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All Notices with regard to Advertisements to be headed editorially.
Advertisements with regard to Sales, Lost, Found, etc., to be headed editorially.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 2, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 2, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 034.

UNION BANK OF LOUISIANA.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this bank, held on yesterday, the 1st inst., it was resolved that a meeting of the stockholders be called on the 4th of March next, to take into consideration the propriety of reducing the capital of the bank. See advertisement in another column.

SOUTHERN AND CRETAN AID.

Two meetings have recently been held in the city of New York, which show the spirit and temper of the Northern people, or at least a majority of them, better than anything we have yet seen. On the 25th of January a meeting was held in the Cooper Institute, to which attention, it was said to the urgency of Southern destitution and to suggest measures for its relief. On the 26th instant a meeting was held in the same place for the purpose of raising funds to aid the Cretans in their present revolutionary struggle. The first was a failure; the second was fertile in sympathy if not eminently useful in regard to funds. The men who spoke at both of these meetings, with so different results, are known as leading philanthropists, as public-spirited, charitable men, and as members of the Radical party. They are the men who have furnished relief to distressed peoples everywhere, who have sympathized with Hungary and with Italy, who took Kossuth by the hand when he came to this country, who sent relief to Ireland during the great famine there, and who sympathized with, and gave money to the Russians, in their recent movements against Canada. In but one instance have they failed to accomplish their desires and aims, and that instance was the one ostensibly for furnishing relief to the South. Money was raised to assist the Cretans in their revolution; it cannot be raised to assist the starving poor in the Carolinas, who live in the track of Sherman's army. These two meetings and their results will give thinking people a deeper insight into human character. And here we refer to one aspect only, and that to the principle at stake or the consistency displayed. It is a melancholy reflection that men's charities are regulated on christian principles, but by their own passions and prejudices. They give where they are not interested; they refuse where they have to forgive at the same time. In no instance where these men have prompted under the guise of philanthropy has there been a case which appealed more strongly to the charitable than that of the South; but the idea of giving assistance to rebels is regarded with pious horror. Treason must be punished, and if they starve it is their own fault, reason these philanthropists, while at the same time they send money to the Cretans without drawing a parallel between the two nations. We do not deny that the Cretans are objects of charity; but we wish to point out the glaring inconsistency of the men who furnish aid to them because they are Rebels, and refuse it to the South for the very same reason. In this article upon this subject the New York *World* says that "if these individuals would hear these their appeals for help to the Cretans upon the simple fact that thousands of women and children in Candia and throughout the Greek Archipelago are now suffering for want of the absolute necessaries of life, we might, indeed, lament that it should be necessary for them to travel across the Atlantic, and down the Mediterranean in search of influences potent enough to stir their long dormant human sensibilities; but we should cordially recognize the philanthropic authority of their action. But they openly take the ground that it is lawful for Greeks in Crete to assert a right of self government which it was infamous for Americans in Virginia to claim. They seek to touch, in respect to Crete, those springs of race, and blood and religion which, in respect to Carolina they have never denounced as damnable. They ask us to discriminate in a question of legitimate rule between New Englanders in black satin waistcoats holding sway at Washington, and Turks in green silk turbans exercising dominion at Constantinople. Professing to be friends of religious liberty, they endeavor to revive the prejudices and the passions of the Crusades, and insist upon it that we shall hate, despise and labor for the overthrow of the Turks in Europe because they are Musselmen and not Christians, because they cling to the faith of their fathers and refuse to relinquish the possessions which for them centuries ago by those fathers. It is undeniable that Crete and Epirus and Thessaly belong to the Sultan by the same title which gives Ireland to the English and Poland to the Russians, and the power of legislating for the Southern States to the Radical majority in Congress. That men who go with Thad Stevens and the Republican party in the assertion that the victories of our enemies have given to the absolute right to dictate the social institutions of the Southern States, should have the audacity to get up on a platform and ask us to contribute money for the confusion of the Turks, who assert the same right by virtue of the victories over the Greek populations of the Ottoman Empire, is an outrageous presumption upon the good nature, and a scandalous insult to the intelligence of the public.

