THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUPOUY & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per season, in advance $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 14, 1867.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON POYDRAS STREET. We invite attention to the sale of the square of ground, on Poydras street, five blocks from the new market house, on Saturday next, by Messrs. Girardey & Co. The square will be sold in lots, and affords an opportunity for investment unsurpassed.

The cars will soon be running on this street, and will add great value to property on this rapidly growing boulevard.

A Wet Nurse is wanted at No. 236 St. Philip street, between Robertson and Claiborne streets.

SOUTHERN CARPET WAREHOUSE.—A large stock of white and colored mattings, window shades, gilt cornices, etc., are advertised for sale at greatly reduced prices, at the establishment, 139 Canal street, one door from Bourbon street.

RISTORI.—To-night Ristori, the greatest living tragedienne, will appear upon our stage in the character of *Medea*. Already, we are informed, more than two hundred tickets, above the number that the house will seat, have been sold, and the New Opera House will be crowded to the utmost extent possible. The reputation of Madame Ristori is an exceedingly fine one, embracing the very best of the modern plays. The American portion of our citizens will perhaps enjoy "Mary Stuart" and "Elizabeth" more than the others, while the French portion will be better pleased with those from French authors. "Medea, with which Madame Ristori opens her engagement here, was written by M. Ernest Legouvé, especially for Mme Rachel, but after bestowing much labor upon it Rachel refused to appear in it. No reason was given for this singular caprice until M. Legouvé had had recourse to the law and judgment was rendered against her, when she said the reason was the difficulty of giving proper expression to the one word *Mes!* Of course this was an excuse merely. Rachel was then at the height of her fame, and Ristori was just contending the honors of the tragic stage with her. Rachel had a great dread of her rival, who was winning so many laurels, and did not thus hazard her fame by appearing in a new play that had been tested before the public. Despite the civil wrangle, Rachel never did appear in *Medea*, but Ristori did, and made the character celebrated. We well remember the excitement about this incident when in Paris, a few years ago, and Ristori's name brings up many forgotten trifles connected with it. It is a very fine play.

LUCIA DI CHAMOUNIX.—Our readers must not forget that Friday is the last night of the opera season, and furthermore that it is Madame Cattanari's benefit night. Donizetti's *chef d'œuvre*, "Lucia di Chamounix" has been selected for this night, and we do not know of an opera that would have better pleased our people. *Lucia* has not been seen here for a long time, and our musical critics will give it a reception as if it were the return of some long absent friend. Madame Cattanari, as *Lucia*, Rocco, Fabbri, Strozzi and Solares will appear, with Gabele as a young Savoyard. It will be a brilliant bill.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Harry Macarthy, the Ethiopian Brothers, Miss Lou Estelle, Eva Brent, Hardy, Reynolds, the Chiodepes, the Zavitowskis, and Messrs. Lacy, Carlton, Johnny Thompson, constitute the starry constellation at the Academy to-night.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Continued engagement of the charming and versatile comedienne, Miss Maggie Mitchell, who will appear this evening in the character of *The Little Barefoot*, the companion to "Fanchon, the Cricket."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Vestvali, the renowned lyric tragedienne, to-night, for the last time, in her great character of "The Bride." Two comedies, "The Rendezvous," and "Put Him Out!" will be given by the company.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand drama "Les Huguenots," will be given in German this evening. Benefit of Miss Fehringer to-morrow.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—Bob Hart and troupe in a grand variety entertainment of songs, dances, burlesques, &c.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM.—Mrs. Batterby, the giantess, Lindell, the lion tamer, and Professor Grelner, the glass blower, and other attractions.

The Nicholson Pavement.

During a visit North the past summer we had opportunities of witnessing the admirable character of the "Nicholson pavement," as extensively in use in New York, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The ease and noiselessness with which the most ponderously loaded wagons passed over these pavements, particularly, struck our admiration, to say nothing of the great saving in the wear and tear incident to both wagons and teams driven over streets paved with the comparatively rough stone block, commonly in use. There was no slipping or wearing out of the horses' hoofs, and the highest ascents, where the streets were paved, were consequently mounted by teams unchecked to the heaviest vehicles without difficulty.

No one can gainsay these advantages, while it is further contended, by those familiar with the work from Maine to California, that its durability also is equal to that of the stone pavement, and that it will sustain a greater amount of pressure, as illustrated by a test in San Francisco, where a newly laid pavement sustained without sensible impression a locomotive of twenty-six tons weight while the ordinary pavement yielded very materially under the pressure. The first of these pavements, laid in Chicago, nearly twelve years ago, with white pine lumber is still sound and has, we are informed, required no repairing. And as Chicago, like New Orleans, is built upon soft marshy ground, it is argued with some reason that the pavement would last equally well here, if not better, when constructed of our superior yellow pine timber. Indeed the simple but substantial manner of its construction under Mr. Nicholson's patent process would seem to strongly support this hypothesis.

At all events, we are pleased to notice that the real or apparent advantages, at the same time, have struck the practical mind of Gen. Beauregard, and that through his enterprise and liberality experiments are being made with it at the foot of Jackson street and at the corner of Canal and Bourbon streets, where our citizens can see the work for themselves.

CENTENARY COLLEGE.—Among the bills introduced yesterday in the Legislature was one by Mr. Sanchois, for the relief of Centenary College, at Jackson, La., at present under the excellent control of President Watkins. We hope the Legislature will foster our own institutions of learning as far as practicable.

Further Particulars of the Gilgan Tragedy.

We were informed by Mr. Hart, who called at our office yesterday, that the main points of our account of the murder of Mrs. Gilgan and the suicide of her husband were correct, but there were minor circumstances which we had not noticed. Mr. Hart states that when he heard the shot, he first ran to the room of Martin Gilgan standing over the body of his unfortunate wife with a pistol in his hand, and heard him remark "that did not finish her, I will try it again," and was on the point of shooting his wife again, when Mr. Hart jumped in front of him and wrested him off. He had entered Mrs. G. to rise, and carried her into another room; he had hardly reached it when he heard a savage report of a pistol, and hastening back found Martin Gilgan lying dead on the floor, with the brains of his shirt torn open and a pistol by his hand. Coroner C. T. Dupuy held an inquest on the body Sunday afternoon at Chiroulle, the jury rendering the following verdict, that the deceased Martin Gilgan died feloniously, as a felon of himself, did kill and murder himself, against the peace and dignity of the State.

Deputy Coroner Starr left the city on Sunday afternoon for Chiroulle for the purpose of holding the inquest on the bodies of Martin Gilgan and his wife but arrived after the bodies of the jury had been rendered on the former. He at once proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body of Mrs. Gilgan. The jury after hearing the facts in the case, rendered a verdict, that "deceased came to her death from a pistol shot wound in the right breast, inflicted by her husband Martin Gilgan."

Mr. Hart informs us that Mrs. Gilgan lived long enough after she was shot to make a disposition of her children, of which there were three, two by a former marriage. Our townsman, M. D. Grinnell, has taken one of them at her request, and the other two have comfortable homes and are well provided for.

As we stated in our afternoon edition, Martin Gilgan's body was buried at the Catholic cemetery yesterday by the association to which he belonged and was immediately interred. Mrs. Gilgan's body was buried at the same place yesterday and will be buried in the late Cathedral this morning at 9 o'clock.—*Mobile Tribune.*

ECLIPSES IN 1867.—There will be four eclipses the present year—two of the sun and two of the moon. A partial eclipse of the moon, March 20th, will be visible from all parts of the United States. In New York city and Boston the time of its beginning will be about half an hour after sunrise, and it will end at about 6.30 o'clock. In California and Oregon it will begin in the evening of the 19th. A partial eclipse of the moon, Friday evening, September 13th, will be visible in all parts of the United States, though its beginning will not be generally seen. At places west of Boston, the moon will rise more or less eclipsed. From the Pacific States this eclipse will not be seen at all.

A LADY AFTER HER COTTON.—One Miss Charlotte Hough, (ill probably a misprint for T.) has brought suit against a Boston firm for money due her for services during the war.

Last an unfavorable opinion might be formed of this Athenian spinster, we hasten to add that those services were the purchase of cotton in the South, and the manipulation of the patriotic generals, quartermasters and provost marshals of the great Republic, so as to run the precious article through the military lines. Miss Hough (alias Tough) alleges, and no one is probably better entitled to speak as to this, that the firm in question made the comfortable little sum of $100,000 out of these speculations, mainly through her diligence and the leakiness of the patriots aforesaid; and she claims, with evident reason, that these port-sipping nabobs, who were wearing purple and fine linen, and faring sumptuously every day, while she was hunting cotton through the penitential austerities of "hard tack" and "salt horse," should divide profits with her.

Our sympathies are entirely on the side of the maiden, and we foretell, confidently, her success—not so much on account of the justice of her demand, for the reason that she has displayed consummate wisdom in the choice of an advocate. The papers inform us that she has retained as her counsel Dr. Benjamin F. Butler, in her behalf, favorably on account of his general practice of the law, adds a degree of personal acquaintance with the business of cotton stealing, which qualifies him beyond all competition for the successful conduct of such a cause. *Richmond Examiner.*

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Spanish courts have led hundreds of victims to sacrifice, and a woman has contemplated passively, and even with complacency, the bloody holocaust of her best friends.

The Cortes have abjectly sold to the Government the safety of the individual, the civil liberty and well-being of the Commonwealth. The Government has overthrown the Constitution, the restorer, and has entrusted the Judiciary power to the servitude to separate ministerial and sanguinary generals; military tribunals have despoiled the rich, and transported the poor to Fernando Po and to the Philippines.

The laws of the Cortes have been replaced by decrees squandering the resources of the country by means of obscure and ruinous loans, trampling under foot right and virtue, violating honor, property, family; and during all this time Isabella II at Zarzuna and Madrid, mediated a plan against Italy, our ally, for the benefit of the Roman Pontiff, and speculating, meanwhile, in the depredations and violence of her pachas in Cuba, who, tolerating the fraudulent introduction of slaves, are enriching public sentiment both in the Old and the New World, and causing a estrangement between Spain and the great and glorious republic of the United States.

A correspondent of the London *Illustrated News* has published the following amusing puzzle, presented by an American: "Place the Queen alone on the board, and in fourteen moves cause her to pass over all the squares."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 046.

NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS & GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

The annual report of this railroad has been laid upon our table, and we take pleasure in giving over its interesting pages, for many reasons. This report comes to us in pamphlet form, sixty-four pages of clear white paper printed in the best possible style. The outside appearance of this work is certainly very prepossessing, and we turn to the reading matter feeling assured that the contents will bear out the promise. Like a majority of the people of this city we feel a great interest in the road and believe that no railroad centering here has greater claims upon our regard. Its value cannot be estimated, and the advantages that it offers to our people are beyond computation. The road is now in competent hands, Mr. Segur, the President, the Superintendent, and in fact all connected with it are men of experience and ability. It will be remembered that the sale property of this Company was taken possession of by the military authorities of the United States, on the first of May, 1862, and from this first of July of the same year, to the 1st of February, 1866, three years and seven months, the road was occupied and operated by them. The eleventh annual report, the one now before us, shows the condition of the affairs of the company from the 1st of May up to the 31st of December, 1862. At the close of the present year a full report will be made to the stock holders. Mr. Segur opens this report with an account of the capital stock of the Company and goes on with considerable statistical information. From pages 9 and 10 we extract the following succinct statement which shows that the road has had much to struggle against owing to the circumstances of war. Mr. Segur says:

The Company on resuming the operations of the Road, on the first of February last, found the navigation of the principal streams over which it passes, obstructed by permanent bridges erected by the military authorities in place of the draws required by law, which had been destroyed during the war. Demands were soon made for the opening of these streams, and in the case of the Bayou des Allemands, suit was commenced against the Company for damages to a large amount. Large amounts of property of various kinds belonging to the Company had been worn out or destroyed while the Road was under military control, and a portion of the rolling stock had been taken away for use elsewhere.

The bar of the Atchafalaya was obstructed with live oak trees, to an extent that precluded the possibility of renewing the connection by steamships with Texas.

Such portion of the property as had been replaced by the Government, was through orders from the War Department, charged to the Company, at its appraised value amounting to $113,773 45. To secure the payment of which, in two years in equal monthly installments with interest at 7-30 per cent., they were compelled to give a bond in double the amount.

Under these circumstances the Company has been unable, up to the present time, to recommence the work of extension. The receipts, however, from the operation of the road in use since the Company have had charge, compare very favorably with those of former years, and have enabled them to meet the demands of the Government up to the present time, to rebuild and finish three of the principal draw-bridges, and the work on the fourth, over the Bayou Lafourche, is well advanced.

The obstructions in the Atchafalaya have been removed by the Company at a cost to them, of about ten thousand dollars, and the steamers resumed their trips between Berwick's Bay and Texas in August last.

The Company have also increased their rolling stock to some extent, and generally improved the condition of their property of all kinds. It is believed, however, that a substantial benefit from the enterprise, either to the State, city, stock or bondholders, is only to be attained by a vigorous extension of the road to the Texas line, or to connect with some road reaching that point.

After this we find an interesting account of the military management of the road, or incidents arising from that management, and the President's report to Gen. Banks, asking certain questions regarding the intentions of the Government with respect to the road. Quite a mass of correspondence follows, arranged with much care and skill; and among the letters is one from E. M. Stanton, the Secretary of War.

On page 33 we find the reason why the interest on the outstanding bonds was not deposited, as directed by the Directors. From 1862 to the 1st of February, 1866, the Company was deprived of all revenue, through the occupancy of the road by the Government, the *rebuilding of drawbridges*, the removal of the obstructions in the Atchafalaya, and various other *unusual* and unavoidable expenses utterly precluded the possibility of this deposit. It does not seem exactly fair to make this road responsible for the acts of the military, or to force them, after all their losses, to remove obstructions sunk for war purposes. The report goes on to say:

With a road inadequately equipped and rapidly approaching decay, blocking up the navigation of the streams over which it passes, in violation of law, and running through a country unproductive, from the ravages of the war and the demoralization of its labor, despoiled of their property, deprived of all revenue for more than three and a half years, burthened with an accumulated debt, and forced to pay an exorbitant and unjust claim, the Company gathered up the fragments of the wreck, and with but $129 28 available funds in the treasury, commenced to make the most of them. Fortunately, however, under the management of the Company, the receipts increased from month to month, until they compared favorably with, or exceeded those of former times, through which we have been enabled to meet all the demands of the Government up to the present time, to rebuild four out of five of the drawbridges, to remove the obstructions from the Atchafalaya, to increase our rolling stock to some extent, and to greatly improve the general condition of all the property. This puts us, comparatively in a favorable condition for the work of the coming year.

No great progress, under the circumstances, has been made in the payment or adjustment of the old obligations of the Company, nor can the surprise anyone who will read the story of the road as given in their report. The wonder is that the Company did not sink under its heavy burthen.

Following the report of the President comes that of the Superintendent, which is also very interesting, and we are sorry that a want of space forbids us to make extracts from it. Mr. C. W. R. Bayley, the Chief Engineer and General Superintendent also furnishes the Engineer's report, in which there is much of interest regarding the proposed extension of the road to Texas. We sincerely trust that the road may meet with the success that it deserves, and that the work of extension may begin at once. The road completed and its stock would be the most valuable railroad stock in the South. We refer our citizens to the report for further information and recommend its perusal.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTEENTH DAY—FEBRUARY 13TH, 1867.

SENATE—The Senate met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment, Lieutenant Governor Albert Voorhies presiding, and — Senators present.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Chalond, of the Roman Catholic Church.

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

A message from the Executive announced that the Governor had approved and signed the following named bills:

An act to amend an act to organize the Supreme Court of the State and to fix the terms thereof;

An act to authorize the Citizens' Bank to extend the time of payment of certain State bonds issued in favor of said bank;

An act to authorize the redemption of the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank;

And the joint resolutions relative to the constitutional amendment proposed by the United States Congress as Article 14.

Mr. Cooley presented a resolution of the Police Jury of the parish of West Feliciana, asking an appropriation to construct a levee at Fancy Point. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

Mr. Cooley also presented a resolution of the Police Jury of the parish of West Feliciana, in answer to one of the Police Jury of Concordia relative to Courts. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Munday presented a memorial from the Louisiana Retreat for Insane, on Magazine street, in charge of the Sisters of Charity, praying for relief. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. Kenner presented a memorial from Green Dorsey, asking the return to him of certain money paid in error for taxes. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Poché presented a petition from Louis Train relative to crevasses. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

By Mr. Egan—Joint resolution relative to the Louisiana State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. Adopted finally and sent to the House. The resolution requests the Secretary of War to revoke the order prohibiting the usual military exercises at the Academy.

By Mr. Egan—An act for the relief of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy. Referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees.

By Mr. Forte—An act for the encouragement of medical education. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Gordon—Joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate the affairs and condition of the different drainage districts of New Orleans and Jefferson. Passed finally, and Messrs. Gordon, Welch and Newton, of Jackson, appointed on the committee.

A message from the House announced the concurrence, by substitute, in the Senate act repealing the fourth section of an act relative to sheriff's sales and writs of *seizure*.

By Mr. Gordon—An act to amend article 1068 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Brusle, from the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, reported by substitute on a joint resolution directing the State Engineer to examine certain levees of the State, with a view to their drainage; and adversely on a memorial from citizens of the parish of Iberville, relative to the removal of the raft in upper Grand river.

Mr. Welch, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, reported favorably on an act to incorporate the town of Plaquemine, parish of Iberville.

Mr. Munday, from the Committee on Claims, reported unfavorably on a memorial from Mrs. Widow Bertain; and presented an act for the relief of her estate.

Mr. Kenner, from the Finance Committee, reported on an act for the relief of the inhabitants of overflowed lands favorably, by substitute, suspending the collection of taxes for the years 1863 and 1866, until the year 1868. The substitute was taken up and passed finally, with an amendment providing for the return of moneys paid for taxes for these years.

Mr. Burthe, from the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on an act to amend the charter of the New Orleans and Carrollton Railroad Company.

By Mr. Caldwell—An act to fix the terms of the District Courts in the parish of Lafayette. Passed finally.

By Mr. Kenner—An act to provide for the payment of Edmund Forstall for services in the militia of the State. Referred to the Committee on Militia.

Mr. Gibson called up the substitute reported by the committee to whom was referred a joint resolution, instructing the State Engineer to examine certain levees (Chinn, and Robinson and Grand) levees, with a view to ascertain if drainage is necessary for the preservation of the same.

The substitute directs the Engineer to obtain information relative to the principal levees of the State, with a view to ascertain the necessity of draining the same. The substitute was passed and sent to the House.

Mr. Poché called up the act to incorporate the town of Plaquemine, parish of Iberville. Passed finally.

Mr. Newton called up an act to amend an act relative to the adoption of children. Passed finally.

Mr. Scruggs presented the report of the President of the New Orleans Board of Health. Referred to the Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Taylor—An act relative to the indebtedness of the State Penitentiary. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Burthe—An act to create a privilege on slaves, steamboats, barges, flatboats and other vessels, in favor of the owners of private canals for tolls and other charges, etc. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

On motion, the Senate then went into executive session.

After the doors were re-opened, Mr. Mohan introduced a resolution that the Finance Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the city of New Orleans to issue bonds to redeem the issue of small notes known as "city notes." Adopted finally.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met at the hour of ten o'clock, pursuant to adjournment. Hon. D. S. Cage, Speaker, and a quorum present.

Prayer by Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynahan of the Catholic church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved with some slight alterations.

Bills were offered and other business transacted substantially as follows:

By Mr. Ferth—Petition of the Firemen's Charitable Association of the town of Gretna. Referred.

Mr. Edwards—Petition of citizens of Avoyelles, relative to the improvement of Bayou Rouge. Referred.

Mr. Voorhies—Petition of A. Robert. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

Mr. McEnery—Memorial of certain citizens of the State. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Green—Annual report of the Board of Levee Commissioners. Referred to Appropriate Committee.

Mr. Hawthorn, of Committee on Education—Report unfavorably on bill of Mr. Scanlan to increase the number of public schools in the cities of Orleans and Jefferson.

Mr. Tete, of Committee on Parochial Affairs—Report on House bill establishing slaughter houses above the city, favorably with an amendment.

Mr. Sambola—Act for relief of Centenary College at Jackson, asking appropriation of $200,000 for repairs of damages caused during the war. Referred.

Mr. Stille—Act fixing salaries of District Attorneys in 8th, 9th and 12th Judicial Districts. Referred.

Mr. Addison—Act for relief of Adam Lobdell. Referred.

Mr. McEnery—Act to reduce the tax on unimproved lands. Referred.

Mr. McEnery—Act to reduce the tax on improved lands. Referred.

Also, an act to amend an act to provide for increasing the revenues and raise means to pay the interest on the debt of the State. Referred.

Also, an act relative to judicial sales. Referred.

Mr. Sanford—Called up the Senate bill No. 64, relative to repeal of the militia bill. Referred.

Mr. Meynier—Act to exempt certain movable property from seizure and sale. Referred.

Mr. Smith—Act for the relief of J. Beebles. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

A message relative to the election held in the parish of St. Landry, was received. Referred to read and referred to the Special Committee on the subject.

Mr. Haley—Called up Senate bill to authorize Mrs. Constance Rolland to sell certain dotal property. Passed.

Our sympathies are entirely on the side of the maiden, and we foretell, confidently, her success—not so much on account of the justice of her demand, for the reason that she has displayed consummate wisdom in the choice of an advocate. The papers inform us that she has retained as her counsel Dr. Benjamin F. Butler, in her behalf, favorably on account of his general practice of the law, adds a degree of personal acquaintance with the business of cotton stealing, which qualifies him beyond all competition for the successful conduct of such a cause. *Richmond Examiner.*

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Debates in the House and Senate.

Stevens' Bill Adopted---109 to 55.

From Europe.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Feb. 13.—To facilitate the conversion of 7-30's due in August, the Treasury Department proposes paying the express charges until the 1st of April to Washington and on the bonds returned.

The steamship Cuyler, recently seized at New York, will be permitted to sail, on the owners giving bond to twice the value of the vessel. She is claimed by Columbia as a war vessel and manned by Confederates. The Minister of Columbia is endeavoring to get better terms.

A negro was appointed to a first class clerkship in the Treasury. A clerk was assigned him to-day.

Washington, Feb. 13.—SENATE—Pomeroy presented a petition from Arkansas loyalists asking an amendment to Eliot's bill to include Arkansas. Wade moved to take up Eliot's House bill hoping that the Senators would be brief in their arguments. Lane asked to proceed with the regular business. Wade said if the bill was not acted immediately it could not become law this session. The chair decided that the bill could be read once, but it required the unanimous consent to go further. A vote was taken and it passed by 22 to 19. The bill was read. Hendricks objected to further proceedings and it lay over.

The Military Committee has been discharged from further consideration of the bill to pay the Tennessee Home Guards.

The League Island bill was discussed.

The Secretary of War was called on for the authority of the commission, during the war, to appoint a commission to adjudicate and pay the claims to loyal Tennessean, and the amount and nature of the claims adjudicated.

Wade read a dispatch from a Colorado mass meeting, requesting admission.

HOUSE—The proceedings of this body were generally unimportant.

Stevens' bill came up. He moved the previous question, which was negatived. Stevens proposed an amendment, which, on objection, he withdrew, saying he had tried vainly to satisfy the gentlemen around him.

Boutwell argued that the Supreme Court would decide that the States were still States and entitled to representation, which would cause a hazardous conflict, but if the bill passed the Supreme Court would have no government to recognize. Congress would keep in its own hands the political reorganization of the States by passing the bill. At two o'clock, Stevens again moved the previous question, which was negatived. Bingham spoke in opposition and took occasion to eulogize Eliot's bill. Blaine spoke against the amendment to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, which was seconded. Stevens spoke half an hour. He complained pathetically, defended the Reconstruction Committee, abused Bingham and opposed Eliot's bill because it mentioned something to be done which looked like a finality leading to admission. Stevens closed by calling on the House.

Shellabarger explained that there was a special provision in Eliot's bill requiring the assent of Congress to the proposed admission, and he seemed regaining his lost power. The main question was taken on Blaine's motion to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The Democrats generally voted with Blaine. There was a two majority against Blaine. The bill then passed by 109 to 55, Stevens, exulting on the final success of his bill, asked the Speaker, if it was in order for him to endorse the declaration of the good old Lancter, that "Heaven yet ruled, and that there were Gods above." Adjourned.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Stevens' bill, as passed, reads the so-called States.

Washington, Feb. 13.—General Sheridan has left for New Orleans via the West.

New York, Feb. 13.—Stock at the last Board—market lower. Governments are very strong and active. U. S. 5-20's, 62 coupons, 105¾; '64, 107¾; '65, 107¾; '66, 105¾; '67, 105¾; '68, 101¾; 7-30's, first, 105¾; other series, 105¾. Missouri sixes 93. Gold 136¾.

New York, Feb. 13.—Gold fell off to 136¾ at the close. Foreign exchange fell to 109 to 108¾ for bankers' bills. Governments firm and closed at the highest figure of the day. Stocks were generally lower at the Board. Illinois Board, but a fraction better afterwards. Mining Stocks were quite animated with a large general business.

New York, Feb. 13.—Cotton steady; sales 1900 bales at 33c. Flour dull and declined 5 to 10c. Wheat dull and declining. Corn declining, and Western $1 10 to $1 12.

Baltimore, Feb. 13.—Cotton dull and lower. Middling Uplands 32c to 32½c. Coffee firm. Sugar quiet and steady. Flour—city Super $10 25. Wheat—White Corn dull; Yellow steady at 98 to 97c.

Vicksburg, Feb. 11.—Passed up, Marble City, at 3½c. River rising rapidly. Weather very warm and cloudy.

Memphis, Feb. 13.—Weather warm. It was raining all day. The river rose two feet today. Business was fair. A heavy storm prevailed last night. Cotton—Sales 800 bales, New Orleans, had her chimneys blown, thirty miles above here.

Departures: Nick Longworth and Louisiana for New Orleans at 10 A. M. The Mars was will leave for New Orleans to-morrow at 12 M., with 25 tons freight received from the Wilcoms and W. J. Lewis, for Vicksburg at 4 P. M., the Champion, for Cincinnati, with 300 bales of cotton, 75 M. P. Taylor, for Evansville, with 300 bales of cotton, and the Graham, for St. Louis. In port, Anna Wannata, Belle Memphis, Deer Lodge, Rose Hamblston.

Cotton—Sales to-day will be better—selling at 29 to 30c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork $21 to $21 50. Clear Sides 11 to 12c. Sugar cured Hams 20 to 22c.

Bill Brown cut John Austin with an axe last night, in a difficulty, mortally wounding him. Austin died at 9 o'clock this morning. Brown has been arrested and confined in jail to await his trial of murder.

Mobile, Feb. 13.—Cotton—sales 2000 bales—market quiet and easy with a fair demand; Middling 30½c.

Arrived—Ship Eliza, brig Winfield and schooner Waterwitch, from New York; and schooner Long, from Boston.

Cincinnati, Feb. 13.—Flour and Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn dull and dropping, but not quotably lower. Oats dull at 70c for No. 1. Rye unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Whisky quiet and lower in price. Cotton dull and nominal. The large falling off in receipts of the South of October last, from the principal Lizzie, while the month was at the head of the New Canal.

Attorney General Herron being absent, Col. A. P. Field was appointed to act for him on behalf of the State, for which District Attorney Hornsby also appeared. Mr. Castellanos conducted the defense.

The testimony was not materially different from that on the preliminary examination, given by the same witnesses. Schwartzman, who arrived by special officer Izard, on the steamer Lafourche, cried, and when taken to the police office asked to make a statement in the matter, and requested the arrest of Diggs, who, he said, had been concerned in the affair with him, and took possession of the documents at the ruins of the Odd Fellows Hall, saying they could meet each other in Jackson, Mississippi; and that he would convey the papers at his room, in the City Hotel. Diggs was registered at the hotel, but was arrested on the street, with $165 in his possession. Such was the testimony of special officer Izard.

Mr. Brown, purser of the vessel, testified that Schwartzman was engaged on the Lizzie as an engineer; that Diggs, who had been employed on the boat previous to the robbery, frequently visited the boat, and that accused roomed together in the same room. Witness had loaned Schwartzman $150 on the pawn of a couple of watches, and one of these was in the stolen value. The Lizzie arrived from Pensacola on the 6th of October. Witness left the vessel and came to the city, having deposited the valise in a drawer in the Captain's room. When he reopened, about 11 o'clock at night, he found the valise had been stolen. The drawer was not locked and the cabin accessible. Schwartzman had agreed to attend the theatre with witness about 7 o'clock, but did not arrive till 9½ o'clock the evening of the larceny. Diggs had been recommended by Schwartzman as one of the best detectives in New Orleans. Witness had counted the money in Schwartzman's presence the day before it was stolen. About $500 belonged to the boat; the balance consisted of deposits in small packages. In the morning of the 7th Schwartzman told witness that he had had intercourse with Diggs, and that he did not wish to be implicated in the matter, and that Diggs had all the money. All which Mr. Brown found to be false; but not till he had loaned Schwartzman $50 with which to go up the river as requested. He had tried ineffectually to induce Schwartzman to turn State's evidence against Diggs.

Mr. Martin, clerk at Colonel Moody's Shirt manufactory, Canal street, stated that Diggs bought $35 worth of clothes there on the 6th, leaving the package till night, when he purchased more goods, giving a United States note of $300 and receiving change back upon paying for them.

Captain Webber testified that Schwartzman was on the vessel when Brown left, and that he was not at supper that night.

After argument the case was submitted and the jury returned a verdict finding the accused guilty of larceny with a strong recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

A motion for a new trial was made by H. A. Morse, Esq., counsel for Johnson, Palmer, and Fairman, and for the defendant, guilty of forging and issuing a forged check—The motion was made returnable on Saturday.

Charles Johnson was found guilty of assault and battery, and was remanded.

Conrad D. Ledicks, charged with perjury, was admitted to bail.

The case of Charles Stokes, charged with manslaughter, in the killing of J. V. Eichard, on the 20th of July last, was continued indefinitely.

Recorder Akern's Court—Thomas Higgins as principal, and Mr. Higgins as accessory, were arraigned yesterday, charged with assaulting and attempt to kill Wm. Wise. They were sent before the First District Court.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 13, 1867.

We have no alteration of movement to report in the general market, there being little done in most departments of trade, in consequence of the uninterrupted inclemency of the weather. Sugar and Molasses were the most demand and Western Produce dragged only moderate activity, while the movement in our leading staple has been to a fair extent, the sales at the close comprising 2400 bales at prices within the range of previous quotations.

Louisville, Feb. 13.—Sales 127 hhds. Tobacco at full rates. Superfine Flour $10. Prime Red Wheat $2 45. Shelled Corn 68c. Mess Pork $21. Bulk Shoulders 8c. Bacon Shoulders 10 to 10½c. Clear Sides 12c. New Orleans Sugar 14½. Cotton 30c.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Important from Mexico, Etc.

Liverpool, Feb. 12, evening.—Cotton flat; sales 7000 bales; Middling Uplands 14½d.

Manchester advices are unfavorable, the market closing flat.

Breadstuffs steady. Corn 29s. 3d. Lard 50s.

Arrived, steamer City of Boston, from New York.

Washington, Feb. 13.—Counterfeit ten's of National Bank notes have appeared. Their general appearance is very good. The back is not well executed, but the imitation of blue is excellent. The engraving of the face discovering the Mississippi is rather inferior.

The District Registers declare that Presidential pardons do not restore Confederates to the franchise.

Washington, Feb. 13.—A treaty has been concluded with the Kansa Indians to leave Kansas. Their destination has not transpired.

Boston, Feb. 13.—The revenue cutter Mahoning has been sent in search of the ship Savaria, reported dismasted off the coast.

New York, Feb. 13.—