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All Advertisements not marked by the number of insertions, will be published till forbidden.
Bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 13, 1869.

MARINE NEWS.

The Marine News will be found on our inside page.

CORRUPT AFFILIATIONS WITH RADICALS.

It has been no secret at the present session of the Legislature, or at the last, that Democratic representatives were engaged in very suspicious enterprises in association with Radicals. It all seemed to be common talk among those whose occupation calls them to the outside of the Legislature and who have opportunities of observing and knowing what is going on. Called upon for proof of the fact, it is a sufficient reply to say that it would be difficult to establish it for the reason. But the circumstantial evidence is irresistible, and certain movements must be accounted for on no other hypothesis. We have seen vision of our contemporary, the Times, often drawn towards this fact, and it very clearly observes that:

All kinds of servants require constant supervision, and that it behooves the Democratic party to watch the course of their representatives upon the important bills now before the Legislature. It seems to be an unclassified and interlinked between Democrats and Radicals in passing various schemes of personal profit, thereby reducing legislation to a matter of barter rather than principle, that now, when bills vitally affecting not only our political institutions, but the very foundations of society, have been reached, it is time that a strict account should be exacted of the stewardship of their servants."

We join the Times and adopt its language as our own when it says, alluding to the intrigues on foot to defeat the new city charter:

The citizens of New Orleans who is identified with the interests, the welfare, the very name of the city, to give his approval to so flagrant an indignity and fraud upon it, earns an infamy which ought to follow him to the grave.

Fraud and corruption always hide their heads and cover up their tracks. It ought not, therefore, to be expected that we and bring forward evidence, oral or written, which would bring home to any particular individual the corrupt practices now in vogue. They leave no trace behind in their results. We know they have been there, but who the parties are and the particulars of the transaction, it is impossible to give. The deer in the woods leaves the marks of his hoofs and is tracked by the effluvia they emit. This is the only way we can detect corruption in the Legislature, but it is unerring. When people engage in the practice of bribery, they allow no eye to see them. But there live other, equally good indications by which we may be guided. And we are satisfied of the correctness of our suspicions in the case referred to by the Times.

THE GIRARD FUND.

We refer to this once again, because we believe every citizen of Louisiana is interested and has a legal right to see that this bequest for a charitable purpose is not squandered by an unfaithful trustee and is administered with all that fidelity, and care which a trustee is bound to exercise. This bequest was not made to the Mayor of New Orleans as an individual for his own use, nor to the city of New Orleans, but to the Mayor as a trustee for the French orphans of Louisiana. If so, the public have an interest and a legal right to see that the trust, which has been accepted by the various Mayors of New Orleans from the opening of Girard's succession until the present time, is gradually and properly administered according to the wishes and intentions of the benevolent testator. This fund, it is now alleged by our fellow citizens, who are joined in the proceeding by Joseph Girod, a nephew and one of the heirs of the testator, is about to be squandered by Mayor Conway in carrying out a contract informalsolemnly entered into by Mayor Monroe with one Samuel Johnson, the object of which was to erect a building to be called the "Girard Asylum" in pretended pursuance of the bequest. It is alleged, however, that this contract was improvident and violative of law in this, that the Mayor had no right to enter into the contract without consulting with the City Council, which had not been done, and had no right to proceed to the erection of the Asylum until the fund had accumulated to the sum of $100,000, the Supreme Court of Louisiana having so decided in the case of Girod's legatees vs. Crowninshield, reported in the 17th vol. of the Annual Reports. The fund, at the time Mayor Monroe entered into the contract with Johnson, had not reached the sum mentioned—the stocks and obligations in which the fund was invested were not worth the sum of $100,000, and are not now worth over $65,000 to $70,000, and the building contemplated by Johnson and Mayor Monroe will swallow up the fund, leaving nothing to support the orphans even if it be completed, which Mr. Girod and other citizens charge the fund is not sufficient to do. They say that the fund will be exhausted long before the building is in a condition for occupancy. It is further alleged and sworn to that the site selected is unhealthy and inconvenient.

