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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 25, 1869.

THE CITY CHARTER—SENATE PROCEEDINGS—DISGRACEFUL SCENES.

The project of a charter for the government of the city of New Orleans, introduced by Senator Ray, was before the Senate yesterday. This charter differs from that known as the Property Holders' project, in two essential particulars, which we have already pointed out in these columns. The differences are that Ray's scheme gives the appointment of the Mayor and not members of Council to the Governor, and requires a bond from the Councillors of $25,000, while the Property Holders' scheme provides for the election, by the voters of the city, of the Mayor and six members of Council, and requires a bond of $100,000 from the latter. In other respects these two projects are almost identical. The other differences are immaterial. We refer to our report of the proceedings of the Senate, in another column, for the action of that body on these charters yesterday. It will be seen that the third section of Mr. Ray's project, which vests in the Governor the power of appointment of the Mayor and Council, was carried by a vote of 15 yeas to 13 nays, and a motion of Senator Campbell, declaring that the members of the present city government cease to hold their offices after the passage of the charter was laid upon the table. Five sections of the charter of Mr Ray—identical with the important exception as to appointment above stated—with the Property Holders' charter—were adopted, and then the latter project was substituted for the former and adopted as a whole, the election for the new Mayor and Council to take place in November next.

Subsequently Senator Brangtan, at the evening session, for the purpose of having some clerical errors corrected, suggested a reconsideration of the vote by which the charter had passed, and a motion of another Senator to the same effect was adopted. This re-opened the whole subject, and, in our judgment, Senator Brangtan's procedure, if he is a friend to the new charter, was very unwise. Immediately amendments were offered, which opened the door to one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in any deliberative body. Senators indulged for two hours in what they call "filibustering;" but their conduct assimilated more to the noise and contention of a bear-garden than anything we can imagine. At the head of the filibustering, reared with his deeply-laid plan to vest in the Governor the appointments of Mayor and Council, was that malevolent Senator (in a partisan sense) who has taken so prominent a part in the Senate, and wielded such an autocratic influence, and who was the endorser, if he was not the author, of the scheme to take from the citizens of New Orleans their right to elect their municipal officers. The motions and parliamentary tricks of those members who were against the new charter, and in favor of the present City Government remaining in office, were perfectly bewildering, even to Senators—and we submit that their conduct of last night, to speak vulgarly, was "running the thing into the ground." Parliamentary law was never adopted for any such purpose as that for which it was used last night. We regret to say several Senators, of whom we had hoped better things, disgraced themselves by appearing in their seats and participating in the business of the Senate, when they were in an unfit condition to be seen in public. They seemed to have been well plied with City Hall potations. One Senator left the Chamber, exclaiming he would associate no longer with such men. We are able to inform our readers who are the friends in the Senate of the present City Government. It was evident that Senators Ogden and O'Hara were engineering for the defeat of the new Charter, and if the former refuses to be dictated to by those who have a right to dictate to him, he will learn, before he is much older, that the constituents know their rights as well as he knows his. The man who opposes the determination of the citizens of New Orleans, to have a new City Government will have something in his record, which he will hereafter have occasion to wish were erased.

As the charter question now looks—it comes up again to-day in the Senate as unfinished business—the City Hall people are triumphant, so far as the time for an election under the new Charter is concerned. Instead of being April as we had hoped, the election will probably be postponed until November next.

Mr. Brangtan's motion of last night to adopt the charter with the corrections he suggested, was defeated by a motion to adjourn, which was carried after, as we have said, two hours wrangling, which would have been worthy of the fish wives of Billingsgate.

THE ONE PER CENT. TAX DECLARED CONSTITUTIONAL.

The Supreme Court reversed yesterday the decision of Judge Collens of the Seventh District Court in the case of Fellows and others versus Mahan, Tax Collector of the State, perpetuating the injunction which had been issued from the latter Court restraining collection of the three per cent. special State Tax. Judge Collens decided the tax to be unconstitutional, chiefly on the ground of its inequality and unfairness, and also because of its retrospective operation.

