NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Nell" and The Marchioness." Little Nell, Miss Lotta.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Pot Pantomime, "Humpty Dumpty."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Mary Warner," with Miss Bateman.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 89 and 91 Charles street, opposite St. Charles Hotel.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT.

The two mass meetings which have been held in Lafayette Square, in this city, have had one good effect. They have waked up the people from their stupor and induced each man to ask his neighbor "What shall we do?" Something, then, has been gained, for up to this time we have been in a condition of deadly apathy touching public affairs. If the community have been moved, if they have been reworked to take into consideration measures adapted to the correction of the wrongs which are on every one's mouth, these assemblages have not been without good result. Whether reform be caught up as a watch-word by our German fellow-citizens or by any other class is immaterial, so that we reach the end desired. No better time than the present for commencing a public agitation in favor of reform. All that is wanted is a leader. The hearts of the people are full. They need no speeches to tell them of the wrongs which have been perpetrated against them. The public press has made them conversant with the acts of their rulers, of the State and City Governments. All they want is an indication of the action proper to be taken in the emergency. A mere protest against the proceedings of the Legislature and the city authorities, does not satisfy the public mind. The public ask those who assume to lead them, for a remedy, and are not content with mere words. But so far, words are all that have been vouchsafed by our leaders. Why is this? The reason is that every reform movement is taken hold of by political wire-pullers and made to contribute to their continuance in office. The public say all politicians are alike and that they have no confidence in any of them. What in these circumstances shall we do? Manifestly there is but one course to pursue. Throw overboard all the political lumber which is on board the ship and who stir up the stormy seas through which we have to navigate, and then we shall have prosperous breezes and a successful voyage. Every movement that we make out of the ordinary course is taken hold of by persons employed to defeat it, and then we are precisely where we were before. They throw cold water upon every earnest movement originated by honest men and succeed in nullifying everything they do. This was shown two weeks ago in the preliminary meeting in the Hancock Club Rooms, when earnest men came forward to restrain the enthusiasm and the impulses of those who had called the meeting together. It was shown in the management of the meeting in Lafayette Square which ended without any practical result, other than a mere protest against the corruption and mis-rule which are now daily practised in public affairs—State and municipal. It was again shown in the meeting on Saturday evening last in Lafayette Square, when the spirit of the audience was turned away from those who had so outraged the public and made to vent itself in directions where it could not be felt. It is shown by the appearance constantly of persons adhering to the Democratic party who profess to be innocent of any of the wrongs of which we complain and whose only object is to continue in the offices which they have managed to obtain. These persons kill every reform movement started in this community. It matters not whether they are put forward by our political adversaries or not. Their action is the same as if they were. This cannot be suffered to last. The people must and will have a remedy, and we therefore warn all persons to stand aside who wish no interference with the present condition of public affairs. The movement towards reform has taken a start and we are inclined to think will acquire the impetus sufficient to carry it forward to a successful conclusion. Those who stand in the way will only proclaim themselves enemies of the movement and friends of the reigning power.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. J. H. McIntosh, a gentleman connected with the *Metropolitan Record*, of New York, a paper conducted by that staunch Democratic Journalist, Mr. John Mullaly, so well known in this community. Mr. McIntosh visits New Orleans in the interest of the *Record*. We need no commend him to the courtesies of our readers. The press of that journal to the Democratic cause are inestimable.

FIFTH WARD CLUB.—The members of the Fifth Ward Democratic Club are requested to assemble at the Orleans Ball Room, on Friday, 18th instant, at 7 o'clock P. M.

From the Parishes.

ST. LANDRY.—The Opelousas *Courier* of the 12th says:

We understand that a corps of engineers and surveyors are now engaged in tracing a line for the Chattanooga Railroad towards Texas. This corps is now at Mostil Station, two miles out of this town, in Prairie Hayes, going in the direction of Lake Charles, Calcasieu, and making on an average about three miles per day. This, of course, is a mere survey, and though it may be indicative of the probable route of the road, it should not be taken for granted that the road, if ever built will surely follow that line.

