THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUPUOY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres Street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, $8 00; half-yearly, $4; quarterly, $2.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Thursday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Standard advertisements inserting three times, one square, first insertion, $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
All transients inserted at Advertisements, to be changed once each fortnight.
Third, or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
A square either down, when advertiser, largely, shall be allowed such discretion as the interested transient notice or may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, 1869

COPPERAGE.—Mr. B. J. Barbary, whose establishment is at Nos. 31, 32 and 33 Front street, between Conti and Bienville, invites the attention of the public to his large stock of molasses barrels and half barrels and sugar hogsheads; also, hogshead and barrel hoop poles, which he offers for sale at moderate prices.

PERSONAL.—We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. Charles Dimitry, formerly of this city, which has latterly been connected with the New York and the Virginia Press. Mr. D. is one of the accomplished sons of our distinguished fellow-citizen, Professor Alexander Dimitry, whose rare talents and culture have been reproduced in the per sons of those who are to succeed him, and who bear his honored name. Mr. Charles Dimitry is the author of a work now spoken of with favor in our Nursery circles. We refer to "The House in Bolfour Street."

MUSICAL MATINEE.—A concert will be given on next Sunday forenoon, Feb. 7, at the Deutsche Company Hall, on Bienville street, by a benevolent association of ladies connected with the Jesuits' Church, on Baronne street, known as the "Servants of the Poor," whose object is to give Christ and his mother to all poor persons. Messrs. Gabbaet & Co., directors of the Opera House, have kindly consented to the artists connected with that theatre, giving their aid at this concert. Mr. Engel is expected to sing the "Miserere." Tickets 50c. Lunch and refreshments served.

A NEW SERIAL.—The latest literary intelligence is, that APPLETON & Co. are to begin next month the publication of a new Weekly Journal. The size and style will be somewhat different, we understand, from our other periodicals, and it will be illustrated in an original and distinctive manner. Victor Hugo's new romance, "Le Centenaire de l'An Ung," is to be run through its pages.

Appleton's Cyclopædia.

The London *Saturday Review*, notorious for its sharp criticisms, and its disposition to find fault, is pleased to say of the "American Annual Cyclopædia for 1867," published by D. Appleton & Co., that it "is the most complete and convenient work of reference, for recent history, for the political events of the last few years, for the various features of social, commercial, industrial, and scientific progress, that has yet come under our notice, or, we believe, that has been published. It is impossible that a scheme so wide and so ambitious, embracing nearly every subject of human interest, should be executed in a manner fully worthy of the conception that there should not be many omissions, many errors, many blunders, due to haste, to carelessness, to prejudice, to ignorance, and to the simple impossibility of finding men with the qualifications and the leisure requisite to keep up with the times in each separate department of human knowledge. Were it otherwise, the work would be invaluable; as it is, its value is not easily estimated. A motion of its character and its range may be gathered by a glance at a few of its articles—Alabama, Bache, Brazil, Chemistry, Cotton, Jamine, Literature, Mail Steamers, Obituaries, Test of Iron by Magnetism, United States. Abyssinia occupies eight pages, closely printed in double columns; Astronomical Phenomena about the same; Congress no fewer than 120. An index of subjects, and another of contents, render reference easy and convenient. On the whole, the work is highly creditable to the literary history and publishing of America. A likeness of Mr. Peabody forms the frontispiece to the present volume."

Washington Items.

A telegram from Washington, dated the 25th, explains the hitch about

GEN. GRANT AND THE INAUGURATION BALL.

The secret of Grant's letter, suggesting that there should be no inauguration ball, is now ascertained to be that the negro soldiers were about to overwhelm it with their boldness in presence. The colored gentlemen demanded equal privileges from the committee in charge, who were afraid to decline, and dared not antagonize. Grant received the perplexed committee from the Shenandoah by his letter.

THE LEGAL-TENDER CASES.

It seems decided that the United States Supreme Court has taken a ballot on the legal-tender case, and well informed officers, including many in official stations, believe that it sustains, by five to three, the constitutionality of the legal-tender act.

The United States Senate manifests some faint disposition to resent the impudence of the partisan faction who have predoomed that body not to confirm any nominations of Mr. Johnson's appointments. The amusing impudence of the petitioners is only equalled by the profound ignorance and grossness exhibited concerning the constitutionality of the national Senate.

In the House at Washington, on Monday the bill to grant a further subsidy to the Union Pacific railroad will be, we virtually defeated. Gen. Grant's expositions of opposition to such subsidies were doubtless the cause of this result, and it is not at all probable that the present Congress would be affected by any considerations of economy.

