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THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1866.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1866.

Senate.

Pursuant to adjournment from yesterday, the Senate met at noon to-day, Lieut. Gov. Voorhies presiding.

On the roll being called, it was found that there were 22 members present—a full quorum.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Father Jeremiah Moynihan.

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

During the proceedings the following members were present:

Messrs. Abney, Armstrong, Bell, Bruslé, Burthe, Campbell, Coco, Duvigneaud, Egan, Fellowes, Foute, Gibson, Gordon, Hough, Kenner, Lapeyre, Lott, Mohan, Munday, Newton of Jackson, Newton of Morehouse, Nelson, Poché, Purcell, Scruggs, Taylor, Welch and Wilcoxon.

[In our report of yesterday we omitted Mr. Anderson's name as absent with leave. Mr. Munday was absent on duty on a committee investigating the affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge. The lists, as corrected, are as follows: Absent with leave, Messrs. Anderson, Barrow, Cooley and Palfrey. Absent on legislative duty, Mr. Munday. Absent without leave, Mr. Brownlee.]

The President laid before the Senate the following communication from Gov. Wells:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEP'T, New Orleans, Feb. 10, 1866.

To the Senate—I return without my signature an act originating in your honorable body "To provide for the election of parish and district officers throughout the State," and which has been presented to me for my approval. Independent of the constitutional objections I may have and might urge against the same, I cannot give it my sanction for one cause alone, and that is, the time allowed for giving notice of the election is not sufficient under the law. Section twenty-nine of the act of 1855 provides "that it shall be the duty of the Governor, at least six weeks before every general election, to issue his proclamation giving notice thereof," etc. In the next section of the same law it is stipulated "that notices of every general election shall be given at least thirty days before the election, by notices posted up at each precinct," etc. If the time herein specified was fixed at a period when postal facilities extended throughout the State, and the remotest parishes of the State could be reached in less than ten days from the seat of government, how much more forcibly the requirements of the law applies to the present condition of affairs, when we are almost destitute of mail facilities. So far from curtailing the time, I think there are reasons why it should be increased, in order to give ample time for the proclamation to reach every part of the State and to give the people an opportunity to discuss the merits of candidates and to act deliberately in the matter.

J. MADISON WELLS,
Governor of Louisiana.

It was ordered to be spread on the minutes.

Mr. Taylor moved that the roll be called, in order to see the number of members present.

Mr. Munday moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed till Monday next.

Mr. Bruslé moved that the message should simply lie over.

Mr. Hough moved to have the consideration of it made the order of the day for Saturday next.

Mr. Kenner moved to make it the order for 1 o'clock to-morrow. The objection of the Governor was that the bill did not allow time enough for the election. That objection would not be improved by a longer postponement.

Mr. Mohan moved that it be made the order for 3 o'clock P. M., to-day, and that the Sergeant-at-Arms be sent after absent members. From the 14th of February to the 12th of March is twenty-six days, and the Senate could command that time by acting on the measure promptly; while, if they delay action, as was asked, they would not be able to give even twenty days.

Mr. Hough said he would consent to Friday being made the day to which the postponement should be made, if any member would move it.

Mr. Bruslé said he regarded the motion to postpone for a long time as an intimation of willingness to sustain the veto, and he would, therefore, move to lay it on the table.

Mr. Kenner added to his motion the provision that the bill be printed.

On motion of Mr. Munday, the motion was divided; and the motion to print having been put was negatived.

The question was then put on the motion to make the bill the order of the day for 1 o'clock to-morrow, and it was carried.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, acquainting the Senate with the action of the House on the city election bill, and announcing that the House had concurred in the bill to ratify and continue in office the Board of Levee Commissioners appointed by the Governor, with amendments.

The act to amend and re-enact the third section, second paragraph, of an act entitled an act to provide for increasing the revenue of the State, and to raise means to pay the interest on the State debt, was called up, with the proviso offered by Mr. Egan as a substitute for the original proviso to the first section.

Mr. Hough moved to substitute the word "consignor" instead of "producer," in Mr. Egan's proviso, and Mr. Bell seconded the motion.

Mr. Egan accepted the amendment, which was then agreed to; the proviso was adopted as amended, and the bill carried through its various stages, passed, and sent to the other House. The bill imposes a tax of one-fourth of one per cent. on the commissions and sales of all persons whose annual receipts exceed one thousand dollars per annum, with the proviso that it shall not be assessed on sales made by a factor or commission merchant of produce for a consignor, farther than their own net profits are concerned, which may be taxed as income.

