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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1867.

Thanks to purser J. C. Webb, of the steamship Manhattan, for Havana papers up to the 1st inst., inclusive.

Thanks to the officers of the steamer Robert E. Lee, and Mr. J. B. Posey, of the Nina Simpson, for favors. Also, to officers of steamer Admiral Foote for Texas papers.

AN HONOR WELL DESERVED.—In the list of commissioners for the United States at the Paris Exposition, formed at Washington, we notice the name of our zealous chief commissioner, Mr. Edward Gotheil, as one of the members for group 3, 36, which committee Richard M. Hunt, Esq., the celebrated architect, is chairman. We heartily congratulate Mr. Gotheil upon this mark of respect, bestowed upon him for the services he has rendered to Louisiana, and trust that the appropriation asked from our State Legislature, in favor of Mr. G., will be duly considered. Among the 240 jurors selected by the United States Government, we find Gov. Patton, of Alabama, and Mr. Gotheil, of New Orleans, the only members from the Southern States.

CHEAP FUEL.—Persons desiring to purchase cheap fuel are recommended to read the advertisement of the Gas Company, in another column. At 60c. per barrel, and delivered in almost any part of the city, their coke will be found economical fuel.

THE NEBRASKA BILL VETO.

To-day we have another veto message from the President upon the Nebraska bill, very much resembling of course, in most of its features, the one previously given upon the Colorado bill, upon which we commented yesterday. After the last veto this one could not have been unexpected even to those who originated it, for many of the objections then given hold good in this case. Substantially both of these bills are the same as those vetoed last year, the few slight changes in the phraseology, and the addition of a section or two, having no effect upon the principles contained in them, or the animus of them. The Radicals knew very well that these bills would be returned without the approval of the President, but their object was, by misrepresentation and appeals to the passion and prejudice, to subject him to the enmity of the people—that is, to strengthen their party and weaken his cause. But to tricks of party will make Andrew Johnson swerve from the strict line of duty; he has taken a position that he believes to be right, and he will stick to it to the end. Whether or not the Radicals are strong enough to pass these bills over the veto remains to be seen.

THE OPERA.—*La Sonnambula* will be given to-morrow night at the Opera House, with the best cast of the Ronconi troupe. This is the first time this opera has been given, we believe, since the war. *Ione*, the new opera, will be brought out this week.

TEXAS INTELLIGENCE.—By the arrival of the steamer Admiral Foote at this port we have the following intelligence:

The beef packing establishment of King & Co., commenced operations at Corpus Christi on the 20th ult., under favorable auspices. A ball was given in honor of the arrival of the steamer Foote and the Collector of Customs, Col. Ward.

Brownsville Paper, Jan. 29—The schooner Mountain Home, from New Orleans, arrived here this morning. Capt. Murray reports having on the 29th ult., picked up the crew of the schooner Mary Lee, which foundered thirty miles from Southwest Pass in the recent gale. Capt. Reid comes passenger on the Foote to New Orleans.

BY PRIVATE DISPATCH.—*Southern Press*, Feb. 4, P. M.—The ship Geo. T. Taylor is outside the bar at anchor, bound in.

The revenue Cutter Wilderness, from New Orleans, arrived down at 12 M., and is anchor abreast of Pilot Station.

The U. S. Coast survey schooners Varina and Hill, the schs. C. Pendleton, Old Dominion, and British ship Belgravia, also landed anchor Wind S.S.W., fresh, with heavy swell. Very foggy at the bar—impossible to distinguish any movements of vessels outside.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA.—The steamship Havana, Capt. Whitman, from New York 26th ult., arrived this morning with merchandise and passengers to Wm. Creery. February 1st, at 8 A. M., John Schaffer, coal passer, died from over exhaustion, and was buried at sea.

Passengers—Mrs. Fanny Malone, Miss Kate Malone, Mr. J. A. Semple, Mrs. Phanpsend, Mr. Woodworth.

Passengers per steamship Manhattan, from New York, January 26th, via Havana, February 1st:

FROM NEW YORK—Chas Morgan Capt Rourke, Capt. Walker, Leopold Weld.