We perceive that there has been further litigation to prevent the misappropriation of Mr. Girod's legacy, the adopter of the litigation and other citizens having applied to Judge Cooley of the Sixth District Court, to be allowed under articles 371 of the Code of Practice, a expensive appeal from his late decree, ordering Mayor Conway to carry out Mayor Monroe's contract with Johnson. This article of the Code provides that third persons not parties to a suit may appeal to the Supreme Court from judgments of the District Courts when they are aggrieved thereby. But the Supreme Court has decided in several cases—8 Robinson, 39; 4 N S, 342 and others—that such appellants must have a pecuniary interest in the matter in contest, and as Judge Cooley refused to the parties their application for an appeal. They then applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel Judge Cooley to grant the appeal. The Supreme Court has refused, on the ground that the petitioners have no pecuniary interest in the matter in contest. Their position, however, which is sworn to, sets forth that one of the petitioners is an heir or legatee of the testator, and intimated to see that this charitable bequest is properly administered. He and five relatives claimed to be benefitted by the bequest, but whether he has or has not, the Supreme Court of Louisiana ought to know that in works of piety and charity—benevolent legacies—every citizen has an interest and a legal interest. Who is to be heirs of Stephen of Mr. Joseph Girod and the petitioners referred to are not to be allowed to doit? Who is to compel Mayor Conway to administer the fund? Who is to prevent him from squandering the fund? Some one must act for the public. If it be the Attorney General's duty we presume he would perform it if his attention were called to the matter. But we believe any citizen has the right. Certainly a grandson of any orphan of the class provided for by the testator would have the right.

We believe that the proper steps have not yet been taken in this matter. We believe that the Probate Court is the court where interventions should be tendered, but this is a matter for the consideration of the learned counsel of those petitioners. There are authorities in abundance in the books establishing the rights of legal heirs to intervene in contestations arising between a donee inter vivos and a testamentary executor, and to invoke the authority of the courts in behalf of the proper execution of the testamentary disposition of their ancestors.

We are requested to call the attention of our readers to the sale of Messrs. C. E. Girardey & Co., Auctioneers, of a dwelling at the corner of Rampart and Ursulines streets, which takes place to-day. See advertisement in our advertising columns.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER—ACTION OF THE SENATE.—The question of a new city charter was before the Senate for discussion yesterday, on a motion to postpone consideration of the two projects which had been submitted. The motion was lost, and the subject was made the special order for this day (Saturday.) We are informed that strenuous efforts are being made in different quarters to defeat the Property Holders' charter, and the knowing ones say that it is a question of money as to which party will carry the day. The struggle will be long and fierce.

THE FAMOUS OPERA.—To-night will be performed Offenbach's opera "Le Chemin de Fortune," in which Madame Lafont-Abadie will appear, and Dentzer's comic opera, "La Fille du Régiment." Miss Rosemann is the charming of Marie.

On Sunday, "Il Trovatore."

Stanton has caused it to be telegraphed over the country from Washington that he never issued an order placing Gen. Banks over Gen. Sheridan. The result seems to be a nasty lie. It appears that he did issue an order requesting the army under Banks and that under Sheridan to be combined, and the effect of his telegram would have been to place Banks, as the senior officer, over Sheridan.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 13, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,674.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

THIRTY-THIRD DAY—TUESDAY, FEB. 12.

SENATE.—Senate met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Lieut. Gov. Dunn in the chair—a quorum present.

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE.

Judiciary—Favorably on the bill fixing the times of the courts in the 12th Judicial District.

On motion of Mr. Ray, the rules were suspended and the bill passed.

Claims—Providing for the payment of certain certificates of indebtedness, favorably. For the relief of Alfred Derrict and Martha Scillis, favorably.

Corporations—For revising the charter of Donaldsonville, favorably. Confirming certain privileges to John Lock wood, favorably.

Charitable Institutions—To establish a State Work House for vagrants, favorably. On the petition for the relief of St. Vincent's House, favorably.

The petition and bill were referred to the Finance Committee.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

By Mr. Campbell, for the relief of the South Western Bible Society.

Also, prohibiting the Common Council from taking or in any manner disposing of the New Orleans Water Works.

INTRODUCTION OF BILLS.

Mr. Campbell introduced a bill relative to elections in the State and to enforce article 103 of the Constitution.

Mr. Smith introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a Public Weigher, defining his duties and fixing the compensation thereof. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

The joint resolution making appropriations for A. E. Heille and others for work performed. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill for the relief of C. Chaquan, late Judge of the Ninth District. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Smith introduced a bill to incorporate the Congregation of the Roman Catholic Church, in the parish of St. John the Baptiste. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Ray asked for unanimous consent to call up the bill to incorporate the town of Jackson, parish of Claiborne. No objections. The bill passed under a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Fitch, (Dem.) introduced a bill authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Union to levy a special tax for a certain purpose. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Ray called up the bill to create the parish of Tangipahoa. Made the special order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Kelso, (Rep.) introduced a bill to enlarge the powers and define the duties of committing magistrates. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Blackman presented a memorial from the Directors of the Public Schools of the parish of Iberville. Lies over.

Mr. Lewis presented a bill for the relief of Benjamin Well, for the payment of certain certificates of indebtedness, to the amount of $140,904 for services rendered the State.

Mr Eagan (Dem) stated that he knew a little about this claim of Mr. Well; that the goods were furnished to the Confederacy and not to the State. He would have received pay for them at the time in cotton, but having failed to do so, and, as he had been informed by Senator Lewis, that Gov. Wells had recently advised the claim, and the Auditor (Mr. Peralta) indorsed it. Mr. Eagan considered the claim a just one, as the Confederacy was a Government, and the United States would yet see the necessity of settling all such, but it was perhaps a little premature for the State of Louisiana to commence settling these claims, though a good precedent, which he hoped would be followed out in all similar cases.

SPECIAL ORDER OF THE DAY.

The bill reported by the joint Special Committee on City Charter, "to amend the Charter of the city of New Orleans and to provide for the administration of the same in the interim," and the substitute offered by Mr Ray, came up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Blackman (Dem) moved to postpone for two weeks, or until Tuesday next, and that both bills, together with the one offered by himself upon the same subject, be made the unfinished order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Campbell moved to lay the motion to postpone upon the table. The vote—12 yeas, 12 nays.

The chair decided to lay the motion to postpone on the table.

Mr. Brangin (Dem) moved to postpone until Monday.

Mr. Campbell (Rep) considered it absolutely necessary to pass such a bill as the one proposed by Mr. Ray, as the safety of the Metropolitan Police depended upon its passage.

Mr. Brangin (Dem) observed that as the Senate from the Second District had been frank, he would be equally so. Had the bill offered by the Special Joint Committee on City Charter been before the Senate, he would not now be on the floor urging a postponement, but when a Senator from a country district (Mr. Ray) attempts to offer a substitute for that bill, giving the Governor the power to appoint the Mayor and Common Council of the city of New Orleans, contrary to the wishes of the people, and that, as he understood, the substitute was to be rushed through both Houses, he, Mr. Brangin, desired the Senators to pause before they took hasty action upon a subject so vital and important to the interests of the people of New Orleans, as the Governor one no more appoint a Mayor to govern the city of New Orleans than could the Czar of all the Russias. The people of this city would not submit to such an injustice. He therefore hoped his motion to postpone until Monday would prevail.

Messrs Blackman, Foute and Baker (Dems.) spoke in favor of postponement. The latter gave, as a reason, that he desired to offer some amendments, that he wished the matter published and that he hoped that the whole subject (when it was acted upon) would be without any party spirit, but for the good of the whole people.

Mr. Lynch (Rep.) could see no reason why the matter should not be taken up to-day, and so far as an independent Senator of the State of Louisiana being intimidated by such remarks as that the people "would not submit," he wished the people to understand that they must submit to the laws which the Legislature enacts, and that for his part he was tired of "these threats of mob law and violence."

Mr. Campbell in reply, observed that Mr. Lynch did not represent the people of New Orleans, and that he did not know to what condition the people of this city would be reduced, so far as their political rights were concerned, nor to what extent towards a further reduction of those rights this unfortunate bill would be enforce upon three hundred thousand people.

Mr. Campbell desired to know what Mr. Brangin meant by observing that the people would not submit. Did he (Mr Brangin) mean that the people would resist by force of arms.

Mr. Brangin was of the opinion that they would.

M. Ray asked if he (Mr. Brangin) would encourage them to do so.

Mr. Brangin replied that he would not, as his actions on the floor of the Senate proved. He was endeavoring by a motion to postpone action until Monday to adopt all legitimate means to prevent such a calamity.

Mr. Ray asked if the people resorted to arms to resist the enactment of this or any other law passed by this Legislature, would he (Mr. Brangin) join in such a resistance.

Mr. Brangin replied that he was not prepared to answer that question; yet now if, upon the completion of the House difaremi, he might do so.

Mr. Thompson, Dem., observed (speaking to Mr. Brangin) "you don't like the look of the lobby."

Mr. Campbell deprecated the language used by Mr. Brangin relative to resistance and observed that on the fourth of March next a man would assume the reins of government who was pledged to put down all armed resistance to the laws if it took the whole army of the United States to accomplish it.

Mr. Pinchback applauded the tone to which this distinguished Senator had caused the Senators to use. On the one hand he was told that the safety of the Metropolitan Police and the Republican party depended upon the passage of the substitute, and on the other he was told that if it passed, the people would resist, by force of arms. He was glad to know that Senators the house of a dilemma. Mr. Pinchback was desirous that a City Charter should be passed for the government of the City of New Orleans to meet the approval of the will and wishes of the people—the people, and was in favor of postponement, in order that Senators might become cool and legislate upon this subject with an eye solely to the point in question and not to the best regard by Mr. Ray—a partisan debate.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, the bills were made the special order for Monday next, immediately after the reading of the minutes, the motion of Mr. Brangin (to postpone until Monday) being tabled.

The bill providing State aid to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company was taken up—pending consideration the Senate and adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock, M., pursuant to adjournment.—Speaker Lowell in the chair and a quorum present.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported favorably on Senate bill for the relief of the executors of A. B. Norwood, Sheriff of the parish of East Feliciana.

Also favorably on a bill relative to the payment of mesnes and employe's of the present General Assembly.

Also a bill, as a substitute, for House bill No. 54, relative to the collection of taxes, on which was ordered twice and further consideration postponed.

The same committee reported adversely on bill to exempt the town of Alexandria from the payment of parish taxes. Postponed.

Also adversely on a bill permitting the Parish Jury of the Right Bank of the parish of Orleans to levy a tax for levee purposes, and recommending an indefinite postponement of it. Further consideration of the bill postponed until the 12th inst.

Mr. Antoine, of Orleans, moved that the House adjourn until the 15th inst. at 12 o'clock M., in honor of the memory of Abraham Lincoln—the 12th of February being his birth-day.

On the question of the adoption of the motion Mr. Perot and Kent called for the yeas and nays.

The vote stood 32 yeas to 37 nays, and the motion therefore declared.

Labadie, from the Committee on Corporations, reported a substitute for House bill No. 22, establishing a College of Pharmacy in the city of New Orleans. Ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Eward, from the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, reported back with amendments favorably on House bill No. 63, to amend and re-enact a bill to establish a Board of Flour Inspectors in and for the port and city of New Orleans, which were ordered to be printed and made the special order for Wednesday next.

The committee reported favorably on the Senate joint resolution relative to the name for by the State Libraries to the Academy of Sciences of New Orleans, all the national and colonial records touching the early history of the State of Louisiana, which was read twice and placed on the calendar.

Mr. Soiet, from the Committee on Engrossed Bills, reported correctly on Senate bill directing the secretary of State to furnish the clerks of the several courts of the State a copy of the registry of voters in their respective parishes. The bill was read twice and placed on the calendar.

Mr. McMillen, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably on a bill to incorporate the New Orleans and Texas Railroad Company, with amendments.

Pending consideration of the bill, the order of the day, unfinished business, was called for. The unfinished business, first in order, was the bill entitled an act to provide for the better organization of the public schools of the city of New Orleans.

The question recurred on the motion pending adjournment the day previous, to lay on the table a motion to postpone until Wednesday next. The motion to lay on the table was lost by a vote of 36 yeas to 34 nays.

Isabelle (col.) of Orleans, hoped the House would pass the bill—holding that the colored children of the city had as much right to enter the public schools as white children; that these public school buildings were erected by money received by taxation, and that the taxes were levied on and paid by the colored people as well as by the white people. He said the public schools of New Orleans were conducted in open defiance of the State Constitution, because colored children were not permitted to enter the schools with white children.

Pearce, (col.) of Bossier, moved an indefinite postponement of the bill as he was tired of legislating for the especial benefit of New Orleans.

Gay, (col.) of East Feliciana, moved that the bill be postponed for seventeen days.

Landers, (Dem.) of Union, opposed the bill because he held that it was sectional in its character, and would operate, if passed, to the detriment of public education in the country parishes.

Peter Harper, (Rad.) of St. Charles, opposed the bill because there were provisions in it that would conflict with those contained in a bill for a general system of education, being prepared by the Committee on Public Education.

The question was then on the motion to postpone the bill for seventeen days, which was lost by a vote of 31 yeas to 34 nays.

The question was then on the motion to postpone until Wednesday next.

The motion was sustained by a vote of 42 yeas to 14 nays. The bill was then ordered to be printed.

The special order of the day—Senate bill No. 15—to enforce article 13 of the Constitution, was postponed until Saturday, 13th inst. at 1 o'clock P. M., by a vote of 42 yeas to 14 nays.

The House then went into Committee of the whole, parish of Claiborne, in the chair.

Mr. Fitch, (Dem) introduced a bill authorizing the Police Jury of the parish of Union to levy a special tax for a certain purpose. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

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MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Octagon, and sold at half the price.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

WASHINGTON FEBRUARY.

Washington, Feb. 12—Houses.—A petition from the New York Merchants was presented, asking for the repeal of the tariff on Canadian barley, the home product being insufficient to supply the demand.

A bill was passed allowing the crew of the Kearsage $100,000 prize money for destroying the Confederate cruiser Alabama.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill organizing a provisional government for Mississippi.

It authorizes the reassembling of the Convention forthwith by order of the President thereof, and in case of his failure within 20 days by order of the Commanding General of the District. The said Convention, in addition to its present powers, shall appoint a provisional governor and may remove and appoint all State officers, township and other officers of the provisional government, and authorizes the provisional governor to remove and appoint registers and judges of elections and submit to the people, with or without amendment, the Constitution heretofore framed by the Convention.

The bill exempts from attachment or sale, household property or implements of the value of $500, and authorizes the Convention to pass ordinances consistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States for the protection of life, liberty and property.

The Convention shall not continue in session more than 30 days, nor allow members more than five dollars per day nor more than ten cents per mile mileage.

Ordinances of the Convention to remain in force until disapproved by Congress or until the State is admitted.

Jury trials for offences against the State laws are ordered. Military commanders shall aid the provisional government in preserving the peace and enforcing the laws.

After adjournment of the Convention the provisional governor may remove and appoint officers and fill vacancies in the State, subject to the United States, who may at any time remove the Governor and appoint his successor. Basis of representation shall have no reference to the election of offences against a fair and free vote. The poll tax shall not exceed one dollar and a half per year.

The bill was ordered printed and recommitted. After a severe struggle Butler's resolution and several amendments were tabled.

Senate: bill authorizing the Mississippi and central railroad from Washington to New York passed by 160 to 54. Recess.

The House concurred in the tax bill to-night.

SENATE.—After considering several private bills, the Currency bill was discussed to adjournment.

Washington, Feb. 12.—It is stated that Longstreet is an applicant for the New Orleans collectorship.

A full Cabinet meeting to-day.

The House Pacific Railroad Committee heard Generals Freeman and Hemiteleman to-day in favor of a road over the 32d parallel.

James Lyons addressed the Supreme Court in argument in the case of prohibition against Fitzpatrick. A. H. Galpin was in court to take care of the interest of Judge Phillips, contested for wife murder and released by Underwood's ruling, but made no argument in opposition to the writ.

Washington, Feb. 12.—In the Supreme Court to-day Evarts stated that he had been served by the petitioner with a notice of an application for leave to file a petition for a mandamus, but asken the Court served him with a notice he would consider the motion *ex parte*.

New York, Feb. 12, 9 P. M.—Evening.—Cotton dull and lower. Sales 2000 bales, middling Uplands 20. Flour less active and generally so firm. Wheat more active and tending upward. Corn less active and nearly firm. Corn less active, new lower; old white firmer; mixed Western new 92a. to 94c., old $1 04 to $1 05. Oats firm. Pork dull and heavy. Beef dull. Lard lower; kettle 20½c. to 20¾c. Whisky quiet and unchanged. Rice dull. Sugar excited; unsoundness 10 to 15 points lower. Coffee firm and excited; New Orleans 15c. to 18c. Turpentine 57c. to 57½c. Rosin $2 50 to $6 50. Freights drooping. Cotton—sales 4½c.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Jefferson, Texas, Feb. 12.—The steamer Mittie Duncan was burned in Caddo Lake last night at midnight, while passing through the pass. Mr. W. A. Broadwell and Mrs. S. L. Lyon and her son Frank, of New Orleans. The survivors, forty-three in number, arrived here by the steamer Dixie this evening. Boat and cargo are a total loss.

Mobile, Feb. 12.—The Mobile Board of Trade will do all in their power to persuade the vials of members of the Free Convention in this city on the 17th agreeable, and desire to extend their attentions and hospitalities to such members of the press and others, as may, we feel assured, be found it convenient to be present. The Mobile and Montgomery and Mobile and Ohio Railroads have tendered the use of the press to and from the Convention free. It is hoped connecting and more remote lines will do the same.

The Board of Trade has tendered the use of its hall to the Convention.

The Georgia Legislature to-day passed, almost unanimously, a resolution to elect representatives to Congress on the first Monday in April.

Memphis, Feb. 12.—A printer named John Brown, employed in the Avalanche office, was found this morning about daylight, near the corner of Second and Jefferson streets, fearfully clubbed. He died soon after. Suspicion is strong against the Police have arrested Wm. Mullins, another printer, on strong circumstantial evidence.

Brown is in a critical condition. Mullins was sent to jail to await the result of Brown's injuries.

Columbia, S. C., Feb. 12.—An act to enforce the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill was passed by the General Assembly to-day.

Nashville, Feb. 11.—Gov. Brownlow tendered his resignation to the Legislature to-day to take effect on the 25th.

The Governor has issued a proclamation ordering the election in the counties of Hardeman to Lillman and Smith, Republican candidates for Congress in the Bedford and Memphis districts will be contested, Capt. Sheaf and Dr. Leftwich having majorities of the legal votes cast.

Private Ford, of the 45th Regulars, killed by Mahinan, was buried to-day with military honors, the entire force of the post participating. The homicide caused considerable indignation among the regulars, and further difficulties are apprehended. Steps will be taken to prevent anything of the kind.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Feb. 12.—The city is profoundly excited, and it is said that the bombarding of Cartes. Serrano delivered a complimentary address.

Havana, Feb. 11—Evening.—Arrests by the military continue in the most frequent in the city and throughout the Island. Among the prisoners are many well known planters, merchants and professors. The English Consul at Cardenas is among those arrested.

The *Prensa* says, at present Jimenez, Plasita and Camacara are the only rebel leaders in the Cinco Villas, in consequence of 1,000 men have appeared. The number of rebels at Camarons is supposed to be 2000.

The meeting of the merchants last night, to raise funds for the rebels, had no decisive results. A mixed commission of merchants and planters was appointed, with instructions to report a plan for supplying the needs of the government quickly and securely, without imposing additional burdens upon the middle or poorer classes.

Costly Marges.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, Feb. 12, 1869.

Arrived during the past week 1 ship, 1 barque, 20 Cotton and Yawlings, 2000 Hogs, 301 Sheep and 15 Milch Cows.

Sold—1700 Texas Steers, 604 Calves and Yearlings, 1800 Hogs, 194 Sheep and 24 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale—1600 Texas Steers, 1 Calves and Yearlings, 1800 Hogs, 87 Sheep.

Texas Steers, 1st quality, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Texas Steers, 2d quality, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Texas Steers, 3d quality, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Texas Steers, 4th quality, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Hogs 9 m gross ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Sheep, 1st quality, $ head ..... 4 — 0 — 5 — 0
Sheep, 2d quality, $ head ..... 3 — 0 — 4 — 0
Sheep, 3d quality, $ head ..... 2 — 0 — 3 — 0
Sheep, 4th quality, $ head ..... 1 — 0 — 2 — 0
Milch Cows, 1st quality, $ head ..... 45 — 0 — 50 — 0
Milch Cows, 2d quality, $ head ..... 40 — 0 — 45 — 0
Yearlings, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Calves, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Veal Calves, with Cows, $ head ..... 0 — 0 — 0 — 0
Goats, $ head ..... 1 50 — 0 — 0 — 0

DR. C. McLANE'S
LIVER PILLS
Are just what most people need, a dose or two will set your Liver to work, and the result will be your Headache will be cured, your appetite will be restored, you will sleep sound, and wake up good natured with all the world. All persons are troubled at times
WITH A TORPID LIVER,
AND
M'LANE'S LIVER PILLS
are just what they need; they will thoroughly cleanse the Liver, and put it in healthy motion. Try them, and you will never be without a box in your house.
BEAR SURE YOU GET
DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS,
PREPARED BY FLEMING BROTHERS.
They can be had at any Drug or Country Store in the United States.

