The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW-ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday; Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.
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First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $2 not per month.
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All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR. $5

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, FEB. 24, 1870.

Another Statute Against Bribery.

In commenting upon this subject in our last issue we overlooked another statute which we believe is now in existence, and which imposes a penalty upon all persons who are convicted of the crime of bribery. The statute reads thus:

"All persons convicted of the crimes of bribery, perjury, forgery, and other high crimes or misdemeanors, punishable by imprisonment with hard labor in the penitentiary, shall be excluded from the right of suffrage."—Revised statutes, page 255.

Bribery is a common law offense well defined. But rule as, when the statute does not define a crime, recourse must be had to the common law definition. Then whatever is bribery at common law, falls within the purview of the above section. And if there be no other penalty than the forfeiture of the right of suffrage, still that is a penalty, and the criminal court may proceed by indictment against the party bribing or receiving the bribe. If there be no statute specifically punishing bribery of legislators or governors, then the only penalty that could be imposed would be the forfeiture of the right of suffrage. If there be some other specific penalty provided, then the penalty of forfeiture also mentioned is cumulative.

Wharton in his work on Criminal Law mentions instances at common law of the bribery, or attempted bribery, "*of a member of the State Legislature*," "*of a Cabinet Minister and member of the privy council*," "*of an elector at any parliamentary election*."

Rearrangement of the Circuit Courts of the United States.

The following bill has been introduced into the Senate, and reported upon by the Judiciary Committee favorably, rearranging the circuits of the Judges of the United States. One of the objects of the bill is to divide the Fifth Circuit, in which Louisiana is situated, and lessen the labor of its Judge.

As now constituted, the following States compose the Fifth Circuit: Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas—six States. The new bill proposes to make the last three States to the Fourth Circuit.

Should it become law, Judge Woods, lately appointed, will continue to preside over the Fifth Circuit, and the present Judge of the Fourth Circuit will hold court in this State:

A BILL TO RANGE THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the districts of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut shall constitute the first circuit; the district of New York shall constitute the second circuit; the districts of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia shall constitute the third circuit; the districts of Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas shall constitute the fourth circuit; the districts of North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Eastern shall constitute the fifth circuit; the districts of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia shall constitute the sixth circuit; the districts of Illinois, Indiana, and Wisconsin shall constitute the seventh circuit; the districts of Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri shall constitute the eighth circuit; and the districts of California, Oregon and Nevada shall constitute the ninth circuit.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the justices of the Supreme Court of the United States shall be assigned to the respective circuits, and vacancies now or hereafter existing in said court, shall, in every case, be filled by a resident of the circuit. Provided, That the Chief Justice may reside in any circuit which he may be allotted without a change of residence.

BENEFIT for Mr. CLAIRBIRE.—The worthy and untiring manager of the Opera House will tender his benefit tonight. Few persons know the extent of the labors of a faithful leader of orchestra in an Opera House. Mr. Claibiere has earned richly the thanks of the habitues of the opera, and our musical loving public, by his unstinted efforts to present to them in a creditable manner the work of the great composers. When we listen to the charming strains of Mr. Michot, the stirring notes of Mr. Dimanche, the deep tones of Mr. Dupaste and the melodious warbling of Madame Dimanche, we award to Mr. Claibiere no little share of the praise we may have to bestow upon them. Under ordinary circumstances a benefit would prove a substantial manifestation of appreciation of services of Mr. Claibiere, and we, in asking its acquaintance with a list of such talent.

The opera of "Romeo and Juliette," by Gounod, will be given on this occasion. The character of *Romeo* was written for Mr. Michot and personated by him in Paris when the opera was first performed. He may be said to have created the character.

