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All bills with regular appointments shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, JAN. 24, 1869.

ÆTNA CONCLAVE No. 15, S. W. M.—The senior proprietor and editor of the *Bee* acknowledges the reception of a card of invitation to the first grand fancy dress and mask ball of the Æ tna Conclave No. 15, S. W. M., to be given at Odd Fellow's Hall, on Tuesday evening January 26th.

ST. ANDREW SOCIETY.—The one hundred and tenth Anniversary of the birth-day of Robert Burns, will be celebrated by the members and friends of the St. Andrew Society of New Orleans, in a supper to be given by them at the Nicholson Restaurant, 153 Camp street, on Monday evening, Jan. 25, 1869. We thank Mr. Alexander Hay for his attention in sending us a card of invitation.

NEW HAIR-BRUSHING MACHINE.—Messrs. Daniel Leonhard and Henry Wenner, formerly barbers of the elegant and famous steamboat "Frank Pargoud," announce, through our advertising columns, they have opened a hair-dressing saloon at No. 8 Royal street, which they have fitted up regardless of cost. They are provided with one of Camp's celebrated English hair-brushing machines, and invite the attention of the public to the same.

ST. ANNA'S ASYLUM.—A grand entertainment will be given at Odd Fellows' Hall on February 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th, for the benefit of the St. Anna Asylum. The entertainment will be varied every evening. A concert will be given on one night, tableaux on the second night, and dancing may be expected every night. On the last day a grand dress and fancy ball for children will be given. We have received the sixteenth annual report of the Directresses of this asylum, an institution established in our midst, for the relief of destitute females and their helpless children of all religious denominations. Although a Protestant establishment, a large portion of the inmates are Catholics, no distinction being made on account of religion. At the present time there are 92 inmates in the asylum, while there are only $200 remaining in the treasury. No charitable institution in New Orleans has stronger claims upon the benevolence of our people than the St. Anna's Asylum, and we hope that the kind ladies, who superintend its affairs, will meet with the encouragement and support to which they are entitled in the prosecution of their Christian labors.

THE LEGISLATURE UNDOING THEIR WORK.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that the present Constitution of Louisiana was framed and adopted by men who were not authorized so to do by the real people of the State—that is by those who represent its intelligence and its wealth. It was the work of a few white men who were elected to the Convention by the votes of ignorant negroes, and by means of disfranchising those who, by virtue of their ownership of the soil, their birthright as freemen, and their education as citizens, ought to be its masters and its law-givers, a large number of citizens besides them refusing to co-operate with negroes or have anything to do with such as electors. These white men, disowned by their own color, availing themselves of military support, assuming the creditable role of willing tools for the dirty work of a tyrannical faction which then and now governs the nation, audaciously undertook, under the patronage of that faction, to establish a Constitution, which was adopted under similar auspices. But this Constitution has been and is now repudiated by an overwhelming majority of those who have the fundamental right to say under what organic law they shall live and be governed. What has been the consequence? A Legislature has been elected under that Constitution, a large majority of the members of which were chosen by the votes of the same negroes, which Legislature no truthful man can pretend has any right but that of force to represent the citizens of Louisiana and to make the laws which are to regulate the government. There are not ten men in both Houses of the Legislature who by their capacity, education and experience, are competent to put in the form of a bill, with a view to its becoming a law, their ideas upon the simplest matter. This is a notorious fact and cannot be denied. Hence, the few intelligent men in the Legislature have been able to dictate to the others, and have necessarily been permitted to take the principal direction of the business of the General Assembly, and have actually prepared nearly all the bills which have been under its consideration. The labor of those men has been immense, for their number can be counted on the fingers of a man's hand. No one unacquainted with the work of law making can have any idea of the tremendous labor involved in the enactment of two hundred and fourteen laws—the number passed and approved at the last session—and the unbounded influence which the leading spirits of a Legislature thus composed must necessarily exercise. Such influence we all know has been exerted for personal aggrandisement and to such an extent that in point of fact the General Assembly was actually turned into a machine for the advancement of the individual interests of its leaders. Now, this kind of work has begun to bear its legitimate fruits, and we see indications that more than one Autocrat in the Legislature is likely to be devoured by his own dogs in the proceedings of the Lower House on Thursday last we see that the member from Carroll parish presented several petitions from citizens of Carroll parish, bearing some 250 signatures, 20 of whom are colored men, alleging that that portion of Carroll parish, which was at the last session of the Legislature detached and incorporated into the new parish of *Richland*, (John Ray's scheme) was so detached without consultation with the citizens moreover immediately formed illegally and without parochial authority, that it is contrary to the wishes and interests of every citizen residing within the district of country thus cut off and will subject them to great inconvenience and expense and praying that they be re-incorporated into the parish of Carroll. The same member, in pursuance of these requests, introduced a bill, which we publish below, to repeal so much of the act creating the parish of Richland, as detached that part of Carroll parish which was included in the act.

