The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, 1871.

THE LIMITATIONS OF JOURNALISM.

A correspondence has lately taken place between Mr. David Dudley Field, a prominent member of the Bar of New York, and Mr. Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, with respect to a communication published in that journal, reflecting upon Mr. Field's professional connection with Fisk, Gould and others, in the notorious Erie Railroad litigation.

Mr. Field having asked Mr. Bowles for a public disavowal of the offensive publication which he terms "a scurrilous attack" upon himself, the latter, while signifying his willingness to express the *Republican's* regret "at the appearance in its columns of the peculiarly personal portion of the letter in question," informed Mr. Field that he would not do it "without *repeating* anew in the most positive form, its condemnation of those professional associations which had been made the subject of criticism" in the *Republican*. Determined not to be misunderstood, he added:

"As to the general judgment concerning your professional association with notorious parties, with generally conceded corrupt schemes, and the effect of them upon your professional standing, I should not have changed the character of the letter, though the wording of it is not exactly to my taste. Whether right or wrong, I think there is but one feeling among your old friends in Western Massachusetts on this subject, and that is one of mingled sorrow and indignation at your professional association with Fisk and Gould and their desperate schemes."

As might have been expected, Mr. Field was "amazed and indignant" and these criticisms of his professional conduct and replied boldly questioning the right of a conductor of the public press to set in judgment upon him making in addition by an elaborate argument touching the independence of the Bar and the conduct of its members in accepting retainers and lending their talents to persons who may at the time be under the ban of public opinion, said Mr. Field:

"The storm of abuse that is poured upon me is really, however designed, an attack upon the independence of the bar. Such abuse of an advocate is not a new thing in the world. They who hate a client, fancy in their folly, that if they frighten his advocate they may destroy the client, not reflecting that they would thus weaken their own security. When Erskine, defending Thomas Paine, rose to address the jury, he said: 'Every man within hearing at this moment,—nay, the whole people of England have been by means to the calumnious clamor that, by every art, has been raised against me. In every place where business or pleasure collects the public together day after day, my name and character have been the topics of injurious conversation. And for what? Gentlemen, And the reason replied that it was due to the fact that he had not shrunk from the discharge of a duty which no personal advantages could recommend, and which a thousand difficulties repelled.' Then he boldly vindicated himself, saying: 'I will forever, at all hazards, assert the dignity, independence and integrity of the English bar, without which impartial justice, the most valuable part of the English Constitution can have no existence.'

To this argument Mr. Bowles rejoined and reiterated his right as a journalist to comment upon the professional conduct of Mr. Field and all other public men. He refused to accept the limitations which Mr. Field put upon journalism. Said he:

"The gathering and publication of facts is but one part of its vocation. To express opinions is a higher and larger share of the duties, the conduct of public men before the public is a legitimate subject for discussion in the public journals. The lawyer before the court, as the minister in his pulpit, the executive in his chair of State, and the legislator in his hall of assembly—all these are alike public men, and their conduct in their public vocations is a proper theme of both journalistic report and discussion. Nor is such arraignment the province of the press alone. Without invading the sanctities of private character, or the courtesies of personal life, reason and the laws of civilization give to every man the right to arraign and discuss the public or professional conduct of his fellow men. The pulpit on the sabbath discusses his fellow-politicians. The minister in his pulpit summons his fellows for their unconsistency, or unreasonableness, or infidelity. So the lawyer arraigns his fellow-lawyers in court, or in public gatherings. And each, too, crosses the line of his own profession and discusses the conduct of men of the other professions. There is no court more thoroughly established than that of public opinion, and no right more finally settled, or more largely improved, than this of the free discussion of public and professional conduct of all our fellow-men; and I am surprised to find you disputing it.