THE KNABE PIANOS, Messrs. William Knabe & Co., Baltimore, Maryland, take the first class makers, manufacture all classes of pianos, grand, square and upright. This house combined a fine full and equal tone in quality unbelievable, rich in emotions. Their square pianos possess all these qualities and are much sought after. Their upright pianos are exceedingly beautiful, possessing a clear and brilliant scale, with a power in the lower octave that rarely found in instruments of that class. Instead of the strings generally producing a short tinkly tone, unless, as is thus are resorted by some eccentric mechanical contrivance. Messrs. Grands of Knabe & Co. are noble instruments. Their scale is truly graduated, the tone is brilliant, full, powerful, and very sympathetic, and possesses the much coveted singing quality in a high degree. The touch of these instruments is agreeably light, elastic and of ample power, and suited alike to the amateur and the artist. The workmanship of the Knabe pianos is throughout merely perfect. The cases are neat and elegant in design. The entire mechanism is clean and faithfully made, and from and the rigidly seasoned material only is used in building up these fine instruments. As the great wealth of the firm enables them to allow liberal terms to lay idle represented by lumber stock. Mr. Louis Grunewald, No. 19 Canal street, is sole agent for the sale of the Knabe pianos in New Orleans.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The amusing piece "Humpty Dumpty" to night again with the beautiful Kinally girls in their engagement begins the "Battle of the Amazons" and the "Warriors of the Nile."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Lotta appears tonight, by request, in her great character of *Fire Fly*, for the last time, with songs, dances, etc., as usual. No one should missing her.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—A fine bill is presented at the Varieties tonight, as will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere, for the benefit of Mr. Lennox. The Holmes English opera troupe appear shortly.

We copy from the *Pungo*, of last evening:

THE BLACK RIVER TRAGEDY.—By the arrival of the steamboat Welcome at our Levee this morning, we are enabled to state further facts concerning that most lamentable tragedy, which has of late occupied so much of the attention of the people of this city and State.

The Welcome passed Harrisonburg on Monday afternoon, and found all quiet in that vicinity.

Col. Jones was suffering considerably from the effects of the four wounds received at the hands of Judge Liddell.

The two young Jonesses who were with their father, Col. Jones, when Gen. Liddell was killed, had been released on parole, and were in the bandbox of their friends. It was believed they were upon their own plantation.

The preliminary examination was fixed for yesterday (Tuesday), and was, doubtless, largely attended, as quite a number of witnesses from Black river had arrived at Harrisonburg on Monday.

THE LOSS OF THE GREAT STEAMER.—The steamer Magnolia, Capt. Frank Hicks, left at our wharf yesterday morning. [illegible] bales cotton. This is the largest [illegible] cotton received here this season, [illegible] the average trips brought by [illegible] carriers in *ante bellum* days.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Wednesday, February 23, 1870.

SENATE.—The Senate was called to order at noon, Lieutenant Governor Dunn presiding.

Nineteen Senators present.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Blackman submitted the report of the special committee to investigate the affairs of the State Land Registrar. The report substantiates the alleged defalcation of the officer holding that office to amount of twenty thousand dollars.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Blackman offered a joint resolution removing, by address, from office W. B. Armstrong, State Land Registrar, for alleged defalcation in office, was taken up.

Mr. Lynch said Mr. Armstrong had resigned, his resignation had been accepted and there was nothing to be accomplished by the resolution.

Mr. Blackman wanted the resolution to appear as adopted, as a matter of record on the statute books.

Some members were of the opinion that the resignation of the officer accused, and acceptance thereof placed the matter out of the jurisdiction of the Senate. The alleged embezzlement amounts to about $18,000 or $20,000. The resolution was postponed to await information from the Governor.

Mr. Lynch offered a joint resolution ordering G. M. Wickliffe to deliver over to James Graham, acting State Auditor, for cancellation, coupons amounting to $516,399 16.

Communications between Messrs. Graham and Wickliffe on the subject were read. Mr. Wickliffe replying to Mr. Graham, that the coupons are safely deposited, but he cannot comply with Mr. Graham's demand for them, as he does not recognize Mr. Graham's title to the office of Auditor. The resolution finally passed.

A resolution that the Senate hold night sessions was adopted.

Mr. Campbell offered a report from the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, as to the best means of dredging the bar and opening the mouth of the Mississippi. Rules not suspended.

