Feb. 5.—*Senate*—By a clerical error Mr. Anthony's bill, regulating suffrage in the District of Columbia, is made to confer suffrage only upon white persons.

Mr. Clark, from the Committee on Claims, reported adversely upon several petitions for compensations for losses incurred by the invading armies in Virginia and elsewhere.

Joint resolutions were then read proposing the following amendment: Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons including Indians not taxed provided that whenever the elective Franchise shall be denied to any male citizen of any race or color of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation. Mr. Sumner offered a substitute for the above in substance that Congress may enforce the prohibition of slavery by appropriate legislation and that all relics of slavery should be removed, including all disabilities of rights on account of color. He characterized the proposed resolutions for an amendment as nothing else than another compromise with rebels.

Mr. Sumner supported his views in a speech of considerable length.

Washington, Feb. 5.—Senate confirmational Dead. Richard Busteed, Chief Commissioner for the District of Florida; W. P. Kellogg, Collector of Customs for the port of New Orleans, and Brevet Maj. Gen. J. W. Geo. Bruce to be Paymaster General, with the rank of Colonel.

Washington, Feb. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury has issued an order that from and after the first of March all Southern manufactures, in possession of the manufacturer, shall be held subject to the present rates of duty—no exception being made in any case on account of the manufacture.

The United States Consul at Liverpool reports to the Secretary of State that for the 12th of January, the loss of three commercial vessels,—the Harry of the West, the Meridian and the Tigress, and the rescue of their crews.

The cattle scourge is rather on the increase. 9,243 cases are reported for the week ending the 20th ult. Since the commencement of the disease upwards of 70,000 cattle have died of the plague or have been killed after taking it.

A terrible tempest was raging on the coast of France on the 18th. Several wrecks came into La Rochelle.

Richmond, Feb. 5.—The Virginia Legislature has adopted a resolution approving President Johnson's reconstruction policy.

A Washington special says that the Committee on Ways and Means will commend a new Canadian reciprocity treaty or an extension of the old one. It is probable that reciprocal legislation will take place, making the tax on distilled spirits similar in both countries, navigation is to be open, the locks of the Welland canal are to be enlarged, the tolls are to be the same to all parties, importations from Canada are to be toned so as to possess no old vintage over our own products and the free ports in Canada are to be abolished.

New York, Feb. 5.—John Roberts, the champion of Great Britain, Dudley Ravenaugh, Melvire, Foster and other British celebrities, leave this evening to take part in the Memphis billiard tournament. They propose making a tour afterwards through the West and South.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—The underwriters in consultation to-day decided to take no risks upon steamboats where tubular boilers are used.

Niagara, Ky., Feb. 5.—Wm. M. Sampson Chief Justice of Kentucky, died to-day.

Cincinnati, Feb. 5.—Flour unchanged. Wheat scarce at $2 20. Corn 58c. Oats dull at 38@40c. Hogs firmer. Mess Pork $33. Bacon steady. Lard advanced 1½c, sales at 19¾c. Groceries quiet. Cotton held at 45c. Whisky, $2 23.

Louisville, Feb. 5.—Leaf tobacco was fully sustained, sales 96 hhds.: lugs 8 to 9c; common leaf, $9 to $15; good leaf $15 to $20. Cotton dull at 43c.; Mess Pork $29; Bacon shoulders 15c.; Clear Sides 19½c.; Hams 22c.; Lard 19c.; Corn 60c.; Oats 40c.; Flour, superfine, $7; Coffee, Rio, 26c.; Sugar, New Orleans, 15c.

New York, Feb. 5.—The cotton market closed with a declining tendency; middling nominally at 45c. Sour lees active at 9@9½c. Pork dull at 35c.; coffee quiet—St. Domingo 12 1/2 to 16 1/2c.; sugar quiet and steady—Cuba Muscovado 12 1/2c.; molasses quiet and firm; pork $29 87 1/2; Exchange 108 1/2; Gold 129; Sales; Stocks extremely dull.

Chicago, Feb. 5.—Flour dull. Wheat dull. Corn very dull. Oats weak. Mess Pork $27 50. Lard dull at 16½c. Hogs $15 25.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 5, 12 M.—The steamer Magnolia, from Galveston, passed up this, morning at 4 o'clock. The steamer Daniel Webster, from Galveston, passed up this, morning at 8 o'clock. The steamer Daniel Webster, from Galveston, passed up 9 A. M. The British schooner Bee, Willis, Capt. Webb, from Vera Cruz with the following passengers: Mr. Bertrand, V. Michelet, Mrs. Alberts, J. Bloomer, T. Pierrot, W. Hart, Peter Doyle.