PACIFIC RAILROADS.

One thousand miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished and in operation. The Central Pacific Railroad Company having built 500 miles, but 267 miles remain to be built. There is no doubt that the entire line to the Pacific will be opened early this season.

The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the year 1868 are officially reported at $506,665,161.

AN INAUGURATION BALL.

Richard Wallach, Esq., and other old residents of this city, are organizing an inauguration ball for whites only, with tickets at $25, but it is known that General Grant will not attend. The Shoulderbone Club of the project of an inauguration ball was largely owing to the difficulties raised about the demand of the colored people to be represented.

THE CASE OF BEHARD, COLORED.

It is expected that the Committee on Elections will report to the House, in the early part of next week, on the case of Behard, from Louisiana. While nothing definite is known, there is good authority for saying that the report will be adverse to all such applicants.

GEN. GRANT.

Washington, Jan. 30.—Gen. Grant has prepared his resignation as General of the Army, and will tender it to President Johnson early next week, on the day after the electoral vote for President is counted and declared by Congress.

CONGRESS.

The feature of to-day's proceedings in Congress was a new key by the House of the Constitutional Suffrage Amendment by the required two thirds vote. But two Republicans, Bingham, of Ohio, and Baker, of Illinois, voted against it.

THE CABINET.

Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, has been here in consultation with prominent Republicans. His friends expect to make him Attorney General, but by general consent that place is now mortgaged in behalf of John F. Wilson, of Iowa; at any rate it is asserted that Mr. Wilson is to have a place in the Cabinet.

GRANT'S CABINET.

Sifting the newspaper prophecies, and putting into the shape of a table, I can not forget says the Washington correspondent of the New York *Democrat*, in predicting the following names as likely to comprise the Cabinet of the incoming administration:

Secretary of State, Charles Francis Adams, Massachusetts.
Secretary of War, General J. M. Schofield, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Navy, Admiral D. D. Porter, Pennsylvania.
Secretary of Treasury, William Pitt, New York.
Secretary of Interior, Hon. Wade, Ohio.
Attorney General, Jas. F. Wilson, Iowa.
Postmaster General, Horace Greeley, N. Y.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

It is stated that Wm. H. Seward will be sent to England and General Rice retained at the French Court. If General Sherman lives long enough he will receive his bugle at government expense at one of the minor European missions. If not Mr. Seward is deemed certain for the New York Collectorship of Customs, and, then from a victory, General John Cochrane has the sun do track for the Surveyorship. Charles Spencer is an applicant for every position in the gift of the Government, even for the Consulship of the Lobos Islands, vice "genius" to be removed.

REWARD CHARGED WITH DECEPTION.

General Rawlett was before the Committee on Foreign Relations, and it transpired that his Government had been deceived by Mr. Seward. While the committee sympathize with the position of the Dominick government, they think that the early opportunity for them to decide is, whether the treaty is likely to be advantageous to our country, and upon this they decide negatively.

ARRIVAL OF THE JESSIKA.—The steamship Jessica, Capt. Hands, arrived this morning, from Philadelphia via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

M Bress, Sr, J Bress, L Bress, M Bress, Jr, Miss J Bress, M or G Bress, Miss F Bress, Miss E Bress, Mrs L J Bridgers, C Bedelmyer, L Bigelow, F Pepp, H Spence, C Wager, H A Cooper, C de Verna, E Mc Cormack, S Sawyer, J Anderson, A Chaser, F Mc Jones, J Lamson, M Lemon, A L Jones, A Lemon, Jr, M Hernandez, L Delgado, C S Delgado, J M Delgado.

They are "thirty" down in Maine. The members of a Board of Agriculture voted to present the mean wives of the Legislature each with a potato, in the hope that the Legislature would reciprocate by presenting each agricultural a pocketbook.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,666.

THE SOCIAL EQUALITY QUESTION.