The bill substituting Messrs. James Buckner & Co. as lessees of the Louisiana Penitentiary, and requiring them to pay $5000 for the first year of a lease of 21 years, and $6000 for the second year and seven, $1000 additional each year, till the end of the lease, was taken up, with an amendment proposing $30,000 annually, as the terms.

The Mayor continuing, said that he thought the city should erect a small-pox hospital at a more suitable place, and removed from the populated districts, and suggests a more thorough and less expensive mode of treatment. The communication, after some discussion, Mr. Shields, was laid over until the next regular meeting, which was fixed for Friday next instead of Tuesday.

A communication was received from the Mayor, giving notice of his disapproval of an ordinance authorizing the erection of a small pox hospital, by Dr. Axfoun, on d'Hemecourt street. The communication was laid over till the next meeting. The Board then adjourned.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—There was an adjourned meeting of this Board last evening, but no session for want of a quorum. Present, Messrs. Fish, Carter, Boatner, Camp, Walsh, Walker and grandjean only were present.

The Duel. In reference to the duel which we stated has taken place, fought between Messrs. Bonny and Gaquel, it appears that the weapons used were regular dueling pistols, with hair-triggers, and not small swords. The affair was terminated, we learn, at the instance of the seconds of Mr. Gaquel, the challenging party, when Mr. Sadiffe wounded on the arm.

Balls.—We are in receipt of tickets to a grand fancy dress and mask ball, to be given by Washington Steam Engine Company No. 1, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday evening, Feb. 24th.

We are also in receipt of a ticket to a grand mask and dress ball, to be given at the same hall, Mardi Gras, evening, Tuesday, March 1st.

Judge Wood's Decision on the Bank of Louisiana Case. A very able decision has been rendered by Judge Wood of the United States Circuit Court, on the question which has interested so many of our citizens, relative to the Bank of Louisiana. Judge Wood fully confirms the decision of Judge Duvall, that the bank must be wound into the bankrupt court and its affairs be settled by an assignee. In the case the petition in bankruptcy was presented and signed by Messrs. Thomas Hunton, Francis T. Nicholls and A. A. Clarke, of the firm of Clark & Bayne. The opposite side, against the petition to bring the Bank into bankruptcy, was argued by Judge John A. Campbell and Mr. E. Phillips.

Suit for Libel. E. W. Downes, a member of the State Legislature, has entered suit in the Fourth District Court, Judge Theard, against S. N. Burbank, Treasurer of the Board of Metropolitan Police, claiming damages in the amount of $25,000 for libel. The petition states that the libel consists in having written or caused to be written a communication addressed to the reporter of the *Times*, which appeared in the local columns of that paper February 16th inst., which libelous allegation is a wicked and malicious slander. A. A. Atocha, attorney for plaintiff.

Accident at the Fire.—During the fire on First street, Tuesday evening, Mr. C. Ehrenberg, of Jackson Fire Company No. 9, while standing on the top of the building holding the pipes was thrown down and badly injured. He was conveyed to his residence, where his wounds were attended to by the physician of the Firemen's Charitable Association.

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Shooting.—On Tuesday evening a colored man named Isaac Foster, while at the corner of Bienville and Tonti streets, was shot in the left side of the head, and dangerously wounded by a pistol in the hands of John Dorsey, colored. The wounded man was sent to the Charity Hospital, and Dorsey was arrested and locked up at Treme Station.

Shot by a Police Officer.—About 7 o'clock Tuesday evening, while Jean Baptiste Honre, a colored man residing in Freetown, was crossing the river in a skiff, he was hailed two or three times by officer F. H. Smith, coxswain of river police boat No. 3. Failing to answer, the officer fired, wounding Honre in the left leg. The officer has been employed in the cotton press of Mr. G. C. Dubreuil for many years.

Burglary.—Two nights ago the grocery store of Mr. A. Carmes, at the corner of Ulloa and Carondelet streets, was entered with false keys by unknown thieves, who then open the safe, and stole a small amount of money. They must evidently have spent several hours in the place drinking brandy and smoking cigars, and left after getting drunk and stupefied, undiscovered. A brace and bit were found on the premises the next morning.