"The correspondence did not end here, but it is scarcely necessary to say, there could be no accommodation between parties holding views so diverse. Mr. Field claiming on the one hand, immunity from newspaper criticism touching his conduct as an advocate in accepting as clients those who might be suffering from public censure, and Mr. Bowles, on the other hand, claiming the right to pass judgment upon it. So far as we have seen, the Northern press have sustained the views of Mr. Field and approve of the limitations which he would put upon journalists with respect to private character and the acts of private individuals. And we think that no considerable number of newspaper conductors recognize their right to exercise any such power as that with which the editor of the Springfield *Republican* claims to be invested. Undoubtedly within certain limits, journalists have the right to criticise the conduct of public officers in the performance of their public duties, but members of the Bar, acting as counsel for litigants, cannot by be classed as "public officers." As between themselves and their clients, they are private individuals, and their business affairs are no more matters for newspaper comment than those of the merchant, the banker, the tradesman or any other calling. To hold them up to public condemnation for pleading even in a bad cause, is an infringement of the constitutional right of the citizen to have the aid of counsel when before the courts of his country. No matter what the nature of the suit to which he is a party, no matter what the nature of the crime with which he may stand charged, he is entitled to have the facts and the law of his case presented to the Judge by a person learned in that law. If then members of the Bar are to consult public opinion as to the propriety of advocating the cause of this or that man, there is an end at once to their freedom and independence as well as a denial of the citizen's right to counsel. No man of spirit would submit or ought to submit to public dictation as to the person to whom he should lend his services. Could society exist in peace under any other law than that of the perfect freedom of its members in the transaction of their personal affairs? Would not the press become a nuisance were it to make a practice of dragging before the public such matters?

We think that in this correspondence between Messrs. Field and Bowles, the former has made a most successful vindication of the independence of the Bar and properly defined the limits within which conductors of the press should rightly confine themselves when commenting upon the acts of private individuals.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DAY.

SATURDAY, December 4, 1870.

Senate.

This body was not in session, having adjourned on Friday until Monday.

House.

The House was in session but a few minutes, when an adjournment until Monday was moved and carried.

Notice of bills was given as follows:

Mr. Davidson—Limiting the jurisdiction of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana.

By Mr. Yorke—To allow Cain Sartain, one of the colored members of the House, to change his name.

By Mr. Kinsella—For the relief of J. Hode, notary public, parish of New Orleans.

By Mr. Ong—To organize and regulate the business of life insurance in this State.

Mr. Otto introduced a bill to provide for building a levee for the protection of the city of New Orleans from overflow.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

Text of the Convention Between Bismarck and Favre.

Attempt to Assassinate General Trochu.

Official Note from Bismarck to Gambetta.

Resolution of the Public Meeting in Bordeaux.

Effect of the Armistice on the People of Lyons.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Versailles, Feb. 3.—An official note from Count Bismarck point blanketa to the decree issued by him declaring ineligibility to the Assembly of functionaries under the Empire as corrobative of the fears of M. Jules Favre that the election will not be free, in consequence of which Count Bismarck proposes the convocation of the Corps Legislatif which is refused by M. Favre. The notes concludes with the protest from Bismarck against the decree. Bismarck says the Germans will only recognize an assembly composed of freely elected Deputies.

Bordeaux, Feb. 4.—Count Bismark having protested against the electoral disqualification decree of the Bordeaux Government, Gambetta has made a reply in which he warmly defends that decrement, and says it frustrates the plans of Bismarck and his accomplices, the fallen dynasty, and the imperial party, and gives the Prussian Minister to interfere with the constitution of a French assembly.

The best institution of the Bordeaux Government is the public meeting of last night at which it was resolved en masse, that it would request Gambetta to accept the Presidency of the Committee of safety, and prosecute the war to the death.

General Billot, commander of the 18th French corps, has arrived at Lyons. The reports that the retreat of the army of the East was caused by want of provisions and munitions, are false.

The effect of the armistice there has been demonstrations of an extremely warlike character on the part of the people of Lyons, and thousands of whom assembled in public meetings and paraded the streets, with shouts of "Vive la Guerre" and "Vive la Commune."

Bordeaux, Feb. 4.—Instructions were issued yesterday by Gambetta to the Prefects of Departments requesting the strict execution of the electoral disqualification.

Garibaldi has accepted the candidacy for representation of Nice in the National Assembly.

London, Feb. 4.—The Conference had a long session to-day, but no results reached. It meets again Tuesday.

Thomas William Robertson, a distinguished dramatist, died to-day.

There is no confirmation of Bourbaki's death.

London, Feb. 4.—The report that the Empress Eugenie had left Chislehurst for the Continent proves without foundation, as also does another report that Henri Conti had arrived in England on a special mission.

It is now known than about 180,000 prisoners were taken in Paris, with 15,000 cannon and 400 field pieces and mitrailleuses. The gunboats in the Seine and the rolling stock of the railroads were also appropriated by the Prussians.