$50 Reward.
Lost on the horse, near Canal street, a gray Mare, 5 years old, branded on the left shoulder, with weight and brand, carried "A." The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Dr. Ed Chassaignac, corner of Canal and Rampart streets.
J. W. ARMIGER.

For Sale.
On account of health, a liberal terms, a GOOD STORE, with a good trade, and the owner will remain with the purchaser, to enable him to learn the business thoroughly, and make the acquaintance of the customers. Apply to Mr. Charles Wetshaus, Leather dealer, on Gravier, between Baronne and Franklin streets.
Possession given immediately. feb13 2w

Clocks and Watches, Jewelry and Diamonds.
GREAT REDUCTION.
On account of removal of stock and removal, Mr. J. C. SCHMIDT informs his friends and the public that, on the 15th inst., he will be found at No. 41 Royal street, between Conti and Bienville streets.
FOR SALE—Two fine SHOW CASES, one for the jewelry, the other for the watches.

FROM SOUTH WEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Feb. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.15. Wind and sea fresh.

Arrived—Bark Gunnson, Grundell, Liverpool, salt, to order; schooner Three Sisters, Henderson, Rosario, fruit, to K. Morgan; schooner Henrietta, Snow, fruit, to F. Pierce.

Sailed—Steamships Saxionia and Ollanta, and ship Caledonia.

(Supplement to the Bee.)

Nashville, Feb. 11.—Nearly the entire business portion of Franklin, Tenn., was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $100,000, partly insured. The fire was the work of a negro incendiary, who was shot as he emerged from a store he had fired.

It is probable that the resolution adopted by the House yesterday, requiring the Governor to disband the militia, will meet the concurrence of the Senate, though strong efforts will be made to defeat it.

Havana, Feb. 11.—A person painted black climbed the outer walls of Fort Punta for the purpose of exploding the powder magazine. The sentinels wounded him.

The planters' meeting passed a resolution guaranteeing a nine million loan by ten per cent. of their property.

The merchants had a meeting to-night for the purpose of raising money to assist the Government.

London, Feb. 12—Noon.—Consols unchanged. Bonds 72¾. Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

Liverpool, Feb. 12—Noon.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 12¼ to 12½; middling Orleans 12¼ to 12½c.; sales 8000 bales.

London, Feb. 12—Evening.—Consols 93. Bonds 77¾. Tallow 45s 3d. Sugar firm; afloat 28s 6d.

Liverpool, Feb. 12—Evening.—Old Corn 32s; new 31s.

Hours, Feb. 12.—Cotton unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 12.—Money easy and abundant at 5 to 7 per cent. Gold 136; Sterling 109¼; Southern Securities generally quiet; Stocks closed dull.

New York, Feb. 12—Evening.—Capital in abundant supply. Prime discounts 7 to 8. Loan terms of 5.20's of '62, 114¼; of '64, 111¾; of '65, 113¾; do. new, 110¾; of '67, 110¾; of '68, 110¾; 10-40's 108¾.

Mobile, Feb. 12.—Cotton receipts for the week 5846 bales; exports, foreign none; Coastwise 1586 bales; stock on hand 92,833; Sales for the week 7800; Sales to-day 800 bales; market quiet. Low middlings 29½c. Receipts to-day 2761 bales.

Memphis, Feb. 12.—Cotton easier; middling Uplands 28½c; week's receipts 10,180 bales; exports North 11,293 bales; Stock 90,364 bales.

St. Louis, Feb. 12.—Flour 50 26 to $6. Wheat $1 75. Corn 72½c to 73c. Oats 55 to 56c. Barley dull. Rye $1 28 to $1 30. Whisky 85c. Pork $23 50. Shoulders—bulk 13c; clear sides 16¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear sides 17½c; clear ribs sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c. Lard 18c.

Cincinnati, Feb. 12.—Flour—family $7 to $7 50. Corn 63 to 64c. Oats 56 to 57c. Whisky 85c. Shoulders—bulk 13¾c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c. Pork $23. Lard 20c.

Chicago, Feb. 12.—Flour—superfine $6 25 to $6 50. Wheat $1 34 to $1 35. Corn 58½c. Oats 54¾ to 55¼c. Rye $1 20. Barley $1 35. High Wines 94c. Pork $22 to $22 25. Lard 19 to 19½c. Shoulders—bulk 13½c.

Louisville, Feb. 12.—Sales 90 hhds Tobacco at $5 to $9. Pork $23. Lard 20½c. Bacon—shoul