The Supreme Court, by the month of its Chief, sustains, as was expected it would, the constitutionality of the Tax—of course all the acts of that charming body the Legislature are constitutional in the opinion of the Court. Who has been silly enough to suppose the Judges of the present Supreme Court would quarrel with their bread and butter? They are not the men to do it. When we shall have read their decision we may analyze it if it be worthy of this trouble. An abstract of it will be found in the local columns of this paper.

Judge Collens' opinion, the Supreme Court of Louisiana to the contrary notwithstanding, is one which will stand the test of time, and the reasoning has not been answered, much less overthrown by the flippant language of Mr. Lodelling, which will convince nobody of the legality of the tax. The leading members of the bar here at it, while the people expected nothing better from the court.

If the old taxes, the time for payment of which has been so often extended, had been collected, there would have been no necessity for three per cent. tax. And the latter tax, we assert, is unconstitutional, for the reason that it is unequal and unfair towards those who have regularly paid their taxes. Where is the legality of releasing some from their taxes and assessing over again those who have paid theirs, to make up for the deficiency arising from this improper indulgence?

DOLHEAR COLLEGE.—The thirty-seventh anniversary of Dolhear Commercial College, will be celebrated at the Institution, corner Camp and Common streets, on Friday the 26th inst. We acknowledge receipt of cards of invitation thereto.

We have not over-looked the new dress in which our esteemed contemporary the *Picayune* has just been arrayed, and beg to compliment our neighbor upon his improved appearance. It is an indication of the prosperity which he so well deserves.

The tender of the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel by Mr. O. E. Hall, its proprietor, to the members of the Southern Press Association, was duly appreciated by that body, as will be seen by the following letter of thanks:

MOBILE, ALA., February 21, 1869.
O. E. Hall, Esq., Proprietor St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, La.

DEAR SIR—As Secretary of the Southern Press Association recently in session at this place, I have been directed by a unanimous resolution of that body to acknowledge the receipt of your courteous tender of the hospitalities of the St. Charles Hotel, should we ever find it convenient to visit New Orleans before their recession, and to say that the offer is most gratefully appreciated by them.

It will not be considered for all of them to accept your generous invitation, but a number of the delegates will visit your city and enjoy the convention in a more appropriate of your accustomed hospitality and splendor after.

With great respect, your obedient servant,
W. W. YEAR,
Secretary Southern Press Association.

NOTES' CHECKS.—The very popular company that has been delighting our up-town citizens for the past few days, will change their quarters to the corner of Orleans and Bourbon streets to-day, and to-night our down-town people will have the opportunity of enjoying one of their inimitable entertainments. Mr. Noyes' Company enjoys an enviable reputation and has a manager stands high with the public, not only as a successful, but as a gentlemanly caterer, but as a high-toned and honorable gentleman, and one Why would not present an entertainment to his patrons unless it was of a moral, refined and unobjected character. Of the most distinguished members of his troupe, Mesdames Josephine, Kennedy, Clarke, Hodgson, Moody, McCarty and Mahon, Messrs. Gilbert, Arthur and others who have not been announced in their various roles in this city. To-morrow and Saturday they will perform at 12 and 7 p. m.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 25, 1869. 42d YEAR—Vol. XLII.—Whole—14,683.

The Social Equality Bill.

Governor Warmoth has signed this "precious" document, which now goes upon the statute book and becomes law. We predict, however, that the negroes and the friends of the negroes will make nothing by their motion. And this not because public opinion is superior to the statute, but for other reasons which will hereafter be disclosed. The author of the bill and those who voted for it and the Governor who approved it, are all culpable in the highest degree for this outrage upon the social rights of the citizens of New Orleans. Let them settle that with those who have put their trust in them.

We should like to see any officer of the State enforcing the penalty imposed by this law upon those who violate it. Who is to shut the doors of the establishment violating it? Who is to prevent a man from earning his living and supporting his family, because he is not inclined to be patronized by negroes? The carpet-baggers have done a great many bold acts, but there is not a single man among them, nor among our native Radicals who will have the bravery to face the rage of this community should the State officers proceed to enforce this law."