A tailor shop on Gravier street, opposite the St. Charles Hotel, was yesterday entirely entered by unknown thieves, who stole a quantity of valuable cloth. Their tools were left on the premises.

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THAT THOUSAND DOLLAR DARKEY.—A number of journals speak of Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, as a "thousand dollar darkey." Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, as a "thousand dollar darkey." In doing so they are guilty of a gross injustice to the gentleman in question, and of still grosser misrepresentation of the history of the time. If Mr. Revels were only a "thousand dollar darkey," I should not feel constrained to do more than bow politely as I pass him on the threshold of the Senate Chamber, or treat him with that degree of respectful consideration which is due to a member of the honorable body where of he has been chosen a member. There are those—so the poet tells us—to whom a pleasant bow of the river's brink is a yellow primrose, and no more; to all such Mr. Revels is a thousand dollar darkey. But I feel bound to a disposition to look on him in a far more exalted light. I see in him a three thousand million darkey; I hear in his voice the thunders of Donelson and Shiloh and Vicksburg and Gettysburg; and in his footsteps the tread of mightier armies than Napoleon marshaled for the conquest of Europe. The shadow of his ebony form is the proceeds of all that war and bloodshed. He represents the assets and liabilities of the four years' struggle; he is "the glorious fruits of union and victory," whereof we have heard so much. If this be not so, let the reader point out some other solution to the problem. Why was the war fought, if not to elect Revels? And now that it is over, what is there to show for its million graves and its three thousand millions of dollars, except the election of Revels? If there are other results to the great struggle, name them. But at any rate, let us not be irreverent on the subject of Revels—let us not belittle him to a thousand dollar darkey; but let us rather see in him the great living representative of the frame which it took so many precious lives and so much precious treasure to bring to a victorious conclusion; and, uncovered heads, and approach him with uncovered heads, and bow before him as to great deity.—*Mack, Cor. Cincinnati Enquirer.*

General Bombastes Furioso Butler has reported a bill to the House of Representatives which is farcically entitled "an act to remove the political disabilities" of the Southern people. The conspicuous singularity of this appear before a United States Court and there declare that he believes his acts during the war were "wrong, rebellious and wicked; and that he truly repents of all such, and heartily desires to atone for the same."

Swearing, sworn to this, and his shame having been published in one or two journals published at the State capital, the court, if no loyal citizen objects, will make him the ostensible equal of the boot-black.

Now, we have no doubt that some stomachs can stand this dose. But what a digestion the man who swallowed it must have!—*Augusta (Ga.) Constitutionalist.*

The bill to publish judicial advertisements in the *German Gazette*, passed.

Senate bill 198, to make notes or bills payable on the next legal day after the last day of grace, when such last day is a Sunday or holiday, passed.

Mr. Todd reported an original bill providing for a fire-proof building in New Orleans for public records. Referred.

After some minor business the Senate adjourned till 12 M. to-day (Thursday.)

HOUSE.—On motion of Mr. Lowell, the House journal of Monday's proceedings was corrected so as to place the act creating the parish of Monticello back on the calendar.

Bill No. 27, to incorporate the New Orleans Emigration and Agricultural Association was taken up in Committee of the Whole. It provides for giving a Steamship Company State bonds to the amount of $700,000 and 500,000 acres of land, for the introduction of 30,000 emigrants.

Mr. Blackman wanted the resolution to insert "one-half Africans." Adopted.

Pending consideration the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Board of Aldermen.—There was an adjourned meeting of this Board yesterday, President Pollthoff in the chair, and Messrs. Hassinger, Prados, Brady and Shields in their seats.

Mr. Prados, addressing the chair, said, as this was the last day upon which the Board could appoint inspectors and clerks for the several precincts of the city for the approaching election, he would move that the list prepared be read by the Secretary. The motion prevailing, the Secretary read a detailed list of the names of inspectors and clerks selected by the Board.

Upon motion of Mr. Shields, the detailed list of appointments as read was approved as a whole.