The steamer Marion, from New York, passed up at 11 A. M. with the following passengers: M. J. Underwood, Mr. C. Downing, J. Flynn, J. H. Doolittle and Miss Ward.

Wind northeast—fresh.

The ship Martha Cobb is outside the Bar.

6, P. M.—No change. Wind blowing a gale from the northeast.

Quarantine, Feb. 5, 6 P. M.—The steamship Mexico, from Havana, with the French Opera Troupe, passed up at 3 P. M.

The steamer Stanton, from Apalachicola, passed up at 2 P. M.

The steamer N. P. Banks passed up at 1 P. M.

(Associated Press Dispatches.)

From Washington.

New York, Feb. 5.—The *Herald's* Washington special says, a rumor has gained circulation in Washington, that if the Freedmen's Bureau bill passes the House of Representatives over the President, will issue a proclamation declaring the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus restored to all the Southern States.

Gen. Fremont, Sherman, Thomas and Meade, after considering all the military bills before Congress, have returned them to Senator Wilson, with their suggestions and recommendations. These officers were opposed to giving the volunteers any show whatever for incorporation in the regular army.

The other suggestions look to perfecting the regular army bill, and will probably be adopted by the Committee. The bill for the reorganization of the State Militia meets the full approval of these officers. They also approve of the West Point bill. It proposes to increase the number of cadets 150, giving each State two, with 75 to 100 selected from the sons of soldiers who fell in the defence of their country.

The *Times's* Washington special says the President and cabinet have had Admiral Semmes's argument, claiming to be discharged under the Sherman-Johnston parole, under consideration, but have come to no definite conclusion.

There will be no detail for a court for Semmes's trial until this matter is disposed of, and there is a base possibility that the trial may be indefinitely postponed.

FROM VICKSBURG—THE LOSS OF THE W. R. CARTER.

Vicksburg, Feb. 3.—The steamer Luminary passed down at 6 p. m. and the Plain City at 3 P. M. The Hopeton passed at 5 P. M.

The river is high and rising.

There were two hundred passengers on board the W. R. Carter—one hundred and twenty-five of whom were lost—half between Memphis. Eight bodies were taken from the river yesterday and to-day. Among them Mrs. Quarman, Mrs. Dr. Ved Noel, of Texas, Mr. Morris and Major Hamilton, postmaster of Ohio, saw all their wives drowned.

Dr. Cable Bonny, of Lamar City, Dr. T. Vick and Lieut. Whitaker, of this city, are known to be lost.

Major John R. Johnson, of Texas, was injured, and died to-day.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

Gonzales, Feb. 3.—The steamer Wilmington has sailed for New York, and the Valonia has arrived.

New York, Feb. 5.—The steamer Kill Von Kal sank in the North river yesterday. About 300 cattle were drowned.

About one hundred seamen captured on Amelia island by the Shenandoah, and landed on Assumption Islands, have reached Honduras, on route for the United States.

New York, Feb. 5.—It is stated that A. T. Stewart, who is now proceeding against one of his debtors of the *Tribune*, and one of the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican*, for libel, has several more libel suits on the tapis against several correspondents of the Western press.

GOLD AND COTTON.

New York, Feb. 5, 12 M.—Cotton nominal at 40c and 45. Gold 129 1/2.

Sterling Exchange 108@108½.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Portland, Me., Feb. 5.—The steamer St. George from Galway the 18th, has arrived. News anticipated.

The Osear is a fine screw ram, built by Laird Brothers, has sailed from the Mersey for Valparaiso, a sister vessel to the Oscar, named the Minerva, is now lying in the Thames for the Chilian Government.

Notwithstanding the reports that the Baron Speckhard had left Paris to arrange for the retreat of the French troops from Mexico, it is certain that the orders are yet unrevoked, and preparing to be acted upon in Toulon, which therefore the sending out of two or three thousand troops.

A dead lock place at St. German between Prince Jerome and M. Rouher, on the occasion of an article published in the *Pays* on the evidence given by the Prince in the Corsican Peerie horse case.

The Prince's shirt was torn by his adversary's sword, and M. Rochefort received a slight wound in the lip. The seconds then declared honor satisfied, and the affair terminated.

Jerome Bonaparte Patterson and M. Eugenie were the seconds of the Prince, and Monsieur Taxile, Dr. Lund, of the *Siècle*, and Plunkett, manager of the Palais Royal Theatre, were the seconds of Rochefort.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1866.