Mr. Abney presented a report, from the Committee on Parochial Affairs, on the act to enforce the performance of road duty. It stated that the committee had carefully examined the question and found that the law gives ample authority to police juries to pass the necessary ordinances for the maintenance of roads and levees, and to enforce them with fines and penalties, and that the proposed act was therefore unnecessary. The report was adopted.

Dr. Scruggs, from the Committee on Charitable Institutions, presented a favorable report on the bill to impose a tax on the sale of patent medicines. He moved a suspension of the rules, with a view to action on the bill.

Mr. Kenner said the Committee on Finance had prepared a stamp bill which meets the case of taxing patent medicines as well as other things, and he therefore thought that it would be better to let the bill before the House lie on the table until action should be taken on the stamp bill.

Dr. Scruggs agreed that the bill should lie over.

On motion of Mr. Bell, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Brownlee.

On motion of Mr. Gordon, the bill relative to pledges was taken up.

Mr. Egan explained that the present law requires a judgment of court before sale can be made of pledges. The former law provided for their sale in any manner agreed on by the parties. The bill before the House revived this law.

The bill was carried through its various stages, passed and sent to the other House.

Mr. Wilcoxon called up the bill relative to the publication of judicial advertisements in English and French.

Mr. Poché offered a substitute, providing that judicial advertisements should not be published in both languages in newspapers, published in only one of them.

Mr. Wilcoxon accepted the substitute.

Mr. Taylor said the Committee on Printing had carefully examined this matter, and found the bill neither necessary nor expedient, and had therefore reported unfavorably on it. He moved to lay both the substitute and the bill on the table. He called attention to the general law on the subject on page 4 of the revised statutes as leaving no necessity for this bill. He withdrew his motion for the present to allow discussion of the subject.

Mr. Poché advocated the necessity of publishing French advertisements in papers published in French, because a large portion of the people in the southern part of the State take no other papers. They do not read or understand English well enough to take English papers, and therefore would never see French advertisements inserted in them.

Mr. Mohan objected to the bill—it takes from parties interested the right to insert their advertisements in any paper they please. It was their interest to get their advertisements inserted in papers which would give them the most advantageous circulation, and they would take care to do it.

Mr. Taylor renewed his motion to lay on the table; but it was negatived.

The substitute bill was then carried through its various stages and passed.

Mr. Munday called up the bill to provide for the appointment of under-tutors *ad hoc*, in certain cases. On motion of Mr. Poché, it was amended by including "interdicted persons" as well as minors, and "curators" as well as tutors. Then it was carried through its various stages and passed.

The President laid before the Senate a communication from the Executive, announcing that the Governor had signed the bill providing for the lease of the New Canal; also the bill authorizing parties of the name of Bellow to resume their original name of Hamel.

Mr. Kenner presented a memorial, with a bill, for the relief of L. R. Marshall, who seeks to be relieved from the payment of taxes for 1862, for which judgment has been taken against him. He states he had already paid them, but had lost his papers. The bill was read a first and second time, and referred, with the memorial, to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Poché introduced a bill to amend article 3053 of the Civil Code. Read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mohan gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to impose a tax on dogs.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, through Mr. Maxwell, Chief Clerk, announcing the concurrence of the House in the joint resolution for the appointment of a joint committee to investigate charges against employes on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, and that the Speaker had appointed Messrs. Williamson, Fenner and Leeds on the committee. Also, with amendments to the bill to authorize the vending of lottery tickets. Also, in the bill to amend and re-enact the fifth section of an act relative to sureties, approved March 15th, 1855. Also, asking concurrence in the following measures: bill for the relief of J. N. Carrigan; bill to postpone all seizures for State taxes; act in relation to the registry of voters in New Orleans; act requiring bakers to stamp the weight on each loaf; act for the relief of T. S. Richard.

On motion of Mr. Duvigneaud, the order of the day, on an act relative to the publication of legal and judicial advertisements in the parish of Orleans, was called.

A very lengthy discussion ensued, in the course of which several reconsiderations of previous votes were agreed to.

Mr. Bruslé offered an amendment to the second section, substituting for the words, "a printer shall be appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate," the following: "On the fourth Monday of the first regular session of each legislature, a printer shall be elected by the Senate and House of Representatives." He also proposed to fill the blank for the price per square with "fifty cents;" and to add to the clause the words, "and the printer so elected shall pay quarterly into the State Treasury, two and a half per cent. on his gross receipts for such advertisements; the statements of his receipts to be made under oath."

Mr. Egan supported the bill as it stood, with the substitute for the second clause reported from the committee. The Judiciary Committee had prepared it with great care, and after conferences with printers, publishers and editors. The present system, he said, was one used as a sort of black mail on the printers, to compel them to pay for getting the advertisements. He had no doubt that under the proposed substitute for the second clause, providing that the privilege of publishing the advertisements at the price so fixed, should be sold for cash at public auction to the highest bidder, much more than two and a half per cent. would be realized.