What a commentary upon the farcical legislation of which we have spoken! Let us now have a petition from the original stockholders and creditors of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, alleging that they were unlawfully and wrongfully divested of the possession of that property by their own trustees, and praying to be restored to their rights, and that the bill incorporating the North Louisiana and Texas Railroad Company and transferring to them property the Legislature had no right to dispose of be repealed. Such a proceeding would be quite as legal, quite as appropriate, quite as just as the attempt of this admirable set of law makers to divest rights which had been vested in others. It is fortunate for the innocent creditors of this road that their rights can be determined by men having a higher sense of propriety and justice than that by which our law-givers are actuated.

Mr. McMillan, of Carroll, having given previous notice, introduced a bill, which we publish on to repeal the act of the regular session first of act No. 115, of 1868, entitled an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof, approved September 29, 1868, which was put on its first reading and ordered

Open motion of Mr. McMillan, of Carroll, the bill and documents accompanying it were ordered to be printed in the journal.

An act to amend and re-enact section first of act No. 115, of 1868, entitled an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof, approved September 29, 1868.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the first section of act 115 of 1868, entitled an act to create the parish of Richland, and providing for the organization thereof, approved September 29, 1868, be amended and re-enacted as follows: That a new parish be and the same hereby created, composed of contiguous portions of the parishes of Ouachita, Franklin and Morehouse, and embraced within the following boundaries, to wit: Commencing at a point on Bayou Bartholomew, where the Bayou Lafourche empties out of it, on or near Point Jefferson, thence down the main channel of the Bayou Lafourche to the line dividing the parishes of Ouachita and Caldwell, thence east on said dividing line to Bear River; thence down Bear river to the mouth of Bayou Big Creek, thence up the main channel of Big Creek to the line dividing the parishes of Franklin and Carroll, thence west on said line to the western boundary of the parish of Carroll, thence north with the western boundary of said parish to Bear River, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, which said parish shall be called and known by the name of the parish of Richland.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the territory hereinafter belonging to the parish of Carroll be and is hereby re-annexed to the said parish of Carroll.

Sec. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

OFFICE 75 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 24, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,657.

MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL FAIR ASSOCIATION.—It is complained of by the association that our citizens who reside in the Second or Third Districts rarely visit the Fair Grounds, although situated in their own section of the city, and that only a trifling amount of the stock has been taken in those districts. We often hear regrets expressed at the unprogressive spirit displayed by the Creole portion of the community, and it has been complained of that the upper portion of the city was more highly favored than the lower. However just these regrets and complaints may be, there should be no apathy manifested towards the Fair Association or the objects they have in view by down-town residents.

The next Fair opens on April 5th. The association now offer 30,000 shares of stock for sale to meet the expenses of same. A large number of these shares should be bought up by the dwellers below Canal, if they do not wish to see the lower portion of New Orleans become a deserted faubourg. These shares of stock will be sold at a moderate rate.

Let us encourage the Fair Association.

GARDNER'S NEW ORLEANS DIRECTORY FOR 1869.—We have to acknowledge the attention of the publishers of Gardner's Directory in sending us a copy of the volume for the present year. We notice many improvements in it, and congratulate the industrious and able compiler in his having attained such completeness and success. We observe by the preface that the Directory will henceforth be compiled and published by the Southern Publishing Company, to whom Mr Gardner has disposed of his business. The office of publication is No. 5 Commercial Place.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EIGHTEENTH DAY—FRIDAY, JAN. 23D, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the chair. A quorum present.

Senator Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, reported on Senate bill No. 65, making an appropriation of $250,000 to defray expenses of the present Legislature, etc., old, and House amendments thereto. The report was that the Senate refused to concur in the House amendments, but with a view to harmony recommend the Senate to ask a committee of conference to settle the question of disagreement between the two Houses.

The report was then, on motion of Senator Ray, adopted.