While our colored citizens are clamoring to be put on the same footing in all respects—socially as well as politically—with the white population, at all events for the obliteration of every distinction between the races, on account of color or previous condition—it is curious to observe how morbidly this distinction is kept up in the Northern and Western States. Every day or two we see recorded some illustration of the feeling of the people of those States towards the colored population, and invariably the latter are made to realize their inferiority precisely as they are made to do here. We have published facts from time to time going to prove what we have just said. The last one, if we remember rightly, was the driving from the lee at Cleveland, Ohio, of some colored man who was chatting among the whites, as if he were one of them. Our readers will remember the vote Ohio gave in 1867 against negro suffrage, evidenced by forty thousand (40,000) adverse votes. And last winter the Legislature of the same State passed a law known as the "Visible Admixture bill," the object of which was to exclude all persons from voting who were not entirely white. This act was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, but to remedy the objections of the Court another bill has been introduced into the Legislature, which does not seem to be much less objectionable than the other. This law requires the judges of election *to reject the vote of any person who is not a white male citizen of the United States*. The reason given for the enactment of this law is, we learn from a Cleveland correspondent of the New York *World*, that "swarms of negroes from the Southern States would in Ohio last fall, making a total of over ten thousand, who had no more authority to vote a ballot in Ohio than in Oregon. It is a measure demanded for the purification of the ballot-box." The precise nature and purpose of the proposed law will be seen from section 2, which embodies the following question to be propounded to the witnesses of the party applying to vote:

"Were you acquainted with his parents, or with either of them? If yes, did such parents, or either of them, have a distinct and visible admixture of African blood?"

The law of 1868 required the propounding of a similar question to the voter himself, but this they propose now to omit. It will be observed that any person having *a much African blood* on or in sort, or, in the words of the law, "*having a distinct and visible admixture of African blood*," is to be excluded from voting.

With what propriety do the States of the North and West impose negro suffrage upon those of the South when they are unwilling to agree to its introduction among themselves? Would it not be somewhat more becoming and more just to leave that question to each State to settle for itself? It is very probable that had the question not been forced upon them, the Southern States would *voluntarily* have conceded a voting representation to the colored people, upon some fair and reasonable basis. But as the matter now stands, if the white people continue to deny the privilege the colored people demand—such as the right of entrance to all places of public resort—the colored people have themselves and their injudicious and false Radical friends (!) to thank for the refusal of such privileges. The colored population will yet be taught by hard experience that their best friends are the white people of the South, and that the farther amelioration in their status which they are anxious to reach, is entirely dependent upon the consent of the dominant race. If they knew their own interests they would use every effort to conciliate those in whose power it is to do so much for them.

Benefit of Mr. Van Hoffen.

Meyerbeer's grand historical opera, "The Huguenots," has been selected by Mr. Van Hoffen for his benefit, which comes off to-night at the Opera House, the beneficiary appearing in the character of *Marcel*, aided by Mr. Picot in that of *Raoul*, Mr. Peront that of *De Nevers*, Madame Cambiaire in that of *Valentine*, and Miss Hasselman as *Queen Marguerite*. We expect to see such an audience as is rarely assembled within the walls of the Opera House, and have no doubt the tribute paid to Mr. Van Hoffen to-night will be worthy of him and of those admirers who honor him by their presence on this occasion. We avail ourselves of a brief sketch of the life of the artist, with an estimate of his powers, published a short time since in the *Crescent* of this city. The praise bestowed is quite well deserved. After conceding him the first place in the troupe, the writer goes on to say:

Mr. Van Hoffen was born in Belgium, and commenced his professional career at the early age of eight years, when a violin was placed in his hands. So marked was his taste for music and so rapid his progress, that he was soon far ished a master, and at the age of 20 entered the Conservatoire of Bruxelles, where he was also taught vocal music by the noted Geraldy, and received, the first year of his admission, the first prize in singing, the vote of the adjudication being unanimous in his favor, except one, that of his director, who feared that the young artist, elated by his success, might believe himself *sans pareil*, and, therefore, leave the institution. Soon after, Van Hoffen remained three years in the same institution, adding to his instructors professors of Italian, of harmony, and of lyrical declamation, and finally went to Vienna, where he was the pupil of the stage-singer Mr. Van Hoffen to abandon the profession of medical student, and he soon devoted himself to the opera, singing the part of *pre mier basse* at the theatres of Lyons, Brussels, Havre, Bordeaux, Liege, and other cities of France and Belgium, which he followed an engagement with Messrs. Albaiza and Calabresi, and made his debut before a New Orleans audience. The success which he attended Mr. Van Hoffen since his connection with our temple of music has been unalloyed. Although the excellent artist cannot be said to be a Rosa Penda, we have heard him in "Robert," "The Jewess," "The Huguenots," "William Tell," and other grand operas, almost defying criticism in a *premier basse* and, later, assuming the role of *Mephistopheles* in "Faust," electrifying his audience with his grand style. We have also heard his subsequently exciting astonishment among his hearers by the inflections of voice which he displays in the "Laughing Serenade," in "Faust." Tonight perhaps he will be assumed *Marcel* the wily and terrible *Bertram*; to morrow gilding over the softly tinted notes of "Les Monegueteires de la Garde Reine" or the amusing "Dream Of Unrigo" and always ready to sing at a moments notice, his excellent memory, correct method and finished acting have made him comparatively faithful and place him at the head of his profession. This artist exemplifies the correctness of the assertion that however favorably constituted a voice may be the voice of a singer, an early musical education is necessary to develop and perfect it, and without this early training he may please but never become accomplished. This imperfect sketch scarcely does justice to the talent and eminent attainments of Mr. Van Hoffen, who is yet a comparatively young man, robust in health, and above all reliable, not being subject to those terrible indispositions which so seriously affect the tenacity of lyrical compositions. Mr. Van Hoffen is a man of education and a thorough bred gentleman, as every one who knows him will attest. We sincerely hope that he will remain long with us, but should he determine otherwise, we heartily commend him to whomsoever sympathy he may choose to delight with his splendid voice and singing.

