New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street.

NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 15, 1865

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

Police Court—Judge N. Lebeau.—The special officer Samuel Johnson was tried yesterday on the charge of having in a drunken state, and while in the uniform of an officer, levelled his pistol at a woman, and demanded of her a sum of money. The prisoner, it appears, had been drinking with a friend, and, in the fun of the thing, had pointed his pistol at the woman, and made the demand in question. The case was taken under advisement.

First District Court—Judge Hestand.—Pleasant Ann William was found in possession of some hairwork valued at $20, stolen from Mr Ange, the artist. He was bound up by Charles Frederick, charged with having rolled a barrel of whisky from Capt Broom, and colored Mary, charged with having stolen a large amount of money from Mr De Graff, street, from Mrs Brown, were both acquitted.

United States District and Circuit Court—Judge E. H. Durell.—The case of the United States vs. Zymansky, a claim for loss of property, demanded by the United States, the proof and argument on the intervention of Mrs. Zymansky, claiming a tacit mortgage to the amount of $21 000, was heard and submitted to the Court.

The Legislature.

TUESDAY, February 14 1865

Senate.—The Senate was called to order by Mr. Gardner, in President pro tem. Eleven members answered to their names.

Prayer by the Rev Mr Dixon.

The notifications to compel the attendance of absent members by arrest upon warrants issued by the Senate, were returned and decided out of order.

Mr Hill censured the action of the chair in refusing to issue warrants requested by the Majority. Declaring the action of the chair to be a violation of the Constitution which authorizes the Senate to arrest absent members to make up a quorum.

Mr Hart followed in the same strain and held that the Senate was rendered ridiculous by the action of the chair. Mr Hart was ready to join with members present to issue warrants on behalf of the majority present.

Mr. Bell considered the conduct of the minority disgraceful and concluded with the observation that nothing done, however, as to the issue of warrants and the Senate adjourned till Wednesday, 12 M.

House of Representatives.—The House met at the usual hour, the Hon. S Boldon, Speaker, in the chair.

A bill to vote $1800 to Dr Nelson, for services rendered to State convicts in the City Prison when he was City Physician, caused considerable discussion between Mr Lacoste, Mr H O Beldon, who had introduced the resolution.

A motion to reject the bill was eventually put and carried, with a 17 vote against 35 ayes.

The Senate bill was then taken up for second reading. Mr Chamberlain was called to the chair. Pending the second reading a message from the Governor was received.

The Executive communicated that he had been officially advised by the Secretary of State of the Washington City of the joint resolution of the United States Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, when three fourths of the States should have agreed to the proposed amendment. As official copy of the proposed amendment was also sent. His Excellency Gov. Hahn concludes his message with a recommendation to the Legislature to accept the proposed amendment.

The rules were unanimously suspended and a joint resolution, ratifying and accepting the amendment proposed by Congress, was read through the readings and finally adopted unanimously.

A vote of thanks to his Excellency the Governor, for his prompt attention to the amendment was adopted.

Pending the reading of the School bill, the House adjourned, after adopting the Jefferson

Proposed Repeal of the Indiana Black Laws.

Following of late upon the heels of Pennsylvania and Illinois, a movement for the repeal of the "Black Laws" of that state. A bill for that purpose has been introduced in the Senate.

A correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* writing from Indianapolis, January 30, says:

"A short little debate occurred on Thursday in the House in reference to Mr Kirkpatrick's bill repealing the act to prohibit evidence of Indians and persons having one eighth or more African blood, of March 11, 1857, in all cases wherein white persons are parties in interest.

Mr Gregg, of Dearborn, democrat, which he made was called on the motion to indefinitely postpone, which he was willing to do. He was proper to elevate the negro race, he was not willing to place them on an entire equality with white men. He voted aye.

Mr Meredith (Union, of Vigo, stated that where prejudice is not the cause in which the existing legal disability of negroes had covered up crime, he therefore voted no.

Mr Scudamore (Union, of Monroe) voted no, for the reason given by Mr. Meredith and for others. He believed that a black man was worse than a man who had served a term of the penitentiary, and voted for the amendment was direct.

The States Expected to Ratify the Thirteenth Amendment of the Constitution.

From the New York Tribune

It was finally taken, and the Amendment was adopted by yeas 119, nays 56, two members voted in the affirmative, and one in the negative, so that two thirds of Congress, and now goes to the Legislature of the States. Three-fourths of which must ratify it before it can be ratified as a part of the Constitution. The satisfaction of the city by the Legislatures of the following States is nearly certain: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Missouri, Nevada, California, Oregon, Nevada.

The Legislatures of the following States are certain to vote against it: New Jersey, Delaware, Kentucky, and we bring the States to Mississippi and Tennessee.

Of doubtful Legislatures of the following States we think certainly voted yes: Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, and either will doubtless be in online search. We hope to be enabled to announce before the close of the current year that the Amendment is a part of the fundamental law of our country.

A Family of six Persons Prostrated by Breathing Gas—One Suffocated and Another Dying.

New York papers say that a shocking discovery was made at 228 Washington street, Brooklyn, on the 21 inst. A family of six persons, who had taken possession of the house the day previous, passed the night in a small room in the rear, on the first floor. The weather was very cold, they had put up a Franklin stove in the room, and had closed the door and windows, they went to sleep, and in the morning others in the sofa and chairs while the infant was placed in the cradle.

The name of the unfortunate family was Van Buren. The father, Barnett Van Buren, aged 40 years, Eunice Ann, aged three children, respectively named Ida, 12 years old, Edward 7, and Myron 4 years. A sister of Mrs. Van Buren also live with the family, she was about 20 years old.

Mr. Van Buren had been the home for some time, and was in the habit of keeping boarders. The furniture were brought in on Tuesday, and everything being in order, the family occupied temporarily the small apartments in which they were found.

The house had been unoccupied for some time, and was in the deserted condition. He (Mr Van Buren) had made a fire, and as usual, more out of curiosity than anything else, to see how they were getting along. Not finding any one in, he made a loud knock to attract attention. Presently he heard sounds of distress proceeding from the rear room. He knocked but received no answer. The screaming became more distinct, and at last he ventured to open the door. He found the room locked and with on the bed and the utmost different postures, all in the apparently lifeless forms were frightfully contorted and very pale.

He ran out of the house and informed Officer Dwyer, who was in the neighborhood. The officer went into the apartment and found the state of affairs just as the Janitor had left it. He opened the windows and thoroughly aired the room. The Brooklyn fire department came on the scene in a few minutes and on examining the different parts, they proceed them all alive, with the exception of Myron, the infant.

The others were still unconscious, but revived somewhat after the application of restoratives, with the exception of Mr Van Buren, who, from appearances, was not recovered.

Dr Chapman and Coroner Wade arrived soon after the first, and by united efforts, all but the father and the child were partially recovered. None of them could give a clear account, which the exception of Mrs. Edward, who, in answer to a question, merely said, "I am cold."

On examining the apartments, it was found that a full head of gas was escaping from the burner.

The lid of the stove had been taken off to prevent the fire from burning too rapidly, the draft had been shut off, and the gas from the coal also had escaped into the room. There was not the slightest ventilation, and the family, going to sleep in that poisonous atmosphere, were doubtless soon rendered helpless. Had they remained undisturbed a few hours longer, not one of them would now be alive.

Barometry for Alfred Tennyson.

The question of Mr. Tennyson's barometry is still open one in England. The latest statement is the following, which appears in the London *Daily News*:

"Mr. Pennie me, in reply to an oblique but exceedingly clumsy attempt to put an obscure paragraph which appeared in your columns of the day's date, to imply that I am snubbed, on the best authority, to insert that her Majesty has not bestowed her precious desire to confer some honor upon the Poet Laureate. It is well known that upon the Post Laureate. It is well known that congratulatory applications in some hundreds have been made to the poet's publishers in the matter—a token, were any needed, of the firm hold Mr Tennyson has established upon the affectionate regards of his countrymen, and it is due to those who have reported and commented on the subject to assert that whatever Queen's interest may take the form assigned to it by the coz *pepsis* or not, the report itself rests on a solid foundation in fact. I am, &c.,

CHAMBERS.

January 18."

The finest idea of a theater farce was when Wiggins came home tight. How Wiggins got tipsy is not known, but he was tipsy, and had drank too much lemonade, something. He came into the room among his wife and daughters, and lost them in trying to walk the cradle and fell heavy on the floor. After a while he got up and said—"Wife, you have—"

The Rebel Congress for the Employment of Negroes in the Army.

[illegible] Richmond is expected in the [illegible] the first sections of the 21 [illegible] the remainder being provisions regarding details of execution.

Whereas, The efficiency of the colored troops employed by the United States has been established by the concurrent testimony of their officers and others, and the fact that they have proved themselves equal to the service required of them, and

Resolved, That the President be requested to call upon the Governors of the several States to furnish, from the colored population, such number of able-bodied men, not exceeding one-fifth of the whole number of men capable of bearing arms, as may be required by the President, to be employed in such manner and for such time as he may deem necessary, under the existing laws, for the defense of the Union, and that the President be requested to assign to such officers, not below the rank of captain, as may be detailed for the purpose, such other duties which may be required by the Secretary of War, or the officer commanding the Bureau of Colored Troops, from time to time. And

Resolved, That the President be requested to convey to the Governors of the several States the views of the Secretary of War in regard to the use of the colored population as a military force.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War and the Chief of the Bureau of Colored Troops be requested to furnish the Senate with a copy of the report of the Secretary of War to the President, in pursuance of the resolution of the Senate of the 9th inst.

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Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle de la Nile Orléans:

CINQUIEME ETAT ANNUEL.

CONFORMÉMENT [illegible]

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle DU SUN, De la Nouvelle-Orléans

Etat de la Louisiane

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle

Compagnie d'Assurance Mutuelle

The Great Clairvoyant, MADAME LA BLANCHE.

Home Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. Thirteenth Annual Statement.

N. O. Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. FIFTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Office of the Sun Mutual Insurance Company OF NEW ORLEANS. NINTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

PIKE, LAPEYRE & BROTHER BANKERS, DEALERS IN SPECIE & DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

ALFRED [illegible]

Louisiana Mutual Insurance Co MARCH 1, 1861. TENTH ANNUAL STATEMENT.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE. Wednesday Evening, Feb. 15, 1865. Last night but one of the GLADIATORS. Second appearance of Tayleure's celebrated drama in five acts of LADY ISABEL IN EAST LYNNE. After which, FAN BELLE, by Miss Rose Worth. To conclude with the laughable farce, to close, of SLEEP BAKER. Friday—Farewell benefit of Mrs J. H. ALLEN. feb15

VARIETIES THEATRE. Farewell Benefit of MRS. J. H. ALLEN, And her last appearance in New Orleans. Friday Evening, February 17, 1865. BOX OFFICE NOW OPEN.

I. O. O. F. REGALIA AND DRESS HALL. Will be given by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 15, 1865, AT THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

Improved Property in the 3d District. BY ALFRED BOULIGNY.

Handsome Property on Conti Street. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Lumber.....Lumber. SALE POSITIVE TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

Furniture. Furniture. BY S. GUINAULT, Auctioneer.

BEN FRANKLIN.

Succession Sale of Louise Dorville. BY D. E. MORGAN.

Succession of Henry Trumbel said. BY RENE GUTIERREZ.

Succession of Louis B. Dorville. Second District Court of New Orleans. BY A. M. JACOBS, Auctioneer.

Succession of Louis B. Dorville. BY D. E. MORGAN