LAFOURCHE.—The Thibodaux *Sentinel* of the 12th says:

The Bayou Lafourche is now 32 inches below high water mark of '66, and continues to rise slowly.

THE SUGAR CROP OF LAFOURCHE.—Reports from our plantations give fair hopes.

These same plantations made 7311 hogsheads in 1869.

A meeting has been called for the 26th inst. at Thibodaux, for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention of the Democratic party.

THE RADICAL QUARRELLING.—The New York *Sun*, a professedly independent paper, conducted by Charles A. Dana, but really a Republican paper, says:

The violent controversies among the Republicans of the Senate and House over the admission of Virginia show that the party has great difficulty in holding together long enough even to finish the work of reconstruction. Had it been completed, their radical differences on the currency, the tariff, the treatment of the South, and the annexation of foreign territory, will come boldly to the front. The chief reason why the Democracy, viewed both in its Southern and Northern wings, is so widely among themselves on the same subjects. Indeed, events are driving both parties rapidly onward towards a general smash-up of the old organization.

THE LATE GEN. MOWER.—In the proceedings of the United States House of Representatives, on the 5th inst., we find the following:

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, introduced a bill granting a pension of fifty dollars per month to the widow of Major Gen. James A. Mower.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, remarked that it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give pension, except in a case where an officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be sent to a committee.

Mr. Benjamin, of Missouri, said he introduced it at the request of the President and the General of the army. He withdrew the bill.

The following is the last bon mot of Napoleon the III. Strauss, the leader of the orchestra of the Court, sent him his resignation. Napoleon refused to accept it, saying that Strauss alone should have the privilege of making him jump.

The stockholders of Erie are disgusted because the meeting of the Ecumenical Council has only caused an influx of 15,000 passengers.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 16, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,984.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

Tuesday, February 15, 1870.

SENATE—Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at 12 M.

Nineteen Senators present.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Judiciary—Favorably on the bill relative to the leases of the State Penitentiary.

Enrollment—Senator Darrell, from the Committee on Enrollment, reported several bills as duly enrolled and engrossed.

Internal Improvements—Favorably on the bill providing for the removal of obstructions in Bayou Bartholomew and to improve the navigation of the same.

SUSPENSION OF THE RULES.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Ray called up the latter bill.

The bill passed, 22 yeas, 4 nays.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act to provide means to pay for the work done on the levees of the State, was reported favorably with amendments. The bill provides for the issue of $3,000,000 of State bonds.

An amendment to strike out $3,000,000 and insert $2,000,000 was discussed, without action and the bill made the special order for to-day. (Wednesday.)

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr. Blackman gave notice of a bill to grant a subsidy of one and a half millions of dollars to the Railroad Company, which shall secure connect Louisiana with Texas by railroad, and allow such company the report of way through Louisiana.

Mr. Bacon called up for reference the bill limiting the powers of courts to issue injunctions. Referred.

Mr. Bacon offered joint resolution to amend art. 110, of the Constitution, relative to impairing contracts, vested rights and *ex post facto* laws, the change to be made by vote of the people. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

A bill to prevent loss of bills of credit of the State—was referred.

Petition of Sisters of the Good Shepherd was referred.

Mr. Anderson introduced bill to compensate the Judges and Reporters of the Supreme Court for losses sustained by decisions of the previous legislature, which they were paid. Referred to Finance Committee.

The bill to exempt from taxation the Third District Odd Fellows' Hall passed.

A bill to regulate the tariff on sugar was referred.

A resolution to allow Dr. L. M. Cowan $102, for services as clerk of the committee on the contested election case of Sambola vs. Campbell, was lost.

Bill No. 120, relative to method of drawing juries, was fixed for Thursday.

