THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1867.

Purser Emery, of the steamship Cuba, will please receive our thanks for his courtesy in bringing us files of Havana papers of the latest dates.

THE FIRST LAW OF THE SESSION.—The bill introduced into the Senate by Mr. Mohan, on the first day of the session, extending the time for the payment of all taxes laid by the City Council, known as licenses on trades and professions, from the 31st of January to the 28th of February, 1867, has received the signature of Gov. Wells, thereby becoming a law and taking effect yesterday. License payers will do well to make a note of the fact and have the money necessary for payment before the 1st of March.

A TARIFF ON ART.—A very remarkable petition has just been sent to the United States Senate, by the artists of Boston and New York, asking for a specific tax of $100 on every oil painting imported from abroad, and ten per cent. additional, when the picture is valued at $1000 or more. In other words the artists request the Government to levy a prohibitory duty on all works of art, but more particularly oil paintings, imported from Europe. The design is not to increase the revenue and lighten the National debt, but to prevent competition on the part of foreign artists, whose works have found a ready sale in this country to the exclusion of those of native artists. Some malignant satirist might say that there is good reason for this and that American pictures will find as ready sale when they become as good. These artists, however, take a different view of the matter, although it can be acknowledged that in this petition there is an implied confession that they are the sufferers by this competition with foreign artists. In Europe it is generally understood that men become artists from a pure love of art. If it brings them fame the object of their ambition is attained; if they can make their bread and butter by it, so much the better, well and good; but here, it seems, the matter is regulated on a more speculative basis. The idea contained in this petition is that if Congress could be induced to place this heavy tax upon pictures, those who paint fashionable paintings which are seen everywhere will be prohibited, and those who do have pictures will be obliged to have good ones and for which they have paid a good price in this view of the matter there is less of the artists side than of the merchants counting room. The taste for reading is invariably increased by the multiplicity of books, and the taste for art grows by what it feeds upon. The more pictures there are the more will be sold; the more pictures there are the more will be wanted. None can deny that the great circulation of copies of the old masters, seen in almost every cottage, has much to do with the formation of a fine taste for art. In these commercial days no one can tell how soon a fortune may be made by the rising generation, nor how many of the poor boys who have leaves their native village will return to it with heavy purses. But in all the years they are pursuing wealth the memory of the old home never leaves them, and in dreams by day or by night they see the loved walks and the familiar pictures which hung upon them. How many have formed a taste for paintings by these cheap copies and have resolved to have good pictures for them when they have grown rich. The man who travels abroad and brings home a copy of Murillo's Madonna, of Angello's Angels, of Salvator Rosa's rugged scenery, of Guido's Aurora, or any of the works of Claude, Leonardo da Vinci, Raphael, or of the Dutch or Flemish masters, is far more likely to buy an American picture than if he had never seen the original. His tastes have become educated, and he can appreciate a painting as its real worth, instead of valuing it by its gorgeous coloring. There can be no dispute upon this point, and therefore the inference is clear that those artists of Boston and New York desire to restrict art taste and culture among the people, for the purpose of forcing the sale of their own pictures and of their own price. That is the only good in law of this kind could do, and it would be a bad one for the benefit of a few artists to the detriment of the whole people.

Looking at the question in another aspect, the artists might say that Congress gives protection to the cotton manufacturer, to the development of the people, and why not to us. Tobacco is the cash, and if we are to argue from precedents there is nothing to say for logically, one class of people have just as much right to protection as another. But we do not imagine that the artists are quite ready to give up the sacred character of their profession, its high mission and effects, and place themselves on a par with cotton spinners. There is nothing of it, though, but to accuse them of mercenary, speculative spirit, and a desire to make gold by painting and not art. In placing a tax of one hundred dollars upon a picture which costs only fifteen or twenty dollars in Paris is to exclude entirely those low priced productions of foreign people which adorn almost every household from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. It is to check the already half formed taste for classic art, and throw it completely as the mercy of these speculative artists, who will undoubtedly cultivate it in this way, for a considerable. Not only the people, but the artists themselves could look much by such a prohibition, if they have genius and good sense enough to receive instruction from the works of foreign painters. If they do not, the people do get education from them, and a better taste, and the public mind is enlarged, and its esthetic life is quickened, by having pictures of all schools, French, German, Italian, as well as American, accessible in public galleries or in their own houses.

As strange as it may seem Congress has taken the petition with consideration and has already had some action upon it. We believe the matter was referred to a committee, and that it reported in favor of the system or of the duty, but desired to reduce the enormous tax fixed by the artists. We should not be surprised if the petition proves successful and a law is passed fixing a specific duty upon all foreign works of art, because we have long ceased to be surprised at anything this Congress may do; but if such a law is made it will be a bad one for American artists in the end.

Aggregate receipts of assessments of Internal Revenue, First District of Louisiana for the year 1866, including the amount of goods withdrawn from bond tax paid from March 12th to the 31st day of December, 1866, inclusive:

General assessments for the year 1866	$1,815,569 38
Special assessments for a back tax paid since March 12th, 1866	20,406 56
Total annual assessments of the year 1866	1,835,974 94
Special assessments for the year 1865	185,76 — 89
Income of general assessments of 1865	159,054 86
Total	1,850,217 71
Balance from of 1866 over 1865 brought down	$1,850,217 71
Net assessments for 1865...$1,654,475 36	
" " 1866...1,372,066 35	
Excess of 1865 over 1866	282,158 65 — 282,158 65
Excess of net assessments of 1865	159,054 86
Aggregate assessments for quarter ending Dec. 31, 1866	
Weekly	135,264 — 89
November	189,799 67
December	327,749 67
Total	1,850,217 71

Note.—The collections received here in 1865 from other States as well as from this State.

The assessment of spirits this year (1866) was carried to the credit of the State, and about one-tenth of the revenue in this district—which is annually a constantly growing portion of the State.

JAMES READY,
Assessor, 1st District Louisiana.

MOVING TO NEW ORLEANS.—The Mobile Fire Department have purchased two diagonals for the Bazinet of the Southern Hospital Association to be contended for by the Firemen of the firemen of New Orleans. The prizes are now on exhibition in the window of Messrs. Zeh, Ack & Caldwell's jewelry establishment, Dauphin street. The prizes consist of a beautiful model of a hook and ladder truck, valued at $1000 in specimenshow, which cost $400, and is intended as a prize to the hook and ladder company of New Orleans. The prize for the fire engine is a silver pitcher, top gilded, and a silver salver; issue, $300. The prizes will be displayed at an the Crescent's transport was in old Orleans. Pass in Mobile, the engine and hook and ladder company just received the highest number of votes will be presented with the present.—[Mobile Times.

MOVING TO MAINE.—We saw Saturday morning twelve or fifteen negroes, more than half of them middle aged, who years of age, and all formerly belonged to Mr. Hunter, of Lake C. Orleans, of Fairfield, in 1860, and made their way to Maine. Some weeks ago they have sent the parents to their former master, telling him to have their clothes ready, and they would be taken back as his servants. Mr. Hunter, on being asked to the request, forwarded money enough to pay their way over the railroad to Lake Orleans home. They left yesterday morning for the Orleans on, and parents refuelled at the price, in Maine. Mr. Hunter is expected to take them to Lake Orleans.—[Lewiston (Me.) Herald.

[illegible] Mr. Wilcox, "did meet Mr. Magoulian [illegible] in the will, to his wife, to be her [illegible] house of the rent, the unmarried, and [illegible] to be used in a building a monument [illegible] the remainder of $4000 to be [illegible] the moment.

[illegible] Governors of a line of steamers [illegible] Ward and Seager have [illegible] Government for [illegible]

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 1, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14 033.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This evening the grand benefit tendered by the management of the Academy to the Southern Hospital Association, will be given. "The House that Jack Built," the affecting tableaux piece "The Drunkard's Family," Miss Brent in some of her exquisite songs, the Zavistowskis and Chiesetop Sisters in their fairy-like dances, and Miss Reynolds and Mr. Lacy in their spirited comic duets, are some of the excellent features of the programme carefully prepared for the occasion. We doubt not that the Academy will be crowded.

VARIETIES THEATRE—Mr. Edwin Adams takes his farewell benefit at the Varieties tonight, appearing in two of his favorite characters: first, as *Brant Hawthorne* in Falconer's beautiful three act comedy entitled "Men of the Day," and *William* in the popular nautical drama of "Black-eyed Susan." Of course the Varieties will be crowded to avail themselves of the last opportunity to see this excellent actor.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The lovers of fine acting will have an opportunity of seeing Miss Western this evening in the strangely popular character of "Camille," in the play of that name.

NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mrs. Ottilie Genée appears this evening in several pieces, which will be given in German, at this popular establishment.

OLYMPIC MUSIC HALL.—We saw Bob Hart at the Jackson Railroad Depot last evening, anxiously waiting the arrival of more performers for the Olympic. From which fact we infer that additional attractions will be presented this evening.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH DAY, JANUARY 31ST, 1867.

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

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Hodges, of the Episcopal Church. [We omitted to mention that the proceedings of the 30th inst. were opened with prayer by the Rev. Father Chaffee, of the Catholic Church.]

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and some corrections made.

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

By Mr. Wilcoxon—A resolution authorizing the chair to appoint a special standing committee of seven members on railroads. Adopted, and Messrs. Handy, Poché, Taylor, Wilcoxon, Foute, Fellows and Anderson were appointed on said committee.

The Clerk of the House announced that that body had adopted concurrence in the bill providing for the payment of the members of the General Assembly, and other contingent expenses.

By Mr. Palfrey—Favorable report upon the act relative to the Orange and New Iberia Railroad. Made the order of the day for Tuesday.

By Mr. Duvignaud—Memorial of Henry Bezon relative to the erection of a slaughter house in New Orleans. Referred to a special committee, composed of Messrs. Duvignaud, Foute, Purcell, Lapeyre and Gordon.

By Mr. Brusle—Acts for the relief of Ernest Gouvier, Assessor of the parish of Iberville, and to create an additional Justice of the Peace for said parish. Referred.

By Mr. Duvignaud—Act providing for the payment by the city, for the uniforms of the police thereof. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Poché—Act to amend Article 172 of the Code of Practice. Passed.

The annual reports of the State Auditor and State Treasurer were submitted and appropriately referred.

By Mr. Poché—Act to repeal section 4 of the "Act relative to Sheriff's sales and writs of fi fa," so far as relates to the judicial district for the parishes of St. James and St. John the Baptist. Passed.

By Mr. Gordon—Bill to abolish the Board of Currency, the same bill which failed to receive the signature of the Governor last session, for the sake of a quorum. Mr. Gordon moved the bill was put upon its final passage, and adopted.

On suggestion of Mr. Munday, the Senate went into executive session at half-past 1 o'clock. On reassembling, shortly afterward, an adjournment was made till 12 o'clock to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House met at 12 o'clock. Hon. D. S. Cage in the chair and 72 members present.

Prayer by the Rev. Dr. Palmer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Messages from the Senate received.

The Speaker appointed on the committee to investigate the riot, Messrs. Eldridge, Rogers, Montgomery, Regentburg, Richards, Tucker and Leeds.

Mr. Hanlon offered a resolution, asking for an investigation and report upon the case made of the Hall of the House of Representatives during the recess of the Legislature. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings.

By Mr. Green—A resolution authorizing a committee to engage a room for holding its meetings.

Mr. Robinson offered a resolution, tendering a seat on the floor to the Hon. Jeremiah Morton, of Virginia.

Mr. Tete presented a memorial from Mrs. Albert Daniel, asking payment for salary due her husband as Judge of Supreme Court. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Scanlan—An act to increase the number of free Public Schools in the city of New Orleans and Jefferson. Referred to Finance Committee.

By Mr. Scott—An act to provide for the registrar of the names and residences of the qualified electors in the State. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Fenner—An act to amend Art 260 of the Civil Code. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also, an act to define an act providing for the exemption of property from taxation held by the military authorities, was put on its several readings and passed.

By Mr. Scott—An act to prevent fraud in the registry of voters in New Orleans.

By Mr. Harrison—An act to provide for and improve the navigation of Bœuf River, and Bayou Bartholomew. Referred to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. Fenner—An act relative to execution of judgments. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

The report of the Insane Asylum was received and referred to Committee on Charitable Institutions.

The report of the Treasurer was also received and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Jonas called up Senate bill No. 1 and House bill No. 12, relative to the Citizens' Bank. Referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Senate bill for the appointment of a joint committee, to be composed of city members, to amend and revise the city charter, was taken up and concurred in.

Senate resolution to inquire and report upon what tax or import duty upon commerce may be removed by the Legislature was concurred in, and the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures named on the part of the House to act with the Senate Committee.

Senate bill to reduce the capital stock of the Louisiana State Bank was read, and referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Senate bill to regulate the terms of the Supreme Court for the parishes of St. Charles and St. James, was put on its several readings and passed.

Senate bill to create the office of Inspector of Weights and Measures for Algiers, concurred in.

Senate bill appropriating $100,000 to pay the expenses of the General Assembly, was laid over.

By Mr. Kent—A resolution requesting the Governor to furnish the Legislature with all the bids received by him for the lease of the Lake Canal.

By Mr. Head—A resolution to instruct the Committee on Finance to examine and report what interest the State has in the Sulphur Fork Iron Works in Texas.

Mr. Walter Rodgers introduced to the House the Hon. Dan. Voorhies, of Indiana, and on motion of Mr. Johns, a resolution of an invitation was taken, in order to allow members to pay their respects to the distinguished visitor.

Upon reassembling, the report of the State Engineer was received and ordered to be printed, after which the House adjourned to 12 o'clock to-day.

Terrible Scene in a Ball-Room.

[Vienna Correspondence London Telegraph.]

While hecatombs of fowls and oceans of beer were disappearing in those apartments, the chairs were all being cleared of the concert and dancers, and at about half-past twelve o'clock dancing commenced, shortly to be brought to an untimely close by one of those terrible tragedies which only life takes the ghastly form of an Egyptian custom by which one guest, at least, at every feast was compelled to accept a skeleton as a delight. A very charming and accomplished young lady, the wife of Baronet von Trautenberg, the editor of the *Wiener Zeitung*, was waltzing the supper-room with her husband, intensely enjoying the music. While crossing the ball-room, where a brilliant waltz was being played, a friend asked her to take a single turn round the room. The invitation was too great to be resisted, so consigning her partner to her friend, she joined the dancers, and was whirled off with great vigor by her partner. She had scarcely got half round the huge circle when she fell from his arms, as though struck by a thunderbolt, and lay dead. A little upon the ground gently, and carried her into another room. A dozen doctors were in attendance, and every appliance and every science could suggest was tried to restore animation to the fair young form lying so strangely still in its gay toilette. All was in vain. She was dead. A little upon her lips; foamed in her mouth. Of the many who had conversed with her, each agreed in that, in answer to the question, each agreed in that, they did not bring out their brother that he would get fire to the house. The other Brown shot Murphy in the forehead, and told him to go home and get his pocket-book, and told them not to enter the house; as the first man that attempted it would be shot dead. He then placed the wounded man in front of him and started up the stairway of the house, an old-fashioned building, leaving boxes with stairway in the center. When he got about half way up the stairway, Ed. Brown rushed down and shot Murphy in the breast, inflicting a danger, one wound. Murphy attempted to make his way out of the house and was conveyed away by the crowd. A few minutes after Murphy left the house a shot was heard from the upper story of the house, taking effect in the breast of Samuel Beardfield, killing him instantly. The crowd then dispersed. The next night about thirty men, supposed to be the same parties, went to Brown's house and set fire to it, burning the house and contents. Murphy was alive yesterday morning, but it is thought that he cannot possibly recover.

The Maryland Legislature has passed a law submitting the question of female suffrage to the people of that city at the next election.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Homicide at the St. Charles Hotel—We reported in yesterday morning's *Bee* the fact of the killing of Col. J. J. Bryant, in an altercation with Judge Fred. Tate, of Texas, in the rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel.

The Coroner commenced an investigation into the unfortunate affair, yesterday morning. A post mortem examination was made at 265 Gravier street, the residence of the deceased, by Dr. Nichols, City Physician, the result of which showed that "Bryant came to his death, as reported, by a pistol shot wound, the ball entering the left side of the chest, fracturing the fifth rib, passing through the left lung, cutting the left bronchia, the aorta, the sixth vertebra, and passing through the right lung fracturing the rib of the right side; it was cut out near the spinal column close to the border of the right scapula. There was also another pistol shot wound on the nape of the neck to the left of the spinal column and opposite the fifth cerebical vertebra. This wound was found to be superficial and insignificant."

Judge Tate, as we stated, was dangerously stabbed by Col. Bryant, but his physicians seemed to think his condition less critical yesterday. Both parties were well known in this city. Judge Tate came here from Texas some two or three months ago, and commenced the practice of law. He was for some time Judge of the Circuit Court of Texas, and during the war commanded a Texas regiment, and at one time served on the staff of General Van Dorn. His family are expected to arrive shortly from Texas. There is, of course some danger from inflammation of his wounds. The impression prevailed that he acted in self-defence, but the official investigation of the affair only can satisfactorily determine this question.

Col. Bryant was an old resident of New Orleans and was said to be of an excitable temperament when drinking. He had a difficulty just before the close of the war with a Mr. Rice, in Mobile, in which he was severely wounded. His nephew left this city for Mexico last Monday, and Mrs. Bryant, his wife, is said to be on her way here from San Francisco with the remains of her grand daughter, who died there about six weeks ago. We believe Col. Bryant resided at one time in Vicksburg and subsequently in Grand Gulf Miss. A gentleman said to be well acquainted with his history in California furnished last evening's *Crescent* with the following interesting statement relative to his strangely eventful career in the world.

A morning paper, in detailing the particulars of the tragedy at the St. Charles Hotel, on Wednesday night, gives a short sketch of the life of Colonel Bryant, its victim. As Colonel Bryant was a remarkable man in many respects, he could scarcely be mentioned in newspapers by hands in all ranks of life, in all sections of the country, who will read the account of his taking off with interest, perhaps reverence, we may be permitted to correct some inaccuracies in the sketch alluded to, and to furnish one or two incidents in the eventful life of this strange man.

It is true, as stated in the *Times*, that Colonel Bryant resided at one time in San Francisco. He was an alcade there in very early times—an office somewhat similar to a common law justice of the peace, and his acts in granting or selling to private individuals public, or city lands, whilst such officer, was long questioned, and was the subject of much litigation, but the courts finally decided in favor of the validity of his grants; and the title to no small proportion of the reality of that wonderful city is held under this title. He obtained his greatest notoriety for his daring and success as a "sport" or gambler. He is credited with having amassed a fortune of upwards of half a million of dollars in the winter of 1849 and the spring of 1850—that memorable epoch in the lives of old Californians—by play, and to this day the building known as the "El Dorado" (now owned by the city and used as the Hall of Records), is pointed out to strangers as the place where Colonel Bryant ventured and lost, in a single bet at faro, $100,000 in gold. He was a candidate for the "privately not many, as elsewhere incredibly stalwart Sons of San Francisco, at the fire election under American rule. His competitor being Colonel Jack Hayes, the renowned Texan Ranger. Notwithstanding Bryant used almost incredible sums of money to secure his election, the fame and splendid horsemanship of the Texan Ranger were too much for Bryant, and he was beaten. Luck, both in politics and play, turning against him, Bryant, left California early in the 50's, and his career since has been on this side of the extension of the Union. Bryant leaves only one daughter in California—the wife of a distinguished lawyer in San Francisco; another daughter, the wife of a former attorney general of that State, having died a couple of months ago. Both daughters were educated, be it said, to the credit of Mr. Bryant, regardless of expense, and were fitted to adorn the first station of society.

Owing to the difficulty of procuring all the witnesses, the examination was postponed till this morning.

The difficulty between the parties, according to the best information, had could be had, originated in consequence of Bryant accusing Tate of complicity with one Bradley, who, he alleged, had swindled a merchant in this city out of $3000. Bryant had promised not to speak to Tate again on the subject, but when the latter went to him in a friendly way to make some explanation, Bryant got angry and the fatal affray was the result.

Pedigree, Market Returns.—There was a jollification dinner given at the Morena Restaurant, on Canal street, yesterday, on account of the acceptance by the city of the work done by the contractors in completing the extension of Poydras Market. Our engagements prevented us from attending, so that we are not prepared to speak of the features of the occasion.

Customs Receipts.—The receipts for customs for the month of January, 1867, in coin, amounted to $607,500 18.

Assault in a Co.—Mr. E. Burgeron was assaulted Wednesday by the driver of a street car No. 44, on the Magazine line, and knocked down with some blunt instrument, supposed to be a sharp-shot. It is high time such outrages on the cars were stopped.

First District Court—Judge Abell.—In the case of James M. Coffey, charged with embezzlement, a *nol pros.* was yesterday entered as to the first count in the indictment, and the District Attorney asked leave to file another information.

John Phillips, charged with embezzlement, was released by *nol pros.* Also, James Duffy, charged with robbery.

Charles Devereaux was found guilty of embezzlement, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

Louis Seifert, charged with stabbing with intent to kill Adeline Seifert, who kept an assignation house, on the 18th August last, was found guilty, with a recommendation to the mercy of the Court.

Buried to Death.—A colored woman, known by the name of Rosina, living near Urquhart street, in the Third District, while dressing herself yesterday morning to go to market allowed her dress to come in contact with the stove, causing it to take fire. She was so badly burned, despite all efforts to put out the flames, that she died within a few hours after the occurrence.

Recorder Vennard's Court.—Joe Getting, Thomas Dawson and Frank Stankenberg, three newsboys, charged by Sumner Turner with stealing two geese from his premises in the Fourth District, were sent for trial before the First District Court.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—One J. T. Morton yesterday acknowledged that he had stolen a suit of shoes, and was sent for trial before the First District Court; also, Emelia Johnson, the colored nurse, charged with cruelly burning the child of Mr. A. Wolf.

Judge Lynch Again at Work in Kentucky.

[From the Louisville Courier, Jan. 22.]

Our account of the tragedy in Marion county, on Friday night, published in our issue of yesterday, was incorrect in several particulars. We have since learned the following particulars of the affair, which we vouched for by a prominent citizen of Marion county. The name of the man that did the killing is Edward F. Brown, the son of William Brown, an old and highly respected citizen of Marion county. At the beginning of the late war young Brown, then but a boy of sixteen, against the wishes of his parents, enlisted in the Federal army. After a short time his parents succeeded in getting him out of the Federal army, but young Brown was determined to fight, and he enlisted in the rebel army and started South, but was taken sick before getting out of the State, was captured and sent to Camp Chase, where he was confined for about two years. After his release from prison he returned to his home in Marion county, where his reckless disposition led him into excesses, and he became the boon companion of a set of dissipated characters. Some months ago a daring robbery was committed upon the person of a Mr. Keasey, near Springfield. Three of the most desperate Crowdsanad Goode—who were known to have been concerned in the robbery, were taken from the Lebanon jail by Judge Lynch and hung some weeks ago. On the day the robbery was committed Brown was seen in company with the men who were at the sitting of the Grand Jury of Washington, county, on indictment for robbery was returned against him. His friends claim that he leave the county until the existing excitement should subside. Brown declared his innocence of any complicity in the affair and strongly refused to leave. He rendered himself to the civil authorities, and was released upon giving a bail for his appearance at the next term of the court. After his release on bail, there was strong rumors afloat that the affair would be taken in hand by Judge Lynch. This alarmed Brown's family very much, and they again advised Edward to leave the country. This he refused to do, saying of his innocence of the crime with which he was charged and avowed his determination to remain and stand his trial and remained at home pursuing his usual avocations. On Friday night a party of about thirty men, headed by James Murphy, constable of the Perryville district, who is supposed to be the famous Judge Lynch by whose orders Stevens, Crowdsan and Good were hung, surrounded Brown's house in Lynchburg, and stated that they wanted Ed. Brown. He refused to come out, and his two elder brothers went out to parley with the crowd. The men were taken and tied, and Murphy told them if they did not bring out their brother that he would set fire to the house. The older Brown had told his brother Joseph not to let Ed. come out, but to bring out his pocket-book, and told them not to enter the house; as the first man that attempted it would be shot dead. Murphy placed the wounded man in front of him and started up the stairway of the house, an old-fashioned building, leaving boxes with stairway in the center. When he got about half way up the stairway, Ed. Brown rushed down and shot Murphy in the breast, inflicting a danger, one wound. Murphy attempted to make his way out of the house and was conveyed away by the crowd. A few minutes after Murphy left the house a shot was heard from the upper story of the house, taking effect in the breast of Samuel Beardfield, killing him instantly. The crowd then dispersed. The next night about thirty men, supposed to be the same parties, went to Brown's house and set fire to it, burning the house and contents. Murphy was alive yesterday morning, but it is thought that he cannot possibly recover.

Two boys, aged respectively 9 and 11 years, of Montgomery county, Md., left their parents, or, and from whom they ran away, were taken up by Judge Wylie, of the Supreme Court of Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Washington, Jan. 31.—Gen. Gillam's Mississippi Bureau report for December: "The demand for labor indicates negro immigration. The wages paid are $15 per month with rations, quarters and medicine. Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety were issued during the month. The prohibition of firearms and the carrying of real estate has been fruitful and have been sources of dissatisfaction to the freedmen."

Detective General L. C. Baker is in the city. It is understood, to testify for impeachment regarding Mrs. Cobb's case.

HOUSE.—The Colonial and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Harvey, at Portugal, gets no salary. The appropriation for a Minister to Rome has been erased, and the bill passed.

Secretary Stanton is asked whether the bill to repeal the 13th section and the District Suffrage bill were on file in his office. It was stated, in debate, that this was the first instance of neglect to return the bills with or without approval.

The bill transferring the Indian affairs to the War Department was taken up and an amendment allowing Indians the same rights and privileges allowed to negroes was rejected. The bill was rejected by 76 to 73 nays.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and adjourned.

SENATE.—The usual number of petitions were presented.

The President is called on for the correspondence between Seward and the foreign Ministers relative to the policy toward the lately rebellious States.

The Committee on Claims is directed to inquire into the expediency of paying the East Tennessee loyalists the war loans, record mended by Gen. Burnside's Committee.

The Senate resumed the Tariff bill, and is in session to-night.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements.

Portuguese Vice Consul De Palme, of Augusta, petitions the Senate for $32,000, taken by Sherman's army at Winnsboro, North Carolina. He complained of fruitless application at the State Department.

The Reconstruction Committee is maturing a bill, it is understood, containing a provision for the recognition of the Southern States as States by the Supreme Court, until the States are reconstructed.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The flight house, mark into a deep water shoal on James river, Virginia, was destroyed by ice.

Galveston, Jan. 31.—Cotton quiet—sales 200 bales low Middling at 22½ to 23. Gold 135 to 135½.

The dispatch boat Black Bird brings files of Brownsville papers and specials to *Galveston Bulletin*, which we telegraph in advance of publication.

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Escobedo is at San Luis Potosi, with 25,000 men and 120 pieces of artillery. Gen Paz is his chief of artillery. Gen. Trevino commands the cavalry.

The information about Cortina and Canales is very mixed. They appear to be robbing promiscuously in the name of God and Liberty.

R. B. Osborne, late Captain of the Mexican Consul Brown, has been dismissed from the service. The charges against him are misappropriation of money and desertion. Osborne is well known in New York, and was engaged for some time in Eldridge street in giving information to the enemy during the rebellion. He also published a card, saying he will appeal to Minister Romero, and signs himself Admiral.

Memphis, Jan. 31—The *Appeal* newspaper has been purchased by John Hogan, of St. Louis, and others. It will be edited by Gen. Albert Pike.

Cotton quiet and unchanged, receipts 1501 bales; exports 3005 bales. Other markets unchanged. Business generally very dull.

Memphis, Jan 31.—The weather is clear and warm. The river began falling last night. Business was moderately active. The Arkansas is stationary, with four feet six inches water to Little Rock.

Departures: Ned Tracy, Princess, Pauline Carroll, Walter Dance and Louisville for Cairo. Lady, for Yazoo.

In port: McCune, Southerner, Rose Hambleton.

Louisville, Jan. 31.—River swelling slowly, with 5 feet seven inches water in the canal. Wind southwesterly. Mercury 36. Barometer 29.43.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—The weather is moderating. Hopes are entertained of the speedy resumption of navigation. Holders of produce ask higher rates, but the high freights check business operations.

Cincinnati, Jan. 31.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet at 62c to 63c. Oats dull and unchanged: Middling 31c. Provisions rather dull; prices unchanged.

New York, Jan. 31—evening—Money remains very easy. Call loans 5 to 7 on Government and Stock securities. Prime discounts quiet at 7 to 8. Gold was a little weaker at the close and left off at 135⅝. Governments dull and steady. Stocks firm at the last open board with the exception of Erie, which sold off and were quite strong especially Erie, Southern and Northwest preferred. Petroleum and mining stocks were generally firmer.

Philadelphia, Jan. 31.—The ice in the Delaware is very heavy.

Savannah, Ga., Jan. 31.—Cotton very dull—Liverpool mid. uplands 31½c.

All is quiet in South Carolina. The negro Bradley has been arrested by the Federal authorities.

Charleston, S. C. Jan. 31.—Cotton dull and declined ⅛c; Middling 33c.

St. Louis, Jan. 31.—Col. Montgomery has been arrested under the Civil Rights bill and discharged, on the ground that the bill only applies to persons under the Freedmen's Bureau functionary concluded in the decision, and discharged the others arrested with Montgomery.

London, Jan. 30—It is stated the members of the House of Lords are anxious to express the hope that the peace of Europe will be preserved, despite the threatening appearance of affairs in the East.

The Bank of England lost £300,000 bullion in England and France will hereafter be merely nominal.

Paris, Jan. 30—It is thought here the insult of Admiral Farragut to the United States is a Russian intrigue to involve the American Government in the Eastern question.

Liverpool, Jan. 30—evening—Cotton closed easier. Sales were 8000 bales. The receipts were large. Prices are unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 14¾d.

London, Jan. 30—evening—Consols closed at 90 3-16. U. S. 5-20's, 73; Illinois Central 81¼; Erie 39¾.

Frankfort, Jan. 30.—United States bonds 77.

Paris, Jan. 30.—United States bonds have declined.

Havre, Jan. 31—Cotton quiet—sales 200 bales low Middling at 22½ to 23. Gold 135 to 135¼.

The steamship Cuba, from New Orleans, for Bordeaux, put into port yesterday, leaking badly, and has to be unloaded.

The American ship Expositor, sailed last night at 9 P. M., for Rio Janeiro, with rations, quarters and medicine. Seven thousand nine hundred and ninety were issued during the month. The prohibition of firearms and the carrying of real estate has been fruitful and have been sources of dissatisfaction to the freedmen."

Detective General L. C. Baker is in the city. It is understood, to testify for impeachment regarding Mrs. Cobb's case.

HOUSE.—The Colonial and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was taken up. Harvey, at Portugal, gets no salary. The appropriation for a Minister to Rome has been erased, and the bill passed.

Secretary Stanton is asked whether the bill to repeal the 13th section and the District Suffrage bill were on file in his office. It was stated, in debate, that this was the first instance of neglect to return the bills with or without approval.

The bill transferring the Indian affairs to the War Department was taken up and an amendment allowing Indians the same rights and privileges allowed to negroes was rejected. The bill was rejected by 76 to 73 nays.

The House went into a Committee of the Whole and adjourned.

SENATE.—The usual number of petitions were presented.

The President is called on for the correspondence between Seward and the foreign Ministers relative to the policy toward the lately rebellious States.

The Committee on Claims is directed to inquire into the expediency of paying the East Tennessee loyalists the war loans, record mended by Gen. Burnside's Committee.

The Senate resumed the Tariff bill, and is in session to-night.

The Ways and Means Committee have agreed to abolish the tax on newspaper advertisements.

Portuguese Vice Consul De Palme, of Augusta, petitions the Senate for $32,000, taken by Sherman's army at Winnsboro, North Carolina. He complained of fruitless application at the State Department.

The Reconstruction Committee is maturing a bill, it is understood, containing a provision for the recognition of the Southern States as States by the Supreme Court, until the States are reconstructed.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The flight house, mark into a deep water shoal on James river, Virginia, was destroyed by ice.

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