Senate—This body met at 12 o'clock M., the Hon. A. Voorhies presiding and 27 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Eagan offered a joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to examine into the affairs of the Louisiana University, which was adopted. Messrs. Eagan, Lott and Cooley, were appointed on the Senate.

A memorial of Louis Müh, for relief, was referred.

The House advised the Senate that the Speaker had signed the act for the relief of the Vacherie settlement. The House asked concurrence in the act, fixing the term of the State prisoner to ten years and the election day for the fourth Monday of the session. Concurred in.

Messrs. Waterson and Chandler, of the Treasury Department, were invited to seats within the bar of the Senate.

The act of Mr. Bell to amend the act relative to Draining Districts of Jefferson and Orleans, was referred to the Joint Committee to examine the affairs of the Draining Companies.

M. Palfrey reported favorably on the bill ratifying the appointments of the Governor for Levee and Draining Commissions. The act was then adopted and sent to the House under the suspension of the rules.

Mr. Burke reported adversely on the bill relative to recovery of stock as superfluous, against the bill relative to forced surrenders and legal advertisements.

Mr. Kenner's act appropriating $61,000 for the relief of the Louisiana Seminary and Military Academy, was adopted.

The act, giving the election of Comptroller, City Attorney, etc., to the City Council, was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

Mr. Barthe offered a bill relative to respites. The act to convene the Constitutional Convention was fixed for Friday next.

Mr. Palfrey called up his act relative to Internal Improvement Districts, which was, however, lost.

Mr. Kenner's bill, to suspend the collection of unpaid State taxes for the last four years, was taken up. The question of Mr. Barthe, that taxes were added. Mr. Durrigueaud moved to add the City taxes, which was lost. The bill after having met the opposition of Mr. Bell, who declared it unconstitutional, was adopted.

The Senate then went into executive session and then adjourned.

House—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro tem in the Chair. 76 members present. Rev. Dr. Palmer opened the proceedings with prayer. The minutes were read and approved.

A resolution, that ex-Gov. Anderson, of Ohio, now in this city, be invited to a seat within the House, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Haley, the clerk was permitted to have 150 copies of the rules of the House printed.

Mr. Legroye offered the following resolution: Resolved, that the thanks of all Southern patriots are due to Hon. Reverdy Johnson for its bold and manly action as shown in its publication of an article in this morning's paper, entitled "The Insurrection Bill."

Mr. Williamson objected. He could see no reason why the *Times* should be selected to be complimented above other papers and all have been shown themselves equally manly and bold.

After hearing the remarks of some other gentlemen, Mr. Legroye withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Mide a resolution, that the Sergeant at Arms be instructed to furnish the *Times* and *Picayune* to the members of the House, to gather with an amendment, offered by Mr. McCloskey, providing, that the other papers receive $10 for 100 copies, was laid upon the table.

A resolution, offered by Mr. De la Barre, that the expense of printing, fixing the price at $6 per 100 copies, was laid upon the table.

Mr. Richardson introduced the following acts: An act for the relief of the parishes of St. Landry and Vermilion. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Joint Resolution, relative to the opening of the channel of West Pearl River, and Bayous Bonfouca and LaCombe, and joint resolution relative to the opening of the channel of Bayous on Pearl and Bogue Chitto Rivers—Referred to a Committee composed of the delegation from the parishes for Coitzman, and Pre.

Mr. McDonald's act, to incorporate the town of Vienna, in the Parish of Jackson, was referred to the Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Williamson's act, in regard to the construction of South Branch of the Union Pacific Rail Road, to a point on Red River, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

An act, introduced by Mr. Sambola, to interpret section 7 of an act to regulate corporations generally, was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

An act introduced by the same gentleman amending section 6 of an act to provide for increasing the revenue of the State, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Eustis, on behalf of the special Committee composed of the City delegation reported favorably, with amendments on the bill entitled An act to amend and act entitled an act to consolidate the City of New Orleans and to provide for the government of the City of New Orleans and the parishes annexed thereto.

Mr. Lemarie moved to amend by striking out the word "Comptroller." The bill so amended provides that the Comptroller be held for Mayor, Street Commissioner, Treasurer and other city officers, except for Comptroller, who is to be elected by the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen in March next.

Under suspension of the rules the bill as amended was finally passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence. The vote on the final passage of the bill stood as follows: Yeas 54, nays 18.

Mr. Solomon's act, organizing the Police of the city of New Orleans, was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate bill, authorizing the lease of the New Canal, was then taken up and after some discussion recommitted.