Bill 88, to provide funds for the payment of P. J. Kennedy, levee contractor, for work done in 1866 and 1867. The amount is $134,000 to make the bonds paid already equivalent to cash in which he was to have been paid. The bill was referred.

Mr. Finch introduced a bill to secure medical attendance for a certain class of laborers, by privilege on crops. The bill was referred.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Foute called up the bill relative to requiring insurance companies to furnish security. It was referred back to the Judiciary Committee.

The bill for the relief of life and accident insurance companies, exempting them from taxes, passed.

Mr. Pouchback called up bill relative to warrants, fixing what shall be warrants, providing for the arrest of such persons, and their trial before some Justice of the Peace or Recorder in forty-eight hours time after their arrest.

Mr. O'Hara proposed to add prostitutes.

Mr. Draughn said such characters were not vagrants.

The bill finally passed.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill to organize a Board of Drainage Commissioners for the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, for the special order of the day, was postponed till Thursday.

The bill to incorporate the Louisiana Trust, Loan and Fire Association passed.

The bill to amend and re-enact the law relative to trespass so as to prevent access to fields or premises without the owner's consent, passed.

Mr. Blackman called up House bill to create the new parish of Camden. Call withdrawn.

Mr. Thompson called up bill for substitution of houses of the Penitentiary, and to change the terms of the lease accordingly. It was made the special order for Monday.

The bill to incorporate a company to improve the navigation of Bayous Bourbeau and Boeuf came up.

Mr. Foute asked if these bayous had ever been declared navigable.

Mr. Lynch answered they had been declared navigable by law.

Mr. Blackman said they had not been declared navigable by Congress, and were subject to the restrictions of the act of Congress. They were, however, navigable certain seasons of the year.

Pending discussion of the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment.

Speaker Carr in the chair.

Sixty-six members present.

The Hon. T. E. Franklin, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the State of Mississippi, being present, was invited to seat within the bar of the house.

On motion of Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, the House went into Committee of the Whole to take into consideration Senate bill No. 7, the act known as the "Election bill."

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, in the chair.

The first section was then adopted.

A motion that the Committee of the Whole arise and report favorably the bill as a whole was lost.

The second and third sections were then adopted.

On the fourth section, which requires that all elections shall be conducted in one day, from the hour of six in the morning to six in the evening, Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, moved to amend so that the polls should be so established that not more than five hundred votes could be polled at any one poll.

He said that the way the law was framed it would, in many precincts, operate not only to deprive Democrats from the exercise of the franchise of vote, but Republicans also. If some such amendment was not inserted, the very friends of the law would defeat it, and that it would work against them.

Mr. Lowell wanted to know of the gentleman of Orleans if he thought the Republicans would be "smarter" than the Democrats, and reach the polls at an earlier hour?

Mr. Wiltz thought that the Republicans were "smarter," as the passage of such an infamous law as this clearly indicates. The Democratic party had never resorted to any such law as this, which proposes to exclude the entire people to uphold their power. That party, relying on its strength alone in the vitality of its principles and its clear numerical force.

Mr. Wiltz's amendment was voted down and the fourth section then recommended to the House.

Mr. Wiltz offered the same amendment to the fifth section.

Mr. Lowell, of Caddo, said the object of the bill was to secure a fair general election throughout the State, and that territory which prevailed in various parishes of the State at the last Presidential election. He said he would defend the rights of a Democrat at the polls as readily as those of a Republican. He stated that threats have been made against the Republican party. That party has no fear of threats, but individual members may become frightened, but the party was one of power, and adhered to principles by which it intended to live or die.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, said that the gentleman from Caddo could not listen upon the threats against the party the threats to which he had alluded. He would not deny that some irresponsible persons, either through fool-hardiness or two wild ovations of notoriety, and who the Democratic party did not claim, may have made threats; but he would deny that there was in existence any responsible party or society, or any one who have engaged in threats. The people in these state and community have borne silence in the outrages which have been inflicted on them, in the passage of unjust laws, the imposition of onerous taxes, to the squandering of the public purposes, and the aggrandizement of partisan schemes and the enrichment of adventurers and plunderers. Not withstanding all this they have endured without a murmur. They, however, getting tired of this. They want this injustice, this plundering taxation to cease. He could say to the gentleman from Caddo, that threats had also been made by Republicans, that the Grand Army of the Republic was a combination which freemen did not manoeuvre. Let the gentleman be assured that there are Democrats living as bold as Republicans, and that they, too, have no fears arising from any threats that may be made.