A communication from Mayor Conway was read, vetoing a resolution allowing Dr. Axfoun to erect a small-pox hospital on d'Hemecourt street. The Board was of the position that pest-houses must be located in isolated and remote positions, and the place selected is a central one. It is proposed, which is contiguous to the Common street Shell Road. The Mayor thought the small pox hospitals should remain where they were until after inoculations could be selected.

At this juncture Aldermen Clay and Pessoneny appeared and took their seats.

The Mayor continuing, said that he thought the city should erect a small-pox hospital at a more suitable place, and removed from the populated districts, and suggests a more thorough and less expensive mode of treatment. The communication, after some discussion, Mr. Shields, was laid over until the next regular meeting, which was fixed for Friday next instead of Tuesday.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Gen. Ames' Resignation Accepted.

Mr. Whitemore's Expulsion Almost Certain.

The Question of Admitting the Mississippi Senators.

Death of Mr. Burlingame.

Desperate Fight Between Sioux and Crow Indians.

Murder by a Drunken Soldier in Richmond.

Heavy Seizure of Whisky.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 23.—Internal revenue receipts to-day $219,000.

Secretary Boutwell's balance in the Treasury to-day stands as follows: Coin, $102,000,000 gold, $8,000,000 currency.

One thousand barrels of whisky have been seized at Buffalo for being illegally tamped.

The Senate will concur in the House amendments to the Disability bill.

The expulsion of Mr. Whitemore to-morrow is confidently expected. There is great excitement among the friends of the accused, and Mr. Whitemore's friends threaten that many others shall follow him when he is expelled. It takes two thirds to expel a member.

SENATE.—The Committee on Military and Naval Affairs have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing West Point and the naval schools, and the assignment of suitable persons to colleges throughout the country to teach the art of war.

The admission of the Mississippi Senators provoked a long debate. The colored senator Revels was on the floor today. The question the admission turned upon was the legitimacy of the credentials, and no objection so far has been made on account of color. The credentials were duly received, and the question at the close of adjournment was upon their reference to the Judiciary committee. The Republican members manifest no disposition to refer them, and Mr. Revels admitted to a seat in the Senate is a question of hours.

Today was no Executive session to day. Hoskins' Mr. Rodriguez's case was postponed. The Utah bill was discussed, and the Appropriations bill under consideration. An amendment was adopted allowing female clerks to be assigned to examiners of patents.

Mr. Whitemore's case resumed. Hamlin's strong appeal, under oath, for further time. Mr. Butler, disavowing any intention to vote on the question spoke in behalf of a bill introduced by Mr. Whitemore. A motion to grant him twenty days was defeated. Another motion, granting indefinite time, was defeated by a vote of 125 to 49. The previous question on expulsion was then ordered. This gave Mr. Logan one hour, which he yielded to Mr. Whitemore for a further defense. The vote on the direct question of expulsion will be taken to-morrow.

House adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Salt Lake City, Feb. 21. The opposition to the regular Church ticket received 300 votes out of over 2000 votes cast. Several women voted.

Chicago, Feb. 22.—A desperate fight has taken place between 300 Sioux and Crow Indians, in which the chief Spotted Eagle was killed. All the Crows were killed except three. Sioux lost 17 killed and many wounded.

Norfolk, Va., Feb. 22. There is a dismasted schooner adrift ten miles below Cape Henry—name unknown.

Los Angeles, Feb. 22. Richard B. Hoxey, of New York, was killed today by a broken colt, who, after throwing several at the police, was finally arrested.

The bill allowing 12 per cent. interest on special contracts is now a law. The Governor recommends the passage of a law requiring persons elected or appointed to office to swear they are not disqualified by the Constitution of the United States.

Montgomery, Feb. 22. The Judge of the Supreme Court has refused a writ of *ne exeat* to Mr. Price, late Mayor of Mobile. This action confirms Mr. Harrington as Mayor of Mobile.

Cairo, Feb. 22.—Capt. Marrain, of the United steamer Emma No. 3, states positively that over 20 lives were lost by the disaster to his boat; among three lost were Mrs. Bowles and niece, of New Orleans, and Miss McManner, of Chicago.

Fortress Monroe, Feb. 22.—There was 3 inches of snow here this morning.