On motion of the same Senator it was determined to appoint a conference committee of three on the part of the Senate. The committee of conference on the part of the Senate are Messrs Ray, Brewster and Udolpho Wolfe.

Senator Wilcox, under a suspension of the rules, introduced a bill appropriating the sum of $200,000 to defray the expenses of the present session of the Legislature. The bill appropriates $200,000 to the credit of the House and $100,000 to the credit of the Senate. The bill was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Senator Ray, from the Judiciary Committee, on the resolution to pay one Augustus Davis, as witness before the Democratic Committee, reported that the Senate could of itself make no appropriation from the general fund to meet any claim. Report received.

Senator Blackman, from the Judiciary Committee, submitted a minority report on the bill repealing the act relative to public printing, etc., taking the ground that the act was not only unconstitutional, but an odious and oppressive measure. Minority report ordered to be printed, and, together with the majority report from the same committee, made the special order for Tuesday next.

Senator Lynch introduced a resolution that the commission appointed to sell 1586 six per cent. bonds of $1000 each, in pursuance of an act approved October 10, 1868, be directed to make at an early day a full report of all transactions in the matter. Resolution adopted.

A communication was then received from the State Auditor, asking further time to complete his annual report. He was allowed twenty days more.

Senator Smith introduced a bill to amend and re-enact the several statutes relative to criminal proceedings, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Ray introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Merchants' Bank of New Orleans, which was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Senator Bacon introduced a bill repealing all acts relative to judicial and municipal advertisement, which was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Senator O'Hara introduced a bill relative to licensed lodging houses, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Senator Wilcox introduced a bill to repeal an act authorizing private markets in the city of New Orleans. The bill was read, and that he knew nothing of the merits of the bill, and introduced it as an act of courtesy to the party who handed it to him.

Senator Bacon hoped that the bill would not be favorably considered, as the private markets are one of the greatest convenience the people of New Orleans now have.

Senator Pinchback said that as the proper time to be heard certainly opposed the bill.

The motion to suspend the rules to place the bill on its first reading did not prevail.

Senator O'Hara moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which a committee of three was appointed to investigate into certain charges made on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 21 bill of lading, by Mr. Lovell, against J. B. Richardson, Clerk of the Senate Committee on Elections. He thought it beneath the dignity of the Senate to take any such action. He also thought, upon reflection, that the Senate had no power to appoint a committee for any such investigation, as he presented by this resolution—as no member of either House can be arraigned for what is said in debate.

Senator Brangin hoped that the motion to reconsider would not prevail. He said that the charges made against an employé of the Senate came from the Speaker of the House in his official capacity as a representative of the people, and thus made, they were no longer a mere street rumor, and should be investigated by the Senate. He thought it eminently proper that the investigation should be made, and again hoped the motion to reconsider would not prevail.

On motion of Senator Pinchback, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The President then announced to compose said special committee, Senators Lynch, Randall and Blackman.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE—House met at 12 o'clock M., speaker C. W. Lowell in the chair; sixty-one members present.

Mr. Iambelle, (col.) of Orleans, offered a resolution that the Committee on Corporation be allowed to employ a clerk.

On motion of Melot, (col.) of Orleans, the resolution was laid on the table.

Walsh, of Orleans, offered a resolution authorizing the Warrant Clerk of both Houses of the General Assembly to issue warrants of $10 each in lieu of the mileage to each member. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

May, of Orleans, introduced an act relative to the taking of testimony in appealable cases. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Committee on Judiciary reported unfavorably on House bill creating the Governor to order an election for Mayor and Councilmen in the towns of Minden, parish of Claiborne.

The same committee reported favorably upon House bill relative to the licensing of the Press, in the parish of Jefferson and creating an additional Justice of the Peace for the parish of the parish of Jefferson and a Constable for the same.

The Committee on Public Printing reported that copies of the reports of the President of the Board of Control of the Louisiana State Penitentiary for 1868, for the Physicians of the Insane Asylum and that of the Board of Public Works have been made and 300 copies of each ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Railroad was postponed until next Thursday.

A communication was received from the Governor transmitting to the House the report of the Board of Directors of the State Seminary at Alexandria. Referred to the Committee on Priting.