If this law be passed in its present form it cannot be enforced. He was as much the friend of peace and order as any man that walks the earth. Never engaged, never has engaged, in difficulties or disturbances of any kind. On the contrary, has always used his influence to allay disturbances. The passage of this bill will bring about the very state of affairs which the gentleman says it is intended to prevent. Let it be enforced, and there will be classes of persons that will meet in hostility, and blood will flow again in this land. Let us avoid this.

The 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, were then adopted.

Mr. Harper, of St. Charles, on a motion that the committee arise and report the bill as a whole, thought that it would be better to allow full discussion. He wanted to fully understand the bill—that the more he saw of it, as it was being discussed, the more he liked it.

Mr. Wiltz, of Orleans, said, on the contrary, the more he saw of it the more he disliked it. He regretted that there was a man who claimed Louisiana as his home, and walked upon her soil, so low, so debased as to introduce such a measure as this. He said the objects of the bill were not only of the worst character, but were in open violation of the Constitution, especially of articles 73 and 96 of that instrument. Let those who are passing this bill, remember that these are rights established by men which died upon our service that we might enjoy them.

Mr. May moved that the Committee arise, report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

Mr. McMillen moved to amend, that the committee sit at 7 o'clock P. M. Lost.

Mr. May's motion was then lost.

The committee afterwards arose and the House adjourned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Green Sulphur Mine Case—Decision of Judge Theard.—Each party to have one half of the Sulphur—Eccoubas et al. vs. Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company.—In this case Judge Theard, of the Fourth District Court, yesterday rendered a decision, which thus concludes:

After mature reflection, it is my profound conviction that the owners, at the time of the execution of the original contract, really intended to convey all their mineral rights on the lands in question, without any reservation of any kind, whatever, for the very good reason that they were not aware of the existence of the sulpher. The sweeping clause embraces all their rights.

But now that I have come to the conclusion that the defendants are entitled to the digging of the sulpher, does it follow, as the learned counsel for the Louisiana Petroleum and Coal Oil Company contend, that they have an exclusive and absolute right to it? I think not.

The same spirit of equity which has led me to the conclusion that the land-owners had really conveyed all their mineral rights, without any exception or reservation whatsoever, convinces me that they are entitled to one-half of the profits derived from the digging of the sulphur.

At the time they consented to lease to the defendants all their mineral rights, they required, as further consideration, one-half of the product of the oil or petroleum, which might be found on the said lands. If they did not mention any other product, it was because, as I have already stated, they honestly believed that petroleum was the only matter which the parties thought could be realized out of the land and it is for that reason that petroleum is the only substance mentioned. But, when the owners, in a general sense, conveyed all their rights they certainly did not intend to convey them more liberally than the petroleum. The right to one-half of the sulphur is as clearly retained, in my judgment, as the right to one-half of the petroleum.

Therefore conclude that the plaintiffs and the defendants are entitled to one-half each of the product of the sulphur.

There are other reasons, in law and in equity, why this sulphur should be equally divided between these parties, even if it could be urged seriously that the exclusive title to the sulphur is vested in the landowners. The plaintiffs have received $20,000, and it cannot be said that it was for the mere chance of discovering oil. The valuable mine which is the subject of this dispute, has been discovered through the efforts and by the means of the company. It might have remained undiscovered for centuries to come. Without the "melting mood," in a" the very highest order of philanthropic genius.