The right to pursue our occupation is a right not derived from a Statute, but is a natural right of which we cannot legally be deprived directly or indirectly. Such a right was ours before license were ever thought of and licenses have not been issued for the purpose of authorizing the keeping open a shop or other public establishment, but merely as a receipt for the tax assessed against such establishment. This doctrine is well settled.

JANAUSCHEK.—This superb German tragedienne is delighting crowded houses every night at the St. Charles. Lovers of fine acting cannot help being pleased with her, while her advent is certainly a rare treat to our German friends, whose language she uses on the stage. She is well supported by her own troupe of artists.

It is strange to see with what carelessness some invalids attend to their health. They will procure a box of PLANTATION BITTERS, which ought to be used up in a month or six weeks, and upon inquiry it is found that they have used only two or three bottles. Some days they have acted according to the directions, and others have not touched it. The whole trial has been irregular, and, of course, a less favorable result has come from their use. If it be true that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," how emphatically is it true in matters relating to the health. A few bottles of PLANTATION BITTERS have often wrought wonders, while in other instances disease has only been subdued after weeks of resolution.

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

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Twenty-four Senators present.

Leave of absence was granted to Senators Lewis and Williams on account of sickness.

MESSAGES, PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

A message from the Governor was received announcing that he had the approval and signed the bill to enforce the 13th article of the Constitution (Civil Rights bill.)

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on the bill defining the powers and duties of committing magistrates.

Banks—Favorably with amendments on the bill extending the charter of the Canal and Banking Company, granting the charter for twenty-five years, and authorizing the reduction of its capital stock to one million dollars.

The Committee on Corporations reported on the joint resolution providing for the sale of warrants for the purpose of paying the members in currency, and recommended that the House recede from its amendments and the following added, "who have already warrants for their mileage and per diem for the present session of the General Assembly, twenty per cent. to cover losses on their said warrants."

Mr. Bacon introduced a bill to exempt certain benevolent societies from the payment of taxes.

The bill exempts from taxation the Workingman's Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Companies.

Under a suspension of the rules, the bill passed.

Mr. Pinchback, from the Committee on Claims, reported favorably for the relief of B. D. Lynch. Also, favorably for the relief of John Roy.

On motion of Mr. Lynch, the General Appropriation bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Jenks introduced a bill relative to marriages. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion of Mr Brangtan, the bill in relation to the weighing of hay, was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill authorizing William Graff to change his name passed.

The bill on Public Education (on motion of Mr. Campbell) was made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill to incorporate the town of Delta, parish of Madison, passed.

The bill to organize the courts of the State, etc., passed.

The bill to provide for the collection of the arrearages of State taxes was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Lynch's bill to punish bribery was referred to the Judiciary.

The bill to remove the seat of government to Baton Rouge passed on its first reading.

By Mr Brangtan—Providing for the printing of records of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. Campbell—Providing for subpœning witnesses, and taking evidence in open court, passed.

The bill making the warrants of the Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners receivable for taxes and licenses, within the limits of the Metropolitan Police District, passed.

The bill to incorporate the Germania Savings Bank, was made the special order of the day for Saturday.

The joint resolution authorizing the Governor to issue bonds for the purpose of negotiating a loan to meet the interest of the State bonds due, passed.

The Senate concurred the report of the Committee on Conference on the bill providing for the pay of members in currency.

ORDER OF THE DAY—UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

At fifteen minutes past 2 o'clock the order of the day was called, the regular hour (half past one) having been passed over under a suspension of the rules for the transaction of other business.

The unfinished business (bills on City Charter) came up as the special order of the day.

The pleas in bar to the first section of Mr. Ray's bill, giving the appointing power of the Mayor and Common Council to the former, was voted down, and the motion of Mr. Campbell that the Mayor and members of the Common Council cease to hold their office after the passage of this act was, on motion of Mr. Searcs, laid upon the table.

Five sections were adopted of Mr. Ray's bill; with the exception as above stated, when the bill proposes that the Property Holders was substituted in its place.