On motion, the House then adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Sunill Cases.—James Cogen has his daguerotype in the Chief Rogues-gallery, and was nobbed by the police in suspicious outfits with two other persons. They were nobbed and workhonored for the peace of the city.

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Early in the late war Mr. Elliot joined the Wesson Battery, was with it till the fall of Port Hudson. At the expiration of his parole he joined Gen. Slaughter, at Brownsville. He was in many battles during the war, both east and west of the Mississippi. We gather the above from a letter from his father, now before us.

CANE AND COTTON PLANTING IN ST. MARY'S PARISH.—We read in the *Planter's Banner* (Franklin) of the 3d:

Every few days we have new proofs that our people are doing all in their power to recover from the effects of the late war. Much more cane has been planted than we could possibly have expected, when the circumstances. And great preparations are being made to plant cotton. If we have a good season and the worms will let it grow, a considerable quantity of the articles will be made in our parish this year.

JATHAWKING.—Gen. Liddell's plantation on Bayou Teche, La., was jayhawked on Thursday last, of 100 head of mules, stock cattle, etc. Two of the men who formerly belonged to Gen. Liddell, in their attempts to defend their employer's property, were wounded by the robbers.—*Houston Courier*, 6th.

The Overland Telegraph of the 1st says:

The river is in navigable order and about on a stand. There is no scarcity of steamboats.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 5, 1866.

The general market was without any material change to-day. In our leading staple, in particular, the movement was on a limited scale, not exceeding 2000 bales, although there was a fair enquiry, but at figures which factors would not accept. This makes an aggregate for the two business days of less than 4000 bales, which can hardly add much to the supply of Exchange.

At the Annual election for Directors of the Citizen's Bank, held at its banking-house, the following gentlemen, who composed the old Board, were re-elected without opposition, viz: Messrs. Jno. G. Saxon, W. H. McLean, A. Chiapella, Placide Forstall, Dom. Lanata, P. Avendano and Abt. Carriere.

The Gold market closed this morning with a better enquiry and more apparent strength, but subsequently ruled very decidedly in favor of buyers, and sellers holders would have readily accepted figures 1@c. less than they previously refused. The sales include $12,000 at 129 1/4; $10,000 at 129 1/2; $2,000, $2,000, $2,000, $5,000 and two lots of $5,000, $7,500, $22,000 in three lots, two lots of $10,000, and $15,000 at 129 3/4; and $2,000, $2,000, $5,000 and two lots of $10,000 at 129 3/4, the latter buyer's option of closing at 138 1/2 to 138 3/4, against 129 on Saturday evening. A country bank gold check on New York for $10,000 was passed at 3/4 discount. The sales of Silver include $2,000 in American half dollars in two lots, at 153 3/4. Among sales to dealers we noticed one lot of $350 at 132. Dealers bid 130 to 132 for the small amounts offered at their counters, and sell at 134. Nothing was reported in Mexican dollars. They generally sell at a fraction less than Gold, but are sometimes exchanged for it at par.

Foreign Exchange was lower for the general run of bills, but private signatures were held above the market. The sales of Sterling included £6,000 very good at 147 1/2, £5,000 at 147.500 at 147 3/4, £1,500 at 148, a round amount in several bills, to a bank at 147 3/4, 148 and 148 1/8, a further round sum at 148 and 148 1/8, a moderate amount at 148 1/8, £2,000 at 148 1/4, £3,000 at 148 1/2, and £1,500 at the rate of 149. There were some few favorite signatures held at 149, but it could not be given as a quotable rate unless where parties require bank bills preferred by them as equal to bank, and at 148 1/2 may be quoted as the outside rate for other first class bills. A bank bill for £7,000 sold at 108 for gold. In francs we noticed sales of 100,000 at commercial at 3.81 1/4, and at large commercial at 3.82 1/2 Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 147 for bill of lading bills, 147 1/4 to 147 1/2 for good clear, and 147 3/4 to 148 for A1 and 149 1/2 for A1 to first class, but some favorite signatures are still held at 149. Commercial Francs are quoted at 3.82 1/2 to 3.80 The bank bills sold Sterling at 150 and Francs at 3.76 1/4.