The question being put on Mr. Bruslé's motion it was carried; but was immediately reconsidered.

Mr. Gordon moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill to Tuesday next. He was opposed to this bill because whatever was realized for the State under it would ultimately come out of the pockets of the debtor, or of the creditor where the debtor could not pay it, and not out of the printer's pocket. He wanted further time for the consideration of the bill. He thought the best plan would be to sell the privilege to the party who would publish the advertisements at the lowest rate per square.

Mr. Poché opposed postponement and controverted the position of the Senator from Iberville (Mr. Bruslé).

Mr. Mohan moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. It would seem as if every legislative body thought it absolutely necessary to do something to attack the printer. He could not see by what right the legislature undertook to dictate to the printer what he should charge for his work and productions, any more than other people. They might as well, in the interest of miners, dictate what dry goods merchants and others should charge for their commodities. He indorsed the positions that the revenue sought to be made from the advertisements must come out of the pockets of suitors; and that they were the parties best able to choose the best advertising medium for their purposes.

Mr. Duvigneaud urged that, if the legislature was right in fixing rates of transportation on railroads, in fixing the weight of bread supplied by bakers, and so forth, it could not but be right in fixing the price of advertisements.

Mr. Egan urged that it could not but be a great advantage to have all judicial advertisements in one paper, because everybody would know where to look for them, while they may be scattered so that it would be difficult, almost to impossibility in some cases, to find some of them. He disclaimed for himself and for the committee anything like a desire to attack the printers.

Mr. Burthe said the bill was no favorite of his, but had been adopted by the Committee on the Judiciary after most careful consideration.

Mr. Kenner said it was very clear to his mind that the bill, instead of being an attack on the printer, was calculated to benefit him. Public men are too much afraid of printers to attack them; their desire always is to conciliate them; the simple fact was, that it was believed the measure was calculated to benefit both printer and public. The present mode of scattering judicial advertisements undoubtedly causes trouble and loss. If the printer is benefited, why should he not pay something for the advantage into the treasury? He had been assured that some printers would publish these advertisements at twenty-five cents a square. How would the giving of the privilege act? As soon as the demand for the paper had increased, as it must, the proprietor, if he got the privilege for ten or fifteen years, would raise the rate of subscription, twice, thrice, or four or five times. The people might say he would have no right to do it. But he would; and lawyers and capitalists, and all interested would be compelled to contribute to his advantage in this way. He was satisfied two and a half per cent. was not enough for the privilege. He would propose that the person who would pay the highest per centage and premium should have it. He was opposed to postponement.

The question being put on Mr. Mohan's motion to postpone indefinitely, it was lost.

Mr. Gordon withdrew his motion to postpone to Tuesday.

Mr. Bruslé's motion was then put and carried.

Mr. Mohan moved to amend so as to make the square of "ten," instead of "eight" lines; and to specify it as of "solid agate." This was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Duvigneaud, the substitute of the Judiciary Committee was laid on the table.

The second section, as amended, was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Poché, a section was interpolated as the sixth, providing that the first election under the bill should take place on the first Monday after it shall have become a law, and that subsequent elections should take place in accordance with the provisions of the second section.

On motion of Mr. Duvigneaud, a provision was inserted that the bond of the printer should be taken by the Secretary of State.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, a provision was inserted that the last insertion of the advertisement should take place on the day of the sale.

The bill as amended was then carried through its various stages, passed and sent to the other House.

On motion of Mr. Gibson, the House amendments to the bill continuing the board of levee commissioners, were concurred in, and a message to that effect was sent to the House.

On motion of Mr. Mohan, the bill relative to persons arrested in New Orleans and in the parish of Orleans was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of the same gentleman, the bill to authorize the Governor to provide buildings for the use of the State—to lease Mechanics' Institute for not more than three years, at $8000 a year, including repairs—was made the order of the day for Monday next.

Then the Senate adjourned to-morrow at noon, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1866.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 12 M., Speaker Cage presiding.

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Hedges.

[In the yeas and nays of the House, as printed in the CRESCENT yesterday, the name of Mr. Solomon appeared, erroneously, as voting for the bill for a city election, and, therefore, against the Governor's veto, and that of Mr. Tete as voting against the bill and for the veto. Mr. Solomon voted to sustain the veto, and Mr. Tete against it.]

On motion of Mr. Walker, the Senate bill to ratify and confirm the appointment by the Governor of levee commissioners, and providing for the contingent expenses of the board, was taken up, and being on its third reading, was concurred in and returned to the Senate.