After the adoption of the seventh section the Senate adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., Lieut. Gov. Dunn presiding.

A quorum (seven Senators) present.

ORDER OF THE DAY—UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The bill proposed by the Property Holders' Association (to amend the charter of the city of New Orleans) came up as the unfinished business.

Mr. Blackman (Dem.) moved that the remaining sections be adopted.

Mr. Campbell was elected to the passage of the bill as a whole in the absence of Senator Brangtan, as he (Judge Brangtan) was most familiar with the contents.

Several amendments to the remaining sections were adopted, when the bill passed as a whole.

The bill repealing the act making it a misdemeanor to persons unemployed on plantations to be fenced thereon, was indefinitely postponed as Mr. Campbell observed that no such law existed on the Statute books.

The bill to incorporate the Monroe, Homer and Fulton Railroad Company, Passed.

Mr. Brangtan, Dem., rose to a question of privilege. He was under the impression that the City Charter bill was to be adopted by sections, but on entering the Senate Chamber at half past 7 o'clock, he ascertained that the bill had passed. There were several clerical errors, materially changing several portions of it. Those required amending and he hoped the Senate would reconsider the vote, by which the bill passed in order that the amendments or corrections might be added to it.

Mr. Wittgenstein moved that the vote by which the bill passed, be reconsidered. Adopted.

Other amendments were offered by Messrs. Brangtan and Campbell, when the Senate adjourned at 10:15 P. M., after filibustering nearly two hours, and this *City Charter* bill has consumed all orders of the day for unfinished business.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at noon, Speaker Lowell in the chair, and 97 members present.

Reading of the journal of yesterday dispensed with.

Mr. Van of Caddo, by unanimous consent of the House called up House bill No. 226, which was finally passed.

The Committee on Corporations reported a bill authorizing the building of a bridge on Godchaux Bayou. The bill was passed.

An act for the benefit of Tensas parish, and providing for the issue of bonds for the purpose, Further Committee was postponed until 2 o'clock P. M., Thursday, next.

The Committee on Penitentiary Affairs reported favorably on House bill No. 166, an act amending the parish of Terrebonne. The bill was finally passed.

The Committee on Parishes Lands and Levees reported to the House bill No. 138, with recommendation that the same be referred to the Committee on Public Works. It is so ordered. The report was agreed to.

The Committee on Immigration submitted a report and a bill, the adoption of which is recommended. It is an act to reorganize the Bureau of Immigration. Read twice, ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill providing for an appropriation of $5,000, 000 for the purpose of building, repairing the levees, and providing also for the redeeming of the same. Postponed until Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Drainage submitted a report and bill, which were ordered to be printed and postponed until Friday evening.

An act making an appropriation of $22,000 for the purpose of repairing the buildings at the Quarantine Station, and to defray the debts incurred by the Board of Health, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The Committee on Internal Improvements reported favorably with amendment upon House bill No. 198, an act to create a Board of Internal Improvements. The bill as amended was ordered printed in the journal and made the special order of the day for Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on the Penitentiary submitted a lengthy report, which was ordered printed in the journal.

A bill to enforce article 119 of the Constitution of the State was introduced, read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Several other bills introduced were referred to their appropriate committees.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Dr Gray, of St. James, called up House bill, No. 184, an act to create a Metropolitan Sanitary District and Board of Public Health and Quarantine, and to define the duties, powers and authorities of said Board; to provide for the support thereof the officers and appoint; and for the enforcement of said district; to prescribe penalties for violation of this act, and to repeal certain acts now in force.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The first three sections being adopted, and pending discussion upon the adoption of the fourth, it was found a quorum was not present, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was dispatched after absent members.

A motion to adjourn was lost.

Upon a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely, the yeas and nays were called, resulting as follows: 47 yeas, 21 nays; and the motion prevailed.

House bill No. 177—Act to incorporate the Teche Navigation Company was, on motion, postponed till Thursday next.

House bill No. 108—Act granting certain powers to the Police Jury of Algiers, right bank of the river Mississippi, was next taken up.

