The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 31, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 032.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRD DAY, JANUARY 30TH, 1867.

SENATE.—This body met at 12 o'clock yesterday, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. Albert Voorhies President, and twenty three members present.

The Senate Chamber was draped in the usual fashion of mourning out of respect to the late Hon. A. A. Abney, deceased.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by ...

The minutes of the previous day were read and approved.

Governor Wells, by message, transmitted various reports which were referred without reading, to appropriate committees. They related to the State Penitentiary, the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, the Insane Asylum at Jackson, the Bureau of Immigration and the state railroads in the State. The reports of the Board of Currehcy, the Register of the Land Office, the Secretary of State and others, were likewise referred.

Bills, &c., were offered and acted on as follows:

By Mr. Brusle—A resolution to invite ministers of various denominations to open the proceeding with prayer. Adopted.

By Mr. Pocho—Memorial of the Commissioners to the Paris Exhibition. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Palfrey—Report favorable of the Committee on Public Works, &c., upon the act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad, with some amendments striking out the words "public" and "lands" in 5th section—ordered to be printed.

By Mr. Brusle—Report of the election, by the Enrollment Committee, of Messrs. Wright, Ogden, Lanessier and Winchester, as Enrolling Clerks.

The parties were qualified by oath.

By Mr. Mahon—Joint resolution to appoint five members of the Senate and — members of the House, of the city delegation, to revise and amend the charter of the city of New Orleans. Adopted finally.

By Mr. Duvignaud—An act relative to jury trials in New Orleans, so as to confine them to the Sixth District Court. The bill was reported on favorably by the Judiciary Committee last session. Referred back to the Committee.

By Mr. Hough—An act for the relief of State tax collectors. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Mr. Newton, of Morehouse—Act to emancipate Robert J. Bushell, W. J. Hyman and adopt Joseph C. Sargent. Referred.

By Mr. Gordon—An act reported by the Banking Committee to authorize a reduction of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank, on account of losses during the war.

Mr. Lapeyre stated that the bank had an actual capital of about $600,000, though required by the assessor to pay on a nominal one of $2,000,000. Adopted finally.

By Mr. Gordon—An act to amend the charter of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad. Referred to Committee on Commerce, etc.

By Mr. Gordon—A joint resolution to raise a committee to be composed of the Committee of Commerce of the Senate and — Committee of the House, to inquire into and report by bill or otherwise, what taxes or restrictions have been imposed on commerce, which may be removed by the Legislature or by application to the General Government. Adopted, and Messrs Mohan, Purcell, Gordon, Foute and Lapeyre appointed on the committee.

By Mr. Duvignaud—An act relative to the Orange and New Iberia Railroad. Appropriately referred.

By Mr. Pocho—An act to amend an act entitled an act to organize the Supreme Court, and fix the terms thereof, approved March 13th, 1866. The proposed act relates only to the parishes of St. Charles and St. John the Baptist. Adopted.

By Mr. Brownlee—An act reported by the Judiciary Committee, relative to the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures for the Eight Ward, charged by R. S. Bongeant with having murdered Isaac W. Chout, Sr., on the 19th December last, in the Parish of Franklin, in this State.

We learn that the two parties were freighters on the 19th of December, Chout received Atkinson for passage, and on the way treated certain orphan children under Atkinson's control. The latter became irritated, and drew a revolver and fired on Chout. The first shot missed him, and the other barrels were discharged, each inflicting a fatal wound. Chout was shotmed at the times Atkinson thought he escaped, and thought he was persuaded to be lifting on the neighborhood of the residence, the officers could never get sight of him.

Conscripting Negroes.—About thirty men were arrested last night in the First District, charged with this offence, in violation of city ordonance No. 582, which the public would do well to read, in order to avoid street mistakes, not suspecting that they are rendering themselves liable to get into the calaboose. A good many respectable parties got caught by not understanding this ordinance.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—Martha Murray, a colored woman, was arraigned, charged with having caused the death of her child, to which she gave birth on the 24th August last, at No. 130 Calliope street, where she was employed, by throwing it into a sink. On motion of counsel a continuance was granted and the prisoner remanded.

John Riley, Jack Lee, Wm. Smith, Chs McCarthy and Dan Gleon, alias Jackson, were arraigned on the charge of burglariously entering the store of E. Conroy & Co., on the 27th July last, and stealing from it six chests of tea. The four first named were discharged by *nolle prosequi*, and Dan Gleon held to answer the charge as well as to the charge of stealing 190 yards of cassimere from the store of Messrs Wander & Ottrech.

John J. Jones and Josephine Bernard, charged with assaulting Mary Collins, were acquitted.

John Berkery, charged with assaulting B. J. Berkery, was also acquitted.

Information was filed against Wat Coles, charged with arson. G. L. Cain, assault and battery, James McCarthy and Peter Riley, assault and battery.

Startling Official Report—One Million Deaths from Famine in Eastern India.

Mr. T. Ravenshaw, Commissioner of Orissa, has sent to the Bengal government a report of the famine in that province. Never has so heart rending a picture been drawn. An official whose line, if it exists, must lead him to tone down the horrible facts, estimates the loss of life from want of food and its consequences at from 400,000 to 500,000; and in some place at three-fourths of the whole population. This is among the four and a half millions of Orissa alone, according to official reports show the deaths to be still going on at the rate of 150 a day. The mortality was not less severe proportionally in the adjoining district of Midnapore, with its population of more than half a million. In Ganjam, with nearly a million of people, the calamity was comparatively light, but fagitive, disease, and debility swept away thousands. The same is true of Chota Nagpore. We have a reliable record of the deaths of paupers from famine-stricken districts in Calcutta. Add to all these the mortality in the other districts of Bengal from Sungor Island to Patna and the borders of Nepal, and we have a total of one in five of life, which exceeds in horror and extent that of any one of the six great droughts of India during the last century. Before the destroying angel takes its final flight, the total will have mounted up beyond a million known deaths.—*Friend of India, Nov. 29.*

The above is certainly a fearful record, and in the painful connection it would doubtless be an interesting calculation for statisticians to determine the probable effects of this frightful mortality upon the production of cotton in a region where so much is said to be raised by the class of people who are being so rapidly swept from the face of the earth.