We see, in the scheme that prepared by Miss Bateman's delineation of *Leah*, and from the warm panegyrics pronounced by Continental Europe, to see in *Mary Warner* a characterization rounded off with all the finish of a great artist; but we little imagined the feelings and passions of our nature would have been under the magic of so puissant a talisman as Miss Bateman exhibits over her.

We regret that the lateness of the hour precludes the possibility of our entering into more elaborate details, but promise ourselves the pleasure of a more minute and extended notice on some subsequent occasion.

A Scene in Congress.

During a discussion upon the appropriation in the House of Representatives, a few days ago, this scene occurred: General Butler seems to be as fond of slang words as our neighbor the *Times*:

The paragraph for the pay and mileage of members, having been reached, Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, moved to insert a half a million, with a proviso that no money shall be paid for mileage. He desired the gentleman from Georgia for the country on the question of economy, that they should vote on some practical thing. There was a question that effected the members themselves, and he thought they should save the Treasury $500,000 a year.

The debate was general, spicy and exciting. Messrs. Pitch, Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Farnsworth and Cox opposed the reduction, and Ingersoll and Ladin supported it.

Mr. Cox improved the occasion to attack Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, who he said, ironically, loved the people, and would not take mileage, either in currency or gold.

Mr. Butler replied disdainfully, "Sho! he don't bother me."

Mr. Cox said: "Everybody knows the gentleman was connected with a bad man."

Mr. Bear made a point that Mr. Cox was transgressing the rules of the House, and the chairman decided that the point had not the gentleman's time expired.

Mr. Stevenson obtained the floor.

Mr. Cox—"Give me half a minute to finish my sentence, only to say the chairman is out of order. The gentleman makes an attack on me, but he has shown himself like a 'bombproof soldier,' as he is, in every way, well calculated to signal that he is all that there was already a serious proposition to abolish mileage, made by himself and reported in the Committee on Mileage, of which he was a member, and he found that the committee would report a bill for the reformation or abolition of mileage.

The discussion went on fierce for a considerable time, and was further participated in by Messrs. Ingersoll, Clark, Paine, Eldridge, Townsend, Logan, Garfield, Washburne, Terry, Kelsey, Schenck and Poland.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Cox again took the floor to reply to Mr. Butler. He said: "This is the first time in the history that he had been likened to an animal. He never had been considered a 'Gila monster,' *alpha qua omega*, nor any other sort of beast. Gentlemen present are blessed with a *pachydermatous* hide, like a rhinoceros, and therefore flies did not trouble him, and anything would glance from that gentleman's rhinoceros hide. He had credibility as to his position to force the country, and yet he stands as the people regarded him. His own colleague, he intimated that he was a thief and robber, and he (Cox) had to take up, but it had been left for him (Cox) to defend him as the cause he had done so, in a spirit of good nature, he (Cox) had made his concession, and yet he was called upon him. He did he not attack his colleagues and make of his past "criminal, and past alleged robbery?" Why did he stand here to condemned man in this Congress? Why did he not be prosecuted, politically and socially? "Did he not stand in the fire for his friends, as he said, retreat like a bomb-proof soldier and hide himself?"

Mexico in Despair.

(From the New York Tribune.)

We are sorry for Mexico. In the last few years most of its states have counted on a half-dozen prominent historices from three commonwealths like Puebla and Tamaulipas may have had dozens. Not only these, but others, like Sonora, Durango, Mazatlan, if not Guerrero, have been the scene of active campaigns, renowned in most cases for bravery of the combatants. Jalisco, another state of the Union, has been wonderfully free from the vermin of bandit life, and yet Jalisco is a fragment of exception, has suffered from this plague, which has name a legion. The bandits of Mexico are as numerous as its army. And still that large number of organized marauders who prefer not to despair of the republic with ground remains for hope, have trusted to the patriotism and persistence of Mr. Juarez to bring order at last out of chaos.

Chaos remains, however, and, if our forebodings are right, has become worse confounded. The outlaws are reported as increasing, and the federal commander therefore announces his inability to cope with it. Troops of the Government under lead of a general have pronounced in Durango. In surrection of one kind or another has occurred in the city of Mexico. The Puebla rebels, who have kept the most efficient robber-hunter in Mexico, General Negrete, from active duty, have compelled the resignation of Juarez's minister of war, General Alatorre, have decreed the pardon of imperialists. The Miraflores Mills in the valley of Mexico have been burned, and one thousand operatives have been thrown out of employment. The State of Aguas Calientes has robbed a conducta of $6 00. Lard closed weak. Whisky favor's buyers. Groceries dull but firm. Naval Stores quiet. Freights steady.

New York, Feb. 15.—Money eased easy at 6@5. Sterling dull at 9. Gold closed firm at 119¾@120. Government bonds strong. Southern securities closed steady.

New York, Feb. 15.—Prime acceptances 9. Princeton business paper 7@8. 5-20s of 1862, 115; 64s, 113; 65s, 114¾; 66s, 113¾; 67s, 113¾; 68s, 113¾; 10-40s, 112¾. Louisiana, 71; new, 70. Levees 6s, 71; 8s, 80. Alabama 8s, 94; 5s, 50.

Mobile, Feb. 15.—Cotton, a limited demand, market closed dull; middlings 23¾@24; Receipts 777. Exports 100.

Charleston, Feb. 15.—Cotton closed quiet but steady; middlings 24¼c; sales to-day 400 bales; receipts 1257; exports coastwise 497.

Savannah, Feb. 15.—Cotton market closed dull; middlings 23¾c. Sales to-day 250 bales. Receipts 1655; exports 7[illegible].

Memphis, Feb. 15.—Cotton closed easier; middlings 23¾c; sales to-day 1100 bales; receipts 914; exports 993.

Cincinnati, Feb. 15.—Flour—family $6 25@6 50. Wheat quiet. Oats 52@53c. Rye 85@86c. Corn—ear and shelling 34@36c. Tobacco 2@5 lower; sales to-day 48 hhds. Whisky 86c. Pork firm at $27. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¾@11c; clear rib and clear sides 14¼@14¾c. Bacon—shoulders 12¼c; clear rib and clear sides 15¼@16¼c. Hams 18c. Lard 14¼@15¼c. Sugar 11@13¾c. Molasses 75@76c. Coffee 19@24c.

St. Louis, Feb. 15.—Flour—superfine $4 25@4 50. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1. Corn—mixed in bulk 58c. Oats 51@53c. Barley $1 30. Rye 78c. Whisky 86c. Groceries dull and unchanged. Pork $27 25@27 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¾c; clear rib and clear sides 13@14¼c; packed ¼@¼c higher. Bacon—shoulders 12@12½c; clear rib and clear sides 15¾@16¼c. Hams 18c. Lard 14¾@15¾c.

Chicago, Feb. 15.—Flour—spring extras $3 60@3 85. Wheat 82¼@82¾c. Corn 36¾@36½c. Oats 28¾@29½c. Rye 67@68c. Barley 67@70c. Highwines 85c. Pork—mess $26 12½@26 25. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¼@10½c; short rib middles 13¾c.

Louisville, Feb. 15.—Cotton dull; middlings 23¾c. Flour, Grain and Provisions unchanged. Tobacco—sales to-day 148 hhds; lugs $8; leaf $9@$14. Whisky firm at 86c. Groceries quiet and unchanged. Pork $27 25@27 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 10¾c; clear rib and clear sides 13¾c. Bacon—shoulders 12¼c; clear rib and clear sides 15¾c. Hams 18c. Lard 14¾@15¾c.

Southern Pass, Feb. 15.—6 ft. 9 in. Barometer 29.70. Weather calm.

Arrived, ship Artagan, Smith, master, 14 days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company. Also, ship Ansel, cargo to Thorndike, Norton & Co.; the Captain reported the loss of a seaman during the voyage, by the name of John Gardner, who fell overboard on the 8th inst. bgq A. C. Putnam, Atwood, master, 36 days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company, and as consigned to Thorndike, Norton & Co.; bark John Ballister, Guadalmine, master, 66 days from Palermo, to order, with fruit, to Gaspar Coll & Co.; brigt Dundas, Monton, master, 44 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to R. J. Forstall & Son.

Sailed—steamship Catilla, Cook; bark Kintara, brig Navorino and schooner Orient, [illegible]

[Previous Dispatches

Washington, Feb. 15. The Collector of the South Georgia District, reports that houses of his detectives in Clarke county have been burned. He has no hope of protection from the State authorities. He wants power.

The Canals wants the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland transferred from Richmond to Washington.

Washington, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Considering building projects.

The House Reconstruction Committee reported the Senate bill removing political disability, amended by their own bill which covers three thousand names. This involves debate.

The Election Committee, considering the case of Sherman vs. Cook, adverse to the proposed ballot jury, system, will proceed with contests.

It is spoken of that Mr. Pike will withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Committee.

HOUSE—Considering Fortifications.

London, Feb. 15.—Consols 92¾. Bonds, 5-20s of 1862, 97¾. Stocks quiet.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Rentes opened dull. Rentes 72 and 20.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—Noon.—Cotton has not opened quiet unchanged 11½d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Receipts 2,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady. Uplands, low middling clause, February delivery, 11¼d; March and April, 11¼d; April and May, 11¼d; May and June, 11¼d; June and July, 11¾d. All parties agree that the bill as it now stands is not a law.

It is reported that Mayor Price will contest the case until decided by the White River bridge, calling upon the people to support him.

Memphis, Feb. 15.—The old Board of Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad were re-elected to-day. Arrangements have been perfected to complete the road. Contract offers and bids made for the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
New Orleans Gas Co	153 00	150 00
Ship Island Canal	12½	12½
Jackson Railroad	60	55
Carrollton Railroad	40 00	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	35 75	[illegible]
N. O. City Railroad	67 00	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R R	67 50	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	70 00	69 00
Second City Bank	38 75	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	67 75	67 75
Union Bank	69 00	[illegible]
Bank of America	38 70	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	19 75	19 50
Canal Bank	65 25	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	84 00	[illegible]
State Old notes	70½	[illegible]
State Levee Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants (preferred)	80	77
State Notes	73	[illegible]
City Levee per cents	72½	[illegible]
Mich Cows, 6 head	95	[illegible]
City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]

Sports and Exchange Office of BRUNO & WARNER,
No. 148, Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quotations of GOLD.	
Gold	4 [illegible]
English Bank Notes	4 [illegible]
In France	4 [illegible]
Bills of Bank of France, (in francs)	3 [illegible]
Hamburg	7 [illegible]
Frankfort	7 [illegible]
Guilders Holland	7 [illegible]
Francs	5 [illegible]
Pesetas	5 [illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	15 [illegible]
Patriot	5 [illegible]
SILVER.	
English Silver	[illegible]
French	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Crowns	[illegible]
French Crowns	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Thaler	[illegible]
Prussian Paper Thaler	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]
Spanish	[illegible]
Spanish Silver [illegible]	[illegible]

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

No Action on the Mississippi Bill.

Admiral Farragut in Washington.

The Amendments Adopted by the Texas Legislature.

Unseating Members Commenced.

Election of Senators by the Georgia Legislature.

The Mobile Municipal Squabbles.

Murder on the Steamboat St. Marys

Arrest of a Mail Robber.

FROM EUROPE.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Feb. 15.—Admiral Farragut arrived here to-day.