The supply of Domestic bills continued limited, and, if any thing, rates ruled dull more in favor of buyers. We quote sight drafts at $125,000 New York sight, 125,000, 50,000 and 50,000, at 3/4 per cent. discount, $100,000 120,000 and 200,000, and another round amount at 7/16, $50,000 in several bills to a bank at 1/2, and $100,000 to a bank at 3/8 to 1/4; $50,000 Boston sight at 7/16, $30,000 one day's sight on New York at 1/2, a round amount of three days' at 1/16, a round amount of ten days' at 3/4, and $35,000 thirty days' at 1 1/4 and a round amount at 3/8 and 1 1/2 The Banks uniformly clerked on New York at 1/4, but one bank check for $40,000 was passed at 3/16.

The only sale of Stocks reported was 25 shares Mechanics and Traders Bank, price not reported. There was some enquiry for this and also for the Merchants' Bank, but very little for any others on the list, unless at prices below the views of holders. Nothing was reported in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 86 to 90, and the Railroad issues at 79 to 80, according to the purpose.

The Cotton Press note market continued quiet. We heard of no sales of any magnitude. $400 Bank of New Orleans sold at 96½. We quote Bank Limited at 50 to 56, and 50½ to 51 per dollar; Louisiana State Bank 69 to 70, and 71 to 72; Merchants' Bank at 72 to 73, and 77 to 78; Citizens' at 90 to 92, and 93 to 95; Mechanics' Union Bank at the same, and Bank of New Orleans at 95 to 95, and 97 1/2 to 99. The bank range of the above figures represents the rates paid by dealers in bank notes from jobbers and counters and the outside figures of the market for round amounts. City Treasury Notes rate at 1 1/2 per cent discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, February 5, 1866.

COTTON.—The market was ruled by a decidedly depressing effect upon the market to-day, and although there was a fair inquiry it was met by parties who expected to operate at about 1c. below the prevailing rates, to which factors generally would not submit. The sales were consequently confined to barely 300 bales, the greater portion of which at irregular and easier prices, extra staple excepted, which showed continued firmness. We heard of some small parcels of fine cotton at 45c. Short Road Ordinary sold as low as 43½. Other sales, although not as low as the above, reflected a decided advantage on the side of the buyers. Under these circumstances we strike out the outside figures of our last quotations, and give the following as more representing the market. Ordinary 38 to 39; Good Ordinary 41 to —; Low Middling 43 to 44; and Middling —to 45c.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865		bales	10,[illegible]
Received to-day		"	[illegible]
Received previously		"	77,[illegible]
Total		"	[illegible]
Cleared to-day by Steam	300	"	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	"	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		"	[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There is no stock of the production of Louisiana on hand, and the supply of the latter is light and insufficient for demand, being confined since Saturday to 100 barrels Molasses and 150 hhds Sugar. Prices are firm and unchanged, and the sales to day embrace 50 hhds Sugar at 12½c. and overflows per pound for Good Common Sugar, 14c for Fair, and 15½ for Prime, and 60c per gallon for Molasses. Cuba Sugar is in good demand for Good Fermenting. There are small cargoes of Cuba Molasses on the market held at 70 per gallon. We quote Stock of Cuba Sugar on short 5000 boxes, held mostly by two parties. There is only a retail demand at 15½ to 16c for No. 12 and 16c for White.

WHISKY.—Western Produce Provisions.—We have again to note a firm market, with small stocks, light receipts and a continued good local demand. Prices ruled unchanged, with active demand for shipment and for the local trade, and the receipts sell readily on the landing.

FLOUR.—The demand is good and the supplies being small, advanced prices are being realized. The sales to-day embrace 3000 barrels, of which 1000 bbls Superfine at $7 25; 100 Fine at $7 50; Good Fine at $8; 100 on its merits at $8 25; 100 Superfine at $8 37½; 100, 200 and 300 Superfine at $8 50; 100 very Choice Superfine at $8; 100 on its merits at $8 75; 100 on its merits at $9 25; 100, 200 and 200 Low Extra at $9 25; 400 Fair Extra at $10, and 100 Choice Extra at $10 25 per bbl. In lot of 50 barrels Rye Flour sold at $7 75 per barrel.

CORN—Continues in very active demand at previous prices, and there were sales to-day of 14,000 sacks, of which 10,000 on private terms, 1000 Mixed at $1 07½, 396 yellow and 1150 Mixed at $1 10; 900 Yellow at $1 10; and 300 Yellow at $1 12½ per bushel. We also hold at $1 07½; Yellow at $1 10, and White at $1 10 to $1 12½ per bushel.

HEAD—The market continues dull and the demand for consumption is confined to small lots, and 100 at $1 60 per 100 pounds.

OATS—Are in good supply but not much in demand. 600 sacks were sold on private terms,