THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged $1 00 per square each insertion.
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Bills with regular advertising rates to be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 4, 1869.

THE SENATE.

Perhaps one of the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed in deliberative assembly was witnessed last night, or rather this morning, in the Senate Chamber of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. Out of respect to the dignity of our columns, we forbear a description of the scene.

THE DEFEAT OF THE CITY CHARTER.

The *Crescent*, of yesterday, contains a lengthy lamentation over the defeat of the city charter. It would be great to grudge it whatever of satisfaction it can derive from this heroic bereavement. Our neighbor gives credit to the Legislature for this manifestation of a tardy willingness to defer to public opinion, and evidences that its members derived instruction upon the columns of the *Crescent*, which aided them in making up their minds upon this important subject. Now, really, we are perfectly willing that our neighbor should felicitate himself to his heart's content upon the result of this struggle, and also that he should have the reward; but he must have been joking when he attributed that result to his *Crescent* against the new charter. Those legislators of the present day require arguments of a nature somewhat more solid and substantial than his sparkling and witty editorials. Such arguments, we hear, were used and had more weight than his really severe onslaughts on the new project.

We concede, without hesitation or difficulty, that the *Crescent* is entitled to a high distinction for being the only paper in New Orleans to advocate the retention in power of the City Hall ring and their friends. A certain warrant of five thousand dollars, we learn, had a potent influence in bringing about this result. Does its neighbor know anything about that warrant?

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY OF THE SOUTH AND WEST.

We called at the office of this Company yesterday and found Captain DeHaven the President in charge. The office for the present will be found at 180 Gravier street, in the office of Col. John H. Oglesby. We were not a little surprised at the energy with which the officers of this Company were at work, to complete its organization, and to get themselves in readiness to complete the first boat to be ran on the Mississippi River on the plans invented and patented by Capt. DeHaven. They were all thoroughly imbued with a certainty of success, and believed that this Company would be able to revolutionize the present system of steamboating on all of our Southern rivers. We understand from the President that this Company proposes entirely to supersede the use of the high pressure steam engine, by the introduction of the low pressure engine with the improvements of Capt. DeHaven. It is claimed by the Company, and demonstrated clearly by the Captain, that the mechanical difficulties, which have hitherto prevented the use of this class of engines, on the Mississippi River and tributaries, have been overcome by his improvements. Those who travel on our steamboats, and those who are engaged in the business of common carriers, and indeed the whole country will hail with pleasure, and the stockholders of the Company's first boat at our levee, as a blessing to mankind, and the harbinger of better days to our people.

Under the present system of steamboating we are losing our commerce and not for the want of energy on the part of the men engaged in that business, but the in ability with the present means of transportation to contend against the active competition and low freights of the Northern railroads and steamboats. The introduction of low pressure boats will cheapen our freights, secure safety to passengers and, it is claimed, will increase the speed of the boat, without endangering passengers, boat or cargo. We do not readily believe this when we recollect that the low pressure boats of the Hudson River and Long Island Sound accomplish all this, and carry on a successful competition with the best managed railroads in the United States. We are assured that the boats of this Company will make the round trip from this city to Cairo in seven days and the interior arrangements, for comfort and economy, will be different from anything ever seen on any of our rivers. It is proposed to carry freights for less cents per one hundred pounds to Cairo, and for the same rate in return. Let this be a fixed fact, and we cannot doubt it, this city will be able to control the whole commerce of the Mississippi Valley. We are anxious to see these boats in operation, and when we shall have no empty warehouses or unemployed levees, and the city of hard times will cease, and the idle will find employment, and the days of prosperity will dawn again upon our city; fallen fortunes will be regained, and our business men will resume the cheerfulness of former days.

The first boat is promised early next fall, and then all will be able to see the change that is proposed to be wrought in the navigation of the Southern waters.

Capitalists who wish to subscribe to the capital stock of the Company, or those who wish further this enterprise, will find the subscription books open at the office, and will find some gentleman present who will give all the information desired. The Company is receiving funds in payment of subscriptions, and considerable quantities have already been offered and referred to the Committee on Lands for report. Some of these lands are said to be very valuable, and it is proposed to sell them to emigrants who, the Company hope to induce to come to the State, by encouragements which it proposes to hold out to them. Every enterprise which has for its objects the building up of this city, the development of this country, the cheapening of transportation, and the rendering more secure the lives of passengers, will have our cordial support, and not only ours, but that of the whole country. Capitalists, look into this enterprise and give it your support.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—In consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Pizzi, his benefit, which was to have taken place to-night, has been postponed to Tuesday next. The performance for to-night has been changed. Instead of "Martyrs the "Child of the Regiment" will be given. Miss Hasselman personating the character of *Marie*. The vaudeville of "Ma Niece at Mon Ours" will follow the opera.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We publish in our advertising columns to-day an announcement of Mr. W. B. Bowman, Agent, 53 Camp street, of Fairbanks' standard cotton beams and platform scales. He has on hand some of these scales, also counter scales, drug balances and butcher scales, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms.

Mr. Wm. DeBell, ticket agent, has removed the general railroad and steamboat ticket office to the corner of St. Charles and Common streets, under the St. Charles Hotel. Passengers going to any point in the North by boat to Cairo, may purchase their through tickets from Mr. DeBell. Those that have bought their boat tickets to Cairo may also purchase their rail road ticket from Cairo to any point in the North and escape sleeping there, thus saving time, trouble and money. The old good by all boats and good until next.

We invite the attention of our city and country readers to the card, in our advertising columns, of Mr. Ben. Bijeman, who has established himself at No. 181 Common street, as a cotton factor and commission merchant. His office is in Gallier Court, room No. 6. Mr. Bijeman is well and favorably known in this community, both on account of his parentage and his own estimable character. We are sure that business entrusted to him will be promptly, faithfully and conscientiously transacted.

110 LEONHARD STREET.
New York, October 13, 1867.

Dear Sir—It is with much pleasure that I say to you that I consider the PLANTATION BITTERS of untold value. In the fall of 1867 I was taken with Chills and Fever, with the most severe pains in the chest and head. It was with great difficulty that I could breathe. My lungs were greatly distressed, and there was severe pain in my right side, by spells. I could hardly get up from my bed. I called a doctor, who attended me all winter without the least benefit. About the first of August I commenced using your PLANTATION BITTERS—a wine-glass full three times a day—and have used in most of the time since, and am now well and strong. It is to do all my own work and the care of a large family. Yours, etc. SUSAN WILSON.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

MAILING OF THE GRAND CRESCENTS.—The ensuing Grand Council, Capt. Vall, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Hennessy Homicide—Statements of Guérin.—We give below an abstract of substance of the published statements of Arthur Guérin, made in the Parish Prison in the presence of several reporters and other persons, in relation to the recent killing of Dave Hennessy in this city.

He says he can prove by a number of witnesses that deceased had often expressed a determination to kill him, and is confident that an impartial jury will justify him as having acted under a pressing emergency of self-defense. Deceased, he says, had spoken of him as being "his meat."

He says that the homicide both were sober, but, knowing Hennessy's determination, he endeavored to avoid him. Hennessy, in company with two men, came up to him on Orleans street and asked why he looked at him so hard. Guerin replied that he had a right to look at any one he pleased, and wished him to go away from him. Hennessy remarked he considered himself as good as any man and was afraid of no one. A friend, to prevent quarreling, proposed to treat the party to a drink. Guérin and Hennessy shook hands and all took a drink. After a second Guérin left, saying he must go to his business. Hennessy proposed another drink, and to go to the corner of Levee and Dumaine streets, where, he said, there was good liquor. Guérin said he had no time and had drank enough. Hennessy said another drink would make no great difference. So Guerin, remarking that his leave was too far, said he would drink with him in the nearest coffeehouse near by.

Having repaired thither, and while the bartender was preparing the drinks, Mr. Guérin says deceased made a motion with his right hand to his pantaloons pocket, where he saw the handle of a pistol, and at the same time remarked—"I've got you now just where I want you. It was then the shooting occurred in the presence of several by-standers. Guérin says further, that the fact that he knew Hennessy to be armed with a derringer in each pocket of his pantaloons, a revolver at his back and a sheath knife stuck ready for instant use, in his waistband, satisfied him that Hennessy intended, notwithstanding their friendly acts, there to treacherously kill him without warning. He drew stealthily and repeated to have killed Gruber while engaged in conversation. He did what any man would do who considered his life in danger.

The prisoner expresses great regret at having as he contends, been thus forced to kill even an avowed and desperate enemy with whom to threaten was to execute. As for himself he avows that he has been unjustly charged with one of foul murder. He was not concealed, and that in one instance, a party whom he was rumored to have killed, is now in the city to testify to the contrary.

The rumor published how some months ago meeting Hennessy, the deceased drew a revolver when drunk or pretended drunk, remaining at him, kept cocking and uncocking it in his face, and how when he protested against it, Hennessy said, "What are you afraid of, I can use it too well for to go off accidentally. We were then on our way to Leggett's on Esplanade street, Hennessy's conversation with Gruber and Lockwood and two or three others belonging to the Third District, who had prosecuted him in the Gruber case. I stopped at within about two or three hundred yards of Leggett's corner. I had at the time a strong suspicion that the man's intention was to do me some harm. I answered re-mount no act entitled me to assassinate a wrong—it was not me—I had nothing to do with Gruber's case. I have never harmed you." He then said, "Well I'll not say any more about this. Let's drop it. We'll go and have a drink together." I told him to come on.

We entered Leggett's confectionery shop together. Arriving there, Hennessy kept his hand in his right pocket, where he had placed his revolver. We found Mr. Leggett and two or three other gentlemen whom I do not recollect now. Being fully satisfied that Hennessy's intention was to harm me, from the conversation he had had together from Usselmas street, and not wishing to have anything to do with him, and to get away from him I determined to leave the place. Hennessy then stepped two steps back and said to him, "Hennessy, you are armed. I am satisfied that you intend to harm me. I tell him to the same thing I did Gruber. At the same time I draw the pistol from my pocket, which had no cap on.

Hennessy did not draw, as he still held his hands on his revolver. I supposed that fear prevented him from drawing. When I stepped back and drew my Derringer, Mr. Leggett, seeing the pistol, exclaimed he had no cap on, and for the purpose of stopping, as I suppose, a fuss in his house, made a rush at me and caught hold of my right arm, which held the pistol. I then delivered the Derringer to him and immediately walked away, telling him that I wanted those people to leave me alone. I then proceeded home to my dinner.

The statements of the prisoner seemed candid and explicit, and in connection with the tragedy are certainly interesting.

The Girod Fund.—The action of the Council Tuesday night in reference to this matter, and omitted by accident from our report, was as follows:

Mr. Brady, chairman of the special committee on the subject in the Board of Aldermen, reported:

"To the Honorable the President and Board of Aldermen:

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of French residents of the city of New Orleans in relation to the completion of the "Girod Fund," beg leave to report, that while we too fully appreciate the noble motive which they presumed, did not deem necessary to enter into a detailed history of the "fund." The language of the petition, "I give to the Mayor to be appropriated," etc.

"The committee are informed by the Mayor of his wish and design to have the N. Girod Asylum reasonably incorporated, and, and, therefore, respectfully submit the accompanying reasonable and resolution."

The report was received, and the following resolution was offered:

Whereas, The contract between the Hon. John T. Monroe, then Mayor and Mr. Samuel Johnson, for building an Asylum, in accordance with the will of the late N. Girod, for the benefit of French Orphans, has been decided by the courts to be legal and binding upon the present Mayor, his successor; be it therefore

Resolved, That the Common Council approve the action of the Mayor in the premises, and that his Honor Mayor Conway be and he is hereby authorized to have said Asylum incorporated according to law."

The resolution was adopted on its first reading.

Mr. Prados stated that when the late Mr. Girod bequeathed this legacy he put it in the keeping of the Mayor of the city, thinking he would be an honest man, etc., and that the Council had nothing to do with the matter.

Mr Brady stated that the French residence of the city had respectfully petitioned the Council in relation to the action of the Mayor in not calling an appeal from the decision of the Sixth District Court, and gave a history of the transaction.

Mr. Peyser called for the previous question. On motion of Mr. Shields the matter was laid over to next meeting.

The Lower House took no action.

Runaway.—About 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon a pair of horses driven to a carriage by Mr. Carney and a lady, took fright near the Tchoupitoulas Market, and dashing down the street, overturned the vehicle and threw the gentleman and lady out. The animals succeeded in getting the start of the Carondelet Council, into which they plunged, and were subsequently rescued by their owner, Dr. Elliott. No one sustained any serious injuries.

The Kerr Trial.—The jury in the case of Timothy Hays, charged with the murder of Thomas Sinnott, rendered a verdict of guilty without capital punishment, and Hays is now under the penitentiary for life. The doubly unfortunate feature of the affair is the effect on the families of the parties.

As numerous exceptions were taken during the trial, the case will doubtless be appealed.

Burglary.—Some time during Monday night the boot and shoe store of Mr. John Keller, No. 156 Girod street, was entered by unknown persons, who robbed it of boot and shoe materials and money to the value of six hundred dollars. No clue has yet been discovered which can lead to the identity of the parties.

Accident.—A little girl named Minnie Stevens, residing on Dryades street, between First and Second streets, fell from the gallery Tuesday afternoon, and striking her head against the sharp point of a projecting plank, was dangerously injured. A physician was called in, but her state is considered very critical.

Recorder Bacher's Court.—Michael Elms, arraigned on a charge of assaulting with intent to kill his wife, was remanded until the further order of the court.

Jas. Diamond and Frank Williams, charged with attempting to commit a robbery, were remanded for an examination.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FORTY-EIGHTH DAY—TUESDAY, MARCH 2.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. A quorum was not obtained until 11:30 A. M.

Mr. Lewis moved that the rules be suspended to send permanently Mr. Bacon whose seat is contested by Mr. Grey. Adopted.

Mr. Wilcox presented a memorial from the Mayor and Common Council of Bayou Sara. Lies over.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Internal Improvements—Favorably on the bill for the improvement of the navigation of Loggy Bayou, Lake Bistineau and Dorchesito Bayou, from Red River to Marrill's Point on Dorchesito Bayou.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Campbell—Authorizing the Governor and Lieutenant Governor to contract for the publishing of the debates of the House and Senate.

Mr. Ray moved that the resolution be rejected. Adopted.

The joint resolution to provide a commission to frame a system of finance came up.

The bill passed.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

By Mr. May—To relieve tax payers from paying costs, interests and charges upon the Parish, Municipal and City taxes for the years 1861, 1862, 1863 and 1864. Passed.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill entitled, An act to appoint a State Registrar. Lies over.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Campbell—Authorizing the Governor to contract for the printing of the debates in the two Houses. Rejected on motion of Mr. Ray.

By Mr. Campbell—Relative to the Auditor of Public Accounts.

By Mr. O'Hara—To reinstate Eugene McCarthy Fifth Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans, right hand.

The joint resolution "to provide a commission to frame a system of finance" passed to its second reading.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ray offered the following resolution:

Resolved, that the names of Senators be called in alphabetical order, and that each Senator should have the right to call up one by one the bills on joint resolutions from the calendar, to be disposed of according to the rules. Lies over.

Mr. Lynch offered three resolutions for the relief of certain persons as witnesses in contested election cases. Laid over.

Mr. Brough introduced a joint resolution relative to city railroads and franchises granted by the city of New Orleans to city railroad companies. Passed.

By Mr. Pinchback—Instructing the Committee on Finance to report to the Senate the bill authorizing every money receiver's for all licenses and taxes.

Mr. O'Hara offered a resolution for the relief of Mr. Ryan (contestant). Lies over.

Mr. O'Hara offered a resolution for the relief of Dr. Shoemaker (contestant). Adopted.

REPORTS LYING OVER.

The report of the Judiciary Committee for the purchase of 100 volumes of the statutes was read. Lies over.

Mr. Wilcox called up the report of the Committee on Contingent Expenses in the case of Samboin vs. Campbell. Lies over.

Report from the Committee on Claims lies over.

Report of St. Vincent's Home lies over.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The order of the day was suspended to take up the resolution offered by Mr. Ray, that the names of the Senators be called in alphabetical order, and that each Senator be allowed to call up five bills. Resolution adopted.

After considerable discussion as to the meaning of the resolution, Mr. Anderson's name was called. It was chosen for the first bill granting State aid to the Shell road and Crocodile Navigation Company. Passed.

The second bill was authorizing the State of Louisiana to subscribe for 1000 shares of the Mississippi Valley Navigation Company. Passed to a third reading.

Mr. Anderson called up as the third bill an act to incorporate the Louisiana Joint Stock Hosts of New Orleans. Rules not suspended to act upon it.