WHY THERE IS NO 20 DO IN NEW ORLEANS.—Know, then, that the real reason of surprising job is that it was generated when the engine of the District Attorney—Cole, of Jessie—had determined to be present at a hornets, whether the "bull" was held at the "pounds of the capital" or elsewhere. "The chickens are coming home to roost."—*Washington Letter—Baltimore Gazette.*

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—SUNDAY, FEB. 3, 1869.

SENATE—Met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair. Twenty-one members present.

Senator Pendleton presented a petition from the legal voters of the town of Donaldsonville, praying that the charter of that town be revised. Laid over.

Senator Antoine, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported favorably on House bills No. 112 and 210 passed at the last session, and also on Senate bill No. 168.

Senator Wilcox, from the Committee on Public Lands and Levees, reported unfavorably on Senate bill for the relief of Charles C. Handy and the heirs of W. Underwood. Laid over.

Senator Poindexter introduced a bill for revising and amending the charter of the town of Donaldsonville, which was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Senator Keyes introduced a bill for the relief of the Assessor of Rapides. Referred.

Senator Bacon introduced a bill to provide for the selection of pilots in this State, etc., etc., which was referred to the Committees on Judiciary and Commerce and Manufactures.

Senator Wittgenstein offered a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to furnish to members of committees and their employés, who sat during the recess, and charge the same to the contingent fund of the Senate, which was passed.

Senate bill providing for the purchase of 500 copies of the Civil Code, was passed.

Senate bill relative to appeals from Parish Courts to District Courts, providing that such appeals shall be de novo, was passed.

The report of the joint committee on the Charter of the City of New Orleans was taken up, and made the special order for Tuesday next.

The minority report submitted by Senator Bacon, one of the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, relative to the bill creating the office of Harbor Master.

The bill, with both reports thereon, were postponed until Monday next.

The report of the Superintendent of Public Education was taken up, and ordered to be printed.

Senator Anderson from the Committee on Library, reported unfavorably on House bill authorizing the appointment of an Assistant Librarian.

Senator Anderson introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the Justices of the Peace for the First and Second Districts of the parish of St. Landry, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill, appropriating the sum of $5000 for the relief of the patients in the Freedmen's Hospital in New Orleans, was taken up and passed.

The report of the Senate Committee on Elections, in the contested case of W. B. Gray vs. A. B. Bacon, was taken up and referred to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report Monday next.

Substitute for Senate bill authorizing corporations to fix the price for laying the Nicholson pavement was taken up, ordered to be printed, and made the order for Monday next.

Senate bill to aid in the construction of the New Orleans and Ship Island Canal, returned from the House with amendments, was ordered to be printed, together with House amendments, and made the special order for Monday next.

Senator Ray called up House bill No. 12, passed by that body at the last session, allowing judges to appear and counsel in certain cases. This bill provides that judges recently elected shall be privileged to appear as counsel in cases of their own before election.

A motion to engross the bill was lost, by a vote of 8 yeas to 12 nays. The bill was lost.

Senate bill to incorporate the town of Port Barrow, in the parish of Assumption.

The bill was recommitted to the Committee on Parochial Affairs, with instructions to read the bill.

Senate bill repealing sections 6 and 44 of an act providing for raising revenue for support of the State government, had upon which the Finance Committee could not agree, was taken up and made the special order for Saturday.

Senator Pratt introduced a resolution directing the special committee on Judiciary to investigate the case of McCarthy, a Justice of the Peace in the town of Algiers, to report in advance.

The resolution was laid over under the rules.

Senate bill making sheriffs tax collectors was taken up and made the special order for Saturday next.

Senate bill to incorporate the Barrasheaud St Bernard Railroad Company was laid over.

Senate bill to repeal all laws or statutes that make it a misdemeanor to be found on plantations was taken up.

After much discussion the bill was laid on the table subject to call.

The Senate then went into executive session.

HOUSE—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair and 56 members present.

Reading of the journal dispensed with.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from labors to the House, House bill No. 38—an act to protect the health of New Orleans, to locate the stock landing and slaughter houses, and to incorporate "The Crescent City Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company." The motion was opposed by Messrs. McMillan, Mobile and Pratt.

On a motion to adopt the same, the yeas and nays were called' resulting in 31 yeas and 42 nays. Motion lost.

Mr. White moved that the resolution offered by Mr. Carroll, to withdraw all the slaughter house bills from the committee to whom they have previously been referred to, and to refer them to the Committee of the Whole, be adopted. Lost.

V. M. Langer offered a resolution authorizing all standing committees to employ a page each. Calendered.

The Committee on Claims submitted a report recommending the passage of certain acts, and adverse to others. The report was adopted, and further action postponed, with the exception of one of the bills that was referred to the Judiciary.

A. L. Lee, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably upon the act for the relief of the State Penitentiary and the City of Calcasieu. The bill provides for the return to the said collector of $600 overpaid. It was finally passed with its title.

Notice was given of introduction of bills.

A bill to incorporate the Germania Bank and Savings Institution was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Infelise, Jr., rising, received of the marriage of Mr. Peter Harper, Representative from St Charles, Mr. Pratt, of Claiborne, moved to adjourn in consideration of the serious nature of the event, so as to allow his fellow members an opportunity to condole with him. Some discussion ensued, and the matter was dropped, Mr. Pratt having withdrawn his motion.

The House went into Committee of the Whole to consider House bill No. 88, (Slaughter House bill)

Mr. McMillan, in the chair.

There was some debate on the question of privileges allowed to members to smoke while sitting as Committee of the Whole. And also on that requesting members to retain their seats.

Pratt, of Claiborne, claimed the right to float about while in committee, and cited the opinion of the Chairman, as given ere a former occasion.

The Chairman stated the rule governing the House and when a member his position differed.

Heidenhain, could not see two sides to the question. He was opposed to his seat by his Chair, not without a protest. Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered by the Speaker to aid him down. It was done with some difficulty.

Mr McVean moved to rise and report to the House for a solution of a point of order raised, and on which an appeal had been taken from the decision of the Chair. The motion being carried, the committee rose, and Mr. Pratt, speaker of order.

The Speaker's decision was one sustaining the Chairman of the Committee of the Whole. The rules of the House should and must in all cases govern the committee.

Several Senate bill were read and calendered.

The resolution directing our Senators and Representatives to Congress to use their influence to get the Mint donated to the State, to be used as a State Bank, was taken up for the second reading and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

A bill for the removal of Thomas L. Maxwell, civil Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, was taken up on its second reading and referred to a special committee of five.

The resolution providing for the appointment of a Joint Committee to investigate the conduct of Judge Edmund Abell of the First District Court of the City of New Orleans, and to prepare articles of impeachment against said Judge Abell, was referred to a special committee of five.

The act relative to the establishment of a School of Pharmacy in the city of New Orleans, and to incorporate the said college, was referred to the Committee on Corporations.

A bill providing for the State aid in the construction of the Bell Island Canal Company, ten miles below the city, was referred to the Committee on Canals and Draining, and ordered printed.

The bill making the warrants issued for the payment of the Metropolitan Police receivable for taxes and licenses within the Metropolitan district, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Several other bills were taken up on their second reading and referred to appropriate committees.

The House adjourned until 7 o'clock, P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 7 o'clock P. M. pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. A quorum present.

Reese, of Lafourche, moved that House bill No 88, to protect the health of the city of New Orleans, and incorporate the Crescent Slaughter House Company, be taken from the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker ruled that the bill could not be reached by the House by carrying any such motion, that the bill was before the Committee of the Whole, and that committee alone could return it to the possession of the House.

Several notices to adjourn were lost.

On motion of Pratt, of Claiborne, the House went into Committee of the Whole. Morey, of Ouachita, in the chair.