A minority report in opposition to the first section of the bill was offered by Mr. Frank. Both the bill and substitute were referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

An act to authorize the Police Jury of the parish of St. Charles to levy a tax of one per cent to construct a public road from Bonte's Settlement to Bayou des Allemands, and cease of a lengthy debate. The bill finally passed by a vote of 48 yeas to 8 nays.

House bill 238—Joint resolution in relation to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, granting certain privileges to said company, reported favorably upon by the majority of the Judiciary Committee, was taken up.

Pending discussion the House adjourned till 12 o'clock M., Thursday.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The One Per Cent. Tax Declared Constitutional.—The question of the constitutionality of the one per cent. special tax levied by the Legislature upon real estate, was settled by the Supreme Court of the State yesterday in a very lengthy decision delivered by Chief Justice, maintaining the constitutionality of the tax. We avail ourselves of the following abstract of it from the columns of the *Picayune* of last evening, not having room for a more extended notice:

The court held that it was not necessary to decide whether it could go behind an act of the Legislature properly authenticated, and examine into the question of the regularity of the action of the Legislature in the passage of it. If that were to be done, it was clear that the law before it had been properly considered, as the journals of the house, showed that on a certain day it, with other bills, had been taken up in a quorum, and on after motion the rules were suspended, apparently without objection, the bill read twice and referred to a committee, and finally passed; that under the Constitution a quorum competent to do business, and that it could suspend the rules for reasons satisfactory to itself; and, besides, the court was bound to presume that the legislature complied with the law, and that it had not violated them. On the second point—that the law was retroactive—the court held that the Legislature in passing it had not violated no vested right nor impaired any contract existing at the time, and that it was warranted in assuming the last assessment of real estate as the basis for fixing a special tax. That the law was the assessment of the law, existing several authorities to sustain it in this position. As to the point made, that the tax was not equal and uniform, it was clear that the tax in question was equal, uniform and ad valorem, as the practical sense and meaning of those terms. A absolute uniformity and equality were impossible of attainment, and all that was requisite was that as near an approach to them as practicable should be provided for. The Legislature had used its discretion in the matter judiciously, and their action in no way violated the provisions of the Constitution. The injunction obtained by plaintiff in the court below (Fellows) against Mahan the State Tax Collector, restraining him from collecting the tax was therefore dissolved, and the suit dismissed at the cost of plaintiff.

The Alleged Defalcation.—Tuesday evening Special Officers Dumser & Boullioux arrested in this city, as before reported, a man named H. C. Barron, supposed to be President of a parish in Louisiana. Read was ordered to be printed and made the special order of the day for Saturday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported a bill providing for an appropriation of $5,000, 000 for the purpose of building, repairing the levees, and providing also for the redeeming of the same. Postponed until Monday next at 2 o'clock P. M.

have no information as to the ownership of the cotton, but understand they were well insured. The cause of the fire so far remains without explanation.

Criminal Statistics.—According to the annual report of the Attorney General to the State Legislature, nine persons have been prosecuted since July last on capital charges in this parish, and five convicted. The convictions were: F. A. Morris, of manslaughter; Isaac Williams, of murder; Frank Brown, of stabbing, threatening and rape; Adam Mayne, of manslaughter; Joseph Constance, of manslaughter.

The acquittals were: Hugh Tiernone, of rape; Wm. Blevins, of murder; James Hogert, of murder; Wm Griffin, of murder.

There has not been a larger number of suits at any one time in our courts, to which the State was a party, than at present.

The number of cases fixed for less than capital offences, by Charles H. Luxenburg, District Attorney, were 503. Of these, 264 have been convicted.

Mules, &c., Recovered.—Two mules, belonging to Mr. Bernard, corner of Claiborne street and Ladies' Avenue, have been recovered after an adroit and energetic search by Sergeant Malone, and other they had passed through several hands, in thirty-six hours' time. The Sergeant found out in the swamps, on the Gentilly Road, back of the Hospital's Plantation, where he had to wade through mud and water, up to his waist.