Internal revenue receipts to-day under $250,000.

Commissioner Delano has gone Northward.

It is stated the Judiciary Committee reported favorably on the nomination of Wm. Lee Carter, for Judicial District.

Washington, Feb. 15.—HOUSE.—The contested election case from New York, of Clark Van Wyck vs. Geo. W. Greene, was discussed for four hours, to adjournment.

SENATE.—Senator Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, spoke four hours on the Mississippi Bill. An effort to fix a voting time to-morrow failed. Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Washington, Feb. 15. The Collector of the South Georgia District, reports that houses of his detectives in Clarke county have been burned. He has no hope of protection from the State authorities. He wants power.

The Canals wants the headquarters of the Department of the Cumberland transferred from Richmond to Washington.

Washington, Feb. 15.—SENATE.—Considering building projects.

The House Reconstruction Committee reported the Senate bill removing political disability, amended by their own bill which covers three thousand names. This involves debate.

The Election Committee, considering the case of Sherman vs. Cook, adverse to the proposed ballot jury, system, will proceed with contests.

It is spoken of that Mr. Pike will withdraw from the Chairmanship of the Committee.

HOUSE—Considering Fortifications.

London, Feb. 15.—Consols 92¾. Bonds, 5-20s of 1862, 97¾. Stocks quiet.

Paris, Feb. 15.—Rentes opened dull. Rentes 72 and 20.

Liverpool, Feb. 15.—Noon.—Cotton has not opened quiet unchanged 11½d. Sales estimated at 10,000 bales. Receipts 2,000 bales, all American. Futures opened steady. Uplands, low middling clause, February delivery, 11¼d; March and April, 11¼d; April and May, 11¼d; May and June, 11¼d; June and July, 11¾d. All parties agree that the bill as it now stands is not a law.

It is reported that Mayor Price will contest the case until decided by the White River bridge, calling upon the people to support him.

Memphis, Feb. 15.—The old Board of Directors of the Memphis and Little Rock Railroad were re-elected to-day. Arrangements have been perfected to complete the road. Contract offers and bids made for the session:

	Asked.	Bid.
New Orleans Gas Co	153 00	150 00
Ship Island Canal	12½	12½
Jackson Railroad	60	55
Carrollton Railroad	40 00	[illegible]
Pontchartrain Railroad	35 75	[illegible]
N. O. City Railroad	67 00	[illegible]
Crescent City Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible]
Canal and Claiborne Street R R	67 50	[illegible]
Germania National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of New Orleans	70 00	69 00
Second City Bank	38 75	[illegible]
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	67 75	67 75
Union Bank	69 00	[illegible]
Bank of America	38 70	[illegible]
Louisiana State Bank	19 75	19 50
Canal Bank	65 25	[illegible]
Southern Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	84 00	[illegible]
State Old notes	70½	[illegible]
State Levee Sixes	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Warrants (preferred)	80	77
State Notes	73	[illegible]
City levee per cents	72½	[illegible]
Mich Cows, 6 head	95	[illegible]
City Warrants	[illegible]	[illegible]

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 15.—6 ft. 9 in. Barometer 29.70. Weather calm.

Arrived, ship Artagan, Smith, master, 14 days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company. Also, ship Ansel, cargo to Thorndike, Norton & Co.; the Captain reported the loss of a seaman during the voyage, by the name of John Gardner, who fell overboard on the 8th inst. bgq A. C. Putnam, Atwood, master, 36 days from Boston, with ice to the Crescent City Ice Company, and as consigned to Thorndike, Norton & Co.; bark John Ballister, Guadalmine, master, 66 days from Palermo, to order, with fruit, to Gaspar Coll & Co.; brigt Dundas, Monton, master, 44 days from Cardiff, with railroad iron to R. J. Forstall & Son.

Sailed—steamship Catilla, Cook; bark Kintara, brig Navorino and schooner Orient. [illegible]

[Previous Dispatches

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