Versailles, Feb. 3.—All the signatures to the Paris treaty were present this afternoon except France.

London, Feb. 3.—The Foreign Office have made an announcement that an offer has been made to place English steamers at the disposal of Paris at the disposal of Bismarck and Favre under the auspices of German and French agents.

Brussels, Feb. 3.—It is reported here that an attempt made to assassinate Gen. Trochu resulted in the death of Trochu's orderly. The General was unhurt.

It is now said the Orleans Princes will not accept the candidature for the General Assembly.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 4.—It is said that the Government of Servia has submitted a proposition to the Porte for discussion by the two Governments on the annexation of Bosino and Herzegovinia to Servia.

Brussels, Feb. 4.—The *Gaulois* says that the Paris Government has withdrawn the powers of Bordeaux delegation.

Kingston, Jamaica, Feb. 4.—The cable fleet, with Sir Charles Bright on board, leaves Monday, and will remain at sea until Porto Rico cable is received.

Brussels, Feb. 4.—Travelers who left Paris on Wednesday and arrived here today report the city quiet, with some slight disturbances upon the receipt of the news of the armistice. The rioters were easily appeased.

Paris, Feb. 3.—There was great difficulty in procuring food, and 23,000 persons have already asked permission to leave the city.

Brussels, Feb. 3.—The *Gaulois* has a dispatch that Rochefort died of the wounds inflicted upon himself, during a fit of temporary insanity.

Berlin, Feb. 3. — The President of the lower house of the Prussian Diet read to that body the reply of the Emperor to the loyal and congratulatory address, upon the occasion of his assumption to the imperial crown. The Emperor expressed his thanks to the Diet for the sentiments in their address, with a fervent hope for peace and the prosperity of the new Empire. Though sure in how, he says, some prospect that the severe struggle into which Germany was forced, will soon be finished, it can as yet only be considered, that there is ground for hope of a speedy establishment of peace. It is not impossible that the war will continue, and great sacrifices still be necessary from the German people.

Berlin, Feb. 2.—The following is the text of the convention between Bismarck and Favre:

Count Von Bismarck, Chancellor, in the name of His Majesty the Emperor of Germany, and Jules Favre, Minister of Foreign Affairs, for the Government of the National Defense of France, are furnished with regular power to determine the following arrangements:

Article 1. A general armistice over all the line of military operations in the course of execution between the German and French armies shall begin in Paris this very day, and in the departments within the term of three days. The duration of the armistice shall be twenty-one days, dating from the day and on which it is renewed, will be terminated everywhere on the 19th of February, at noon.

The belligerent armies shall preserve their respective positions, which shall be separated by a line of demarcation. This line shall commence at Ponteirune on the east, in the Department of the Pyrenees, and shall be continued on Luguerres, in the north-east of the Department of Mayenne, passing between Evrancion and Fougeres touching the Department of Mayenne at Lagnerces, it will follow the limits which separate that Department from the Department of Arne and Sarthe to the north of Moranges, and will be continued in such way as to leave the Germans in occupation of the Department of Sarthe Indre et Loire, Loir et Cherre, and Yonne, as far as the point where the Departments of Cote D'Or, Nievre and Yonne touch each other. Then setting out from this point the tracing of the line will be reserved for the understanding, which will take place as soon as the contracting parties are informed of the actual situation of the military operations now being executed in the departments of Cote D'Or, Doubs and Jura. In any case the line will pass through the territory comprised in these three Departments, thus leaving the Germans in occupation of Dijon, which is situated to the north, and the French of those situated to the south of the territory. The Departments of the North are Pas de Calais. The fortresses of Givet and Longwy have the right of maintaining their authority in the territory which each occupies, and of employing the means which the commanders may judge to be necessary to attain that end. The armistice applies equally to the naval forces of the contracting parties. The meridian of Greenwich is the line of demarcation to the west of Dunkirk, in which fleet will remain, and east of which, so soon as the forts can be warped, the German ships of war will proceed. Within a distance of ten kilometers from each port, or may surround them, and the French ships will proceed outside the limits from Estretat, in the direction of St. Germain will remain outside of the limits of the German cruisers.

The belligerent armies and their advanced posts will remain at a distance of at least ten kilometres from the line drawn. The separate position of each of the two armies will be reserved to itself.

In Western waters captures which may be made after the conclusion and before the notification of the armistice will be restored, as well as the prisoners taken in a similar way.

Military operations in the Sections composing the Department of Doubs, Jura and Cote D'Or, as well as the Department of Saliers, will continue, independent of the armistice, until an agreement is arrived at regarding the line of demarcation, the tracing of which, through the three departments mentioned, is reserved for ulterior understanding.

Art. 2. The armistice this agreed upon, has for its object to permit the government for the National defense to convoke an assembly freely elected, whether war will be continued or not. No matter what conditions of peace may be made by the assembly to meet at Bordeaux, every facility will be given by the commander of the German forces for the election, and the meeting of the deputies, who will compose the assembly.

Art. 3. There will be immediately surrendered to the German army by the French military authorities all the forts forming the perimeter, and exterior defence of Paris, as well as the materials of war.

The communes and houses situated outside of that perimeter, or between the forts, may be occupied by the German troops as far as the line drawn by the military commissioners. The ground between this line and the fortified enceinte of the city of Paris will be interdicted to the armed forces on the two sides.

The manner of surrendering the forts by the drawing of the line already mentioned will form the object of a protocol to be annexed to the present convention.

Art. 4.—During the armistice the German army will not enter the city of Paris.

Art. 5.—The enceinte will be stripped of its guns and carriages which will be transported to the forts, designated for their reception by the Commissioner of the German army.

Art. 6. The garrisons of the forts and the regiment of the line, the Mobiles and the Marines of Paris all to be prisoners of war excepting a division of 12,000 men which will be at the military authority of Paris to preserve order inside the city. The troops who are prisoners of war will lay down their arms, which will be collected at the places designated and to be given up according to arrangements made by the commissioner in the usual manner. These troops will remain in the interior of the city and will not be allowed to pass the enceinte during the armistice. The French authorities bind themselves to take care of every individual belonging to the army. The Mobile Guard shall remain in the interior of the town. The officers of the captive troops are to be designated in a list which is to be delivered to the German authorities. At the expiration of the armistice all combatants belonging to the army confined within the walls of Paris shall constitute themselves prisoners of war to the German army, if before that time peace is not concluded. The officers made prisoners shall retain their side arms.

Art. 7. The National Guard shall retain their arms, and be charged with the protection of Paris and maintaining order. The same will be the case with gensd'armerie assimilated with the troops and employed in the municipal service of such as the Republican Guard, Douaniers, Pompiers, and the whole of the category not exceeding 2000 men.

All the corps of the Franc-Tireurs will be dissolved by an ordinance of the French Government.

Art. 8. Immediately on the signature of these presents, and before taking possession of the forts, the Commander in chief of the German armies will give every facility to commissioners of the French Government to send, whither into the departments not occupied by the armies, the elections for revictualling and to bring into the city commodities destined for it.

Art. 9. After surrender of the forts and the effective possession of the enceinte and garrison, as stipulated in articles five and six, the revictualling of Paris will be effected by the entrance, by railways and rivers of provisions intended for revictualment now drawn from districts occupied by the German troops. The French Government undertake itself to obtain provisions outside of the line of demarcation which surrounds the position of the German armies, and to bring them to Paris, to the contrary effect is given by the Commander of the latter.

Art. 10. Every person wishing to quit the city of Paris must be furnished with regular permits delivered by the French military authorities, and submitted to the German outposts, who will allow them to pass. Free passes will be granted as a right of their position to candidates, Provisional Deputies and Deputies to the Assembly. This free movement to persons who have received the authorization indicated will be permitted between six o'clock in the morning and six o'clock in the evening.

Art. 11. The city of Paris will pay a municipal contribution of war amounting to 200,000,000 of francs; the payment must be effected before the fifteenth day of the armistice. The mode of payment will be determined. The mixed French and German commission.

Art. 12. During the armistice nothing shall be sent out of the fortified enceinte of Paris, which may serve as a pledge for the recovery of the war contribution.

Art. 13. The transport into Paris of arms, munitions and all other war materials, contraband of war, and the manufacture are forbidden by the terms of the armistice.

Art. 14. Immediate steps will be taken to exchange all the prisoners of war made by the French since the commencement of the war. For this end the French authorities will hand on immediately a duplicate list of the German prisoners of war to the German military authorities at Amiens, Le Mans, Orleans and Versailles. The liberation of German prisoners of war will be effected at the points nearest the frontier. The German authorities will be in possession of the same points in the quickest possible time, a like number of French prisoners of war, and of correspondence, which will be delivered to the French military authorities. The exchange will extend to the civil prisoners, such as captains of ships of the German merchant service and the navy, and of French civilians who may be retained in Germany.

Art. 15. A postal service with letters unsealed will be established between Paris and the Departments, through the medium of the headquarters at Versailles, in the faith of which the undersigned have appended to the present convention their signature, sealed and done at Versailles, the 28th day of January, 1871.

(Signed) BISMARCK AND FAVRE.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Feb. 4.—Haytian advices of the 1st received.

A Spanish war steamer was still watching closely the Cuban steamer Hornet at Port-au-Prince, flying the American colors, day and night.

The crew of the Hornet are making preparations to embark for the United States, their passage having being taken.

The country is quiet, and the people are satisfied with the condition of affairs.

The worms have destroyed the cotton plant in Artibonite District.

Commerce is suffering, while the premium in gold is increasing, and the deliveries of produce lighter than ever.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Feb. 4.—In the Supreme Court of the District there was a full bench to-day. The verdict giving Carolina Richardson $1500 for her expulsion from the cars at Alexandria, Va., in 1868, was affirmed.

The following nominations were made to-day: Alexander Rives, Judge; H. W. Hughes, District Attorney, and W. E. Gray, United States Marshal for Western Virginia District; also, H. H. Webber, Salisbury, N. C., and E. R. Brink, Wilmington, N. C., Post Masters.

The Senate in Executive session to-day rejected Winch for District Judge, and Hicks for United States District Attorney for the Western District of Texas, and confirmed Cramer, Minister to Denmark.

Mr. Maynard will, on Monday, move to suspend the rules to take from the Speaker's table the Southern Pacific Railroad bill, which was passed by the Senate last session, in order to have action taken on it at the present session. It is doubtful, however, whether the motion can get the necessary two-thirds majority; if not the bill will probably fall in this Congress.

Senator Pomeroy introduced a bill for the President to place one or more vessels at New York, to convey provisions to Germany, which was passed.

A bill to revise, consolidate and amend the Postal laws, occupied the balance of the sess.

A bill relieving the disabilities of John Williamson, of Savannah, Ga., passed.

Hotum—Mr. Van Trump of Ohio asked, but failed to obtain, leave to introduce a resolution, reciting that on the 5th day of December the House adopted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for detailed statement of the amount of money deposited into the Treasury, the proceeds of bonds, internal revenue, customs, imports, cotton, etc., etc., and that the said resolution had not been responded to; therefore that the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to address to the Secretary of the Treasury, reminding him that no reply had been received, and request a reply at the earliest practicable moment.

The balance of the day was devoted to private bills and the Territories.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Secretary of the treasury has ordered $8,509,000 in 3 per cent. certificates, Nos. 611 to 620 inclusive, of 5000, and between 501 to 798 inclusive, of 14,000. These certificates are to be paid upon presentation at the Assistant Treasurer's office in Boston, Philadelphia and New York. The interest will cease on the 31st of March, after which it will be available as a reserve for National Banks.

Washington, Feb. 4.—The Secretary of the Treasury has given notice that books will be opened on the 6th of March in this country and Europe for subscriptions to the National loan under the act of Congress of July last and January, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes. The first, bonds to the amount of $500,000,000 payable in coin at the pleasure of the United States Government, after ten years from the date of this issue, and bearing interest payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

The third bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, payable in coin at the pleasure of the United States Government thirty years from the date of this issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

SHIPPING AND COMMERCE.

OPERA HOUSE—"The Barber of Seville."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Red" and the "Spectacle."
AMPHITHEATRE OF MUSIC—"The Angel Cassa."
CHRONOPOLIS MUSEUM—Rear St. and on St. Charles street.

St. Stage's Cuticura Remedy is an Patent Medicine humbug, intended to dupe the ignorant and credulous, but is a perfect specific for Nasal Catarrh, "Cold in the head," and kindred diseases. The proprietor, R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., offers $500 for a case he cannot cure. Sold by druggists or sent by mail for sixty cents. A pamphlet free.
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.—The amount will pay a bottle of Mrs. Wallpoole's Syrup, the great soothing remedy for all disorders incident to infants and children.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1871.

We have no material change to report in the Money market. The street rates are still 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for all paper with collaterals, and 9@11 for A1 and first class mortgage paper and 12@14 for second grade.

Gold opened at 111¼@111⅜ (against 111⅛ at New York), and closed at 111⅛@111⅜ (against 111⅜). The sales included $600 at 111⅜; $3000, $6000, $2000 and $600 at 111⅜; $1000, $10,000, $20,000 and $20,000 at 111⅜; $18,000 at 111 7-16; $13,000 and $14,000 at 111⅜; $20,000 at 111⅜@111⅝, and $700 and $2000 at 111⅝.

In silver $500 in American halves sold at 108¼, $600 at 108, and $1600 at 108¼.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was very animated and rates ruled higher, the market advancing by the close ¼ ⅌ cent. The business in Sterling embraced £107,000, of which £4000, £5000 and £8000 bill of lading at 110⅝; £1000, £1500, £2000 and £4000 bill of lading at 110⅝; £3000 clear at the same; £3000 bill of lading at 110⅝@110¾; £7000 bill of lading and £3000 clear at 110¾; £4000 A1 and first-class clear at 110¾@111; £3000, £3000, £4000, £7000 and £7000 A1 clear at 111; £15,000 at 111@111⅛, and £3000 bank at 111⅛. Sterling may be quoted at 110⅝@110⅞ for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 111⅛@for bank.

Domestic Exchange was firm and unchanged. The banks still draw on New York at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount for remittance, and with more offering we quote sales at $48,000, $60,000 and $48,000 private bankers' sight on New York at 9-32 discount; $125,000 bank and private bankers' at 9-32@5-16; $5000 commercial and $16,000 and $10,000 private bankers' at 5-16; $40,000 commercial and private bankers' at 5-16; $40,000 commercial and private bankers' at 5-16@¼; $80,000 and $60,000 commercial and $20,000 private bankers' at ¾; $80,000 commercial at 7-16; $10,000 thirty days' sight on New York at 1¼; $80,000 sight on Boston at 7-16, and $7000 thirty days' sight on St. Louis at ¼.

The movement in Stocks was more than usually active, the reported sales covering 650 Ship Island Canal at 22c., 60 Texas Coast City Railroad, with dividend, at $73, 60 do. do. at $73 50, 15 do. do. at $73 50 and 5 Union Bank at 89½, do. at $89 75, do. $88, 30 Carrollton Railroad at $130 50, 25 do. at $111, and a few shares at $111 50, and 30 Union Insurance Co. at $61. Quite a large number of bids were made which we have not been able to obtain, particulars of which were not reported. We understand that the transfers of this stock have reached about 1000 shares. There was another big day for Bank of New Orleans, and $40 was bid for it early in the day, but we heard of no sales.

$10,000 new city 7 ⅌ cent. bonds sold at 70, and $6000 city 10s at 95¼, and $3000 ren. at 95¼.

In Warrants $800, $700, and a smaller amount of new State changed hands at 15. Dealers buying at 14¾@14⅞ for the new Metropolitan Police at 97¼@98, and asked for the former 94@95, and for the latter 96@97. $1500 Levee Warrants were reported at 65, and $1000 at 66.

There are few or no City Treasury Notes offering, except in trifling lots. It looks buy the same as last week, at 94¼@95 ⅌ cent. discount, and ask 95@96.

LATER.—The sales at the Board of Brokers included one at 95¼, and $1000 at 111¼, and 10 shares Crescent City Bank at $19 50.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1871.

COTTON — The sales to-day embraced 600 bales of a fancy character, and of the descriptions except strict good ordinary and strict low middling which were stiffer. Middling sold at 11 3-16@11¼; ordinary at 11⅛@11⅛; good ordinary at 12⅛@12⅛; low middling at 12⅞@13; strict low middling at 13⅛; middling at 13⅞@13⅞; strict middling at 13⅞@14; good middling at 15⅛@15⅛, and some fancy at 15⅝.

The inside figures for good ordinary (13⅛) are for cotton and dusty; there was very little of this grade to be had under 13¼, and strict sold at 13½ and 13¾, strict low middling at 13⅞, and 14¼ and 14½ for former being the ruling rate. An offer of 14¾ was refused for a rather better style. Low grades were restricted by the scant supply of the higher grades and of all clear, bright cottons. The market was strengthened by a decided advance on sterling exchange, and more encouraging telegrams from New York and Liverpool. Some private dispatches from the latter to the other hand, reduced limits on cancelled orders.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870	[illegible]	[illegible]
Received last week	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Clear 4 to day	4,864	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 3409 bales to Bremen, and 1584 to Boston. Receipts progress since last report 6000 bales against 5812 on last Saturday, and 1397 last year, making an aggregate since August 1st of 76,910 bales against 68,851 last year.