The *World* very pertinently calls them copperheads with respect to Crete, and in forcible language shows the great inconsistency of their conduct with regard to that country and the South. This can be seen by the most casual observer, and no one will fail to draw his own conclusions and form his own opinions, but all will agree with us that one might as well attempt to argue a deaf man out of his infirmity as to preach consistency to Radicals. These meetings can be regarded, therefore, only as another evidence of Radical temper and spirit towards the South.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.—February 1—1 p. m.—A thick fog still continues, and it is impossible to obtain any information as to the movements of vessels at the Bar. We have ascertained from the towboats the names of the vessels reported as unknown yesterday, which are as follows: ship Old Dominion, Sampson master; ship Sound Hinckle, Hallet master; bark H. D. Brookman, Sevin master, and bark Robert Carter master—all from Boston; also, the three masted schooner Hartstene, Horn master, from New York. Wind light from S. E. Tide very good.

GOVERNMENT RATIONS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—In accordance with orders received, a department headquarters, the issue of rations by the United States authorities to the above charity institutions was yesterday discontinued. The practice had been kept up ever since the Federal occupation of the city in May, 1862. The following is a list of those institutions which, from date last up to the present time, have been receiving regularly rations from the Federal Government:

Orphan's Home, corner of Seventh and Constantine streets, 400 inmates.

St. Joseph Boys' and Girls' Asylum, Josephine street, 215 inmates.

St. Anne's Asylum, corner of Prytania and St. Mary street, 48 inmates.

Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, corner of Love and Elmira streets, 160 inmates.

St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum, on Morgan street, 425 inmates.

Female Orphan Asylum, corner of Camp and Julia streets, 300 inmates, together with the St. Elizabeth's Asylum, and the Asylum for the Blind, on Magazine street, and Mrs. Murphy's Asylum, near the Bayou Bridge.

Turkey.

ALLEGED BARBARITY OF THE TURKS IN CANDIA.—We read in a recent number of the *Zeitung National*:

Some time ago, it will be remembered, the English steamer Assurance received on board some children, women, and old men of Sfakia; the Capitain of the ship promised to return in a week and take those who wished to find their lost from the barbarity of the Turks. A few days afterwards a frigate without colors appeared, safe enough, on the horizon; the boats were rushed to the sea shore. When she had approached near enough to land, the frigate hoisted a long flag, over which waved the English flag; the shore was crowded with Cretans, who had hastened forth at sight of this signal of safety.

At the same moment the vessel displayed the Turkish flag, and discharged all her guns upon this unarmed crowd. The incredible act of barbarity is claimed by one of the officers of the Greek Government, printed at Syra; the commissioner of this town received the news in a letter, dated the 5th (18th) December, addressed to him in the name of the general assembly of the Cretans. Our readers, we feel sure, the number of victims was considerable. Rare are the men the heart throbs with indignation; public opinion should protect them; the rights of humanity must be avenged, and it remains to be seen whether the commander of the Turkish frigate will be the fortunate instrument of his race or the victim of his government.

The Constitutional Amendment was yesterday rejected in the Senate by a unanimous vote. Mississippi has given a decided blow against the proposition that she could in no guise or form take prisoners her self-respect and honor. These inspiring terms of resistance may be forced upon her, but she will never willingly accept them.—*Mississippian, Clarion.*

Chicago has 250,000,000 feet of lumber piled up in lumber yards.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FIFTH DAY, FEBRUARY 1ST, 1867.

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

Prayer by Rev. Dr. Walker, of the Methodist Church. The journal of the previous day was read and adopted.

Bills, etc., were offered and acted on as follows:

By Mr. Brusle—Memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Plaquemine; to Iberville parish, praying for extension of the corporate limits thereof; and a bill for the incorporation of the town. Referred.

Mr. Palfrey reported that sundry reports, which have been referred to the Committee on Public Works, Lands and Levees, be transferred to the Standing Committee on Railroads. Motion adopted.

By Mr. Egan—Resolution inviting Hon. D. W. Voorhies, of Indiana, to a seat on the floor of the Senate. Adopted, and Committee instructed to notify Mr. Voorhies.

By Mr. Mehan—Petitions of the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, and the Orphan Boys' Asylum, Third District. Referred.

By Mr. Palfrey—An act to authorize the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company, of this State, to construct a branch railroad from their main line, at or near Vermilion, westward to the Sabine river. Referred to new Standing Committee on Railroads.

Same Senator gave notice that he would, at some day, introduce a bill having for its object a qualification of existing laws in regard to tacit mortgages.

By Mr. Gibson—Act for the relief of the inhabitants of the overflowed section of the State. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Munday—Act to amend and to re-enact Art. 3184 of the Civil Code, and 283 of the Code of Practice. Referred to the Judiciary Committee. The object of the amendment is to give to laborers employed on plantations a privilege on the crops and right of provisional seizure.