FROM HAVANA—Mr. Mason and lady, Jas Barrel and lady, T L Harrell, Miss Rewell, T O Jackson and lady, J Dotes, and 4 in the steerage.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SIXTH DAY, FEBRUARY 4TH, 1867.

SENATE.—This body met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. Albert Cowdrey in the Chair, and twenty Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The journal of Friday's proceedings was read and approved.

A message was received from the House announcing concurrence in the bill to organize the Supreme Court and fix the terms thereof.

Mr. Thomson presented a resolution authorizing the appointment of a joint committee on the School Room of Louisiana, consisting of three from the House of Representatives and two from the Senate. Adopted.

Mr. Walker presented a petition from the Board of Levee Commissioners asking that contracts be put to labor on the levees. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Walker presented the petition of the Grand Jury of the parish of St Bernard in reference to the Morgan and Gulf Railroad. Made special order for to-morrow.

Mr. Thomas Murray presented the petition of the managers of the Orphan's Home. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Scott, of Jefferson, presented a resolution in favor of appointing a messenger for the House of Representatives, to receive the compensation as the Senate messenger. Lost.

Mr. Preaux of the Enrolling Committee, reported as correctly enrolled the bill to provide for the payment of officers and members of the Legislature.

Mr. Meredith presented an act for the relief of the service of Sheriff Marin. Referred.

Mr. Holt presented the report of the committee to inquire into the damage done to the State House at Baton Rouge. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Williamson introduced a resolution authorizing the sergeant-at-arms to procure a room for the use of the Judiciary Committee. Adopted.

Mr. Green presented the report of the Committee on Lands and Levees in reference to Hymes bill No. 25, returning it to the House for reference to another committee.

Mr. Murray presented the report of Committee on Charitable Institutions, on the subject of the Insane Asylum, covering a bill for the aid and relief of that institution.

Mr. McConnell, from the Special Committee, reported an act for the calling of a State Constitutional Convention.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for fixing the terms of the District Court in the parishes of Calcasieu, St. Landry, Vermilion and Lafayette." Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Williamson, Chairman Judiciary Committee, reports unfavorably on act relative to appeals and resolution giving Sergeant-at-Arms control of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Rogers, of Orleans, introduced an act limiting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court to questions of law only. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Borge introduced an act to license the gambling houses in New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Murray introduced an act to revise section 121 of the Revised Statutes relative to vagrancy. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Davenport—An act for the relief of Victor Laurent. Referred.

By Mr Sambola—An act to facilitate taking of testimony by stenography. Referred.

By Mr. Walker—An act for the relief of State Tax Collectors. Referred.

By Mr. Thiesseen—An act regulating Public Schools in the city of New Orleans. Referred to Committee on Public Schools.

Also, an act to amend an act organizing the Board of Police Commissioners. Referred to a special committee of five members of city delegation.

By Mr. Gantt—An act relative to the sale of slaves before the war.

By Mr. Kent—An act for the relief of A. Wolman. Referred to Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. McSuiry—An act for the relief of R. B. Jamison; an act for the relief of Thos. H. Harrison and heirs of A. T. Hawkins; an act to fix salaries of District Attorneys in Districts where Supreme Court is held; an act to repair Opossum Fork line in State of Arkansas. All appropriately referred. An act to fix terms of courts in Twelfth Judicial District. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Barry—An act to incorporate the town of Grand Coteau. Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.

By Mr. Hall—An act for the relief of A. Waddel. Referred to Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Bonie—An act to incorporate the town of Greenwood. Referred.

By Mr. Bonie—An act for the relief of A. H. Samuels. Referred to Committee on Claims.

Mr. Hood—An act to provide for the trial and punishment of crimes heinous by Justices of the Peace. Referred.

Mr. Hood—An act to amend an act providing for the compensation of State tax collectors. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. McConnell called up the bill for calling a Convention, which was put upon its several readings and passed.

Mr. Richardson, rose to a privileged question, and asked for the passage of a resolution appointing a committee to wait on the Governor and ascertain why a proclamation had been issued for an election for a Representative from the parish Mr. E. now represented.

A message from the Governor was received declining to furnish the House with the bids and leases for the New Canal, as requested by the House.

Mr. Kent rose to a personal explanation, and stated that in offering the resolution calling upon the Governor to furnish the bids and leases of the canal, he intended no disrespect to the Governor, but merely for the purpose of obtaining information, upon the subject.

By Mr. Snider—A resolution instructing the sergeant at arms to prepare the hall for the address of Hon. D. W. Voorhies. Adopted.

By Mr. Thibodaux—A resolution authorizing the Sergeant at arms to purchase a sufficient number of chairs for the use of the House of Representatives.

House adjourned 10 10 o clock to day.

Message of the President of the United States.

VETO OF THE NEBRASKA BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I return, for reconsideration, a bill entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Nebraska into the Union," which originated in the Senate, and has received the assent of both Houses of Congress. A bill having in view the same object was presented for my approval a few hours prior to the adjournment of the last session, but, submitted at a time when there was no opportunity for a proper consideration of the subject, I withheld my signature, and the measure failed to become a law.

It appears, by the preamble of this bill, that the people of Nebraska, availing themselves of the authority conferred upon them by the act passed on the 19th of April, 1864, have adopted a constitution which, upon due examination, is found to conform to the provisions and comply with the conditions of said act, and to be republican in its form of government, and that they now ask for admission into the Union. This proposed law would therefore seem to be based upon the declaration contained in the enabling act, that, upon compliance with its terms, the people of Nebraska should be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States.

Reference to the bill, however, shows that while, by the first section, Congress distinctly accepts, ratifies and confirms the constitution and State government which the people of the Territory have formed for themselves, declares Nebraska to be one of the United States of America, and admits her into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, the third section provides that this measure "shall not take effect upon the fundamental condition: that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed; and upon the further fundamental condition that the Legislature of said State, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of said State to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States an authentic copy of said act, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the fact, whereupon said fundamental condition shall be held as a part of the organic law of the State and thereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as complete."

This condition is not mentioned in the original enabling act, was not contemplated at the time of its passage, was not sought by the people thereof, and, as it not heretofore been applied to the inhabitants of any State seeking admission, and is in direct conflict with the constitution adopted by the people and declared in the preamble "to be republican in its form of government," for in that instrument the exercise of the elective franchise and the right to hold office are expressly limited to white citizens of the United States. Congress has no authority to authorize and compel the Legislature to change the constitution, which it is declared in the preamble has received the sanction of the people, and which by this bill is "accepted, ratified, and confirmed" by the Congress of the nation.

The first and third sections of the bill exhibit yet further incongruity. By the one, Nebraska is "admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatsoever," while by the other, Congress declares an admission precedent to her admission, requirements which in our history have never been asked of any people, when presenting a constitution and State government for the acceptance of the law-making power. It is expressly declared by the third section that the bill "shall not take effect except upon the fundamental condition that within the State of Nebraska there shall be no denial of the elective franchise, or of any other right, to any person, by reason of race or color, excepting Indians not taxed."

Neither more nor less than the assertion of the right of Congress to regulate the elective franchise of the people hereafter to be admitted, the condition is in clear violation of the Federal Constitution, under the provisions of which, from the very foundation of the government, each State has been left free to determine for itself the qualifications necessary for the exercise of suffrage within its limits. Without precedent in our legislation, it is marked contrast with those limitations which, imposed upon States that from time to time have become members of the Union, had for their object the simple purpose of preventing any infringement of the rights of the people of the country. If Congress is satisfied that Nebraska, at the present time, possesses sufficient population to entitle her to full representation in the councils of the nation, and that her people desire an exchange of a Territorial for a State government, good faith would seem to demand that she be admitted without further requirements than those expressed in the enabling act, with all of which it is asserted in the preamble, her inhabitants have complied. Congress may, under the Constitution, admit new States or reject them; but the people of a State can not alter or change their organic law, and prescribe the qualifications required for electors. Congress, however, in passing the bill in the shape in which it has been submitted for my approval, does not merely propose the admission of the people of Nebraska for present admission as a State into the Union, on the ground that the constitution which they have submitted meets the exercise of the elective franchise to the white population, but imposes conditions which, if accepted, by the Legislature, may, without the consent of the people, change the organic law as to make electors of all persons within the State, without declination of race or color.

In view of the fact, I suggest for the consideration of Congress, whether it would not be just, expedient, and in accordance with the principles of our Government, to allow the people, by popular vote, or through a convention chosen by themselves for that purpose, to determine whether or not they will accept the terms upon which it is now proposed to admit them into the Union. This course would not prevent much greater delay than that which the bill contemplates when it requires that the Legislature shall be convened within thirty days after the measure shall have become a law, for the purpose of considering and deciding the conditions which it imposes. It would, moreover, seem wise to consider that the proceedings attendant on the formation of the State constitution were not in conformity with the provisions of the enabling act; that in an adequate vote of 7,776, the majority in favor of the constitution did not exceed one hundred, and that it is alleged that, in consequence of fraud, even such a number could not be received as a fair expression of the wishes of the people. As upon them must fall the burdens of a State organization, it is but just that they should be permitted to determine for themselves a question which so materially affects their interests.

Possessing a soil and climate admirably adapted to those industrial pursuits which bring prosperity and greatness to a people, with the advantage of a central position on the great highway that will soon connect the Atlantic and Pacific States, Nebraska is rapidly gaining in numbers and wealth, and may, with a very brief period, claim admission on grounds which will challenge and secure universal assent. She can, therefore, wisely and patiently await the time when her population will amply afford to her rapidly increasing wealth and to her growing energy, being now sufficiently large to entitle her to one member of Congress, and entitled by some whose judgment is entitled to respect, at a still greater number. At her present rate of growth, she will in a very short time have the requisite population for a representative in Congress: and, what is far more important to her citizens, will have realized such an advance in material wealth as will enable the maintenance of a State government to be borne without oppression to the taxpayer. Of new communities, it may be said with especial force—and it is true of all ones—that the inducement to emigrants, other things being equal, is in almost the precise ratio of the rate of taxation.

The great States of the Northwest owe their marvellous prosperity largely to the fact that they were continued as Territories until they had grown to be wealthy and populous communities.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 29, 1867.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor's Veto Message.—The important message of the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance granting the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Co. the privilege of establishing a track and depots on Canal and other streets in the heart of the city, comes up for action this evening. This veto seems to meet with the approval of a great majority of our citizens who think the terminus of the road should not extend higher than Esplanade street, under any circumstances.

The Convention Question.—The following is the vote of the House of Representatives yesterday: on the bill of Mr. McConnell, for calling a State Convention: Yeas, Messrs. Anderson, Austin, Alverson, Addison, Bailey, Blackman, Bourges, Borge, Brown, Boie, Chim, Collins, Couvillion, Davenport, Deblanc, Dodd, Easten, Eager, Elam, Eldridge, Eustis, Fagot, Fenner, Fraiser, Green, Hanlon, Halsey, Harrison, Hatch, Henderson, Hadspeth, Jonas, Kelly, Kidd, Kile, Labranche, Lagroun, Leeds, Lipscomb, Martin, McEnery, McConnell, McCloskey, Meynier, Moreland, Montgomery, Murray, Nutt, Ormond, Peterson, Jas. Phillips, Ali Phillips, Preaux, Prudhomme, Regenburg, Richards, Robertson, Rogers, Sambola, Sanford, Scanlan, Seger, Simonds, Snider, Smith, Scott, Tate, Texada, Theriot, Theunissen, Tucker, Voelker, Wagner, Whittington, Williamson, Waddell, Weeks and Wells. Nays, Messrs. Anderson, of Catahoula, Barry, Drake, Dugas, Edwards, Fishburn, Hall, Kent, Landry, Labiche, Meredith, McGee, Powell, Pipe, Richardson, Rogers, of Lafourche, Ryan, Stille and Walker, 10.

Mr. Stille went so far as to say that the misuse of the bill was to displace the Governor indirectly, rather than directly, by the usual mode of impeachment. He had seen a letter, he said, from high authority in Washington, stating that such was the opinion there that if the Governor were removed "the sword would fall upon the necks of the people."

Mr. McConnell desired to know what was the high authority to which the gentleman alluded. Mr. Stille replied that the letter was confidential.

Messrs. Stille, Walker and Meredith all made speeches in opposition to the bill. Mr. McConnell spoke in answer in its favor.

The bill provides for an election of delegates on the 7th of April at the same time that the sense of the people is taken on the question of "Convention" or "No Convention." We give the preamble and sections, showing the objects of the bill:

WHEREAS, The people of the State of Louisiana have had an opportunity of witnessing the termination of the recent war to remodel their organic law, and adapt it to the great changes produced by the war, and, whereas the people have a right to assemble in Convention, whenever they may deem a Convention to be necessary, therefore

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That on the second Monday of April, 1867, a poll shall be opened at each of the election precincts of this State, now established by law, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the qualified voters of the State for or against the calling of a Convention to form a constitution for the State, and for the election of delegates to such Convention.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the said Convention, if the result of the election be in favor of holding the same, meet in New Orleans on the first Monday of May, 1867, the election to be conducted and the returns made according to existing laws, and as herein provided.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That the delegates to the said Convention shall receive the same mileage and per diem pay to which members of the General Assembly are now by law entitled. The sum of sixty thousand dollars are hereby appropriated for the use of said Convention, to be drawn for by the Auditor, in favor of the duly constituted members and officers of the said Convention, and all other contingent and necessary expenses of said Convention to be drawn from the Treasury, or so much thereof as may be necessary, upon the warrant of the President of said Convention, in such manner as the Convention itself may prescribe.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, etc.* That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Surgeon to the Southern Hospital Association.—Dr. Joseph T. Scott has been elected Associate Surgeon of the Southern Hospital Association. The Doctor served with distinction as a Surgeon in the Trans Mississippi Department, and since the war has been associated in the practice of his profession with Dr. L. P. Pim, also an ex Confederate Surgeon.

An Elegant Saloon.—The *Cafe Imperial*, a new and superbly fitted up drinking saloon and restaurant, pr fessing to be the finest in the United States, will be opened for the reception of visitors to-morrow, and for business Thursday. The location is at the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets.

Adulteration by the Comptroller.—Comptroller Mohan, yesterday morning, adjudicated as public auction the following contracts:

For keeping in repair the paved streets of the Eighth Ward, C O Cofrell, security John Bietry, for the term of one year, $1600.

For keeping in repair the paved streets of the Ninth Ward, to the same party for $1100.

For making certain required alterations to the Breton Market, to John McVitie, for $4950.

The Suicide.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Henry Wilkins, the young man whom we reported as having committed suicide night before last. The verdict was to same effect. Deceased was a man of family, about 35 years of age, a blacksmith, in good health and living in tolerably good circumstances. He leaves a wife and child. He had been drinking hard lately, and was under the influence of liquor, as we stated, when he shot himself. He was a native of Louisville, Ky.

Attempted Suicide.—An elderly man, Geo. Elhut, (one paper has it Frank Gerhoit,) attempted to commit suicide while drunk, Sunday evening, by jumping into the river at the foot of Montegut street. Third District. He had disrobed himself for the fatal plunge, when a policeman arrested him, and had him confined but a few hours.

Supreme Court.—A number of decisions were rendered yesterday:

In the case of Raymond J. Gallard, synditc for certain parties surrendering their property to their creditors, in the parish of Lafourche, the syndic having been allowed by the creditors compensation of ten per cent, the Court decided that the allowance was contrary to law, and fixed it at five per cent. Judgment of the Lower Court was ordered to be so amended and otherwise affirmed. Taliaferro Judge.

The other cases determined were of no national interest to the public.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The case of Joe Montenegro, charged with larceny, was yesterday continued till Friday, and that of Charles French, alias Florida, similarly charged, till Monday next. The case of Hugh Bennett was continued indefinitely on account of the absence of a witness.

The cases of John Mulhill and John Williams, alias Kirkwood, respectively charged with larceny, were dismissed by *nol pros.*

M. Heintz was tried for assault and battery on Jean Nicolas Miller, on the 18th of November last, and was acquitted.

Fifth District Court.—In the case of Miss L. E. Rains vs John P. Cady, for $20,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution before Recorder Lozes, the jury, after being out, were unable to agree Saturday night; and yesterday that they still could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged by Judge Lozenski.

Garroted.—A stalwart steamboat hand complained to the police yesterday that he had been garroted on Friday night by two men who robbed him of $11 by cocking his heels, they effected their objects in Lafayette Square.

More Street Cars in Operation.—The cars commenced running yesterday on the Annunciation and Chippewa lines. Eight new cars were put upon the track and more are expected shortly.

Minister Robbed.—Rev. James L. Forsyth of Jackson, La., had his hat and overcoat stolen yesterday morning from the hall way of the residence of Mayor Monroe, where he was stopping.

Alarm of Fire.—The alarm of fire, about half past one o'clock yesterday, was caused by a fire originating in a furnace in the building occupied by Constantine's Brass Foundry, No. 13 Carondelet street. No damage of consequence.

U. S. Senator.—In accordance with an act of Congress July 25th, 1866, the Legislature of the State will to-day proceed to the election of a U. S. Senator to succeed Hon. Henry Boyce, whose term shortly expires.

Address of Hon. D. W. Voorhies.—Hon. D. W. Voorhies will deliver an address on public affairs, at 7 o'clock this evening, in the Hall of the House of Representatives. Seats will be reserved for the ladies.

Stabbing Affair.—About 7 o'clock last evening a couple of sailors, Geo. Butler and Geo. Reutel, got into a quarrel, which resulted in Reutel getting stabbed in the thigh in a painful manner.

THE LEVEES.—We expect in our next issue to announce the completion of the great Jackson and Robertson levee. But one contractor is now engaged thereon, and it is because it is principally confined to "topping off" the other contractors have finished up and discharged their hands. We take occasion here again to inform all parties interested that the Bayou Baton Rouge levees are completed and that no fears need be entertained for their permanence this year.—*West Baton Rouge Planter.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 5, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 037.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Feb. 4.—The famous California case known as the Yellow Jacket has been decided. The error was dismissed, which affirms the judgment of the lower court.

The Grand Jury has regularly indicted John B. Surratt for murder.

Gen. Howard has issued a circular stating that transportation will only be given to relieve the Government from supporting the indigent, and, unable those in extreme want to reach the place of his employment. Hereafter no orders for transportation will be issued except from the office, and the application must clearly set forth the circumstances, certified by an assistant commissioner.

SENATE.—*Washington*, Feb. 4.—The Military Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the military and postal road bill to New York.

The House resolution paying the Kentucky militia was concurred in. It goes to the President.

The Secretary of War is called on for the correspondence of Hurlbutt's commission, paying local Temperance.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill that ties authorizing payment for the stores taken by Quartermasters shall not be construed to include the claims originating in the States declared in insurrection by the proclamation of July 1st, 1864, except to the loyal of West Virginia and Tennessee.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill placing the Southern States under military officers of the regular army, not under the rank of Brigadier General, who shall maintain order and establish military tribunals. United States Courts may issue the *habeas corpus* when the petition is endorsed by a commissioned officer, that the petitioner is in his opinion wrongfully held. Sentences affecting life shall not be enforced until approved to settle the question. Leading Southern men now in Washington give assurances that their constituents will submit to its requirements.

Secretary McCulloch has been compelled to abandon the monthly contraction of $1,000,000, owing to the demand on the Treasury.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman will go to the Plains to conduct the impending Indian war.

The *Herald* says it is definitely settled that the impeachment will be pressed in the House, but the Senate will postpone it till the next session.

James F. Oswell, the well known journalist, is dead.

Hill is said to have expressed himself to the effect that the impeachment was good in the elections, but is bad in Congress. He depreciates pushing it.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4.—Arrived. Steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, with colored troops.

New York, Feb. 4.—Flour 5 to 10c better. Wheat quiet. Corn firm and quiet. Rye steady. Oats steady. Pork firm, quiet. Lard quiet. Beef steady. Cut meats firm, quiet. Whiskey nominally unchanged. Sugar firm, quiet. Molasses steady. Rice quiet. Freights dull.

The bank statement shows an increase as follows: Loans $2,100,000, specie $160,000, circulation $100,000, deposits $3,500,000, legal tenders $1,900,000.

The stock market is strong. U. S. 5-20s, '62, coupons, 109½ to 109¾; '64, coupons, 108¼ to 108¾; '65, coupons, 108¼ to 108¾; new issue, 108¼ to 108¾; registered, 107¾ to 108; coupons 108, 7-30s, all series, 105¾; Virginia sixes, 58 to 59. Missouri State sixes, 92¾. Money easier at early close, gold, 108¾, at ends, 109¾.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 18th. Flour is more active. The mercury this evening stood at 38 and the barometer at 29.25.

Frankfort, Feb. 4.—The friends of Garrett Davis give him a unique compliment. The Court of Appeals has overruled the petition of Lidgow and ordered the immediate surrender of the Mayoralty of Louisville to Philip Tompert.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Among to-day's arrivals are the Alice Dean, Swallow, Louisiana, and F. W. Strode, from New Orleans, and the Silver Moon, from Memphis.

Departed: Armadillo and Emerald, for New Orleans, and Minnicola for Memphis. There is no ice in the river.

No further trouble is apprehended. A wreck, supposed to be the Argyle, is lying at the foot of Sixth Street.

Memphis, Feb. 4.—Weather clear and cool. The river rose 2 feet in the past forty-eight hours. Business was fair.

Departed: Belle Wood, Sam Gaty, Mary Forsyth, Lizzie Gill and Clara Dolson for S. Louis; Virginia and Arthur for New Orleans and Louisville; Minnie for Louisville, with 960 bales cotton.

In port: Die Vernon, St. Patrick, Commercial, Gindon, Darling, Belle Memphis. The weather leaves to-morrow with a full trip of cotton.

Cotton dull at 20 to 20½c; receipts 3342 bales; exports 5450 bales. Flour steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 1 10 for ear. Oats in market 65 to 70c. Pork lower at $23 50 to 24. Bulk Meats 12½c to 15. Sugar-cured Hams, new 21c to 22½c. Lard 14c for prime. Hay $25 to 45 and scarce. Oats steady at 55c to 65.

A notorious negro named Bob Church shot at policeman Sheffield yesterday, for ordering a lot of drunken negroes to clear the sidewalk. He attempted to fire again but was knocked down and lodged in jail.

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Paris, Feb. 3—evening.—MaVicker, Commodore of the New York Yacht Club, sailed for New York in the outward bound French steamer to-day.

Frankfort, Feb. 4.—The Baptist Church was burned to-day, involving a loss of $50,000.

Liverpool, Feb. 4.—The steamship Erin has arrived from New York.

London, Feb. 4.—Lord Cowley has resigned.

South American advices say the Shamokin and the Pensacola were at Montevideo on the 5th, and the Juniata and Resaca were at Rio Janeiro.

The Bank of Bahia was robbed of $260,000.

Brazil continues its war preparations against Paraguay.

Florence, Feb. 4.—The National Parliament has abolished capital punishment.

London, Feb. 4.—The bark Jopa, Capt. Cummings, from Galveston on the 20th, was seen on the 26th of January in distress making for Fayal.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Erlanger's fund to aid the Confederate States.

Paris, Feb. 3.—A serious labor riot has occurred at the little town of Marchienne in the Department du Nord, near Lille. French troops were called to quell the disturbance.

Several rioters were killed.

Mobile, Feb. 4.—Cotton—sales 1500 bales. The market closed quiet but firm; Middling 20½c and is fair demand. Factors are offering more freely and refusing lower rates. The receipts for two days were 3788 bales.

Southport Pilot, Feb. 4—7 P. M.—The American bark Caroline Lemont, Bower, master, 19 days from Boston, with assorted merchandise, to G. A. Fosdick, went up at tow in 3 P. M. Ship Susan Hanks, Atwood master, from Boston, crossed the bar at 6 P. M., with the assistance of four tugs. British ship Belle Wood still on the bar. No change in the position of vessels inside. Weather calm and pleasant. Tide to-early fair, but not so high as it has been for the past week. Nothing else in sight.

Lost Evening's Dispatches.

New York, Feb. 4.—The Washington special of the *Times* says it is understood that the majority of the Reconstruction Committee have agreed on a plan which, if Congress adopts, will speedily settle the question. Leading Southern men now in Washington give assurances that their constituents will submit to its requirements.

Secretary McCulloch has been compelled to abandon the monthly contraction of $1,000,000, owing to the demand on the Treasury.

It is rumored that Gen. Sherman will go to the Plains to conduct the impending Indian war.

The *Herald* says it is definitely settled that the impeachment will be pressed in the House, but the Senate will postpone it till the next session.

James F. Oswell, the well known journalist, is dead.

Hill is said to have expressed himself to the effect that the impeachment was good in the elections, but is bad in Congress. He deprecates pushing it.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 4.—Arrived. Steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, with colored troops.

New York, Feb. 4.—Flour 5 to 10c better. Wheat quiet. Corn firm and quiet. Rye steady. Oats steady. Pork firm, quiet. Lard quiet. Beef steady. Cut meats firm, quiet. Whiskey nominally unchanged. Sugar firm, quiet. Molasses steady. Rice quiet. Freights dull.

The bank statement shows an increase as follows: Loans $2,100,000, specie $160,000, circulation $100,000, deposits $3,500,000, legal tenders $1,900,000.

The stock market is strong. U. S. 5-20s, '62, coupons, 109½ to 109¾; '64, coupons, 108¼ to 108¾; '65, coupons, 108¼ to 108¾; new issue, 108¼ to 108¾; registered, 107¾ to 108; coupons 108, 7-30s, all series, 105¾; Virginia sixes, 58 to 59. Missouri State sixes, 92¾. Money easier at early close, gold, 108¾, at ends, 109¾.

Philadelphia, Feb. 4.—Cotton quiet, steamship Caledonia, from Glasgow on the 18th. Flour is more active. The mercury this evening stood at 38 and the barometer at 29.25.

Frankfort, Feb. 4.—The friends of Garrett Davis give him a unique compliment. The Court of Appeals has overruled the petition of Lidgow and ordered the immediate surrender of the Mayoralty of Louisville to Philip Tompert.

Louisville, Feb. 4.—Among to-day's arrivals are the Alice Dean, Swallow, Louisiana, and F. W. Strode, from New Orleans, and the Silver Moon, from Memphis.

Departed: Armadillo and Emerald, for New Orleans, and Minnicola for Memphis. There is no ice in the river.

No further trouble is apprehended. A wreck, supposed to be the Argyle, is lying at the foot of Sixth Street.

Memphis, Feb. 4.—Weather clear and cool. The river rose 2 feet in the past forty-eight hours. Business was fair.

Departed: Belle Wood, Sam Gaty, Mary Forsyth, Lizzie Gill and Clara Dolson for S. Louis; Virginia and Arthur for New Orleans and Louisville; Minnie for Louisville, with 960 bales cotton.

In port: Die Vernon, St. Patrick, Commercial, Gindon, Darling, Belle Memphis. The weather leaves to-morrow with a full trip of cotton.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Mayor's Veto Message.—The important message of the Mayor, vetoing the ordinance granting the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga