THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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First, or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $20 per month.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, bank stocks, notes, etc. Also, a lot of ground, situated in the Third District.

By Chas. E. Fenstall, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, nine lots of ground, situated in the Third District. Sale without limit.

By Constable Perrier, at 12 o'clock, M., in front of his warehouse, No. 61 Front levee, between Elysian Fields and Marigny streets, one sewing machine and one lot of household furniture.

By the Sheriff of the Parish of St. Bernard, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, a tract of land. Also, two hundred and eighty shares of stock.

BANK STOCK AT AUCTION.—Messrs J. H. Walton & Poolnde, auctioneers, will sell by auction, at 12 o'clock, this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, two hundred shares of the capital stock of the Southern Bank. Terms cash. See advertisement.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Three important financial bills passed the House finally yesterday, and in the Senate were referred to the Finance Committee. The substance of these bills is given pretty fully elsewhere in the report of the proceedings of the Legislature.

BALL.—A grand mask fancy dress and dress society ball at the elegant new hall, corner of Bienville street and Exchange Alley, on Mardi Gras night.

THE ARABS.—The Opera House was crowded to its utmost capacity on Thursday night to see the Arabs, those singular children of the Desert, perform their feats of strength and agility. Even the second tier and the galleries were full and there must have been a greater number out than on the regular Risley nights. The performance was really wonderful, and the applause which greeted their first appearance was kept up with scarcely half a minute's intermission. It was a strange spectacle to see one medium sized but sinewy son of Anak walking about with twelve other men upon his head and shoulders—looking very much like the picture of Atlas with the world on his back. Two farces or vaudevilles were performed by the Athalia French dramatic troupe as interludes to the performances of the Arabs. To-morrow night these wonderful Bhai Zoug Zoug's will again appear in their matchless representations. The French troupe will also give two popular pieces.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

We have recently had occasion to notice two or three of our leading business houses, and in doing so have endeavored to show by indirection at least, how manfully those true men who showed themselves to be such in times of great national emergency have stepped forward in a time of bitter trial to repair their own shattered fortunes, and to aid in promoting the commercial prosperity of the South. We have called attention to several branches of trade and industry, but only in a business point of view—but in their relation to, and bearing upon the entire community in which we reside. It need not be remarked that we are well pleased to see old business houses renewed, or evidences of peculiar prosperity on the part of merchants or business men who have been long known in connection with the trade and commerce of our city. Inestimens generally will share this feeling, for it is understood by all that when our own people engage in business and attain business prosperity, the whole community is benefited thereby. When strangers come among us, establish houses and amass fortunes, we know that none other city derives the benefits that result from their investment or expenditure. We expect nothing from them. But when Louisianians engage in business and open new, or re-establish old houses, we can but feel an ardent sympathy with them, since we know that the number of liberal, charitable, public-spirited citizens is increased. For this reason we have been pleased to see some of our most respected citizen re-newing their former business relations, but with none more than Messrs. Charles and Edward J. Roman, of the house of Charles Roman & Son, No 7 Front Levee street, between Custom house and Bienville streets. The copartnership notice of this firm will be found in our advertising columns, and it will be seen that Mr. Olivier retires and that Mr. Edward J. Roman takes his place in the house. The name of Mr Charles Roman is too well known in this city to need any recommendation from us, and there are very few men in our city who do not know the business character that he bears. His reputation is an enviable one. For upwards of seven and twenty years he has been a member of the different firms which have constituted this commercial house, and his business capacity, his long experience and unimpeachable integrity have won for him a host of warm personal as well as business friends. The younger member of the firm has also many friends in the Crescent City, and the name of both is known and respected not alone through out Louisiana, but throughout the South. This extensive acquaintance coupled with the high reputation which the house has always borne, must, we think, guarantee a degree of success not easily attained. To our friends in the city and the country we strongly commend the house of Charles Roman & Son, engaged in the cotton and sugar factorage business at the location above given. We beg leave to call attention to the card in another part of our paper.

WRECKING OF THE MARMION.—The steamship Marmion, Hazard, commanding, sailed last evening for New York, direct, with a full freight.

...of Romance in Marshall County—A Secret Marriage—Balked but Successful Love.

[From the Nashville Union and Dispatch.]

A young gentleman and young lady, scions of two old and highly respected families in the vicinity of Riggs's Cross Roads, in Marshall county, found themselves the victims of mutual attachment, which rapidly ripened into love of the uncontrollable and irrepressible kind. Living near neighbors, and a long standing friendship between the two families for many years, no obstacles were thrown in the way of the young couple. Arrangements were in due time thought upon for the consummation of their plighted troth in marriage. When this subject was broached by the young man, he was startled and mortified to find unexpected and serious opposition from a widowed sister, who was house-keeper to her widowed father, and who averred that if her brother married "that girl" and brought her to her father's house, she would that same day leave his roof forever. The young man loved his sister, she her father, and the old man them both.

The matter was discussed with a view to reconciliation, but the sister was immovably fixed in her resolution, and the father thought the young man could get along better without a wife than he could without his sister, and the two vetoed the match. This was, of course, a terrible blow to the lover—and both being pure, upright and dutiful, there appeared no hope but to relinquish their love, undo their vows, and think no more of the matter—but be to each other friends, simply that and nothing more.

But that wasn't the case. Love never allows to its subjects such cold and impotent consideration. The lovers kept their counsel and cemented their affections. They discussed the matter and matured their plans. During last spring—both being in easy worldly circumstances—they took occasional horseback rides. One enchanting afternoon they mounted their chargers and sallied forth for a ride as was usual. But they did not return as they went forth. The day previous the young man had visited the courthouse, and obtained from the clerk a marriage license, and had arranged to meet a magistrate on the road that evening. The blushing young girl had added to her riding apparel for that evening an orange blossom that nestled in her raven tresses. They galloped on till they met the magistrate. Halting, the license was produced, and without dismounting, the fellow of the law proceeded to solemnize the marriage rites according to the statutes of Tennessee. Returning to the home of the bride, the husband dismounted, saw the lady to the door, and hastily remounting bied away to his father and sister. The marriage license was duly returned to the clerk's office with the proper certificates, but the Squire was bonded for secrecy.

Time passed away, and it was thought the young couple had given up all thoughts of marriage. They were occasionally together, but to all outward appearances merely the friends they had formerly been to each other. A few days ago, however, the brice's parents sent a very disagreeable message for him a host of warm personal as well as business friends. The younger member of the firm has also many friends in the Crescent City, and the name of both is known and respected not alone through out Louisiana, but throughout the South. Their extensive acquaintance coupled with the high reputation which the house has always borne, must, we think, guarantee a degree of success not easily attained. To our friends in the city and the country we strongly commend the house of Charles Roman & Son, engaged in the cotton and sugar factorage business at the location above given. We beg leave to call attention to the card in another part of our paper.

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OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 2, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,062.

The New Orleans Bee.

THE THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

To-day is the date fixed for the adjournment of the Thirty-ninth Congress and on Monday next the Fortieth Congress will open proceedings and take up the tangled skein of American politics. This Congress, we have every reason to think, hoped to leave nothing for their successors to do in the matter of reconstruction, but it is highly probable that the expectations of finishing the question will hardly be realized. True the Reconstruction bill has passed both Houses, but it has to receive the sanction of the President before it can become a law, and we know that it will be returned with his objections and that Congress will have to decide upon the veto. Yesterday was the day fixed for the return of this bill, with the President's veto message, but at the time we write there has been no information received upon it. It sent in early this morning there will be time to pass the bill over the veto, for the votes positively taken upon the bill have shown that the party is strong enough to override the Executive objections. If the bill is returned this morning it will doubtless become a law before night, but if not returned the wholly matter will go for nothing, and the next Congress will have to settle the question of Reconstruction. In either case it will make very little difference to the South, for although the next Congress is even more Radical than this one it could hardly devise a worse measure than this now awaiting the President's veto. All that the South asks from Congress is that the Constitution may be respected and preserved. We believe that the President intends to protect the Constitution so far as it lies in his power, and therefore we have the utmost confidence in whatever he may do. Not that he is working for the South—he is not, except so far as the South is concerned in maintaining the only safeguard of civil liberty—but he cannot. We believe that he intends to do the best that he can to uphold the principles of republican freedom. He may withhold this bill and thus defeat it, but if he does so we may rest assured that it is for the best. President Johnson is sworn to stand by the Constitution, and in doing that he is standing by the South. We can only rely upon his best judgment, hoping that he may not err. But it is not at all probable that the bills passed this session, looking to the suppression of the South, will become laws. If the Reconstruction bill is returned it will be more than we expect. For this session, then, the schemes of the Radicals will be defeated, but they will undoubtedly be carried out early in the next session.

The next Congress cannot take up any of the unfinished business of this for its incompleted work, including the bills sent to the President for consideration, goes out with it. It is pretty certain, therefore, that this Congress will have done nothing in the work of Reconstruction. But with the present lights before them they may well say, as say the fortieth Congress, and we may look to them for a settlement of our affairs. We know quite well what they will do, but since it cannot be prevented we can only bid them to go on and do their worst. We firmly believe that a reconciliation between this President and Congress could have taken place had the latter been willing to meet the former half way, but they demanded all the concessions from him. The incoming Congress will be still stronger, and knowing its strength and feeling its triumph there is not likely to be a compromise of any kind. We trust the President and the South both will still hold to principle, and only yield on compulsion. Then the responsibility will be thrown where it belongs—upon the Radical party.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY—MARCH 1, 1867.

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

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walker, of the Methodist Church.

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

By Mr. Gordon—An act to provide for the registering and the qualification of voters of the city of New Orleans. Passed finally. It provides for the election by the Legislature in joint session on the first Monday in March of a register of voters for the city. In the event of failure to elect by the Legislature, the City Council is to hold session to elect such register. The list of electors of the Legislature in office is to be used in the Legislature. The list was sent to the House of Representatives.

Mr. Conner, from the Finance Committee, reported favorably on an act for the relief of State tax collectors in certain cases. Favorably on an act to pay the salaries of the State Penitentiary, and adversely on an act for the compensation of musical education.

Mr. Bellinger, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on substitute on an act to incorporate the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company.

By motion of Mr. Hough the act reported by the committee on Commerce to incorporate the New Orleans Lightering and Wrecking Company, was also ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Monday next.

By Mr. Poitevent, on the part of Mr. Wickersham—An act to amend another one of the Code of Practice. Favorably by the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Poitevent—An act for the relief of Pleasant Dollenier. Referred.

By Mr. Hough—An act to provide for the indebtedness of the State Penitentiary, appropriating $10,000. Passed, and sent to the House for concurrence.

On Motion of Mr. Campbell, leave of absence was granted to Mr. Anderson for a few days.

Mr. Gordon presented a memorial of Allen Jones, praying for and for exempting the Cotton Press from taxation.

The House bill relative to Sheriffs' sales was ordered to be printed. It provides that Sheriffs' sales take place on the first Monday after the expiration of the advertisement, in place of the first Saturday of each month, as heretofore.

The Carrollton Gas Company is exempted from the operation of this bill.

The act authorizing the police jury of the parish of Iberville to establish a toll road across Bayou Manchac, was called up.

Petitions were urged against the passage of this bill on the ground that it was doubtful whether the police jury had the right to levy the tax of this bayou by a dyke, or charge toll for travelling up and down the banks of the Mississippi on a public road levee. The bill was finally laid over subject to call.

An act for the relief of Mrs. J. Jones, widow of Jones, Constable, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Passed finally, appropriating $200.

By Mr. Scruggs—An act to provide for the administration of the State Penitentiary at Baton Rouge. Referred to the Committee on Prisons and Penitentiary.

By Mr. Anderson—An act relative to District Attorneys of the Sixth and Seventh Judicial District, fixing the salaries at $1,000 per annum. Ordered to lie over.

Mr. Poitevent, on bill relative to the non-recording of certain mortgages, and Mr. Egan's substitute for this bill, were both postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Moody—A bill relative to places of amusement and business in the city of New Orleans, was laid on the table.

House bill to change the boundary lines between the parishes of Claiborne and Union. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

House bill, relative to the removal of the parish seat from Springfield, in the parish of Livingston. Passed, finally.

Mr. Mundey called up an act for the relief of Micajah Hearsey, appropriating $500 for rent of a building for four years, in which was stored machinery belonging to the State Penitentiary. Favorably by Messrs. Mithun, House bill for the relief of the Directors of the Tours Almshouse, was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

A message from the House requesting concurrence in an act to provide means necessary for the relief of the treasury of the State; in act supplementary to this act; and in an act to legalize the issue and certificates issued by the city of New Orleans, known as "city notes," and to provide for the redemption of the same. On motion of Mr. Mithun, House bill for the relief of the Directors of the Tours Almshouse, was referred to the Finance Committee.

On motion, Messrs. Egan and Keuner were appointed a committee to wait on Gens. Johnson, Hawkins, Pillow and Morgan, and Major R. M. Robinson, now in this city, on business connected with the proposed railroad to Selma, and invite them to seats within the bar of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Mundey, the Senate went into executive session. After the doors were reopened, the Senate adjourned till Tuesday, noon, in order to give the committees time to prepare reports to-day, and the Senators an opportunity to participate in the Firemen's Celebration, on Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Met yesterday, Mr. Tucker, *pro tem.* in the chair, and 78 members present. Reading of the journal of Thursday dispensed with.

Seats on the floor were offered to Generals Johnson, Hawkins and Pillow.

The bill for the relief of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad was called up and recommitted.

Mr. Franz reported on behalf of the Enrolling Committee.

The Committee on Penitentiary presented report, recommending reduction of officers, guards and raises of compensation.

Mr. Holt—Act fixing the term for holding Court in Fifth Judicial District. Referred.

Mr. Sporter called up Senate bill relative to judicial advertisements. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also act to amend act relative to appeals and notices of judgments. Same reference.

Mr. Brown called up act creating special term district in Iberville. Referred.

Mr. Texada—Act for the relief of John Cavanaugh, Assessor of Rapides. Referred.

Mr. Voorhies called up bill for the relief of S. F. Glenn, Reporter of the Supreme Court. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Green called up House bill 162 to amend and re-enact an act for the relief of tax payers. Fixed for one o'clock Wednesday.

Mr. Walker—Act for the relief of Charles J. Bringier.

Mr. Harrison called up bill for the relief of C. T. Dunn. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Jones called up House bills 303, 304 and 305, made order of the day. The first authorizes the Governor to issue bonds of the State, of not less than $500 or over $1000, each bearing 6 per cent. interest, to the amount of $2,000,000, and to advertise the same for sale to the highest bidder, and if the bids made are not accepted, then the proper State officers shall take certain steps provided to sell the same as they may deem best, the bonds to be registered and stamped with the State seal, and the interest coupons made payable either in New Orleans or New York, the interest payable semi-annually and the principal of said bonds to be redeemable in forty years from their date. The bonds and coupons attached are to be made payable to bearer. The sum of $75,000 from the receipts in the Treasury shall be set apart annually on the first Monday in January, and if not sufficient money in the treasury for that purpose, then from the first money received in the treasury after that date, which shall be applied to the purchase, from the lowest bidders, of such bonds issued under this act as may be offered for sale, for which purpose public notice shall be given by the Auditor and Treasurer, in the official gazette for 30 days, inviting proposals from bondholders for the sale, to the State, of the bonds hereby issued. The amount necessary to pay current interest on said bonds is to be set apart on the first Mondays of December and June, without reference to the ability of the Treasurer to meet any other obligations, and to be held sacred for the payment of said current interest. The act was passed finally, together with the act 304, supplementary thereto, and Act 305, and sent to the Senate. We give the text of the others substantially as follows:

Act 303 supplemental to an act entitled "An act to provide the means necessary for the relief of the Treasury of the State."

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the city of New Orleans is hereby authorized to issue its notes, known as city notes, to the amount of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, in notes of such denominations as may be deemed best, to be secured by pledge of State stocks and numbered, stamped, &c., so as to distinguish them from all former issues of said city money, and shall be payable to bearer without interest.

SEC. 2. *Further*, That in order to secure the payment of the said notes, the bonds issued under the authority of the act to which this is supplemental, are hereby pledged, and are to remain in the hands of the fiscal agent, created by said act, until sold, as a special deposit and security for the payment of said notes, and it is hereby made the duty of the Auditor and Treasurer of the State, whenever any of the said bonds shall be sold, to invest the proceeds thereof without delay, in the redemption of said notes, which said notes so redeemed shall be immediately cancelled, and the Auditor and Treasurer are expressly prohibited from using for any purpose whatever any portion of the proceeds of said bonds, until the whole of said bonds issued under the act shall have been redeemed and cancelled, and returned to the city of New Orleans.

SEC. 3. *Further*, That the Auditor and Treasurer of the State are hereby authorized to receive on behalf of the State, from the said city of New Orleans, which is hereby authorized to loan the same, as a loan without interest, the said issue of two millions five hundred thousand dollars, which loan, when received, shall be immediately used by the said officers in redeeming and withdrawing from circulation the certificates of indebtedness issued by the State under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of certificates of indebtedness, and of bonds for the funding of the same, approved February 9th, 1866; and it is hereby made the duty of said officers to first redeem the portion of said certificates held by the said city of New Orleans, and after the redemption of the whole of said issue held to the credit of the different funds in the State Treasury, or which may hereafter be received therein; and it shall be the duty of said Auditor and Treasurer to cancel the whole of said certificates, in presence of the Governor or Secretary of State, so soon as redeemed.

SEC. 4. *Further*, That before this act shall go into effect, its provisions shall be accepted by the city of New Orleans, by an ordinance duly passed to that effect, of which a certified copy shall be furnished to the Auditor and Treasurer of the State.

SEC. 5. *Further*, That the expense of executing, printing and signing said certificates or notes shall be paid by the State, and the sum of $2,000, or so much as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

An act to legalize the issue of certificates or notes known as city money, heretofore issued by the city of New Orleans, and to provide for the redemption of the same.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted*, That the issue of certificates or notes known as city money, heretofore made by the city of New Orleans and of which the books of said city show that $2,000,000 are now in circulation, is hereby declared and settled, and the same in amount, if originally issued in accordance with special laws under certain provisions of law, for exact and detailed description of the act in reference to amount and description of its notes.

SEC. 2. *Further*, That the Common Council of the city of New Orleans are hereby authorized to pass annually, in the month of January, an ordinance to raise a tax of one quarter of one per cent. for a special tax upon the property real or personal, subject to taxation in said city, in addition to the present annual tax, which tax, when collected, shall be kept separate and apart from the other receipts of said city, and the proceeds thereof shall every day be deposited by the Treasurer of the city, with the fiscal agent of the State, to the credit of a fund to be denominated the "City Notes Redemption Fund," and that the money so deposited shall be used for the same purposes and for the purpose hereafter stated.

SEC. 3. *Further*, That said fund shall be used only in taking up, for the Treasury of the State of Louisiana, the said notes of the city of New Orleans, of which it is especially pledged, and that on the last Saturday in each and every month the Auditor and Treasurer of said fund shall cause to be converted into such certificates or notes, and such certificates or notes as redeemed, cause to be cut that date cancelled and destroyed, etc., by proper authorities, in the presence of the public. Statements giving dates, numbers and amount of certificates or notes so destroyed, etc., to be kept by them in a special book, always open to public inspection.

SEC. 4. *Further*, Relates to the repeal of all ordinances or parts of ordinances of said city, and such ordinances as are now required to be passed by special laws.

SEC. 5. *Further*, That the additional tax imposed under the act to which he and is hereby continued until an amount sufficient to redeem and cancel the currency or notes legalized under the provisions of this act shall have been redeemed and cancelled, and prohibits the reissuing of any certificates or notes redeemed as aforesaid.

SEC. 6. *Further*, That such an ordinance as mentioned by the provisions of an act entitled "an act to provide the means necessary for the relief of the Treasury of the State," shall not take effect until the provisions of the last named act shall have been accepted by the city of New Orleans, by an ordinance duly passed and approved.

The act for the registry of voters in the city of New Orleans in accordance with article 17 of the Constitution, and for regulating the election of the register to be made for four years by the joint vote of the House and Senate, was passed, and subsequently concurred in by the Senate.

The veto message of Governor Wells relative to the Hamilton Bay Canal, was taxed for one o'clock, Thursday.

The bill allowing the Orange and New Iberia Railroad Company the right of way of 150 feet on each side of the road, with use of timber one mile on each side, was called up by Mr. Voorhies, and elicited considerable discussion.

Mr. Bailey did not object to the completion between different points. It would lead to something being done by one or both companies.

Mr. Scruggs opposed, on account of the rights of the enterprises had $1,300,000 in cash in the city ready to devote to the work, which with the already secured co-operation and right of one of road and way of the New Orleans and Opelousas Railroad, would most speedily secure the completion of the road to Orange on the Sabine river. The road would be laid the subject of General Longstreet for saying that General Grant had promised all his influence in favor of the Sabine Pass as the most important to the United States Government.

Mr. Tucker also spoke warmly and friendly in favor of the bill. The directors of the road of Colonel Gentry and friends did not have the necessary means.

Several propositions of an amendment proposed by Mr. McCluskey, to insert three instead of five years, the House adjourned till 12 o'clock, Saturday.

The following is the list of passengers per steamship Key West, from Vera Cruz:

John Daly, William Stoddin, H. D. B. Norris, Agnes Shaler, J. E. Tucker, N. Laport, M. Angel, J. M. Goodman, Aurelia Goodman, Amanda Goodman, Margaret Graham, L. Tessier, Mary Laport, M. Angel, jr., Celestine Angel, and 45 in the steerage.

SAILING OF THE RALEIGH.—The steamship Raleigh, Capt. Marshman, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York, via Havana, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE ORIENTAL.—The steamship Oriental, Capt. Snow, sailed last evening for Boston, direct, with a full freight.

Particulars of the Humboldt Murder.

[From the Nashville Union and Dispatch.]

A couple of days since we published the bare announcement, but having than received any particulars or names, that a murder had been committed at Humboldt, Gibson county, we have been furnished with the details of the tragic affair. On the night of the 13th instant, a gentleman named Adams, while in search of his runaway horse, was attacked by a man named Hopgood, who demanded his money. The former refused to accede to the proposition, and denounced the scoundrel who made such a demand. Adams was in the act of defending himself, when Hopgood drew his pistol, took deliberate aim at his head, killing his victim instantly. The saying that "murder will out" is fully illustrated in this case. Hopgood, by killing Adams, gained the object—the possession of the money which the latter had upon his person. Hopgood, when he obtained his plunder, thought the world would ever remain in ignorance of his crime.

He believed that murder, in his case, would not out. Unfortunately for him, but luckily for others, the crime was committed, and there was present a third person. That person was a young lad, in age not exceeding sixteen years. After the commission of the awful deed, the lad of the tender years of this boy must have had a terrible effect, he turned State's evidence. When brought before a magistrate, he told such a straightforward story in regard to the crime. When Hopgood had executed his bloody and infamous deed, he turned to the young man and said: "Now you be silent on this subject—don't say anything, and I'll give you ten dollars." With a mind remarkable for one of his years, he accepted the bribe. He saw that if he refused his fate would be the same as Adams. He knew this, and accepted the money. Hopgood believed him, and gave him the ten dollars. The boy remained silent until the finger of suspicion was pointed at Hopgood. Pressed, asserted, without any tangible authority, that Hopgood was the murderer. From day to day this feeling increased. The assertions of the people were finally acted upon. Hopgood was arrested, and the boy was placed upon the stand. He swore that the murderer was before him. It was Hopgood. To the facts which are related in the article the boy swore. Hopgood is now in jail. He will be tried shortly.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nebraska Declared a State.

The Veto of the Colorado Bill Sustained.

Appropriation for Liberia.

Negro Horace Greeley Hanged.

Cotton Market Firm.

Intense Anxiety on the Expected Veto.

Senator Wade President Pro Tempore.

Governor Swann Declining the Senatorship.

Commercial and Marine News.

Washington, March 1.—The President has issued the proclamation declaring Nebraska a State of the Union.

Washington, March 1.—Confirmed, John B. Walthall, Post master at Lynchburg. There were about sixty rejections.

Washington, March 1.—SENATE.—The President's veto of the Colorado bill was considered. The vote to pass the bill notwithstanding stood 29 to 12.

The Senate then voted nay where now, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Johnson, McDougall, Morgan, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson and Salisbury.

The consideration of the tax bill was resumed. Sherman moved striking out the cotton tax clause. The motion was lost. The Senate finally fixed the tax at 2 cents. The amendments by the Senate were subsequently disagreed. Recess.

HOUSE.—In Committee of the Whole on the deficiency bill. It involves eleven and a half millions of dollars.

The details elicited a heated debate. A provision was adopted to allow nothing on the claims of participants in the rebellion.

An appropriation for the Patent House was rejected.

An amendment was offered appropriating $40,000 dollars to Liberia. A proposition to withhold the money until white men are allowed to vote in Liberia created much merriment. The whole matter was postponed. The proceedings are very dilatory. Recess.

There is intense anxiety relative to the President's veto message. Every Cabinet meeting to-day has been held over an hour in consequence delay. The Executive Department attaches great importance to the document.

Washington, March 1.—The Senate has passed the Indian Appropriation bill. It goes to the House for concurrence.

The consideration of the Naval Appropriation bill was resumed.

The House accepted the report of the Conference Committee on the Bankrupt bill by vote of 71.

The Senate met at 11 o'clock.

Washington, March 1.—In both Houses there is no news. There is no prospect of the message to-night.

Washington, March 1.—In both Houses there is no news. There is no prospect of the message to-night.

HOUSE.—Adjourned.

Washington, March 1.—SENATE.—The Senate has elected Wade President.

SENATE.—The nomination of Attorney Marcy for Appraiser of Merchandise at New York was confirmed.

New York, March 1.—George Wagner, convicted of wife murder, was hanged to-day.

The Asia is reported arrived at Halifax.

Trenton, March 1.—Governor Fenton has commenced a discharge on the ground that the crime charged in the requisition did not justify extradition. This absolves the prisoner from all restraint.

New York, March 1.—Money easy. The supply exceeds the demand. All loans 6 to 7 per cent. Prime discounts 8 to 9. Gold closed firm at 137½. Other asset much fluctuation during the day. Sterling Exchange quiet—sixty days 108½; for prime banker's bills 109½. Governments closed quiet and steady. Sixes of 1881 are 107½. Five-twenties 103½ for the last open sale, but without sales.

Trenton, March 1.—Governor Ward has sent a message to the Legislature declining the Senatorship. He says the honor was conferred without solicitation. He is satisfied to remain in private life, and is not at liberty to control individual preferences.

New York, March 1.—Stocks active—Governments unchanged. Gold 137½. Money 7 per cent.

New York, March 1.—Cotton firm—sales 650 bales—Middling Uplands 29½ to 30c. Flour declined 10 to 15c—sales 10,000 bbls. Wheat declining. Mixed Western $2 60. Pennsylvania quiet and dull. Corn 1c lower—sales 20,000 bushels. Western $1 05. Provisions quiet and dull. Pork 25c lower—new mess $21 50. Lard dull—tube 12 to 12½c. Whisky quiet. Peas quiet. Cotton quiet but firm; Middling Uplands 31½c. Freights quiet.

Arrived, Washington, from Richmond.

Boston, March 1.—Fifteen thousand dollars subscribed by the citizens of this place for the destitution of the South.

Nashville, Feb. 28.—The Legislature has adopted a resolution asking the Federal Government for a military force to keep the peace and restore order in the State.

The preamble alleges that in several counties violence prevails and riots and murder go unpunished.

Washington, March 1.—SENATE.—The Senate rejected the amendment abolishing the advertising of taxes.

The Senate votes on the Colorado veto to-day. It is confidently stated that the tenure of office bill is dead.

New York, March 1.—Stocks depressed—2-20's of '62, coupons, 111 to 111¼. Money 6 per cent. Exchange—sixty days 108⅝, sight 109⅛. Gold 139¼.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE PROPOSED AIR-LINE RAILROAD TO SELMA, ALABAMA.—A meeting of the Board of Aldermen of the City Council was called last evening, but adjourned for want of a quorum till this evening, when Generals Johnston, Hardee and Morgan, and Col. R. M. Robinson, as special commissioners on the part of the city of Selma, Ala., will address them and the Board of Assistant Aldermen, in joint session, on the subject of the proposed direct line of railroad between Selma and New Orleans, under a corporation chartered by the Legislature of Alabama, styled the "New Orleans and Selma Railroad Company." The route proposed passes through the iron ore and other mineral regions of the State of Alabama.

The meeting this evening will be called by Mayor Monroe, in consequence of a communication addressed to him by the gentlemen named above, desiring to confer with the Council on the subject.

Assaulted by Soldiers.—Mr. Peter Laughlin, who resides on St. Andrew street, near Rousseau, reported at the Parazier Station that he was assaulted by several colored soldiers of the 9th Cavalry, and cut in five places with sabres—one cut on the arm, two on the hip, and two on the leg.

Physician Violently Assaulted.—At a very early hour yesterday morning, an officer R. Fleming of the 3rd District was passing on his beat on Franklin street, he was violently and dangerously struck with some blunt and heavy instrument by a man named John Rose. He was removed to his residence, 105 Robertson street, and Rose arrested.

Run Over.—William Rhodes, colored, was locked up in the First District Station yesterday morning, charged with running his dray over a man named Barney McIntyre, and dangerously injuring him.

Robbery.—J. Cohen reports that at half past 8 o'clock yesterday morning the hardware and cutlery store of Cohen & Wolman, 170 Poydras street, was broken open and robbed of articles valued at about $400.

Coroner's Statistics from the 1st to the 28th of February.—Deaths—Freedmen dead without medical assistance, 13; murder, 2; manslaughter, 1; killed by falling from his dray, 1; killed by the city cars, 1; drowned in a privy, 1; suicide by firearms, 2; accidental drowning, 4; various diseases, 70; total, 90.

To Rent.—Controller Mohun on Thursday attempted the sale of a contract for extending St. Mary's market, and the farming of its revenue for ten years, but not a single bid was offered.

Another Fatal Railroad Accident.—Officer Simon reports that while the 4 P. M. train of the Pontchartrain Railroad was returning from the Lake End, it was hailed by Mr George Lee, Conductor, having his child in his arms, at the Gentilly Station where he got on. While the train was under headway he attempted to step from one car to another and missing his step, fell under the cars with the child. He was run over by the wheels of the cars and instantly killed. The child escaped with but slight injuries. The body was brought to the Third District Station, and Coroner Lozes notified. Since then, the following particulars at the time:

Fatal Railroad Casualty.—Officer Jones