Gerlacque, (Rad.) of Jefferson, offered a bill to authorize all persons to open and to keep open a public road on the Lowland Tract in the parish of Jefferson, and providing for the taking of private property for the public use. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Bailess of the Tenth, introduced a bill to authorize all persons to open and to keep open a public road on the Lowland Tract in the parish of Jefferson, and providing for the taking of private property for the public use. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Gartecomp, (Rad.) of Jefferson, offered a bill to authorize all persons to open and to keep open a public road on the Lowland Tract in the parish of Jefferson, and providing for the taking of private property for the public use. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Lee, of St. Bernard, (Rad.) offered a resolution that the Commission appointed to sell $1,586,000 Levee Bonds of the State of Louisiana, be provided by act approved October 10, 1868, be requested to lay before the House at an early day a full detailed report of their transactions, which was adopted.

The Senate having refused to concur in the amendment to the appropriation bill, returned the same to the House, and asking a committee of conference be appointed on the part of the House to meet a similar committee of the Senate.

The chair appointed on said Committee on Conference on the part of the House, Messrs McMillan, LeRoy and Eager.

House bill No. 41—act to abolish the present City Government of New Orleans, and to establish a provisional Government—came up as the order of the day.

The following amendment was offered by the committee to whom the bill had been referred:

ADDITIONAL SECTION.

And be it further enacted, etc., That any and all officers of those respective offices are by this act declared vacant, who shall neglect or refuse to vacate their respective offices and deliver over to their successors appointed by virtue of this act all the books, records and documents belonging to their respective offices, or in their custody by virtue of any such office, within twenty-four hours after demand made by a duly qualified successor, appointed by virtue of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned in the parish prison for a term not less than thirty days nor more than three months, and be fined not more than ($250) fifty dollars for each and every day during which he shall neglect or refuse to vacate such office and deliver to such successor all the books, records and documents belonging to such office.

Maple, of Orleans, (Dem.) moved to lay the amendment on the table; yeas and nays called for, resulting—yeas 41, nays 29. Lost—engrossed table.

Carr, of Orleans, (Rad.) moved that 300 copies of this bill be printed and further consideration of the same be made the special order of the day for Monday next at 2 o'clock, p. m.

Gray, of St. James, (Rad.) moved to indefinitely postpone further action on the bill—yeas 45, nays 15.

The motion was adjourned until Monday at 12 o'clock, M.

BAILING OF THE VICTOR.—The steamship Victor, Capt. Gaines, sailed this morning at 9 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

C. H. Greenling & Co's Sales, Jan. 22, 1869:

Crescent and Calliope streets, J. Green City	$ 2,800
Rendon street, near Clouet and St. Charles	20,000
Two lots on Jackson street, adjoining the above	2,000
Two lots on Water street, near Ursulines	1,000
Double-cottage tenement corner Felicity and Sandy streets	1,050
Two cottage houses in Chippewa street	2,950
A two-story frame house, No. 108 Harmony st.	3,150
A two-story frame house, Nos. 207 and 209 Napoleon avenue	7,000
One hundred and twenty feet in the Subway Washington, Third District	60
Cemetery lots in Cypress, No. 17 Consolation	4,500

Balls.—We are indebted to the Committee of Invitation Messrs W. E. Fitzgerald, J. Bourg, F. M. Bennett, Geo. E. Blaney and others, for tickets to the first grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given on Tuesday evening, the 26th instant, in Odd Fellows' Hall, by Æ tna Conclave, No. 15, S. W. M.

Also, to the Young Men of Crescent Association, for tickets to a grand fancy dress and Masquerade ball, to be given by that Society on Mardi Gras night, February 9th, in the Mechanics' Institute.

Charity Hospital.—We are under obligations to Mr. P. M. Touissel, Chief Clerk of the Hospital, for the following report for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 23d, 1869, at 6 o'clock P. M.: Admissions, 160; discharges, 58; deaths, 13; remaining, whites, 646; colored, 67. Total remaining, 713.

Disturbance in the Legislature.—A slight disturbance occurred Friday morning in the lower branch of the Legislature, between Gen. Flood and Mr. J. L. Moore, of Shreveport, and which resulted in the arrest of the latter and in his being brought for examination before Recorder Genimel. The arrest was made at 10½ o'clock, and at that time Mr. Moore gave the following account of the disturbance, which it should, perhaps, be stated took place in the lobby.

At the time in question, according to his account, Gen. Flood stepped up to him and charged him with having told Gov. Warmoth that he, Flood, had made money out of his office while he was in Shreveport as Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau. The answer Mr. Moore gave was that if he had said it he did not remember it; and that it was not done with the intention of injuring him. At the time he commenced speaking he had a heavy cane in his hand, which he unconsciously raised, and finally added if he did quote him, (Flood,) he (Moore) had told a d—d lie. The only answer Mr. Moore made was to say that if it was a lie, somebody else had in the first instance started it.

Gen. Flood went off then, and then came back, and his manner gave him the appearance of having armed himself. When he came the second time he looked as if he intended making an assault. At this moment he put his hand upon a pistol behind his back, and being seen in the act of doing this by Officer Heffel, he was immediately placed under arrest. The case was sent before the First Criminal Court by Recorder Genimel, and Moore placed under small bond.

Fourth District Court—Judge Theard.—This court was promptly engaged yesterday with the trial of the suit of Udolpho Wolfe, of Schleidam Schoppe notoriety, vs. Barnett & Lion, of this city, suing defendants for using or imitating plaintiff's trade mark, labels and style of bottles, and with them selling in large quantities, for a number of years, an article of gin of a quality inferior to that popularly known as "Wolfe's Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," which plaintiff claims to have introduced into public favor, and of which he alleges he is the sole proprietor. He claims that he has had his labels copyrighted, and prays for an injunction against the defendants for all the profits realized by them upon sales of said gin sold by them, with the amount of damages were trade mark, and for $25,000 damages for the alleged depreciation in value and public esteem and estimation of his trade mark, genuine article, by reason of defendants' selling their alleged deleterious, spurious and imitation gin as the genuine article. Report of Messrs and Semmes & Mott, Attorneys for petitioner.

Defendants answer, denying that Mr. Wolfe has any right of property in the words "Schiedam Schnapps," asserting that the words have been used generally for years in trade in this country and Europe to designate a gin manufactured in Holland, denying that the plaintiff's alleged copyrighted trade mark was ever copyrighted, and asserting if it was that he has forfeited his copyright and the protection of law by non-compliance therewith, and that said label is illegal and fraudulent under the law, as being intended and calculated to deceive the public.

They deny, too, that they have sold an inferior article of gin in imitation of that claimed by petitioner, on the contrary, assert that the gin they sell is of their own manufacture, and generally known to be a different article from that made by plaintiff; that plaintiff has known this all the time, and has never sued to injure defendants by newspaper publications to the effect that defendants were imitating his gin.

Defendants allege, too, that plaintiff's gin is an adulterated article, useless as a medicine and deleterious as a beverage, and pray for dismissal of the injunction, with right of action for damages against plaintiff. Hyams & Jones as lawyers for defendants.

The following are the names of the jury in the case: A. E. Blackmar, foreman, Charles Weingart, Rudolph Bolman, B. Anderson, Joseph Bernard, L. Lobenstein, Charles Bloum, H. Hamburger, L. Meuier, H. H. Hansell, L. Greenwald.

The case was argued during Friday night, adjourned at 1 to o'clock, and about 3 o'clock yesterday morning the jury returned the following verdict:

To the clerk of the Fourth District Court: The jury, in the suit of (No 18,865) Udolpho Wolfe vs. Barnett & Lion, have decided that the two plaintiffs with a preliminary injunction be granted as far as relates to the use of the name "Wolfe."

The second point is not granted.

The third point is not granted.

The plaintiff is to pay the costs of court, and each party to pay their own counsel fees.

[Signed] A. E. BLACKMAR, Foreman.

We cannot conclude our report of this interesting case, without expressing our marked approbation of the evident disposition of Judge Theard, Col. Hanlon, the Clerk and his deputies to expedite business in this Court, and particularly in securing the services of Mr Clark, stenographic reporter for this trial—(and we hope other courts will follow—gentleman whose capability and courteous demeanor have made him very popular with members of the bar and officers of the courts.

Sixth District Court.—Judge Cooley.—Widow St. Romes vs. A. Southworth. The defendant was ordered to inscribe a mortgage which he had declined to do because it was written in French.

Court Items.—In the case of Lanmeyer vs. Mrs. Gen Gaines, in the United States District Court, Judge Durell yesterday received himself, first order to recover value of improvements on lots claimed by Mrs. Gaines.

The rule to bond the large amounts of tobacco recently seized by the United States Supervisor of Internal Revenue was discharged, as matter not belonging to the discretion of the Court, but to the Revenue officers.

The wine market of New Orleans at $28 25.

Bayley—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning the grocery store of Mrs. Doban, at the corner of Thalia and Dryades streets, was burglariously entered by two unknown men, who stole two dollars from the drawer. The thieves, as they were leaving the premises, were discovered by Officer Murphy. He pursued them, and one of the men turned and fired. The shot was without effect. The officer returned the fire.

Serious Accident.—About 5 o'clock Friday evening a boy named Joseph Bohman, 14 years old, fell through the hatchway to the lower floor in a house used as a stable, and situated on Washington street, between Berreans and Dryades. He was so severely injured that doubts are entertained of his ever recovering.

Burglar Arrested.—J. Gilbaux, of 132 Chartres street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having, about 5½ o'clock the evening of the 14th inst., stored Mrs. P. T. Calder's cabinet shop, on Chartres street. Previously one of the gentlemen of the store, Mr. M. West, discovered him walking off with the premises of lead, and had him arrested.

A beautiful young ranger in Springfield, Mass., is said to be in the habit, when her boarders neglect to pay promptly, of placing an extra fork by their plates, as a silent intimation of "fork pence."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Protest of the N. Y. Chamber of Commerce.

John A. Sarratt at Rio Janeiro.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON CITY.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The New York Chamber of Commerce protest against change in the Bankrupt law.

A resolution donating cannon for the Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., passed.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill declaring void the confiscation of property by the rebel States.

The Senate agreed to the House amendment to the joint resolution for the removal of officers in Virginia and Texas who cannot take the oath, and to a further amendment, reported by Wilson, extending the provisions to Mississippi. It goes back to the House for concurrence.

Sherman's Railroad bill came up, but was postponed.

The death of Hinds, M. C., was announced from the House, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The entire day was devoted to the discussion of Boutwell's bill for manhood suffrage and the enforcement of the 14th amendment.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Gen. Grant returned to-day.

Dispatches from Texas announce that the delegation of seven, elected by the Convention for that purpose, are coming here to urge the division of that State.

John A. Sarratt is at Rio Janeiro.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Montgomery, Jan. 23.—In a recent press dispatch from this city it was stated, upon the authority of the *Columbiana Guide*, that Circuit Judge Pulliam had decided that the Alabama Legislature was not a legal body, and that Wm. H. Smith was not a legal Governor. The dispatch correctly represented the statement of the *Guide* in relation to the matter, but in the case are these: A vacancy in the office of Probate Judge of Shelby county was reported to the Legislature, who was vested by the Constitution to issue a commission to fill the vacancy. Afterwards the question came up as to whether there was really a vacancy. In determining this question Judge Pulliam decided that if the vacancy had not occurred in the manner prescribed by law, the Governor's appointee, though the proper man for the office was null and void. The decision related in no way to the validity of either the Legislature or the Governor's office.

Atlanta, Jan. 23.—Since the introduction of the resolution by Bethune into the Georgia Legislature, proposing to submit the question of the eligibility of negroes to office to the courts, the following telegram was received:

"*Savannah, Ga., Jan. 22, 1869*.—To Hon. R. T. Lester, Senator—A rule under your resolution has been issued against White, the colored clerk of the Chatham Superior Court.

(Signed) JULIAN HORTEDON.

This is the case suggested in the resolution.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 23.—Money decidedly easy at 6 to 7 on call, and 7 to 9 for prime business paper. The bank statement is favorable, showing a considerable increase in loans and an increase in deposits; loans increase $2,545,000; decrease $394,000; circulation decrease $13,000; specie increase $1,516,000; legal tenders increase $1,095,000. Sterling quiet at 9½ to 9¾. Gold firmer, opened at 136 and closed at 136½. Heavy shipments to-day—nearly a million in coin—and a good demand for exchange, with an outflow of gold as action, and other products are above limits of shippers. Exports of the week $1,100,144. Government bonds steady but quiet. Coupons of 1881, 112½ to 112¾; of 1864, 112 to 113¼; of '65, 109¼ to 109¾; of '65, 110¼ to 110¾; new issue, 108¼ to 108¾; of '67, 108¾ to 109¼; of '68, 108¼ to 108¾. 10-40's, 107½ to 108. State securities firm. Stocks strong. Sub Treasury balances $86,000,000.

New York, Jan. 23.—Cotton market dull and decidedly weak. Sales of 1,000 bales at prices 26¾ to 26c. Flour moderately active at more advance. Wheat very firm. Corn unchanged. Pork firmer, sales of 1,000 barrels mess, closing at 20 to 20½c. Turpentine 55 to 56c. Rosin $2 50 to $8 50. Groceries and freights steady.

Cincinnati, Jan. 23.—Flour and Grain unchanged. Cotton 26½c. Whisky 97½ to 98c. Hog Products $30 to $31. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13½, sides 15c; clear rib 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14½; clear rib sides 16½; clear sides 17½c. Lard 18½c. Butter 35 to 38c.

St. Louis, Jan. 23.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Flour—superfine $5 50 to $6. Wheat, fall $2 90 to $3 20. Corn 70 to 71c. Oats 50 to 52c. Pork $31. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Hams 15½c. Lard—in shoulders 14c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides and sugar-cured hams 18c. Lard 19 to 20½c.

Louisville, Jan. 23.—Tobacco—sales 179 hhds; $5 to $17 for lugs, as to quality and condition. Corn $2 90. Pork $30 50 to $31. Lard 20c. Bulk shoulders 12½c; clear rib sides 15½c; clear sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½; all packed. Sugar—Fine Flour $5 50. Wheat $4 75 to $1 85. Corn 65c. Oats 50c. Whisky—nac, free, $1.

Mobile, Jan 23.—Cotton is inactive and demand the market closed dull and easy; sales 600 bales, middlings 27 bls.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 23.—Barometer 30 Wind M. N. W and light, with rain. Arrived—steamship I. C. Morgan, Lockwood, from Galveston, with merchandise and mules. Cleared—Ella Warren, Gooseport, master, six days from Rockport, with fruit to G. Grande. Sailed—Steamship Atlantic, Crowell, Galveston; ship Andromeda, Tejuan and schooners Brazos, Pioneer and Plant.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'Outre, Jan 23—Wind N. E., very light. The steamer Kiner, hence, passed up at 2 p. m. The lighthouse steamer Gervaisian is at the bar painting down buoys.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Jan. 23—Weather clear and mild. River falling. Boat is in the canal.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Jan. 22—The Government is considering the abolition of the slave trade between the colonies. Transports with reinforcements for Dulce are nearly ready to sail. The next fleet will land at Santiago de Cuba.

Havana, Jan. 23—A. M.—Sedition prize continued during the performance of the opera Norma. There was but little disorder. Cries of Viva Cespedes. Many of the audience commenced singing a revolutionary hymn, when a formidable riot ensued. The volunteers and police succeeded in quieting the people, and many or both sides were wounded. There is intense excitement here, and more riots are expected to-day.

Paris, Jan. 23—Evening.—Bonds closed strong. Rentes 70.27.

Frankfort, Jan. 23—Evening.—Bonds closed firm at 79¾ to 79½.

Havre, Jan. 23—Evening.—Cotton on the spot is easier, but not lower.

[Editorial Supplement.]

Havana, Jan. 22.—It is reported that the rebels, deceiving Valmaseda by the small force in his front are moving eastward in large force towards the Villa Clara.

Steamers have been engaged to bring Valmaseda and his forces back to Havana.

Havana, Jan 23—Travelers are annoyed by the severe restrictions regulations.

The Sanco del Comercio has resumed. Sugar firmer—8¾.

Havana, Jan. 23.—The steamer Dellota, from New York, for New Orleans, arrived here to-day.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The House to discuss the Boutwell's Manhood Suffrage amendment. The Senate commencing to get up a manhood suffrage movement found no quorum.

The Senate seems loth to take it. An effort is now pending to make it the special order for Thursday.

London, Jan. 23.—Greek admission to the protocol is now considered certain.

London, Jan. 23—Noon.—Consols 93¾. Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, Jan. 23—Noon.—Cotton opened easier—not lower; splands 11½ to 11¾; Orleans 11¾ to 11¾; sales to-day 12,000 bales. Turpentine 30s 3d.

Liverpool, Jan. 23.—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet; splands 11¼ to 11¾; Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d. Sales to-day 12,000 bales. Turpentine 30s 3d.

New York, Jan. 23.—Stocks unsettled. Money easy at 7. Sterling 9¾. Gold 135¾. Five-twenties of 1862, 113½; North Carolinas new, 38; Virginias, ex coupons, 58¼ asked; new, 58; Tennessees, ex coupons, 67; new, 67½.

Flour 10 c lbs bbl on the graph. Wheat firm and quiet. Pork quiet; new meat $30. Lard—tierces required, 18 barrels, 19¾ to 19¾c. Cotton lower; middlings 26¾c. Freights quiet.

Wednesday, Jan. 23.—Passed up: Mollie Able, Down: Mary Houston, at midnight and Mississippi at noon. River rising; 10 feet below high water.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 23, 12 M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind N. N. E. and light.

Arrived—Steamship Crescent City, Watermanse, from New York, with merchandise and passengers, to Wood, Low & Leidersdorf; bark Victoria, Martens, master, from Leghorn, in ballast, to E. F. Sieckmeyer & Co.

Cleared—Steamship Agnes; bark Antonio and Victoria Thayer.

SAILING OF THE SUN BURNER.—The steamship Sunburn, Capt. Shubie, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mr M Schmidt, Mr R Lee.

SAILING OF THE GEN. MEADE.—The steamship Gen. Meade, Capt. Simpson, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

Mrs B T Smithers, Peter de Ambie, Vaughn D Carrier, Octave Bonnecourt, James Morris, and 4 in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE LODONA.—The steamship Lodona, Capt. Hovey, sails this morning at 8 o'clock, for New York direct, with a full freight.

When the PLANTATION BITTERS were first made known to the American people some seven years ago, it was supposed that they were an entirely new thing, and had never before been used. So far as their general use in the United States is concerned, this may be true. It is also true that the same Bitters were made and sold in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, as any old planter merchant or sea captain doing business with the *West Indies* will tell you. It is distinctly within my recollection that on the return of my father (who was a sea captain, and doing an extensive trade in the tropics) he would invariably have these Bitters among the ship's stores, and our family sideboard was never without them. For coolness, it matters not how warm, or trifling, the decoctor of these Bitters, by a different name, was always resorted to as a nervous remedy.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

THE EFFECT OF THE PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.—We find in the Petersburg *Express* of a recent date communication setting forth clearly and correctly the effect of this proclamation. We quote only some of the conclusions:

"1. Pardon will not restore an office that has been forfeited by law.

"2. It will not remove any political disability that had been prescribed by a retrospective statute.

"3. Presidential declaration of amnesty will not secure any political privileges that has been revoked or denied by legislation, even though the person or denial was after the offense was committed.

"We have repeatedly attempted to show that these conclusions are true, and are pleased to have our opinion endorsed by one who seems to understand the question so well.

A FINANCIAL CRASH PREDICTED.—The Boston Commercial says: "A friend of ours, just from New York, called in to see us to-day, and says that a heavy money pressure exists there, which, if it continues for a few days longer, some one most reliable financiers, must terminate in a financial break up more disastrous than have occurred in this country. The gaiety and lavish displays of the past, the false excitements which in general precede the crisis of disaster. The failures that have already occurred, and the unprecedented and narrowing anxiety displayed on every hand for getting off enormous stocks of goods on almost any terms that may bring money."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 23, 1869.

The Money market proper continues quiet and unchanged. The street rates are 5 per cent; per annum to 1 per cent. per month for 1 at notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 1 to 2 per cent. per month for good endorsed for strictly first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and second class. Bankers' notes are still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of their customers, and are free from call or for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 136¾, touched 136¾ (against 136 at New York) and after a little movement closed at 136¼ to 136¾. The sales include $15,000 at 136¾, $20,000 at 136¾, to 136¾, $9000 and $14,000 at 136¾, and $8000 at 136¾. Silver was reported in Silver. We quote 122 to 122½ for American half dollars and 120½ to 123½ for Spanish.

The offerings of Foreign Exchange were on a limited scale and the movement in consequence was unimportant. The rate of Sterling included £1000 bill of lading and £1000 at 147¾, and £1000 bank at 148¼. In France the rate is reported at 5.20.00 private banker's at 5.20. The rate for Antwerp is unchanged at ½ per cent, owing to the improvement in gold at New York. Sterling may now be quoted at 147¾ to 148 for A1 bill of lading, 148 to 148¼ for bank, and France 5 22½ to 5 21½ for the former and 5.20 to 5 18¾ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was quiet and unchanged. The banks checked on New York at par to 1 per cent. discount. The sales of Sterling included $10,000 $20,000, $25,000, $30,000 and $100,000 New York s