Rules in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. McVean, of Caddo, House bill No. 88, (Incorporating the Crescent City Slaughter House Company), was taken up for consideration.

Devezea, of Bienville, moved that the committee rise, the bill back to the House and recommend its indefinite postponement.

Speaker Lowell, stated a motion would not prevail, as he was confident that there are a number of members desirous of discussing this bill, and for one he is finished full and free discussion.

After two hours and a half spent in squabbling and disorderly conduct on the committee the House and recommended the bill to be made the special order for to-day, (Thursday) at 3 o'clock P. M. Rejected.

The Speaker submitted a communication from G. H. Dentford, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, stating that he had been ordered by the House to go in search of absent members, he went to the St. Charles Theatre for that purpose, and there found Mr. Gleason, the Treasurer of the St. Charles, the object of the visit. Mr. Gleason pointed him into the dress circle, and there found no members. He went to another door for the purpose of entering a different portion of the theatre, and the doorkeeper at this door refused admittance, after having been informed of his official capacity and the object of his visit. Mr. Gleason gave him then a check to pass this door, but it was not recognized, and the doorkeeper cursed Mr. Dunford as the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, and dismissed the House of Representatives in the most abusive manner.

On motion of Dewezea, of Bienville, the communication was referred to a special committee of three for investigation.

The House then adjourned.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 3—SENATE.—Trumbull's Judiciary bill makes nine Supreme Judges, and has not referred to the Supreme and Circuit Judges.

The Consular Appropriation bill passed.

Boutwell's Constitutional amendment was considered to adjournment.

HOUSE.—The Secretary was directed to withhold payment for stationery contracts.

Beck's Mississippi bill was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Recent New York witnesses were placed in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms until the committee are satisfied.

An airline railroad, hence to New York, was discussed.

Indian appropriations considered. Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Capt. W. H. Walton and James Brown, of Pittsburg, were before the Committee on Roads and Canals to-day, to satisfy upon the bridge question. These gentlemen and others, who have been examined in behalf of the river men, argue that bridges should be at least 500 feet span, but finding that the committee was disposed to recommend a less span, they agree to compromise for a 400 foot span. In their arguments the river men make an unfavorable comparison between the bridge at Steubenville, Ohio, and those of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at Bel Air and Parkersburg. In answer, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad men say there is a great difference between the two points, as the Steubenville bridge is badly located in a portion of the river subject to counter currents while, the stream does not affect the piers of the Parkersburg bridge.

It was admitted to-day by some of the river men before the committee that a bridge of three hundred feet span at Pittsburg is equal to one of four hundred and fifty feet span at Steubenville. The contest between the parties is lively, and it is doubtful whether any bill will be reported from the committee this session.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $1,000,000.

Western Union Telegraph slow.

Great losses for New York to-morrow.

Henderson introduced a bill in the Senate yesterday to provide for a Department of Home Affairs. It proves to be a bid for the Department at seat in the Cabinet, and places under his supervision the Land Office, the Indian Bureau, miscellaneous matters, and the Freedmen's Bureau.

There are about four hundred applications for the removal of disabilities before the Reconstruction Committee, mostly Virginians.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Memphis, Feb. 3—Weather cool, rainy and disagreeable. River falling steady. Arrived: Cocoa, from Evansville. Departed: Clipper, with 1500 bales of cotton for Cincinnati; the Dexter, Arthur and Louisiana for New Orleans.

John Brown, the Nashville detective who for months has been in pursuit of a notorious character named Webb, a fugitive from East Tennessee, arrived here to-night. He reports having shot Webb at Vicksburg, and after getting a requisition for him, approved by Gen Gillem, and leaving the prisoner securely, he started with him for Nashville; but when near Hardie, Miss., to-day, Brown fell asleep, and Webb getting the key of the handcuffs, unlocked them and escaped. He at once wired the train stopped, leaving Brown asleep. The rewards offered for Webb amount to $500.

Cotton firmer; middlings 26½c; receipts 1500; exports 300.

The *Avalanche's* Nashville special says: The confession of Butler in regard to the missing school funds, which implicates Frank Bickerdyke, Speaker of the House, John Eaton, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Arnell and Fellow, members of Congress, caused great commotion in the Legislature. A resolution was introduced into the House to day expelling Bickerdyke. They expect the matter will be finally referred to a committee, with instructions to report at the earliest moment. Several prominent members will doubtless be impeached and expelled.

Jackson, Miss., Feb. 3.—Ex-Governor A. G. Brown and Judge H. F. Simrall last night sworn for Washington to represent the people of Mississippi before the Reconstruction Committee. They go at the solicitation of their fellow-citizens of both political parties.

Pulaski, N. Y., Feb. 3.—There is much alarm in Dunbom county over the sudden death of cattle.

St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 3.—The International Hotel, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. The guests escaped, most of them minus their clothing. Loss $100,000.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 3—Evening.—Flour dull and heavy; sales 7,000 bbls; State and Western $6 60 to $6 15; common to fair extra Southern $6 65 to $7 20. Wheat dull and favors buyers. Corn dull and heavy; sales 40,000 bushels; mixed Western $2 30 to $2 32; yellow $2 35 to $2 37. Lard firm; kettle at 21½c. Whisky lower, 94c. Gro ceries quiet. Wool quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and heavy. Hides steady. New Orleans was called 19 to 13c; Texas 12 to 18½c.

New York, Feb. 3—Evening—Money active, but easy at 7 per cent. Sterling exchange unchanged. Loan stocks firm. Government weaker. 5-20s of '62, 113¾; of '64, 109½; of '65, 110¾; new issue, 108¼; of '67, 108⅝; of '68, 108⅝; 10-40s, 108¼.

New York, Feb. 3—noon—Money easy. Sterling 9¼. Gold 135¼. 5-20's of 1862, 113¾. Coupons of 1865, 110¾. New issue 108¼; Virginias, coupons, 67¼, new 61¾.

Flour quiet, 5 to 10c lower. Wheat declining. Corn a shade lower. Pork firmer, $29 50. Lard dull, steam nominally 20¾c. Whisky, Cotton firm; middlings 26¾ to 30c. Turpentine 57c. Rosin quiet—strained $2 25 to $2 60. Freights quiet.

New York, Feb. 3—Afternoon.—Cotton quiet; sales to-day 2000 bales; middlings 26¾ to 30c. Markets in other respects unaltered since noon.

Louisville, Feb. 3.—Sales 185 hogsheads Tobacco at full prices. Bacon—Shoulders 12c; clear rib sides 16c; clear sides 16½c. Whisky—Ancient 16c; clear rib sides 17c; clear sides 17½c. Corn 65 to 65c. Oats 60 to 62c. Superfine Flour $5 15 to $5 25. Whisky 96 to 97c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 3.—Flour steady. Wheat firmer. Corn 64 to 65c. Oats 61 to 64c. Whisky 95 to 96c. Pork firm, $29 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 12½c; sides 16¼ to 17c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 20½c.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—Superior Flour $5 20 to $5. No. 1 Wheat $1 08 to $1 09. Corn 71 to 72c. Oats 63 to 65c. Whisky 92½ to 94c. Pork $32. Bulk Meats 13½ to 17c. Bacon shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 20½c.

Chicago, Feb. 3.—Extra Flour $5 40 to $6. No. 2 Wheat $1 10½ to $1 10¾. Corn—new 54¼ to 55½c. No. 2 Oats 49¾ to 50c. High Wines 90 to 92c. Pork $29 12½. Lard 20½c. Bulk shoulders 13¾c; sides 16¾ to 17c.

Mobile, Feb. 3.—Cotton in good demand; market closed firm; sales 1700 bales; low middlings 27½c; receipts 800; no exports.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb 3—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.80. Wind West, blowing a gale.

Passed up—Rosamond Morgan, Talbot master, from Galveston, with mules and horses, to Morgan's, to C. A. Whitney & Co. No departures.

The steamers Agnes and Harlan are laying at anchor inside, waiting for the wind to moderate.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Feb. 3.—Passed down, Virginia, at 4 P. M.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.—River rising.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Feb. 2.—The city continues quiet. A serious riot occurred at Bilbaoi, a few days ago, between the Spaniards and Cubans, during which many were wounded.

A commercial treaty has been signed between Spain and the Dominican Republic.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—Evening.—Cotton closed buoyant; uplands 12d; Orleans 12½ to 12¾d; sales to day, 20,000 bales.

London, Feb 3—Evening.—Tallow declined; *fds 2d*. Sugar firm. Cotton 9¾d. Bonds 75¼.

Liverpool, Feb. 3—Evening.—Corn declined 3d for *old*, and 2d for *new*. Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged.

[Previous Cotton.]

Washington, Feb. 3—In the debate on the whisky tax last night, Schenck, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, said there were a parcel of speculators throughout the country trying to kill the whisky market by stimulating a story that the Ways and Means Committee, or some member of the House, would propose to increase the tax on whisky or perhaps put it back to its old rate. He would say that, so far as the Ways and Means Committee was concerned, no such proposition had been or would be entertained. He hoped there would be no clamoring by the House of this part of the bill.

Madrid, Feb. 3.—Probably Prim and Serrano will constitute a Triumvirate. The Pope's Nuncio has been ordered to return.

London, Feb 3, noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 75¼.

Liverpool, Feb. 3, noon.—Middling uplands 11¾d; middling Orleans 12d. Sales 15,000 bales. Red Wheat 9s 9d to 10s. Tallow declining.

Hamilton, Jan. 29.—An outbreak of the people occurred on the 11th inst. Serious trouble is probable at any moment.

Liverpool, Feb 3, afternoon.—Some business doing to-day in cotton to arrive. Sales were made in 19 middling uplands. Breadstuffs firmer.

London, Feb. 3, afternoon.—Bonds quiet and firm at 75¼.

Liverpool, Feb. 3, afternoon.—Cotton active; middling uplands 12d; middling Orleans 12¼d. Sales 20,000 bales.

Paris, Feb. 3.—Cotton buoyant, both on the spot and afloat. Orleans 1.57, afloat 1.56.

Washington, Feb. 3.—Brought from the Judiciary Committee, introduced a bill reorganizing the Federal Judiciary.

There are now nineteen light-houses on the Pacific coast, and it is proposed to erect sixteen others, five to be built next summer.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 3, 1869.

Holders of coupons on State Bonds due Feb. 1st, are notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the counter of Messrs. Pike, Brother & Co., bankers. We hope that the promptness of the State in thus providing for the payment of the interest on its obligations may be regarded as a permanent resumption of its former fidelity in this particular, and that in future no holder of a Louisiana State bond need ever wait for the interest a day after maturity.

We have no change to report in the Money market proper which continues quiet and easy with an abundant supply of capital available for first class paper. Quotations—Call loans rates are 9 per cent. per annum in paper secured for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1 to 1½ for secured grade; 1 per cent for prime 60 days paper; 12 to 15 for good and second class. Business paper at 9 to 12 per cent per annum for A1 and 12 to 15 for second grade. A round amount of the former was negotiated at 10 per cent. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free lenders on call or for short periods on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 136¼, (against 135¾ at New York) and after a fair business closed at 136¼ to 136¾. The sales included $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 136, $10,000 at 136 1-16, $5000 and $7500 at 136¼, $60,000 at 136¼ to 136¾, $9000 at 136¾, and $3000 at 136½. In silver $1500 in American (half dollars sold at 134¼. We quote 132 to 132½ for American half dollars, and 138¾ to 139 (nominally) for Mexican dollars.

There has been an active movement in Foreign Exchange, rates ruling firm during the early part of the day, subsequently declining, but again stiffening up and closing about the same as yesterday. The sales of sterling inside bankers' sight on New York at 5-16 per cent discount, $100,000 commercial at the same, $6000, $25 000, $35,000, $40,000 at $100 00 @ ⅛, $25,000 sight on Boston at 7-16, $30,000 ten and fifteen days sight on Philadelphia at 1 to 1⅛, and $20,000 gold check on New York at ⅛.

Nothing reported in Stocks or Bonds.

In Warrants $25,000 State sold at —, and $10,000 Metropolitan Police at 81, the latter showing a further advance.

City Treasury Notes were weaker. The sales included $7000, $12 000 at 72, and at 72½ per cent. discount. Yesterday (not reported) $5000 sold, deliverable to day, at 72.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb 3 1869.

COTTON—The sales to day summed up 17,000 bales at irregular prices, the closing rates indicating a net improvement of ⅛ to ¼c. We now quote ordinary 24 @ 25c; good ordinary at 26c; middling at 27¼c, low middling at 27¾c, middling at 28½ to 28¾c, and strict middling at 29c.

Under the stimulus of the encouraging accounts from Liverpool received after the close last evening, the market opened with an active demand, and at prices rule higher than yesterday's rates, but on the receipt of later telegrams it is still more favorable tenor, the movement exhibited increased animation, and about twenty eight brokerage firms participating in the business, and their lively competition sending the price up to the additional improvement of ¼ to ½c. Hence, the large sales noted above, which are the heaviest reported this season. With regard to our quotations it may be remarked that they are quite low enough and that at the close it would have been difficult to have found low middling at the inside figure for that grade which some sales were made at 27¾ to 28c.