Mr. Nutt called up the Senate bill making an appropriation for the relief of the State Seminary of Learning and Military Academy, and advocated a suspension of the rules, with a view to the immediate passage of the bill, and explained the pressing necessities of the institution for pecuniary relief. The House refused to put the bill upon its passage, and referred it to the Committee on Education.

Mr. Solomon called up his bill, reported favorably by substitute, by the Committee on Amendments to the City Charter, to amend the law providing for the registry of voters in New Orleans.

The substitute of the committee, which was before the House, provided for monthly returns of sextons and the secretary of the Charity Hospital of the names of deceased persons, so that the registrar should note on his records the registered deceased and correct his poll lists accordingly; that the failure of sextons or the secretary of the hospital to make the returns required should be tried before any of the city recorders, and the guilty party punished by fine not to exceed twenty dollars and imprisonment not to exceed thirty days; that any one voting upon the registry of a deceased or absent person, or otherwise illegally voting should suffer imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not less than one year nor more than five years, or be fined not less than two hundred and fifty dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, or be both fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court, and forever after be deprived of the right of suffrage in the State; and that the registrar, failing to perform the duties devolving upon him, should be tried before any of the recorders and, if convicted, find not less than five hundred dollars and imprisoned in the parish prison not less than one year nor more than five years, and discharged from office and be ever after ineligible to the same.

The bill was on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. DeLabarre, the bill was amended by substituting imprisonment in the parish prison for imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Mr. DeLabarre also moved to strike out the clause disfranchising offenders. The Constitution of the State specified who should and who should not be entitled to the elective franchise, and it was not competent for the legislature to define the qualifications of voters.

Mr. McConnell concurred in this constitutional objection. The penalties should be otherwise sufficient to deter parties from fraudulently voting, and by making the offense infamous disfranchisement was constitutionally obtained.

Mr. Solomon contended for severe penalties. It had been a practice with sailor boarding house keepers to register their boarders, and after those boarders left, keeping the certificates of registry, to procure other persons to vote under the certificates. Extensive frauds were practiced in this way.

Mr. Jonas also perceived a constitutional objection, as the bill stood, and, on his motion, the House reconsidered the amendment in regard to the penitentiary, and imprisonment in that institution was restored to the bill as the penalty for fraudulent voting.

Mr. Tucker admonished gentlemen that they should be careful in legislating upon this subject, lest innocent citizens should be placed at the mercy of malicious persons. He, himself, had known instances where parties had voted illegally, but innocently, in ignorance of law, and he had no doubt thousands of such votes were cast at the last general election. He had no objection to punishing for a specific fraud, infamously, but thought it was going too far to apply such punishment under the clause "otherwise illegally voting."

Mr. McConnell moved to amend that the penalty should be adjudged by the jury instead of the court. In that way each case would stand upon its own peculiar circumstances. Appeals only upon points of law were allowed in criminal cases, and as the Supreme Court could not review the facts, it was better to leave to the jury the determination of the degree of culpability in each case.

The amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Jonas, the bill was further amended by taking from recorders the trial of the Registrar, and placing such a case, like other criminal matters, in the jurisdiction of the First District Court.

Thus amended, the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

A message was received from the Governor announcing his approval of the following bills, which originated in the House:

1. To organize the police of the city of New Orleans, and to create a police board therein.

2. To amend an act relative to justices of the peace in the parish of Jefferson.

3. To authorize the issue of State bonds for the purpose of paying certain debts.

On motion of Mr. Nutt, the Senate bill to establish internal improvement districts, etc., was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and Levees.

On motion of Mr. Fenner, the Senate amendments to his bill for the licensing of the sale of lottery tickets, was taken up.

Mr. Fenner explained that, as the bill passed the House, it provided that fifty thousand dollars a year of the receipts from such licences should go to the Charity Hospital, and any excess over that should constitute a fund for the relief of disabled soldiers and the widows and orphans of deceased soldiers, and that the amendment of the Senate consisted in directing such excess to be paid into the general fund of the treasury.

Mr. McConnell was apprehensive the clause of the bill that had been amended would have proved inoperative, even if it had been allowed to stand. He would, therefore, vote for the amendment, but gave notice of his intention to introduce a separate bill to appropriate the excess to the purpose originally designated by the House.

The amendment was concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Scanlan, his bread bill was taken up and passed, and sent to the Senate. It provides that after the 1st of March next, bakers shall stamp the initials of their names and the weight upon the loaves they sell; that failing to do so, the bread shall be confiscated, and a fine not less than $10, nor over $50, or imprisonment not less than one, nor more than ten days, shall be inflicted for each offense, and that it shall be a special duty of policemen and commissaries of markets to put the law in force.

Mr. Tucker introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, to create a Board of Examiners of Steamboat Engineers, and defining their duties.

On motion of Mr. Williamson, a joint resolution from the Senate for the appointment of a committee to investigate charges against certain employes of the Jackson Railroad, was concurred in, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Williamson, Fenner and Leeds, the committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Solomon introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, authorizing Mrs. Louisa Bourgeois, wife of Thomas Taquino, to sell a portion of her dotal property.

Mr. Fagot observing that in anticipation of an election for city officers, the present officials were forcing the collection of taxes to secure the fees allowed against delinquents, he presented a bill to suspend all seizures for taxes in the city of New Orleans. The rules were suspended, and the bill was passed and sent to the Senate.

The Senate bill to amend and re-enact section five of the act relative to sureties, approved March 15, 1855, was concurred in.

The Senate bill for the relief of William Lockwood was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The House bill for the relief of J. N. Carrigan, was called up by Mr. DeLabarre, and passed.

The House bill for the relief of P. S. Richard was called up by Mr. Sambola and passed.

A bill granting the privilege of a ferry across the Atchafalaya to Mrs. Young Callahan, reported by a majority of the Committee on Parochial Affairs, and a bill to grant the privilege to Mrs. Boon, reported by a majority of the same committee, were under consideration, when the House adjourned.

Local Intelligence.

THE STONEWALL JACKSON ORATION.—Let it be remembered that the oration on the life and services of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, by John W. Overall, Esq., and the grand concert under the direction of Professor Von La Hache, will take place to-morrow evening at Odd Fellows' Hall. The object of the entertainment is to contribute to the testimonial, in the shape of funds, which the country has determined to offer to the widow and daughter of the illustrious soldier. This inducement to attend, we are well assured, will be all that is necessary to bring to the Hall one of those great audiences which we sometimes see assembled in New Orleans.

GONE TO WASHINGTON.—We heard it stated yesterday on the street that Doctor Thomas Cottman, clerk of the Second District Court, has left town, *en route* for Washington. The doctor, we believe, is a genial gentleman and a politician, but, if he has again gone on a mission, it would appear that he is exercised very considerably by the shadow of coming events. Possessing ourselves of patience is a very admirable thing, and resigning ourselves to fate is equally admirable. We recommend the doctor to do both, or, if he can't "keep easy, to keep as easy as he can."

THE BALL OF THE CONTINENTALS.—We found upon our desk last night a notification, printed with exceeding neatness, that the "Continentals" of New Orleans would celebrate their anniversary by a grand dress, fancy dress and masked ball, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening next. Accompanying it was a card of invitation, that brought back to our memory the grand old days of yore, when the days of the Republic were pure and above reproach—when the Goddess of Liberty was eager to crown with the laurel wreath the true heroes of the land—when the eagle soared high on the face of the sun, and when the cannon sent forth its thunder against the common foe. The ball of the Continentals will be one of the great events of this year's festive season in New Orleans.

GRAND FANCY DRESS AND MASK BALL.—We beg to acknowledge a courteous invitation which we have received from the committee, through Mr. Benj. R. Edgeworth, to attend a grand fancy dress and mask ball at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Saturday evening next, for the benefit of a disabled soldier. As a matter of course the great festive rendezvous of New Orleans will be crowded on this occasion, for those who go, will be doing honor to a brave man who has been in the war, and acted well his part. It is hardly necessary for us to urge on citizens to make the occasion a great one in every sense of the word, but especially in a beneficial sense.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS BY ROYAL ARCH MASONS OF LOUISIANA.—The M. E. Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of the State of Louisiana met in annual session on the 13th inst., and on the 14th elected the following officers for the Masonic year 1866:

H. Regenberg, G. H. Priest; H. P. Buckley, Dy. G. H. Priest; G. W. Munday, G. King; J. A. Stevenson, G. Scribe; H. B. Swasey, G. Treasurer; S. M. Tood, G. Secretary; Rev. C. S. Hedges, G. Chaplain; H. H. Smith, G. C. of Host.

The following officers were appointed:

H. W. Kirkpatrick, G. Principal S.; J. C. Stafford, R. A. C.; H. Hamburger, G. M. 3d Veil; M. A. Cologne, G. M. 2d Veil; T. B. Lawson, G. M. 1st Veil; E. Wells, G. Guard.

ACCIDENT.—Night before last at a late hour two vehicles came into violent collision on Royal street opposite the St. Louis Hotel. Two gentlemen were thrown out of the lighter one, and one of them is supposed to be very seriously injured. We could not learn names.

NOT THE PROVOST GUARD.—We take much pleasure in stating, on the authority of Lieut. Benj. S. Powell, assistant provost marshal of the parish of Orleans, that it was not a squad of the provost guard that rescued a colored soldier from police officer Davis day before yesterday, on Magazine street. Lieut. Powell informs us that there are no colored soldiers doing provost duty. We are well satisfied that had any men under Lieut. Powell's command committed the unwarrantable act which we reported they would have been properly dealt with. The assistant provost marshal (to our own knowledge) is desirous of doing his duty thoroughly, has done so, and with tact equal to his firmness and good judgment. For several months past, Lieut. Powell's acts have attracted our notice, and we have always observed that he was a courteous officer, zealous in the performance of the duties devolving upon him, and one who will not, as many others elsewhere have done, knowingly create any ill feeling in the community.

ARRESTS.—Charles A. Christy was arrested by special officer Williams, on a charge preferred against him by Thos. Ferguson, of stealing a chain and watch.

Peter McDermott was arrested by officer Hennessey, on a charge of committing an assault on him, and for refusing to point out a man who was charged with assault and battery.

Sarah Coleman was arrested by officer Nestor, at the instance of Lieut. Bissell, of the First N. O. Volunteers, who charges her with stealing a lot of clothes from a lady on Third street.

UNFORTUNATE AFFAIR.—A man named John McDermott, who was suffering from small-pox, at No. 8 Front Levee street, and delirious from the disease, was unfortunately left for awhile unattended yesterday afternoon, made his way to the gallery and threw himself over. The injuries he received by the fall proved fatal.

THE SHOOTING.—It is reported by the police that the shooting at the corner of Camp and Girod streets, night before last, was committed by P. K. O'Connor, better known as Molly O'Connor. He was not arrested up to the time of our going to press.

WINDY.—The wind was what we might call intense last night. It was keen enough to blow down a lamp post at the corner of Camp and Canal streets. That was sharp work enough.

ROBBERY.—The trunk of Lieut. Hatch, of the 1st N. O. Volunteers, was "some at" night before last, by some enterprising fellow (who will doubtless work his way into the penitentiary) and $900 partly in money, and the remainder represented by bonds, was carried away. The officer's coat and pants were also appropriated. The theft was committed at the quarters of the regiment at the levee cotton press.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—*Judge Durell.*—In the case of the United States vs. C. F. Hatcher it was ordered that the property of the defendant be restored upon payment of costs.

CRIMINAL COURT.—*Tried for Murder and Convicted.*—Frank Lewis, a colored man, was, yesterday, tried in the Criminal Court, Judge Abell presiding, for the murder of Whinnie Forest, a white woman, on the night of the 4th of July, 1864. The jury empanelled were: Major Fred. N. Ogden, foreman; L. Lelatorre, Thos. Taquino, Robt. D. Urquhart, John Farrell, Thomas Hart, Charles Senzeneau, Jr., Louis Taintarier, J. A. St. Cyr, H. M. F. Fortier, J. E. Michel and A. H. Lacoste.

The medical testimony showed that the deceased was choked to death, and the evidence against the prisoner, as the perpetrator of the horrible deed, was so convincing that the jury returned into court, after brief consultation, with a verdict of guilty, which consigns the convict to the just penalty of death upon the gallows.

PROVOST COURT—*Judge Benedict.*—F. Haywood, sutler of the 1st N. O. Vols., charged with disturbing the peace, having failed to appear, his bond was declared forfeited, and his surety, Robt. Pragle, was notified to appear in court and carry out the terms of his obligation.

Alex. Egeb and John Louis, of the 81st U. S. C. I., charged with disturbance of the peace in one of the City Railroad cars, were both sentenced to two months' imprisonment in the police jail.

Patrick Brady and Thomas McGunley, of the 1st U. S. I., charged with violent conduct, were sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Henry Mason, of the 1st N. O. Vols., charged with disorderly conduct, was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment.

RECORDER KERNAN'S COURT.—Thos. Davis, colored, charged with trying to bleed Eliza Jones with a knife, was required to give security for better mental behavior, for the next six months at least.

George Williams was committed for trial to the Criminal Court, on a charge of stealing three bales of cotton from the steamboat landing foot of Poydras street. The prisoner was prosecuted by officer Seguin, of the First District police.

Matthew J. O'Brien was committed for trial to the Criminal Court for carrying a revolver concealed.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—G B De Groat, J H Adams, H Chapin, N Y; A B Lucas, Charleston, S C; J W McCord, C F Haw, Mobile; J J Howard, W H Watt, Ala; J W S Martin, Md; W C Robins, J R Cooper, Philadelphia; T H Goodman and wife, St Louis; H A Jones, F Wolfle, Mobile; J Saxe, Nashville; W Ward and wife, Ohio; T C McDowell, W E Scott, Pa; E A Condit, Newark; J C Chandler, J Riggs, Dover, N J; W M Penn, A A Brooks, Texas; R I Buckner, Shreveport; W H Locket, Miss; R P Speer, Georgia; G F Sieser and wife, Alabama; W T Hall, Baltimore, T Renuen, N Y; C W Fesbie, Louisville; Mrs H A Colomb, St James, W J Brooks, W H Pratt, Mobile; Mr Lestacy, Mexico; Dr B H Buckner, J M Reigart, Morehouse parish; W M Benton, Carroll parish; K Gillander, Cincinnati; T S Garrett, S R Garrett, Lat; J Serb, Louisville; H Y; G B Gibson, Cincinnati; D R Schoellkopp, Chicago; D Felt, N Y; B H Bacon, Bayou Sara; J L Allnott, Louisville; A W Green, Carroll parish; W L Phillips, La; T Saunders, Mobile.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—J E Develin, N Y; W P Blakey, Boston; Capt H P Pratt, C S A, La; Mrs E Dawson, Mrs Campbell, Baltimore; J Johnson, Pointe Coupee; T J White and wife, F Gonzales, Galveston; W J Williams, La; J A Warren, G Yerger; H O Colomb, St James parish; P P Dougherty, Tenn; T Terhune, J P Jefferson, N Y; R Wingood, city; W N Tiddale; A N Travis, J C Thom, St Mary, La; W B Pierce, S Stafford, city; J H Bailey, Selma, Ala; B L Miles, Miss A L Miles, Helena, Ark; E W Alverson, Baton Rouge; J C Pickett and wife; Mr Hargous, Mexico; W Keck, Baltimore; F A Myers, L Durand, Ala; R Wombly and family, Indianapolis; J P McGuire, Monroe, Louisiana.

CITY HOTEL—N B Patton, Texas; G W Bradford, N Y; T W Winston, Jonesboro, Texas; R H Hargrew, do; E Kohn, do; W P Blocker, do; J D Levi and wife, do; M Green, do; D M Seward do; W R Wilson, Galveston; J W Holcomb, N Y; J H Webber, Dr J H Maxwell, S C; Mrs E M Wyman, E Miller, Texas; Capt Holmes, do; C H Bland, La; E O Jones, Ills; W H Faulkner, Tenn; W Evans, Chicago; Paul Jones, A S Jennis, Aberdeen; O H Pitz, do; D Shields, do; W P Sampson, Shreveport; E Gibbons, Texas; B S Brown, do; B H Williams, do; A S Kellog and wife, do; W B Gambill, G W Newman, H G Newman, Bossier parish; D Hedden, city; J F Holt; F C Herbert, Tex; J Herold, Mrs Rothschild, Shreveport; S R Secord and family; J S Gray, D P Bosworth, C A Norman, Ala; Gen Munday, A Kent, La; Miss Fuller, Richmond, Va; D Moody; W Wallis, Ark. J McFadden and daughter, P Ellis, Tex; J Berry, Carroll parish; Mrs Tyler, P Frizzell; L H Munday, La; H A Clinch, city; J H Blakemore, Ky; M Eichinger, Cincinnati; J Sarr, J O Noyes; Robt Hudson; J Jones, Ala; W Seaton, Texas; A Morton and wife, Columbus; S Williams, Washington; J B Beard, Carroll parish; E B Clark, Nashville; A A Hollworth, Ala; J S Pierce, city; Dr Scanlan, Cincinnati.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—G H Goddard, Camden, Ark; W B Parvis, Mont Lebanon, La; T G Handley, Vasco; N A Bald and wife, Miss N Dembikes, Miss E Donegan, C Rogers, Cincinnati; H R Greene, city; H L Young, N L Randle, Miss; Miss M H Blackman, Vicksburg; R S Dean, city; B Johnson, Camden, Ark; F Wondelman, St Louis; W C Shiver, do; A P Willis, do; J Cobnary, Ala; M S Williams, Baton Rouge; J Glaenzer, Paris; W C Bradley and wife, Ark Miss L Conway, do; Mrs Gibbs, Texas; F E Conway, Ark; W E Booker, Arkansas; J S French, do; A C Howard, do; A B Whitfield, O C McWhorter, Natchitoches; D Hoskins, Tex; C F Scruggs, Misses Scruggs, H Eastland; E W Horless, St Louis; W Horshell and wife, J W Skellman, Ky; E C Twichell, Ala; W Henderson, Carroll parish; J J Isly, Lynchburg; W S Balfour, Natchez; E S Butler, Sunflower county; C Hill, do; T W Briscoe, R W Richardson, La; J A Dykeman, W Benton, W Jones, Ky; R W Hatch, R Hatch, F Hatch, Ouachita parish; J Matloch, Camden, Ark.