The fourth was to organize the Bureau of Immigration. Passed.

The fifth was for the relief of B. L. Lynch. Passed.

Mr. Antoine's name was the next called. He chose for the first bill an act to organize a militia formed militia, and providing for the payment thereof.

This bill caused a lengthy discussion and much filibustering. Pending consideration the Senate adjourned until 7 o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair, and 51 members present.

Mr. Bell introduced a resolution to C. Pollard, in Madison parish, finally passed.

Senate bill, No. 190—An act to carry into effect certain bills of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was taken up, underwent its three several readings, and was finally passed.

Senate bill, No. 136—Authorizing M. Leger to dispose by private sale, by will, of his property to his natural children, was finally concurred in.

Senate bill, No. 206—An act to create a Board of Trustees for the State Library and defining the duties of said board was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Library.

The act providing for the incorporation of the Louisiana Central Railroad, extending State aid for its construction, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senate bill 134—An act to incorporate the Charity Hospital of the city of Shreveport, parish of Caddo. Read third time and calendared.

The Committee on Appropriations submitted a report on the joint resolution making appropriations for services rendered to certain employés, officers and attaches of the General Assembly. The joint resolution was taken under consideration, and was adopted by a vote of 39 to 17.

An act was introduced authorizing fathers and mothers to legitimate their natural children. Read first time.

The committee on corporations reported favorably on an act to amend an act incorporating the city of Carrollton, Parish of Lafayette; it was finally passed.

The act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, of the Senate of Louisiana, was concurred in.

An act appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of clearing out Bayou Courtableau, removing obstructions, etc., was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

House bill 312—An act supplementary to an act to reserve to the Government of navigation of Bayou Teche, was finally passed. The bill provides for the removal of obstructions in said Bayou.

The bill creating a Justice of the Peace and a Constable for the Fourteen District, in the parish of St John the Baptist, was passed.

A bill to be entitled an act to release the State, for payment of his claim of $140,000, vested quite a lengthy debate, and was finally passed by the ayes 47 to 12.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Revenue bill came up, de the special order of the day, on its third reading and final passage. The yeas and nays were called, and the following result: 52 yeas, 38 nays, and the bill finally passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken was laid upon the table.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on Senate bill No 259, and recommending the adoption of the bill. The bill is for the relief of F. J. Kennedy, on his contract for levee repairs.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider all bills that have been referred to said committee.

Mr. Bell in the chair.

An act making an appropriation of $10,000 to be paid to Messrs. Wm. Hunt, H. C. Whibbe and C. B. Robertson, for legal services in defending the constitutionality of the stay law, etc., before the Supreme Court. After having for some time considered the bill the Committee of the Whole found itself without a quorum, it arose and reported accordingly.

And the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday the 4th.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FROM HAVANA.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 2.—SENATE.—The Committee on Foreign relations reported in favor of concurrence in the joint resolution relating to the people of Spain, and directing the President to recognize Cuba when in his opinion a republican government is assured.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the Army Appropriation bill, paying Messrs. claims for interest on advance for the war of 1812. Bill passed and goes to the House for concurrence. Recess.

HOUSE.—After the valedictory and salutatory of the outgoing and incoming Speakers, the House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, when the Committee on Accounts had a conflict with the House over the payment of the Louisiana contingent. The Committee on Accounts moved to rescind the resolution allowing them $2500, and to allow them $1,500. The motion was lost by a vote of 77 to 77.

Appropriations were considered to recess. Both Houses are in session to-night, and will probably remain in session until noon to-morrow.

Washington, March 3.—Mr. Johnson published a two-column address to the people of the United States, in defense of his course as President. He invokes the consideration of the people in behalf of his successor.

Mr. Johnson says he would have achieved much more personal popularity had he consented to co-operate with parties who desired to carry on the Government outside of the Constitution. He says he would have been glad to have had the reconstruction of the late rebellious States left entirely to the States themselves.

By unanimous consent Mr. Ray called up the General Appropriation bill returned from the Senate with amendments. Amendments non-concurred in.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to incorporate the Mississippi and Ship Island Canal Company. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill for the relief of Alexander Walker. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to incorporate the Decatur Branch Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court. Passed to its second reading.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to provide for the collection of taxes throughout the several parishes of the State. Passed.

Mr. Beares waived his call in favor of Senator Brough.

Mr. Brough called up the bill pending for the improvement of St. Charles Avenue. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill for the relief of Alfred Hart. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill for the relief of Hiram Belden & others. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill to incorporate a College of Pharmacy in the city of New Orleans. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill making the weighing of hay compulsory. Passed to third reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill relative to the registry of voters in each parish, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof. Passed.

The bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of New Orleans passed to its second reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill to incorporate Arkansas and Red River Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Beares called up the bill for the relief of Augustus and Izard. Passed to its second reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill to define vagrancy in the State.

After some discussion the bill was referred to a special committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Sixty-six members present.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced a joint resolution providing that in future all special sessions of the General Assembly shall be limited to thirty days duration, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chevesc, of Caddo, introduced a bill regulating Benjamin Wall to one Mrs. Shaw. Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays.

The House then took Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the bill. Mr. Mahle, of Orleans, in the chair.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The following are the appropriations:

Salary of Governor per annum, $5000; Lieut. Governor, $2000; Secretary of State, $3000; State Treasurer, $3000; State Auditor, $5000; Attorney General, $3000; Superintendent Public Education, $5000; Supreme Court Judges, $4500; District Court Judges, $4000; Parish Judges, $100,000; District Attorneys, $61,000; Supreme Court Clerk, $2500; Registrar of Public Lands, $4,000; Clerk of Land Office, $2500; Governor's Private Secretary, $2500; for incidental expenses of Board of Dentist of State Penitentiary, $1000; Governor's Messenger, $360; Assistant Secretary of State, $2000; Clerk of Secretary of State, $1200; Chief Clerk of Treasurer, $2250; Book-keeper of Treasurer, $2250; Second Assistant Clerk of Treasurer, $2000; Chief Clerk of Auditor, $2500; Clerk of Auditor, $2000; Messenger of Auditor's office, $720; Reporter of Land office, $2000, Assistant and Messenger, $1200; Inspector First District Court of New Orleans, $1800; Clerk First District Court of New Orleans, $2000; State Librarian, $1200; Contingent expenses of the Executive, $2000; Secretary of State, $1000; Treasurer, $1000; Auditor, $1000; Superintendent Public Education, $1000; Attorney General, $500; Supreme Court, $2000; for compensation to Attorney General, $50,000; compensation to Tax Collectors, $250,000; defalcations to Tax Collectors, $100,000; interest on New Orleans and Nashville, $97,000.

STATE ROAD COMPANY BONDS.

For compensation to Charity Hospital bonds, $4200; bonds issued for the benefit of the State Treasury, $45,000; Jackson Railroad bonds, $53,040; Opelousas Railroad bonds, $30,000; Grosse Tête Railroad, $9000; Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, $17,900; Lafon bonds issued under act No. 105, of 1867, $240,000; bonds issued for funding past due coupons, $30,480; free school bonds, $31,740; United States deposit fund, $98,795 14; due several townships, $98,000; appropriation to pay for registration, $50,000; for publishing decisions of the Supreme Court, $12,000; for pensioners for life, $1000; pensioners for 4 years, $150,000; reimbursement of swamp lands erroneously sold, $1000; heirs of vacant estates, etc., $60,000; for Recorder of Conveyances, for furnishing certificates to the Board of State Assessors, $1000; rent of State Range, $6000; rental of buildings for use of Auditor and Treasurer, $2000 91; appropriation to pay for public schools, $500,000; for the support of the Charity Hospital, $40,000; Jackson Insane Asylum, $30,000; for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, $20,000; Alexandria Seminary, $8220; to pay certificates of indebtedness issued by the Levee Board, $29,707 01; to pay for printing, act of the Legislature of 1867, No. 95, $3000; to Recorder of Conveyances of the parish of Orleans, etc., for recording list of forfeited lands for non-payment of taxes, $2000.

Some other appropriations are made by the bill, and as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, was finally passed.

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

EVENING SESSION.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., Lieut. Governor Dunn presiding. Sixty-six members present.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced a joint resolution providing that in future all special sessions of the General Assembly shall be limited to thirty days duration, which was placed on the calendar.

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The bill was taken up section by section.

The following are the appropriations:

Salary of Governor per annum, $5000; Lieut. Governor, $2000; Secretary of State, $3000; State Treasurer, $3000; State Auditor, $5000; Attorney General, $3000; Superintendent Public Education, $5000; Supreme Court Judges, $4500; District Court Judges, $4000; Parish Judges, $100,000; District Attorneys, $61,000; Supreme Court Clerk, $2500; Registrar of Public Lands, $4,000; Clerk of Land Office, $2500; Governor's Private Secretary, $2500; for incidental expenses of Board of Dentist of State Penitentiary, $1000; Governor's Messenger, $360; Assistant Secretary of State, $2000; Clerk of Secretary of State, $1200; Chief Clerk of Treasurer, $2250; Book-keeper of Treasurer, $2250; Second Assistant Clerk of Treasurer, $2000; Chief Clerk of Auditor, $2500; Clerk of Auditor, $2000; Messenger of Auditor's office, $720; Reporter of Land office, $2000, Assistant and Messenger, $1200; Inspector First District Court of New Orleans, $1800; Clerk First District Court of New Orleans, $2000; State Librarian, $1200; Contingent expenses of the Executive, $2000; Secretary of State, $1000; Treasurer, $1000; Auditor, $1000; Superintendent Public Education, $1000; Attorney General, $500; Supreme Court, $2000; for compensation to Attorney General, $50,000; compensation to Tax Collectors, $250,000; defalcations to Tax Collectors, $100,000; interest on New Orleans and Nashville, $97,000.

SWELLHEAD COMPANY BONDS.

For compensation to Charity Hospital bonds, $4200; bonds issued for the benefit of the State Treasury, $45,000; Jackson Railroad bonds, $53,040; Opelousas Railroad bonds, $30,000; Grosse Tête Railroad, $9000; Vicksburg and Shreveport Railroad, $17,900; Lafon bonds issued under act No. 105, of 1867, $240,000; bonds issued for funding past due coupons, $30,480; free school bonds, $31,740; United States deposit fund, $98,795 14; due several townships, $98,000; appropriation to pay for registration, $50,000; for publishing decisions of the Supreme Court, $12,000; for pensioners for life, $1000; pensioners for 4 years, $150,000; reimbursement of swamp lands erroneously sold, $1000; heirs of vacant estates, etc., $60,000; for Recorder of Conveyances, for furnishing certificates to the Board of State Assessors, $1000; rent of State Range, $6000; rental of buildings for use of Auditor and Treasurer, $2000 91; appropriation to pay for public schools, $500,000; for the support of the Charity Hospital, $40,000; Jackson Insane Asylum, $30,000; for the support of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Baton Rouge, $20,000; Alexandria Seminary, $8220; to pay certificates of indebtedness issued by the Levee Board, $29,707 01; to pay for printing, act of the Legislature of 1867, No. 95, $3000; to Recorder of Conveyances of the parish of Orleans, etc., for recording list of forfeited lands for non-payment of taxes, $2000.

Some other appropriations are made by the bill, and as recommended by the Committee of the Whole, was finally passed.

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

EVENING SESSION.

HOUSE.—The House was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., pursuant to adjournment, Speaker Lowell in the chair, and 51 members present.

Mr. Bell introduced a resolution to C. Pollard, in Madison parish, finally passed.

Senate bill, No. 190—An act to carry into effect certain bills of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, was taken up, underwent its three several readings, and was finally passed.

Senate bill, No. 136—Authorizing M. Leger to dispose by private sale, by will, of his property to his natural children, was finally concurred in.

Senate bill, No. 206—An act to create a Board of Trustees for the State Library and defining the duties of said board was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Library.

The act providing for the incorporation of the Louisiana Central Railroad, extending State aid for its construction, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Senate bill 134—An act to incorporate the Charity Hospital of the city of Shreveport, parish of Caddo. Read third time and calendared.

The Committee on Appropriations submitted a report on the joint resolution making appropriations for services rendered to certain employés, officers and attaches of the General Assembly. The joint resolution was taken under consideration, and was adopted by a vote of 39 to 17.

An act was introduced authorizing fathers and mothers to legitimate their natural children. Read first time.

The committee on corporations reported favorably on an act to amend an act incorporating the city of Carrollton, Parish of Lafayette; it was finally passed.

The act to incorporate the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, of the Senate of Louisiana, was concurred in.

An act appropriating $25,000 for the purpose of clearing out Bayou Courtableau, removing obstructions, etc., was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

House bill 312—An act supplementary to an act to reserve to the Government of navigation of Bayou Teche, was finally passed. The bill provides for the removal of obstructions in said Bayou.

The bill creating a Justice of the Peace and a Constable for the Fourteen District, in the parish of St John the Baptist, was passed.

A bill to be entitled an act to release the State, for payment of his claim of $140,000, vested quite a lengthy debate, and was finally passed by the ayes 47 to 12.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The Revenue bill came up, de the special order of the day, on its third reading and final passage. The yeas and nays were called, and the following result: 52 yeas, 38 nays, and the bill finally passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote just taken was laid upon the table.

The Committee on Claims reported favorably on Senate bill No 259, and recommending the adoption of the bill. The bill is for the relief of F. J. Kennedy, on his contract for levee repairs.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole to consider all bills that have been referred to said committee.

Mr. Bell in the chair.

An act making an appropriation of $10,000 to be paid to Messrs. Wm. Hunt, H. C. Whibbe and C. B. Robertson, for legal services in defending the constitutionality of the stay law, etc., before the Supreme Court. After having for some time considered the bill the Committee of the Whole found itself without a quorum, it arose and reported accordingly.

And the House adjourned until 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday the 4th.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FROM HAVANA.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, March 2.—SENATE.—The Committee on Foreign relations reported in favor of concurrence in the joint resolution relating to the people of Spain, and directing the President to recognize Cuba when in his opinion a republican government is assured.

Mr. Sherman moved to amend the Army Appropriation bill, paying Messrs. claims for interest on advance for the war of 1812. Bill passed and goes to the House for concurrence. Recess.

HOUSE.—After the valedictory and salutatory of the outgoing and incoming Speakers, the House proceeded to consider the unfinished business, when the Committee on Accounts had a conflict with the House over the payment of the Louisiana contingent. The Committee on Accounts moved to rescind the resolution allowing them $2500, and to allow them $1,500. The motion was lost by a vote of 77 to 77.

Appropriations were considered to recess. Both Houses are in session to-night, and will probably remain in session until noon to-morrow.

Washington, March 3.—Mr. Johnson published a two-column address to the people of the United States, in defense of his course as President. He invokes the consideration of the people in behalf of his successor.

Mr. Johnson says he would have achieved much more personal popularity had he consented to co-operate with parties who desired to carry on the Government outside of the Constitution. He says he would have been glad to have had the reconstruction of the late rebellious States left entirely to the States themselves.

By unanimous consent Mr. Ray called up the General Appropriation bill returned from the Senate with amendments. Amendments non-concurred in.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to incorporate the Mississippi and Ship Island Canal Company. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill for the relief of Alexander Walker. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to incorporate the Decatur Branch Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court. Passed to its second reading.

Mr. Bacon called up the bill to provide for the collection of taxes throughout the several parishes of the State. Passed.

Mr. Beares waived his call in favor of Senator Brough.

Mr. Brough called up the bill pending for the improvement of St. Charles Avenue. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill for the relief of Alfred Hart. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill for the relief of Hiram Belden & others. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill to incorporate a College of Pharmacy in the city of New Orleans. Passed.

Mr. Brough called up the bill making the weighing of hay compulsory. Passed to third reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill relative to the registry of voters in each parish, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses thereof. Passed.

The bill to incorporate the Board of Trade of the city of New Orleans passed to its second reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill to incorporate Arkansas and Red River Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. Beares called up the bill for the relief of Augustus and Izard. Passed to its second reading.

Mr. Beares called up the bill to define vagrancy in the State.

After some discussion the bill was referred to a special committee.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Sixty-six members present.

Mr. McVean, of Caddo, introduced a joint resolution providing that in future all special sessions of the General Assembly shall be limited to thirty days duration, which was placed on the calendar.

Mr. Chevesc, of Caddo, introduced a bill regulating Benjamin Wall to one Mrs. Shaw. Was read twice and referred to the Judiciary Committee by a vote of 45 yeas to 15 nays.

The House then took Committee of the Whole to take into consideration the bill. Mr. Mahle, of Orleans, in the chair.

The bill was taken up section by section.

The following are the appropriations:

Salary of Governor per annum, $5000