Wilmington, Feb. 22.—There has been a cold rain here all day. Thermometer 42.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Feb. 23.—The commercial treaty between Austria and Great Britain has been ratified. The contract for a new line of steamers between Sidney and California has been signed. The new cable which is to connect with the West India Island is now ready to be laid.

Paris, Feb. 23. A dispatch from Vienna says: The Austrian government, if it secures the co-operation of France, proposes to revoke the Catholic powers to impose the Papal pretensions.

Paris, Feb. 24.—Don Carlos, while travelling through France, under an Austrian passport, was arrested. He was told that he could safely reside in North France, and if he violated that rule he must leave the country. Don Carlos then proceeded to Switzerland under an escort to the border. Marshal Serrano, Carlos' stay in France concluded arrangements for another insurrection in Spain.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed steady—uplands 11¼ a 11¾d.; Orleans 11¾d; sales to-day 10,000 bales.

Havre, Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet, both on the spot and afloat; low middlings afloat, 125c.

London, Feb. 23—Evening.—Consols closed at 92¾. Bonds buoyant at 93¾. Tallow heavy.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—The total shipment of cotton from Bombay to this port since the 1st instant is 31,000 bales.

Frankfort, Feb. 23.—Bonds closed firm—93 a 93¼.

Paris, Feb. 23—Evening.—Bourse closed active. Rentes 74,10.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 23—Evening.—Cotton closed steady and lower; middling uplands 35c 25c; sales today 250 bales. Flour quiet and firm—superfine State $4 75 a 5; common to fair extra Southern $5 50 a 6. Wheat 1 a 2c lower—winter red and amber Western $1 27 a 1 30. Corn—new scarce, 2 a 3c better; mixed Western 85c a 88c. Pork dragging—new $26 25 a 26 75. Lard drooping—kettle rendered 16c a 16½c. Whisky unchanged. Groceries quiet and firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights unchanged.

New York, Feb. 23—Evening.—Money closed easy at 5 a 6. Sterling unchanged. Gold closed weak at 117¾ a 118c. Government securities closed firm. Southern securities closed generally firm.

New York, Feb. 23.—Evening.—Discounts closed at 5 a 8. 5-20s of 1865, 115¾; 64s, 114¾; 65s, 114¾—new, 113; 67s, 113¾; 68s, 113¼; 10-40s, 112¾; Louisiana, 71¾—new, 66; Levee 6s, 70¾; 8s, 81; Alabama 8s, 94; 5s, 62.

New York, Feb. 23.—Wool firm; sales 250,000 lb. domestic fleece 45 a 55c; pulled 38 a 48c; Cuban 20 a 30c. Hides quiet.

Memphis, Feb. 23.—Cotton closed weak; middlings 22 a 24c; sales to-day 1300 bales; receipts 512; exports 968.

Mobile, Feb. 23.—Cotton closed firm; middlings 23¾c.

Charleston, Feb. 23.—Cotton closed nominal; middlings 23¾c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 23.—Flour dull; family $3 25 a 3 50. Wheat $1 05 a 1 08. Mixed Corn 73c a 74c. Oats 52c a 55c. Rye 85c a 90c. Barley $1 a 1 20. Cotton dull; middlings 22 a 23½c. Tobacco full rates—sales to-day 35 hhds. Whisky 90c. Pork $27 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 15¾c; clear rib and clear sides 14 a 15c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾ a 13¾c; clear rib and clear sides 16 a 17c. Lard—steam rendered 14¾c. Butter 30 a 35c. Eggs 19 a 20c.

Chicago, Feb. 23.—Flour—spring extras $3 90 a 4 75. Wheat $1 a 1 01. Corn 64¼ a 64¾c. Oats 39¼c. Rye 69¼ a 69c. Barley 65 a 72c. Highwines 93¼ a 94c. Pork $26 75. Lard 14¾c. Hams 13¼c. Shoulders 13¼ a 13½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼ a 13½c.

Savannah, Feb. 23.—Cotton closes with a downward tendency; middlings 23c.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—Flour—superfine $4 25 a 4 50. Wheat—No. 2 spring 89c. Corn—mixed 70 a 72c. Oats in bulk 44a 45c. Barley 97c a $1 05. Rye 72c. Whisky 90c. Sugar 9¾ a 13¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼ a 13½c; clear rib and clear sides 14¾ a 15¼c. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 16¾ a 17. Lard 14¼ a 15c.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—Cotton quiet; middlings 23c. Flour—extra family $5. Corn 68c. Oats 65c. Rye and Groceries unchanged. Tobacco—full prices; sales today 175 hhds. Pork $27 50. Bacon—shoulders 12¾c; clear rib and clear sides 16¼ a 16¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 13¼c; clear rib and clear sides 14¼ a 15¼c. Lard by the tierce 16c. Hams 19 a 19½c. Whisky 86c.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Feb. 23.—River declining with 15 feet in the canal.

Memphis, Feb. 23.—Passed up—Kounts, Longworth, Countess and Messenger. Down—Alaska, Republic and Belle Lee. Weather cloudy and cold. River rising. The Republic has a large excursion party on board for New Orleans.

Cairo, Feb. 23.—Passed up—Emperor. Down—Louisville, Arthur, Thompson Dean. The river has risen 12 inches during the past 24 hours. Weather clear. Mercury 40.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 23.—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.70. Wind west, fresh.

Arrived—ship Olago, Thorndike, master, 46 days from New port, Wales, with railroad iron to Thorndike, Norton & Co.

Sailed—ships Undaunted and Huron, and the bark Glenrolloch.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Washington, Feb. 23.—The Mississippi bill has been signed.

Secretary Boutwell advises that Mr. Burlingame died at St. Petersburg at 11 today.

Indianapolis, Feb. 23.—The Republican State Convention this afternoon nominated General Thomas M. Brown, of Randolph county, was elected permanent chairman, with one Vice President from each Congressional District, and Rev. Henry Ione, colored, of New Albany, as Vice President from the State at large.

The convention was harmonious and conducted to the platform amid the deafening cheers of the delegates.

Twenty-seven candidates were in Wayne County, and three from county.

Havana, Feb. 22.—A report was set afloat here by an American, that Capt. Lob, of the fishing smack Fulton, had helped the assassin of Castaton to escape from Key West, and had landed him in Cuba.

On the arrival of the smack Friday morning a portion of the crew mutinied and threatened his life.

The captain becoming alarmed, took refuge on board the United States steamer Eclipse. The men in the boat hailing the captain had disappeared after the shore without molesting the crew of the schooner.

Through the efforts of the new Attorney General, the mutineers, if such they have since been arrested, and the government has sent a guard to protect the Fulton.

General Fevre has arrived from Puerto Principe.

London, Feb. 23.—Noon.—Consols 92¾. Bonds 93¼. Sugar afloat quiet.

Paris, Feb. 23.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 74.

Liverpool, Feb. 23.—Noon.—Cotton steady; uplands 11¼ a 11¾d. Orleans 11¾d. Estimated sales 10,000 bales. Lard firm 64.

Washington, Feb. 23.—House.—Five Mississippi members seated. Considerable bill introduced.

SENATE.—Unimportant. The Reconstruction Committee agree to report a resolution admitting Virginia, provided the Legislature ratify the 15th Amendment. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, relative to the Bank of Louisiana, by a majority of one, reported against the bill. The President has accepted Amerongen.

Making a Despotism.

From the New York Democrat.

Here is a copy of a bill reported by the Reconstruction Committee to the House of Representatives on the 9th, and rushed through under the operation of the previous question.

An Act to enforce the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Sec. 1. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior to appoint as many persons as may be necessary, to be appointed, thirty Commissioners for each election district of the United States, to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution. The Commissioners shall have and exercise the sole right to decide on the qualification of all voters who shall offer to vote for Members of Congress, for President and Vice President, and shall have authority to receive the ballots of all such persons.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of such commissioners to certify the result of the election in their districts respectively, duly sealed, to the said Secretary of the Interior.

Sec. 3. The Secretary of the Interior shall certify under seal to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the