The articles stolen from Mr. Goodchaux, on Bourbon street, near Barracks, were recovered on Tuesday morning by special officers Dorsey and King, on Ursulines street, near Royal, underneath the steps to the entrance of a house. Information of the stolen goods was received from James Lewis, a convict from the Penitentiary, who was arrested at the same time.

More Fires.—At half past 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one story frame house in the corner of Howard and Common streets, owned by Mr P. Johnson, and occupied as a grocery by Martin Dee. The building and contents were wholly destroyed. The stock is insured for $1,000 in the Orleans; the amount on the building has not been ascertained. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

At 7 o'clock Tuesday morning, the premises owned by Mrs. Catherine Sons, on the corner of Union and Bagatelle streets, and occupied by a colored woman, were set on fire by some persons unknown, but were extinguished before any great damage resulted.

Paying Licenses.—City Treasurer Mount is now receiving payment of licenses at the rate of from $40,000 to $60,000 a day. The time for paying up within the limit prescribed by law is near at end.

Suit Transferred.—The suit of Charles Morgan vs. the Opelousas Railroad Company, has been transferred from the State Court to the United States Circuit Court, Judge Durell presiding.

Revenue Seizure.—The officers of the Internal Revenue Department yesterday morning seized ten barrels of beer sent out from the Lemoor Brewery without being stamped. The penalty for this offense is $100 for each package found unstamped.

Cotton.—Four bags of cotton, supposed to be stolen, were taken yesterday to the First District Police Station.

Bracelet.—A lady's bracelet, doubtless stolen, is at the First District Police Station, having been taken from a negro woman. The name of Richard Jones, and could give no satisfactory account of it. He was arrested on Julia street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 24—Noon.—The Reconstruction Committee are considering the Senate amendments to the Disability bill, but are making slow progress. Shackelford, of Virginia, was stricken from the list; but Judge Parker, of Virginia, was Senator Ludlow's choice, was retained by 4 to 3—Bingham voting aye. Nothing of importance doing in either House.

Washington, Feb. 24.—It is believed Grant will notify his Cabinet officers between now and Monday.

Canada's treaty for a ship canal over the Isthmus of Darien has been favorably considered by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations. Col. Parker, of Indian descent, is heretofore of Gen. Grant's staff, is prominent as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

Sherman is expected here on Friday next. Sheridan will command Sherman as Lieutenant General.

Gen. Grant's Cabinet, it is conceded, will consist of moderate Republicans.

Schenck's bill to strengthen public credit, pledging the faith of the Government to pay 6 per cent. gold or its equivalent, passed the House by 119 to 71.

The body of the unfortunate Capt Wirz, executed for alleged outrages on Federal prisoners while he was in charge of Andersonville prison, was delivered to his friends to-day.

Senator Wilson introduced a bill regarding Masters and Stevedoring for the inspection of the provisional Government and the installation of the officers elected at the recent election, with provisions for the punishment of those who shall not take the regular oath their offices should devolve upon the person receiving the next highest vote.

The Senate Judiciary Committee resolved to take no further action this session on removal of political disabilities.

The Reconstruction Committee made but little progress to-day considering the Senate's amendments to the House bill relieving political disabilities. The impression is strong that nothing more will be done this session, the House being certain to erase some names which will involve the bill return to the Senate for concurrence.

Both Houses caucus on Tuesday next for officers for the ensuing session. Further business of importance is regarded improbable. Managers of canvasses earnestly urge new members to be present.

Washington, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of several bills, memorials and papers regarding Congressional interference with Georgia.

The Committee on Commerce was discharged from the consideration of various bills.

Several amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were offered, involving its return to the House for concurrence.

The McGarrahan case was discussed to recess.

HOUSE.—Beyond what is reported elsewhere the proceedings were entirely unimportant.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following is the *Radical's Political* summary of Cuban news: Capt. General Dulce's firmness is believed to have alone prevented serious disturbances in Cuba on the part of the volunteers. Great excitement exists, however, on account of the Peruvian ironclads at Key West.