FREIGHTS.—The market is quiet for foreign and coastwise is active and rates are steady and firm. There is very little unengaged tonnage left in the ports. Cotton to Liverpool, sail 3d, steam 3d; to German ports, sail 11-16d, and Genoa 13c; to New York, steam 3c; Philadelphia 4c; to Boston, sail 5c, and Baltimore, steam 5c, sail 6c; Molasses to do, steam 2½ 50, sail 3c; Oil cake to Liverpool, sail 9s 6d @ 10s 6d.

SUGAR—Received to-day 1019 hhds. The demand continues good, and the supplies are selling at firm prices. Inferior 7¼@7⅝c, common 7⅝@7¾c, fair 8@8¼c, good fair 8⅜@8½c, good fair 8⅝@8¾c, fully fair 9@9⅛c, prime 10@10¼c, strictly prime 10⅜@10½c, choice 10¾@11c, strictly choice 11⅛c, seconds 9@10¼c, yellow clarified 11⅛@12½c, white 12½@13½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 1690 bbls. The demand is good and prices are firm. The supplies are selling at 15@20c for inferior, 25@40c for common, 45@50c for fair, 55@60c for prime, 57@60c for strictly prime, and 65c for choice.

FLOUR—The market is quiet to-day, with a fair demand and light supply. The principal sales embraced 1500 bbls. of which 50 superfine at $6 37½, 100 do. at $6 50, 120 double extra at $7, 100 do. at $7 25, 50 do. at $7 50, 300 good treble extra at $7 62½, 200 choice extra at $7 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is fair demand and prices are firmer. 5000 sacks were sold at 90c, 1000 which 1000 white and mixed, second-hand bags at 92c, 200 white at 95c, 1000 white and yellow, Illinois sacks, and 2000 white and yellow at 70c.

OATS—Are quiet but firm. About 1000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 100 sacks Ohio river at 65 in sacks, 45 in sacks at 47c, 30 Galena and 300 St. Louis at 65c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—The market is quiet. 80 sacks sold at 65 in 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is dull and unsteady. 115 bales fair Ohio were sold at $23, 200 prime do. at $24, and 300 choice St. Louis at $26 ⅌ ton.

PORK—Is dull, with holders asking $23 for mess, and $22 50 for prime, yesterday not reported, 50 bbls mess sold at $22 25. It is retailing at $23 50@$24 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is also dull. 12 casks clear rib sides sold at 12½c; shoulders are quoted at 10¼c; clear rib sides 12½@12¾c; clear sides 12¾@13c; sugar-cured hams 15@19 ⅌ lb.

LARD—Is dull; 50 kegs kettle-rendered and 100 kegs pressed sold at 14¾c ⅌ lb. Kegs are quoted at 14@14¼c; tierces 13¾@14c.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are quoted at 9¾c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Sales are lower. Northern Cured Western is now selling at 18@20c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—50 barrels kiln-dried sold from store at $3 75. Stock light.

WHISKY—Stocks are fair and demand moderate. We quote nominally rectified at 90c, and proof rectified and give for choice brands. Bourbon is at $1 ⅌ gallon for pressed and $1 for free.

BUTTER—The market is overstocked with the poorer qualities for which there is no demand or consumption. We quote: Choice Goshen at 35@40c, and prime to good to choice Western dairy; inferior 15@20c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The demand is fair at previous prices. Factory Liverpool is selling at $1 ⅌ sack in ships, and $1 55 for fine. When large lots are taken at warehouse a trifle less is obtained. We quote: Ship Kent Salt in pockets, at $1 35; 4 bbl. do. $1 75; Turk's Island nominal.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 4, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—Ship Tuscan Barque, of Clifton and Tyndale, 1,777 tons, to order, with 3,000 tons of ballast and 3 bales Cotton.

Cleared yesterday—Ship Tuscan Barque, 777 tons, Hall, Boston, cotton, 3 bales.

Ships Barque, cotton, 100 quarter, [illegible]

Steamers Ariadne, cotton, 1,000 sacks flour