[From the Jackson, Miss., Clarion.]

The Exemption Law Constitutional.

Our High Court of Errors and Appeals rendered a decision yesterday declaring as Constitutional the Exemption Law passed over the Governor's veto in November, 1865. This law exempts from seizure and sale, among other items, two hundred and forty acres of land, including the dwelling and other buildings thereon; the horses, mules, and implements necessary to carry on a farm of that extent; and where the party resides in a city or town, four thousand dollars worth of real and personal property, comprising the proper, homestead and other buildings connected therewith, household and kitchen furniture, provisions for the family and forage for the stock for one year. The following articles are also exempt, the necessary tools of a mechanic, and five hundred dollars worth of material used in carrying on his business; the implements of a blacksmith, and his employment; the books of a student required for the completion of his education; the wearing apparel of the family; Bibles and the library of all persons; saddles and bridles sufficient for the necessary use of the family; also, the instruments of surgeons and dentists, and in fact, all property in the arms and accoutrements of every white person, and all books and apparatus in schools and colleges. The decision of the Court will shortly appear in full in our columns.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The House was unable to proceed yesterday in considering the Stay Law bill. After a protracted discussion, the vote was taken late in the evening, fifty-one being in favor of its passage, and thirty-five against. There not being two-thirds, the Governor's veto was thus sustained, and the bill lost. Able and very eloquent addresses were made on both sides of the question. We have no idea the Legislature intends to adjourn until some relief measure is passed. We understand that several bills are being matured, and may be introduced in the House to-day or to-morrow.—(*Clarion.*

DARING ROBBERY.—On last Thursday night a party of six negroes, commanded by a white man, all dressed in the uniform of United States soldiers, went to the house of Mr. Traymond Landry, in West Baton Rouge, and after accosting him of pass, no counterfeit money to be freedmen, demanded all the funds in the house to carry to headquarters in Baton Rouge. Mr. Landry gave up one hundred and fifty dollars and was relieved of his report at the Harney House at Baton Rouge by 10 o'clock next morning. Mr. Landry came over, accompanied by his friends, on Friday morning, and of course was ascertained that he had been victimized. The white man is described as a thin, light haired man, and the community is warned to look out for him.—*Exp.*

THE LYONS SILK TRADE.—The *Saint Public* of Lyons says: "Due to the fabrication of silk the year closes under great discouragement, especially for plain goods. A typical in damask is still spoken of, and the trade is that the loss for remaining this article is more and more decided every day, favored by the approach of the Exhibition. But damasks being time particularly winter stuffs, it will be necessary to wait the spring orders to know if the demand is serious and will be durable."

If a man addresses you dogmatically, answer him categorically.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Washington, Jan. 30.—House.—A bill fixing the salaries of the revenue service, allowing captains twenty-five, lieutenants and chief engineers eighteen, second lieutenants and first assistant engineers fifteen, third lieutenants and second lieutenant engineers twelve hundred dollars. Passed.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs was instructed to inquire into the expediency of Congressional declaration that naturalization exempts from military service to the native government.

Stevens introduced a school bill for the district. Congress is to pay one-third of the expense, and one-one is to be paid by those who neglect sending children or wards to school. It was read twice and referred to the District Committee.

A bill regulating Indian affairs elicited a long debate.

A communication, relative to affairs in Texas, from the Secretary of War, was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

The House went into a committee on appropriations. An amendment was adopted striking out the Legation at Rome after the present year. Subsequently provision was made for a Consul at Rome. An amendment requiring Consuls to be native or naturalized citizens was adopted.

The Committee on Printing was instructed to inquire by what authority Government advertisements were published in the *Republican*.

SENATE.—The credentials of John A. Winston, Senator from Alabama, were abled.

The Nebraska veto was read, ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

A petition from the Pacific Steamship Mail Company was read, asking to be released from touching at the Sandwich Islands.

The Finance Committee have reported adversely to the House gold bill.

The Tariff bill was resumed.

The Senate is in session to-night.

Washington, Jan. 30.—The Senate is still in session at 11 o'clock.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.—At a caucus of the Democratic members, Judge Nullack presiding, the matter was under consideration of the propriety of calling a National Convention.

A private dispatch says the Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill ordering a Congressional election on the 4th of May. It is feared the House will not concur in leaving Kentucky unrepresented until August.

Boston, Jan. 30.—The Prussian, French and Belgian mail bags were lost subsequently found and will go by the next steamer.

New York, Jan. 30.—Stock Board: Gold 135½; 5-20s, 62 coupons 107¾; new 108¼; 10-40s, 103; all sixes 94¼. Missouri sixes 92¾.

New York, Jan. 30, evening.—Cotton quiet but firm, sales 1000 bales. Middling Uplands at 34c. Flour irregular, sale 10 to 20c lower. Sales 9,000 bls at $11 25 to $11 50. Wheat 2 to 3c lower, sales 50,000 bls at $1 30 to $1 40. Southern flour and dropping at $11 50 to $16 25. Wheat dull, and 2 to 3c lower. Corn 1c lower, sales 52,000 bls at 1 to 2c lower. Pork dull, sales 300 bls at $21 50 to $21 60. Lard steady. Western $13 20 to $13 30. Southern dull