The insurgents have captured the town of Mijagua, in the Sancti Spiritus. Bilbaldoes are continually taking place in the neighborhoods of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The insurgents about Cienfuegos are well mounted and supplied with arms. The Spanish commercial department have all abandoned their estates and moved into the cities. A vigorous campaign against the revolutionists is to be immediately inaugurated.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Fort Lauderdale says that Sheridan will not arrive at Miami from the West until the middle of March.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Weather clear and cool. River nearly stationary. Arrived, Silver Moon from New Orleans. Cleared, Ingomar, Cincinnati; Imperial, Cocoa, 200 bales cotton to Evansville; Darling, 110 bales, for Cincinnati; Common-wealth and Vicksburg, for New Orleans.

The steam tug Minnie Bell, belonging to Brown & Jones, was seized by the United States Marshal at De Vall's Bluff yesterday. It was subsequently released on bail of $1,000, and used by the party who destroyed the arms on the Hooper some months since. It is to be tried this week in the District Court, the crew, with the exception of Capt. John Peck, who escaped, were under arrest.

Seth Ing been instituted here by Capt. Ben Johnson, of St. Louis, against Fraser, Trim, M. J. Wicks and others, for the recovery of $413,000 in gold seized by them as a Vigilance Committee in 1861, and $100,000 on account.

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Cotton irregular; middlings 27 to 28½c; receipts 1029 bales; exports 150.

Nashville, Feb. 24.—A destructive fire occurred this evening at Gallatin, Tenn. Thirteen buildings were destroyed, some of them the finest in the town. Loss $75,000; insurance $40,000, exclusively in Eastern offices.

About 400 soldiers have been sent to Giles county, in which martial law has been declared. The people are much distressed, and business has come entirely to a standstill. Giles county is the county in which the Ku-Klux originated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Feb. 24.—Three thousand troops will depart inland to-morrow. The city is quiet. The steels are buying tobaccos in the Vilta Clara and Jagualy Districts. The prejudice against Gonzalo consists of twenty-five hundred men, including cavalry. A decree just issued imposes an extra duty, from March 1st, of fifty cents per box and $1 50 per degollado for sugar; $1 per bale on tobacco; 50 cents per box on cigars; $1 per pound on leaf tobacco imported duties, and twenty per cent on internal taxes—the proceeds to assess $2,000,000 loan.

Dulce issues the ultimatum of a vigorous campaign against the rebels in arms.

Madrid, Feb. 26.—The term of the Provisional Government has expired. The Corian cortes's Bureau with the formation of a Cabinet. Caballero de Rodo is to succeed Gomez, Duke of Havana.

Constantinople, Feb. 24.—Hostilities between the Turks and Montenegrins have been suspended.

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RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Feb. 24.—Passed up—Iowa: Shark and Mary Ann.

St. Louis, Feb 24.—River falling.

Louisville, Feb 24.—River falling—9 feet 2 inches in the canal by the mark.

FROM SOUTH WEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 24, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30 50. Wind N E and light. Arrived: bark Estrella Del Mundo, Blankenship, master; 17 days from Havana, with assorted cargo, to G. W. Hynson & Co.; brig M. E. Hines, 6 days from Havana, with sugar and molasses, to A. Cosgarie & Co. Sailed: steamships Clinton and Kensington, and ship Thomas P. Harward.

PASSED DOWNTOWN.

Cairo, Feb. 23—Passed up. Norman at 6 A. M.; Mohawk, Bismarck; Robert Burns and Robt. Johnson at 8 P. M.; Mary Houston at 5 P. M. Down: Silver Moon at noon, and Thompson at 8 P. M.

Thermometer 25.

Vicksburg, Feb. 24.—Passed down: Belle Lee at 9 last night.

Up: Silver Spray at 2 and Mollie Ebert at 10 A. M. River rising.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 24.—Noon.—Barometer 30.50. Wind N. E and strong.

Arrived: Schooner Lada, Bhim, eight days from Pampico, en ballast to M. Payne.

Sailed: ship Ocean Bird, San Pierre, and brig M. W. Norwood.

New York, Feb. 24—Noon.—Gold 132¾. Cotton quiet and declining. Middling uplands 29½c; middling Orleans 30c. Sterling steady at 109¾ to 109¾.

Liverpool, Feb. 24—Noon.—Cotton market quiet; sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 12 to 12⅛d; middling Orleans 12 to 12⅛d.

Liverpool, Feb. 24—Afternoon.—Cotton flat. Estimated sales 7000 bales. Middling uplands 12d; and middling Orleans 12¼d.

Havre, Feb. 24.—Cotton opens easier. Tres ordinaire 146; low middling afloat 162½.

Louisiana Items.

The *Mackerel* of St. John the Baptist says:

Field work has been resumed, and a few planters have commenced planting cane. From these we have had reports indeed. Seed cane is scarce and commands a high price.

—Both Houses caucus on Tuesday next for officers for the ensuing session. Further business of importance is regarded improbable. Managers of canvasses earnestly urge new members to be present.

Washington, Feb. 24.—SENATE.—The Judiciary Committee asked to be discharged from the consideration of several bills, memorials and papers regarding Congressional interference with Georgia.

The Committee on Commerce was discharged from the consideration of various bills.

Several amendments to the Army Appropriation bill were offered, involving its return to the House for concurrence.

The McGarrahan case was discussed to recess.

HOUSE.—Beyond what is reported elsewhere the proceedings were entirely unimportant.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The following is the *Radical's Political* summary of Cuban news: Capt. General Dulce's firmness is believed to have alone prevented serious disturbances in Cuba on the part of the volunteers. Great excitement exists, however, on account of the Peruvian ironclads at Key West.

The insurgents have captured the town of Mijagua, in the Sancti Spiritus. Bilbaldoes are continually taking place in the neighborhoods of Trinidad, Cienfuegos and Villa Clara. The insurgents about Cienfuegos are well mounted and supplied with arms. The Spanish commercial department have all abandoned their estates and moved into the cities. A vigorous campaign against the revolutionists is to be immediately inaugurated.

Washington, Feb. 24.—A dispatch from Fort Lauderdale says that Sheridan will not arrive at Miami from the West until the middle of March.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Weather clear and cool. River nearly stationary. Arrived, Silver Moon from New Orleans. Cleared, Ingomar, Cincinnati; Imperial, Cocoa, 200 bales cotton to Evansville; Darling, 110 bales, for Cincinnati; Commonwealth and Vicksburg, for New Orleans.

The steam tug Minnie Bell, belonging to Brown & Jones, was seized by the United States Marshal at De Vall's Bluff yesterday. It was subsequently released on bail of $1,000, and used by the party who destroyed the arms on the Hooper some months since. It is to be tried this week in the District Court, the crew, with the exception of Capt. John Peck, who escaped, were under arrest.

Seth Ing been instituted here by Capt. Ben Johnson, of St. Louis, against Fraser, Trim, M. J. Wicks and others, for the recovery of $413,000 in gold seized by them as a Vigilance Committee in 1861, and $100,000 on account.

Memphis, Feb. 24.—Cotton irregular; middlings 27 to 28½c; receipts 1029 bales; exports 150.

Nashville, Feb. 24.—A destructive fire occurred this evening at Gallatin, Tenn. Thirteen buildings were destroyed, some of them the finest in the town. Loss $75,000; insurance $40,000, exclusively in Eastern offices.

About 400 soldiers have been sent to Giles county, in which martial law has been declared. The people are much distressed, and business has come entirely to a standstill. Giles county is the county in which the Ku-Klux originated.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Feb. 24.—Three thousand troops will depart inland to-morrow. The city is quiet. The steels are buying tobaccos in the Vilta Clara and Jagualy Districts. The prejudice against Gonzalo consists of twenty-five hundred men, including cavalry. A decree just issued imposes an extra duty, from March 1st, of fifty cents per box and $1 50 per degollado for sugar; $1 per bale on tobacco; 50 cents per box on cigars; $1 per pound on leaf tobacco imported duties, and twenty per cent on internal taxes—the proceeds to assess $2,000,000 loan.

Dulce issues the ultimatum of a vigorous campaign against the rebels in arms.

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