DISTRESSING RUMOR.—A rumor was prevalent in the streets at a late hour last night that the steamer Onward, hence on Saturday night for the Warrior river, blew up yesterday near the mouth of that stream. No confirmation of the report had reached the city up to the time of our going to press. The Onward left here on Saturday evening with a full load of freight and a fair passenger list, and if an accident of this kind has happened it must necessarily entail a heavy loss of life. We trust that the report will prove unfounded.

(Mobile Tribune, 13th.

The latest missionary enterprise is to put religious texts in boy bons instead of sentimental mottoes. Very candid.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

DATES OF THE 9th.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—*Senate.*—Mr. Cowan presented a petition in favor of a protective tariff, and Mr. Sherman presented one for a reduction of tax on agricultural implements, which were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, presented the credentials of George Houston, Senator elect from Alabama for the short term. Mr. Guthrie stated that Mr. Houston, during the war, was a consistent Union man. The credentials were ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, offered a resolution declaring that as charges of peculation and fraud had been made against a cotton agent of the Treasury Department; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee be raised to investigate such charges.

Mr. Davis had been informed from various sources of the truth of these charges. He had been told by a friend who had the means of knowing, that within his own experience in the South there was not a man connected with the Treasury Department within a sweep of one thousand miles who had not been corrupted. He would agree to substantiate the charges if a committee was formed.

Mr. Sherman said the charge of Mr. Davis was very sweeping in its character. The Secretary of the Treasury had told him the most violent charges were generally brought against the most faithful officers. He called upon Mr. Davis to make a specific charge and he would guarantee a fair investigation.

Mr. Davis called for the appointment of a committee, the majority of whom would be favorable to a fair investigation. He had been told General Dana, while in command on the Mississippi, had seized and appropriated cotton belonging to a private citizen, and used the proceeds for his own benefit. He did not think it fair to place such an investigation in the hands of men who wanted to stifle it. He would ask nothing more than a fair committee.

Mr. Sherman said when he was a member of the House, he never sanctioned an investigation of charges against a Democratic administration until properly certified to. He had no objection to the proposition of Mr. Davis, if there was reasonable ground for it.

Mr. Davis said he would agree to prove other frauds than cotton frauds. If the committee was raised he would agree to prove frauds of Government, committed by Federal officers in Kentucky.

Mr. Fessenden said he was afraid Mr. Davis looked upon every one connected with Government with such a jaundiced eye that he would, if charged with the investigation proposed, unintentionally do them injustice. He could not, therefore, agree with Mr. Sherman that Mr. Davis might with propriety be entrusted with the conduct of such an investigation. While he had charge of those cotton agencies, he had heard of a great many assertions against men, but they were all unfounded; finally he adopted a rule to compel all charges to be reduced to writing, and after that he heard no more complaints. He could find no man willing to take the responsibility of making charges against these agents. He believed the present Secretary of the Treasury to be consistent and faithful in the discharge of his duties. He repelled the charge that Mr. McCulloch had refused to do justice to any man, and he was opposed to these fishing committees being raised on general charges. He would favor an investigation on specifications or a specific charge. He hoped the committee would not be appointed until something definite was given to the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Conness moved the postponement of the subject under consideration, for the purpose of taking up the bill to extend the time for the withdrawal of goods from the public warehouse.

Mr. Driggs offered an amendment to Mr. Davis' resolution, so as to make it include an investigation into all the charges against the government officers at New Orleans and in the Mississippi Department.

Mr. McDougal, in the course of his remarks, stated that he knew of a man who had been rejected by the Senate for Captain and Quartermaster who was nothing but a common gambler, not worth ten thousand dollars. After his rejection by the Senate he went down to New Orleans, where his brother was in command. He engaged in operations there, and in a short time he died, and by a will which was read in the Surrogate Court, in New York, it was clear he had made two millions of dollars. He supposed the Senate knew who he meant. The name of Benj. F. Butler was familiar to all.

Mr. Conness moved to lay Mr. Davis' resolution on the table, which was negatived.

Mr. Davis knew of several who had gone into the army very poor, and had become rich on very moderate salaries. He confessed he had his prejudice on this subject, and he would commence investigation with the conviction that there was a great deal of smuggling done, and he would not ask to be upon the committee. If raised, all he would ask was a fair committee and a fair investigation. Such a committee and such an invest