By Mr. Scrugge—Act relative to the Academy of Sciences. Referred to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. Scrugge—Act to amend and to re-act Sec. 2 of an act entitled an act to organize the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria, making appropriations for the same so as to change the time of meeting of the Board of Supervisors and enable a quorum, now in the city, to meet and act, by empowering the Board to meet when most convenient. Passed and sent to the House.

Mr Scrugge introduced a bill to incorporate the New Orleans Lighterage and Wrecking Company. Referred to the Committee on Commerce, &c.

House bill to provide for payment of members of the General Assembly was passed.

By Mr. Kenner—Motion that when the Senate adjourns they adjourn till Monday. Adopted.

A recess was taken to await the reception of Hon. Mr. Voorhies. The Committee reported that he was unwell, but would accept the invitation and attend on Monday.

Mr. Egan called up the House bill explanatory of the action of that body in relation to exemption from State, parish and city taxes for 1862, '63, '64, '65, in certain cases which became a law on the 15th March, 1866, relating to property taken possession of by the Federal authorities, so as to construe the exemption to apply for one year instead of three months, where the property was held in Federal possession three months or longer without compensation. Passed.

By Mr. Kenner—Memorial of Mrs. Charles J. Dalgreen. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Mohan called up, with view to reference to the Committee on Federal Relations, the document accompanying the Governor's message known as the Constitutional Amendment. Referred.

On motion the Senate adjourned till 12 o clock Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This body met at 12 M. Mr. Speaker Cage in the chair, and sixty eight members present.

Opened with prayer by the Rev Dr. Walker, of the Carondelet Street Methodist Episcopal Church.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

Mr. Pagot asked to be relieved from serving on the Committee to Investigate the Financial Affairs of New Orleans. Granted, and Mr. Burge substituted.

The Speaker appointed the following gentlemen: Messrs Sandbola, Hasley, Leeds, Monnier, Freret, LeBlanc, Theinneman, Burge, Bourges, Phillips and Henderson as the Committee to Revise and Amend the City Charter of New Orleans. On the committee to consider the memorial of Mr. Green, of Concordia: Messrs. Duley, Rogers, Jones, New Orleans, Scott, Tucker, Whittington, Texada, McEnry, Montgomery, Blackman, Snider, Brown, Hudepeth and Addison.

By Mr. Rogers—A resolution giving the Sergeant at-Arms full charge of the Hall of the House of Representatives. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr Hanlon presented a resolution to raise a standing committee of eleven, to be known as the Committee on Railroads. Adopted.

The report from the Committee on Enrollment, giving the names of the enrolling clerks, was received, and the clerks were, on motion of Mr. Pream, sworn in.

Mr. Stille, from the Committee on Unfinished Business, reported a bill to provide for raising revenue for the State. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Jonas—A resolution referring the report of the State Treasurer to a special committee of the House. Adopted.

Mr. Blackman presented a bill to amend section 2290 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. McKnery presented a bill to authorize the Police Jury of Ouachita to levy a special per capita tax. Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Mr. Voorhies introduced a resolution providing for the finishing of the Statehouse, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings. So referred.

The Speaker here called Mr. Head to the Chair.

Mr Kidd introduced a bill relative to judicial advertisements, requiring the same to be published in newspapers. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Scott, of Jefferson—A bill to divide the Second Judicial District, making the parishes of Plaquemine and St. Bernard the Fourteenth District, and Jefferson the Second District. Referred to the Special Committee to redistrict the State.

Mr. Jonas presented a bill fixing the assessment of internal improvement tax in this State. Referred to Finance Committee.

Mr. Cage introduced a bill relative to privileges on cotton for provisions supplied and advances made. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. LeBlanc—Favorable report of Special Committee on incorporating Catholic congregation of Lafourche. Bill passed.

By Mr. Freeman—An act to regulate proceedings so as to diminish costs in seizure of steam boats, ships and other vessels. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Petition of the Amite Methodist Congregation, for the use of the Hall of the House of Representatives for divine service. Referred to Committee on Public Buildings.

Report of Superintendent of Public Schools received, ordered to be printed, and referred to Committee on Public Education.

By Mr. Halloway—An act relative to appeals to the Supreme Court in certain cases. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Williamson—A memorial for the incorporation of the town of Greenwood. Referred to Committee on Parochial Affairs.

Message from the Senate, announcing the concurrence of the Senate in House bill providing for the payment of the General Assembly.

Mr Jonas called up Senate bill No. 1 and House bill No. 12, which is an act to authorize the Citizens Bank to extend the payment of the bonds of the State to said bank. Passed over until Monday.

By Mr. Austin—An act for the relief of the Southern Hospital Association, remitting the usual taxes and stamp duties. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. McConnell—An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to enable certain persons hereinafter named to construct a steamboat canal from Vermilion bay to the Sabine river, at a point near the Neuces river, in Texas, approved April, 1864. Put on its several readings and passed.

By Mr. Williamson—A resolution to adjourn to Monday at 12 o'clock. Adopted.

Mr. Haley—An act to appropriate $2500 for the repairs of Poydras College. Referred to Committee on Public Education.

By Mr. Theinemann, on behalf of Mr. Hilburn—An act for the relief of the Insane Asylum. Referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

By Mr. Sambola—An act to repeal an act entitled an act to authorize all persons who have obtained the proper license to open and keep open at all business hours of the day, private markets, stores or stands in any part of the city of New Orleans, for the sale of meats, game, poultry, vegetables, fruit and fresh fish, approved March, 1866.

Mr. McCoupell, chairman of the Committee on the Convention, obtained leave to have printed, when perfected, the bill prepared by the special committee for calling a Convention.

House then adjourned until Monday, at 12 o'clock.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Who Killed Mrs. Reinecke?—This is a question which we often hear asked, and, occasionally, to happened in one of the St. Charles street cars, night before last, in our hearing, when a lady repeated one of the many strange rumors afloat, woghen he expressed that the papers do not mention all the startling statements indulged in about the affair. We think the papers, without exception, did everything in their power to instigate the proper investigation, and that it is not their fault that it was not made. Our duty is a more delicate one in such matters than is generally imagined. The rumor which the lady mentioned was not new to us, startling as it was, but we do not feel that it is our province to give publication to what is already known to the police authorities, whose duty it is to investigate such matters.

Pardoned.—Governor Wells issued a pardon Thursday, which was confirmed by the Senate, to release from a sentence of two years confinement, in the Penitentiary, a negro named David Bignne, convicted of larceny in DeSoto county. A strong petition from the citizens of the parish formed the principal grounds upon which the pardon was based.

Sale of the Mexican Gulf Railroad.—The Mexican Gulf Railroad has been sold. The purchasers are said to be the Chattanooga Railroad Company, who bought it for $270,000, paying $40,000 cash, the balance in different instalments of one, two, and three years. It has, for a great many years, been of but little service to the public, and, if we mistake not, was one of the elements which largely increased the consolidated debt of New Orleans.

The Killing of Col. Bryant.—The Coroner resumed his investigation yesterday into the killing of Col. J. J. Bryant, of this city, by Judge Fred Tate, of Texas. Col. Bradford was present, desiring to act as counsel for Judge Tate; but the Coroner, Dr. Delery, stated that his inquiry was a mere investigation of the cause and facts of the homicide and not a judicial investigation into the legal bearings of the case, which the jury were incompetent to decide, and he thought it unnecessary to have proceedings delayed by the participation of counsel.

Officer Charles Petrie was the first witness sworn; but to avoid repetitions we omit his statement, the essence of which is embodied in that of other witnesses with additional facts.

Kingston Boyd, clerk of the hotel, sworn, testified—About half past 7 o'clock Wednesday evening, 30th, Judge Tate, after leaving my office, advanced toward Bryant, who had two or three gentlemen standing near him. Tate turned Bryant slightly round by the arm. Bryant said "Go away, go away, I want nothing further to do with you." Tate immediately stepped back two steps and drew out his revolver. Petrie, special officer, went up to Tate to prevent him from pulling his revolver. Tate turn diately fire at Bryant, he was within three or four feet of him when he fired. The crowd gave way, and Bryant advanced on Tate. Tate fired again. Bryant then retreated about ten feet towards the bar room and Tate fired the third shot and Bryant then fell, and Tate started away, and said, "Keep away, gentlemen, I know what I am doing—I am stabbed." I then went to Bryant, and kept the crowd from his body. I saw a cross bladdle knife in his hand. I was personally acquainted with Tate and Bryant; there had been hard words between them which I did not hear.

Rufus Hunt sworn, stated—I knew Bryant did not know Tate personally; I was in the rotunda of the St. Charles when the difficulty occurred; I saw Bryant talking in an angry manner with Tate. Officer Petrie was shaking his head at him. I told Bryant to have no difficulty there; he said he would not; and I took him towards the door. Bryant remark ing, "I will not say another word." I then left him and went near the bar, and entered into conversation with John Murdin. In a few moments Bryant joined us; a short time afterwards, Bryant remarked, "There he goes now. I suppose he come to Bill himself," pointing to Tate. Tate in a few moments approached Bryant from the office of the hotel, he had his right hand on Bryant's shoulder, and his left on Murdin's shoulder, saying, "Who told you I was a swindler?" Bryant replied, "I know it myself, go away, I want nothing to do with you, you d——d thief."

John Murdin, sworn—Testified, and corroborated the evidence given by Mr. Hunt in every particular.

B. H. Lewis, who resides in Louisville, was sworn and testified as follows: I was introduced to Judge Tate about Christmas. I happened in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel about 7 or 8 o'clock on Wednesday night. Bryant was standing near the bar. In a few moments Tate came up with an elderly man. Bryant shook hands with Tate very cordially. After passing compliments, Bryant remarked to the elderly man that were man whose name witness did not hear, had been arrested up the river and would be brought back to the city in a day or two, for swindling here. Tate said he would be responsible for $1500 for him. Bryant remarked, in a mild tone, that Gaven, Watts & Co were under the impression that he, Col. Tate, was the cause of their being swindled by this man. Tate replied that if Gaven, Watts & Co said so, that they are d—d liars. Bryant replied that he knew Gaven, Watts & Co, and they were gentlemen, and if you say that you did not assist that man in getting money from them you are a d—d liar. Tate replied, and Bryant remarked, leave me. I want nothing more to do with you. Tate then left and walked towards the door. I was in another part of the room when I heard the shots fired, and did not see the difficulty. The firing was from fifteen to twenty minutes after the conversation.

Wm. T. Mitchell, sworn, testified—I reside at 210 Gravier street. I am well acquainted with Tate, and was also with Bryant. I was in the rotunda of the St. Charles, on the night in question, looking for a friend near the office, I saw Bryant, and spoke to him; he shook hands, and asked in regard of my health; Judge Tate was standing near by, and also spoke to me. Bryant said, "Gaven, Watts & Co were going to bring down Bradley from Missouri for swindling, and he will be here in a day or two." Tate said he had denounced Bradley, that he had been swindled by him out of $1500.

Bryant said, "You, sir, introduced this man Bradley into the house of Gaven, Watts & Co., and I think you are a d——d rascal and swindler." Tate observed, "Colonel, you must be drinking, or you would not talk to me this way, but you will have to account for this in the morning." Bryant remarked, "I can account to you at the office. They know who you are. Bryant put his hand into his pocket. I told Bp. you know me. I want you to come with me, he replied that he knew he was a friend of his and he would go. Bryant said that Tate had not resented what had passed—say nothing more about it. I told him I was sorry for it; that I had always looked upon Tate as a gentleman.

One or two more witnesses, whose testimony was corroborative, were examined after which the jury returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by the hands of Tate.

Judge Tate was, when a young man, we believe, a practising lawyer in Athens, Ala.

The case of the State vs Hughes, charged by J. M. Courtenay with false representations, was continued.

Steamboat Lady Franklin Burned.—At three o'clock yesterday morning the steamboat Lady Franklin, lying just below the Good Intent dock, on the Algiers side of the river, was entirely destroyed by fire.

She had been placed upon dock some days since, and was undergoing a thorough repairing and cleaning.

A tug passed her just before three o'clock in the morning, and shortly after a fire broke out on one of the staterooms, and it is thought that sparks from the smokestack ignited the bedding in the stateroom. The boat was entirely destroyed and her hull sunk.

Capt. Finkbine, her commander, Mr. Hoffman, her clerk, and Mr. Gaff, a Cincinnati merchant, were her owners. She was valued at $10,000, and insured in Cincinnati offices, and was run in the Cincinnati and New Orleans trade. She was 450 tons burthen. She had no cotton on board at the time of the fire.

Silas Dougherty, her pilot, discovered the fire, and through his exertions, the officers and her crew were enabled to save nearly all their effects.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—The cash of Patrick Johnson, a policeman, charged with killing Edward Hern, several months since, in the Third District, was continued, owing to the sickness of one of the witnesses for the defense.

John Delacey and Patrick Keegan, charged with feloniously entering a steamboat, will be tried on the 8th.

Wm. Yancey, colored, was arraigned on two indictments for assault with intent to kill, and, on motion of the District Attorney, a nolle prosequi was entered in each, and the accused tried on a third indictment of assault and battery, with intent to commit rape on Elizabeth Brief, and assaulting a policeman with intent to kill.

The testimony on the part of the prosecution was to the effect that Elizabeth Grell, in company with her aunt, Elizabeth Garrett, were returning home on the night of the 8th of July last, and in their passing through Coliseum Square, on Camp street, were accosted by the accused, who said he wanted a white wife—that black people were just as good as white now; He then commenced pulling and pushing at Miss Grell with a stick, and when she and her aunt tried to run away, he caught hold of her and endeavored to force her to consent to go to his room and sleep with him. Officers Bradley coming up, the accused let go his hold on Miss Grell, and turning, struck Bradley on the head three times with a heavy stick.

The case was submitted without argument, the accused having no counsel, and the jury returned a verdict of simply "guilty of assault and battery."

Attempted Suicide.—A young woman, name unknown, about 18 years of age, attempted to commit suicide, about 4 o'clock last evening, by jumping into the New Canal, near Magnolia street. She was rescued by a colored man.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—George Schlessinger and Joseph Willing, charged with having a stolen mule and selling the same, were sent for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Venzey's Court.—John Heel, driver of car No. 44 on the Magazine line, was arraigned yesterday and held to answer, the 5th inst., for alleged assault on E. Bergeron.

A railroad over or around the Hoosac Mountain is becoming a topic of earnest discussion in Boston. The great tunnel upon which so vast sums have been expended is admitted not likely to be completed in the next fifteen years; and we know "we are nearer home by seven miles" can afford to wait a long, long time when the current of trade may easily turned away from Boston before the fifteen years have passed. Some people think there is a disposition at the West to favor the "Hub," but they are beginning to find out the other avenues of commerce with the West are requisite, if they would retain the commercial position which they desire.

Human opinion is but an unreliable affair. Half the great men who have figured in the world have been looked upon as nobodies by a certain class. Be what you will, you will pass for stupid with many about you.

Oriental colored linen which will bear washing are among the novelties of the season.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Feb. 1.—The Tariff bill was passed today at 10 P. M. It goes back to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

A bill directing the clerk of the House to place on the roll of the next Congress only the States represented now, passed by 31 to 6. Several Senators pushed their favorite bills out and all gave way.

The Bankrupt bill was resumed, but without action the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Captain John A. Webster, of the steamer Mahoning, is allowed to receive a chronometer from England for his valuable efforts in saving English vessels on our coast.

The Ways and Means Committee is instructed to inquire into the expediency of the direction of confiscated stills and selling some as old copper.

The Senate bill, regulating removal from office was taken up. An amendment striking out its provision to Cabinet offices was lost by 76 to 78. Several other amendments were rejected, when a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President has submitted to the House a message of Mexican correspondence, none of which has been published. The Government has received interfere with the present lights before it in the conflicting claims to the contracts for Tehuantepec transit routes. Secretary Seward has directed Minister Campbell to get information upon the subject.

Hon. Phillip Johnson, of Pennsylvania, is dead.

Jay Cooke, of Pa., Gov. Smyth, of N. H., Thos. B. Page, John W. Ellis, of Ohio, E. T. Noyes, of Indiana, and other prominent bankers and business men, have had a consultation with the Comptroller and the Secretary of the Treasury, and also an interview with the Senate Finance Committee. They have all agreed on a bill retiring the compound interest notes by an issue to the National banks of temporary loan certificates, bearing four per cent. interest, payable in lawful money on demand. This temporary loan shall not exceed $100,000,000.

Washington, Feb. 1.—The President has submitted a mass of correspondence relative to Mexican affairs. Many points have been published. The most important point relates to the Tehuantepec Transit grants previous to the contract in favor of that granted to Marshall O. Roberts. Secretary Seward, in view of the interests of citizens of the United States in the previous grants, especially the Lawrence Transit Company, demands the points founding the abrogation.

New York, Feb. 1—Last Board—The market since call has been a shade lower. Governments were quite strong. U. S. 5-20's of '62 coupons, 106 bds; 5's of 1865, 103 bds; 10-40's 99¾. 7-30's 104½ bds. Gold 135¾.

New York, Feb. 1.—The money market is easier and a more cheerful feeling prevails. Money rules at 6 per cent. Governments were rather firmer with less inquiry. At the last open Board there was a slight reaction in Stocks, but prices were firm after the call. There has been a marked increase in business during the evening, with a decided advance in prices Mining and petroleum stocks were firmer at the second Board, with more doing.

Baltimore, Feb. 1.—Cotton—Middling Uplands 33½c to 34c. Coffee firm but inactive Flour—prices fully 10c better buyers. Wheat—Superfine $11. Wheat winter red $2 80 $3 20. Corn, good white $1 03 to $1 05. Oats advanced 2c. Rye firm. Sugar—Stock reduced 10c, to 15c for refining. Clover seed $7 to $7 12½.

New York, Feb. 1—evening—Cotton 3c lower; sales 350 bales at 32½c for Middling Uplands. Flour more steady, but prices declining. State $9 10 to $11 60; Ohio $10 90 to $13 50; Western $9 10 to $12 25. Southern $11 25 to $18. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet and steady; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at $1 07 to $1 11c. Oats more active. Western 72c to 73c. Beef quiet. Pork—New Mess $27 to $28. Extra $17 to $20. Pork closed firmer—new Mess $26 50, old $25 25. Prime $16 50 to $17. Lard more active. Ship 11½c to 12½c for old. 12½c 12¾c for new. Whisky quiet. Sugar quiet. Molasses dull at 30c. Molasses steady; sales 800 bbls New Orleans at 80½c to 85c. Rice—ordinary quiet but firm. Spirits of Turpentine 60c to 61c. Rosin $3 75 to $8 50. Tallow at 10½c to 11½c. Freights firmer. Cotton 3-16 to ¼d. by sail and ⅛ to 9-16d. by steam.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 1—Cotton—sales 350 bales, market dull. Middling 30½c; sales for week 2524; ships for week 2524; receipts 6364 bales; stock for hand and shipboard, not cleared, 74,933 bales; exports 9701 bales; receipts 6364 bales.

Vicksburg, Feb. 1—Up Forsyth at noon Down Continental, Indiana and City of Cairo, at 3 P. M. The Joe and Henry Ames leave to night. River rising slowly. Raining.

Galveston, Feb. 1—Cotton quiet and unchanged, receipts for the week 647 bales; exports 100 bales; sales 3200 bales; stock 32,[illegible] bales. Gold 135 to 136.

The news from Mexico represents that Juarez's Secretary of State is making efforts to hang Maximilian.

Colonel Mejia, Juarez's bearer of dispatches, left to-day for Washington.

Brownsville, Texas, Jan. 26.—Advices from San Felipe state that Col. Quiroga, the last commander, had passed through that town on the retreat of the Imperial forces, imposed a forced loan of $2000 on the inhabitants. The sum of $400 was at once paid, and the balance demanded. Quiroga ordered three of the inhabitants to be shot. A priest was called to administer spiritual advice, and the execution was going to take place when the sum of $2000 was completed.

General Mejia, when passing through San Felipe and Hidalgo, opened the doors of the jails and enlisted all the prisoners in his army.

Canales is at Victoria. He has expressed a wish to present himself to General Gomez at Tampico, and obey his orders.

Matters were quiet at Tampico and vicinity. General Gomez is very popular. His troops are well armed and paid regularly.

Advices from Zacatecas state that General Corona, who had been defeated by Negrete, and sent to Durango, the present seat of the Republic Government. Corona has taken Rey Mateo, and it is his intention to collect duties on goods going into the interior. The country Corthinais said to be going to fight Indians, and has crossed the Rio Grande.

It is reported Juarez has left Durango for San Luis de Potosi via Zacatecas. The former or the latter city will be the seat of his Government.

London, Feb. 1—It is announced the Austrian troops in Mexico do not leave the country with the French forces.

Paris, Feb. 1—Count Barrot has been appointed Italian Ambassador to Vienna.

Paris, Feb. 1—The *Gazette de Tribunaux* to-day contains an editorial article protesting against the remission of Lamarande, the defaulter to the British Government.

Liverpool, Feb. 1—noon.—Cotton has undergone no change. The *Brokers Circular* reports the sales for the week at 60,000 bales. The sales to-day were 7000 bales. Middling 14¼d

London, Feb. 1—Noon.—Consols have advanced ⅛, ruling at 90 1-16 for money. U. S. 5-20's have declined 1-16 and are quoted at 72 11-16.

Southampton, Feb. 1—Cotton quiet and favorable to buyers. Middling Uplands 14¼d. The sales will amount to 7000 bales.

Portuguese municipal action favors the abolition of slavery in the Portuguese colonies.

Paris, Jan. 31—James Gordon Bennet, Jr., is to have an Imperial audience, and a gold medal presented to him by the Rochille yacht club.

Washington, Feb. 1.—Dr. Stephen Duncan, late of Natchez, Miss., is dead.

New York, Feb. 1—Arrived: Arago from Havre, Yiloo from Norfolk, and Florence from Galveston.

Trenton, Mass., Feb. 1.—Eighteen's woolen mills were destroyed by fire last night, involving a loss of $100,000.

New York, Feb. 1, 1 P. M.—Gold 135¾; Sterling Exchange, 108¾ for sixty day bills, and 109¾ for sight.

Cotton dull and heavy at 33½ to 34c for Middling Uplands.

For the week ending January 5th, eleven thousand seven hundred and seventy one bales of cent were shipped from Denver, valued at $60,000.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 1, 1867.

The commercial week closes this evening with an inanimate market in most departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses have been quiet at lower prices, and Western Produce has exhibited little movement, attended, however, with a better feeling in Pork; while operations in our leading staple have been exceedingly light, the sales at the close footing up barely 2300 bales, at prices indicating a decline of fully ⅛c per lb, the market closing with a decided tendency to great ease. The sales for the past three days comprise 11,150 bales, making a total for the week of 32,000 bales, against 23,050 last week.

The transactions in Coin have been of a restricted character, and rates have continued comparatively steady throughout the day. Gold opened this morning nominally at 135¾, and after the transaction of a moderate business closed steady at 135 to 135¼. The sales at the noon session of the Board comprised $5000 at 135¾, and $10,000 at the same. Outdoors the transactions included $5000, $10,000, and $30,000 at 135¼, $5000, $10,000, and $10,000 at 135⅛, $10,000 at 135⅛, and $35,000 at the same. In Silver we noted sales of $1300 in American halves at 132½, and 3000 Mexican dollars at 1½ per cent premium for gold.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been more liberal, and although there has been no advance in Gold, yet the sales of Sterling effected to-day were generally at lower rates. The offerings were fair, and the demand considerable, the negotiations to Banks and bankers including the following bills: £1000 bill of lading at 110, £1500 and £3000 at 110⅛, £2000 at 110⅛, £7500, £1600 and £2900 Clear and A1 at 110¼, £1000 A1 at 110¼, £2000 at 110⅜, £30,000 at 110½ to 110⅝, £1000 at 110⅝, £4000 at 110¾, £3000 at 110⅞, £3000 at 110⅞, £3000 at 111⅛, £3000 at 111⅛, £4000 Hatch at 116. In Francs we noted sales of 100,000 At Commercial at 5.22½, 25,000 and 50,000 at 5.20, and 100,000 at the same. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 109a to 110 for 5 B/ of lading bills, 110 to 110⅛ for A1 to first class, and 110 for Bank, and Francs at 5.22½ to 5.20 for A1 Commercial, and 5.18¾ to 5.15 for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has evidenced a declining tendency. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ % per cent discount, mostly at the former rate. The counter demand was light throughout. The supplies of commercial were fair, and the sales included a good deal of the quasi-money of dealers to accede to the claims of holders. The sales included: $20,000 $25,000, $30,000, $30,000 and $50,000 New York sight at ¼ % per cent discount, $10,000, $20,000 and $130,000, all Bank, at the same, $20,000 and $30,000 at ⅛, $10,000 and $60,000 at 11-16, $9000 sure duty at ¾, $20,000 ten days at ¾, $15,000 thirty days at ⅞, and $12,000 sixty days at 1%. The clearing rates for commercial paper were to-day: Sight exchanges, ¼, for one day, ⅛ to 1/16 for ten to twenty days, ⅛ to 3/16 for thirty days, and ¼ to 3/8 for sixty days.

There was more movement observable in the Stock market. The sales at the Board comprised 25 shares Carrollton Railroad at $36, deliverable in fifty days; 50 Louisiana State Bank at $31 50 and 200 Bank of Louisiana at $60. Outdoors the transactions included 35 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $222, 24 New Orleans Gas Light and Banking at $66, 15 do at $66 25, 50 do at $66 50, and 100 do at $67. We now quote Stocks as follows: Canal Bank $97 and $98 ask; Gas $60 to $67; Crescent City Bank at $70 to $80; First National Bank at $120 to $122 50; City National Bank at $95; Louisiana National Bank at $100; Louisiana Bank at $102½ $103; New Orleans City Railroad at $221 to $222; St Charles Street Railroad at $67 to $70; Pontchartrain Railroad at $60 to $62 50; Commercial Water Works at $40 to $42.

City Bonds were quiet. There were no sales at the Board, and only one transaction reported outdoors: Railroad Issue at 70½. The Consolidated are quoted at 62 to 62½, and the Half Scrip at 90 to 92½, according to the coupons. Louisiana Sixes are quoted at 68 to 70. Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds at 80 to 85, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons at 60 to 62½.

In Current Money we noted sales of $1000 and $2000 State Treasury notes at 91c per dollar. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 60 to 62½c per dollar, and Bank Treasury notes at 91 to 92c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small notes offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving