# NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 78 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $12; half-yearly, $7; quarterly, $4.

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Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Editor Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 25 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 net per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon.

In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1870.


**Amusements This Evening.**

OPERA HOUSE—At noon, "Un Voyage en Chine." In the evening, "La Muette de Portici."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—At noon and evening, "Little Barefoot." In the evening, "Pearl of Savoy."

ALHAMBRA OF MUSIC—At noon and evening, the Guiete Troupe of Specialties.

**Auction Sales This Day.**

By S. Guinault, at 12 o'clock, m., at the St. Charles Auction Exchange, St. Charles street, a tract of land, comprising several lots of ground.

## GENERAL LEE'S KINDNESS OF HEART.

Two or three years ago when General Lee was rusticating at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia, he perceived that the ladies of the latter State sojourning there, avoided all intercourse with those from Northern States. This conduct of his country women he thought was not characteristic of Virginians and merited rebuke. He therefore availed himself, on one occasion, of the influence he exerted over the society of the place and the veneration with which he was universally regarded, not only to reprove his young friends of Virginia for their failure to exhibit the proverbial hospitality of the State, but to bring about a friendly intercourse between the Northern and Southern guests at the springs. It happened he had an early opportunity of carrying into execution the plan he had formed, for one morning entering the large parlor, common to all the guests, he perceived a knot of ladies at one end of the room who evidently were from States north of the Potomac, and at the other end a collection of ladies whom he knew to be Virginians. The Northern ladies were strangers to him but he did not suffer that to prevent him from offering them the courtesies which were due to persons in that situation. There was in Gen. Lee's character a vein of humor, too, the existence of which, especially in ladies' company, he would occasionally disclose. Here was an opportunity of giving vent to his harmless mischief, too good to be lost. So up he went to the Northern party, and bowing to them with the gracefulness which belonged to him, introduced himself as Mr. Lee, remarking to the strangers that as they seemed to be without acquaintances here and he had some young friends who were similarly situated, he would be pleased to be the medium of introducing them to each other. The ladies thus accosted, were charmed by the graceful politeness of Gen. Lee's manner, and were probably proud, as they had a right to be, that they had attracted his attention. Any suspicion of waywardness or, when uniting the action to the word, the gallant General immediately offered one of his arms to one lady and the other arm to a second one, asking at the same time their permission to conduct them to the other end of the room, where his friends were sitting. There was no escape for either party, and as Gen. Lee's pleasant little scheme was a complete success. Those who saw it done, say that it was inimitable, and that nobody but Gen. Lee could have conceived so kindly a design nor effected it so gracefully. The story goes, and we have it from a gentleman who was sojourning at the Springs at the time, that out of this pleasant incident grew a mutually agreeable acquaintance between the parties thus brought together which none of them have had occasion to regret.

Another incident illustrative of General Lee's kindness of heart and suppression of all bitterness against the Northern people, which the events of the war might have stirred up in his bosom, is now circulated through the press. It is thus related:

One day last autumn, the writer saw Gen. Lee standing in his gate, talking pleasantly to a lady of his acquaintance, who seemed very much pleased at the civil courtesy of the great chieftain, and turned off, evidently delighted, as we came up. After exchanging salutations, the Gen'ral said, pointing to the retreating form, "That is one of our old soldiers who is in necessitous circumstances. I took it for granted that it was some veteran Confederate, when the noble chieftain quietly added: "He fought on the other side, but we must not think of that." He then ascertained (not from General Lee, for he never alluded to his charities) that he had not only spoken kindly to his "old soldier" who had "fought on the other side," but had sent him on his way rejoicing in a liberal contribution to his necessities.

While a contraband there, he heard the liberality manifested in these authentic anecdotes of Gen. Lee, and the hatred exhibited towards him and his widow in the late debate in the Senate of the United States upon the resolution looking to the restoration of Mrs. Lee's property, introduced by Mr. McCreery, of Kentucky.

What a depth of malignity there is in the spirit displayed by the Republican leaders toward Gen. Lee in the debate upon this resolution. The testimony comes from Mr. Sumner himself, that "he was present with Mr. Stanton when he gave the order for the burial of the Union dead at Arlington, and stated that he had insisted to prevent any of the Lee family from ever recovering the property.

THE FRENCH BAZAAR.—The Bazaar will be open to-day and to-morrow from noon until midnight for the accommodation of those who find it inconvenient to visit it in the evening. There will be matinée performance to-day at 12, on which occasion a magic lantern exhibition will be given for the benefit of the young people. Families will find every preparation made for them in the restaurant department of the Bazaar, where they can obtain the choicest viands at reasonable prices. We are requested to state that no importunity or solicitation even is practised upon visitors. They are at perfect liberty to come and go without making any investments.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—Auber's opera of "The Dumb Girl of Portici" will be repeated to-night. In it, that superb actor and singer, Mr. Dumestre, will appear. The scenic display is very fine. The costumes are attractive and the music inspiriting. The patriotic song of "Amour Sacre de la Patrie" will be sung by our popular and talented baritone and by Mr. Cazeaux, the tenor. This duo was vociferously applauded on Thursday night. No more delightful entertainment can be afforded than the performance of this thrilling composition.

THE OCEAN CABLES.—Our New York exchanges contain discouraging reports concerning the telegraph cables between Europe and America. There are three cables between the two continents—two terminating on the Irish coast and one on the coast of France. Both of the former have suffered injury, and it is doubtful if they can be repaired. The French cable is also out of order, and the prospect is that we may soon be without telegraphic communication hence to Europe.


For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having *proved* their efficiency by a test of many years.

"*I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of.*" REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

DELAY NOT.—Convulsions, wind colic and griping in the bowels of infants cause death. Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup is a tried remedy. It costs only 25 cents.


THE INHABITANTS OF PARIS.—The following is a broad classification of the inhabitants of Paris according to their occupations or modes of life:

| | |
|---|---|
| Living by horticulture | 11,936 |
| Living by industry, trade and commerce | 1,267,549 |
| Living by divers occupations or callings, including 13,833 concierges and their families | 76,898 |
| Living by the liberal professions | 27,270 |
| Army, gendarmerie and the police | 30,651 |
| Public administration | 47,678 |
| Clergy of different denominations | 3,679 |
| Persons living on their own means | 148,268 |
| Persons having no distinct occupation | 48,794 |
| Persons whose occupation could not be ascertained | 6,456 |
| Total | 1,668,174 |

"If I were a Cape Cod fisherman," said Gen. Butler in a recent speech, "and anybody interfered with my rights, I would fight." He wouldn't do anything of the kind. He would attempt to blow up his persecutor with a powder ship, dig a canal around him, or slip around and confiscate his opponent.

# The New Orleans Bee.


OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 17, 1870. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,243


## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

*The French Bazaar.*—If anything particular could be said about the Bazaar last night it is the fact that it was more than usually crowded. Ladies and gentlemen thronged the spacious rooms, and the representatives of the Louisiana Legion with their brass band, and in full uniform armed and equipped, lent their presence to the occasion.

Although the weather was threatening the ladies who have taken the matter in hand, did not flinch from the duty they had assumed and the tables were so well managed that we feel assured a large pecuniary testimony of our people's regard for the French soldier must have been the result.

The post-office was well patronized, and while the recipients of the letters were apparently well pleased with their contents, it is natural to suppose that the postal fund may be found as equally pleasing to the heroes who, far away, lie in hospitals, suffering from wounds received on the battle fields.

The following companies of the Louisiana Legion were among the guests last evening at the Bazaar: Company A., Capt. Theard; Company C., Capt. Snider; Company D., Capt. Davis; Company F., Capt. Minor; Company H., Capt. Prados.

*Flag Presentation.*—The Louisiana Legion mustered in force yesterday afternoon, and after forming in Lafayette Square proceeded to the Touro building, where they were presented with a magnificent State flag by Gen. Longstreet. The flag presentation took place in front of the establishment of Barrière Brothers. After the State flag had been received, R. W. Ogden, Esq., advanced, and in the name of the ladies of New Orleans handed over to the Legion four magnificent cockades. Thomas J. Semmes, Esq., made a most eloquent speech on the occasion, and the music striking up the Legion marched back to their quarters. The men were all in their new fatigue uniform and presented an appearance of which any city or State could well be proud.

*Eighth District Court.*—F. C. Mahan vs. the Loan and Pledge Association. In this case E. Pillsuit, acting as Judge *ad hoc*, in place of Hon. H. Dibble, recused, has delivered the following decision:

The defendant, the President and Cashier of the "Loan and Pledge Association," a corporation created by an act of the Legislature, have been ruled to show cause why a peremptory mandamus should not issue, commanding them to make an estimate of the profits and losses of the association—a statement of all cash paid into the company, etc.

The relator is a stockholder, who states that he has an interest to have this statement made and his duty performed. The article 11 of the charter and the section 5 of the by-laws require that such statement should be made.

Let a writ of peremptory mandamus issue, as prayed for, with costs.

The Louisiana State Lottery Company vs A. Richard et als.—This injunction suit involves the constitutionality of the act incorporating the Louisiana Lottery Company, which became a law August 16, 1868. The defendants are lottery ticket vendors, and seek to defeat the exclusive right of the plaintiffs to sell tickets. The defendants urge among other reasons, that the article forty-two of the Constitution was not complied with in passing the bill; that it was not read three successive days, etc. The journals of the House disclose that the rules were suspended to admit of the reading. The majority of a quorum can pass a bill, but four-fifths of a quorum are enough to suspend the constitutional rules.

As to the argument that the law was void, as creating a monopoly, the Supreme Court held in the Slaughterhouse case, that the Legislature could enact such a law, because not prohibited by the Constitution.

The force of the civil rights bill, also urged in this case, cannot be held to protect lottery ticket venders.

The further application attempted was that the court should protect citizens in the right of labor. Held, that such labor is understood as will result in corresponding benefits to society. The policy prohibiting or controlling lotteries is one with which the judiciary has nothing to do. If the sale of tickets had been prohibited by State law, the Supreme Court would hardly set the law aside, as conflicting with the Fourteenth Amendment. Judgment rendered making the injunction perpetual.

*Fire in Jackson Square.*—Fire broke out last night in the house of Madame Wagner on Alex street, Algiers. The fire occurred at 9 P. M. and although the firemen and police made every exertion in their power to save the building they were unsuccessful. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, although the entire building is in the hands of the Insurance Company.

*Another Lamp Explosion.*—No notices in the newspapers, and no private cautions, seem to have any effect on the people who will insist on filling their lamps with Johnson's store is the last instance, she lived in Algiers, and the oil allowed itself to be extinguished by customers.

*No More Carriages.*—The Grand Jury want no more carriages, as Judge Abell has thought the State was too much taxed. The Grand Juries have in the past already cost the State and city more money than their services to State and city were worth. The Judge suggested that the Juries hereafter keep in the line as allowed them by law, and refrain from examining charitable institutions, and adding a quarter million to the public bill.

Carriage hire has been the great difficulty with the grand juries, and we see that the Criminal Court has presented it in strong terms to the Court.

A man named Pierre Lahnes has been arrested by special officer J. Dumas, on the complaint of Gaspar Inglal, charged with larceny of a Remington, about three months ago. It is said that the accused escaped from Mobile to this city about ten months ago, to avoid a prosecution for horse stealing and pimping a bond of $1300.

*Unfortunate.*—John Holland, a steamboatman on the Wade Hampton, came in contact with a bale of cotton, on Wednesday, and broke his leg. He is now in the Charity Hospital.

*Anotherburglary.*—Early yesterday morning, Capt. Gardner, of 374 St. Charles street, had a visit from burglars, as they called without invitation and made enough noise to exhibit their presence. They were disturbed before they left, by Mrs. Gardner, after which they left. Nothing missing.

*Run Off the Track.*—The Jackson Railroad run a locomotive off the tract yesterday, and forty minutes elapsed before the able management of the road the locomotive was all that was hurt.

*City Ordinances.*—A vast number of arrests have been made within the last few days for violations of old Jefferson City Ordinances.

*Death From A Fall.*—Coroner Jackson held an inquest yesterday on the body of Wm. Bonnem, of Hamburg, who was killed by falling through a wharf. Deceased was a sailor, was employed on a British vessel, and was drunk at the time of his death.

*Stealing on Shipboard.*—The Antoine Rudolph and Sea Witch, two schooners in the old Basin, were burglariously cleaned out from the cabins of a short period, amounting to $30,000, to the Treasury.

*Florence.* Dec. 15.—In the Italian Parliament to-day Signor Lanza made a powerful speech in support of the bill relative to the guarantee to be given to the Pope. He said the Catholic world demanded every guarantee which it was possible for Italy to concede.

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## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

### THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

The Parisians Not Discouraged by Late Reverses.

Prussians Retreating in the North of France.

Manteuffel Reported in Precipitate Retreat Southward.

Bismarck's Views on the Restoration of the French Empire.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous.

**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**

*Bordeaux*, Dec. 15.—A Paris letter of the 9th announces the situation good. The repulse of the army of the Loire and the recapture of Orleans have not discouraged the Parisians. There is a general demand for more sorties and a universal approval of the answer sent by Gen. Trochu to Gen. Von Moltke. The people all say they will resist to the last. The measures taken by the Government since the commencement of the siege are accepted willingly by the population, having insured itself against a waste of provisions. There is enough fresh meat on hand to last until February. Other provisions are sufficient to last six months.

*Bordeaux*, Dec. 15.—The sub-Prefect of Havre in a report received here, denies having sent a dispatch announcing a French victory at Paris. He maintains, however, that there is a general and precipitated retreat of the Prussians in the North of France.

The balloon mail which landed at Harfleur has not yet been received at Bordeaux, but a dispatch from the aeronaut says, he has good news from Paris.

Gen. Palladine has retired from service.

*Berlin*, Dec. 15.—The following dispatch has been forwarded to Prefects of Departments:

Duke of Mecklenburg Wednesday attacked the front of Prateval, on the road from Chateau Dun to Orleans, which has occupied in strong force. He retook that place yesterday, having united his troops with those of Prince Frederick Charles. They engaged our forces in combat yesterday near Vendome; the combat lasted till night. The results of the combat are not known.

News has been received that between the towns of Briare and Gien, three battalions of Bavarians were captured by the Mobiles.

A dispatch from Marseilles says Russia will denounce any treaty for closing the Dardanelles, and adds that the United States, who never recognized the closing of the straits, will act in concert with Russia.

*London*, Dec. 15.—It is thought Manteuffel is marching on Coen and Cherbourg. Dispatches from Havre, however, represent his retreat precipitate and in disorder.

A balloon with mails from Paris descended at Honfleur.

*London*, Dec. 15.—The supply of gas in Paris is exhausted.

It is announced that Austria, wishing to maintain existing guarantees for European peace, is yet desirous of sparing the susceptibilities of Russia, who adheres without reservation to the decision of the approaching conference.

*London*, Dec. 15.—The ship Cordelia is at Queenstown in a leaking condition.

*London*, Dec. 15.—It is probable that invitations to the conference, to be held here on the Black Sea question, were issued yesterday.

The citizens of Luxemburg have united in an address to Prince Henry of Orange, imploring him not to allow the destruction of the political existence of the Grand Duchy without the population are first consulted.

*London*, Dec. 16.—A monster meeting of sympathizers with the Pope was held at Paris last evening. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted at which the public opinion was strongly expressed that Great Britain should defend the interests of her catholic subjects now menaced at Rome.

King William, of Holland, has telegraphed to the Government of Luxemburg that he will defend the Prince's business paper and the honor and independence of the Duchy. He also approves the acts of the Government of Luxemburg.

*Berlin*, Dec. 15.—Bismarck's organ insists upon a convocation of the Consul Generals, and that there should be a selection therefrom of delegates of the Neutral Conclave to confer with the construction of the French Government with a view to peace proposals.

It is said that this suggestion emanated from Napoleon, and that he has stated that while the present irresponsable mob are leaders of power, even the reduction of Paris would fail to secure peace. Other rumors insist that the plebiscite now proceeding in Paris, is with the view of an early peace.

*Brussels*, Dec. 15.—There is the most perfect accord between Prussia and Belgium; the latter has been officially thanked for the good faith shown by her in her steady and practical adherence to neutrality.

*Richmond*, Dec. 16.—George Davis, a prominent Israelite of this city and a militiaman, died this morning.

The Legislature to-day passed a joint resolution instructing Senators and requesting Representatives of Virginia in Congress to vote for a general amnesty bill, removing all political disabilities. It was adopted with but one dissenting vote.

*Munich*, Dec. 15.—The Chamber of Deputies passed a bill for further military credit of 40,000,000 florins.

The Federal treaty was referred to a Special Committee.

*Madrid*, Dec. 15.—It is said the first act of King Amda will be to give half the appendage of the crown, amounting to $30,000, to the Treasury.

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Mr. Drake took the floor to reply to Mr. Schurz, "Stabbing the Republican party in cold blood," and "a devilish conspiracy" were among the milder epithets of Mr. Drake in denunciation of Mr. Schurz.

Mr. Schurz made a brief reply, after which the Senate went into executive session and adjourned to Monday.

Mr. Horton offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to the Senate all information in his possession relative to organized bodies of disloyal and evil disposed persons in the State of North Carolina, which have in view or threaten resistance to the execution of the laws of the United States, or the denial to citizens of the United States of equal protection of the laws and their rights under the Constitution, and also what murders and outrages for political purposes have been committed by such organization. The resolution was adopted.

Hooper, The Committee on Claims reported adversely to the claim of J. Ross Browne, lately Minister to China.

A bill for the relief of Henry Ewell, of Baton Rouge, passed. It goes to the President.

A bill vesting the estate of Sam'l Miller, of Virginia, $41,000 for stocks and bonds sold under illegal confiscation. Passed.

The Reconstruction Committee reported a bill relieving a number of persons named from political disabilities. Passed—111 to 52.

A bill from the Ways and Means Committee, to amend the act relative to the collection of duties on sugar. Passed.

House adjourned till Monday.

*Washington*, Dec. 16.—Hon. Roderick Butler, (Republican) member of Congress from the First District of Tennessee, was indicted by the Grand Jury here to-day for forgery in signing the names of Pensioners to documents, whereby he obtained the pension money on them. A Bench warrant was issued and he will be arrested to-morrow.

**MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.**

*Providence, R. I.*, Dec. 16.—Burglars, in attempting to rob a bank in North Kingston, burned the bank and the town records of 160 years.

*Memphis*, Dec. 16.—Judge Emons has granted a new trial in the case of Edwards, Pettigrew & Co. for 9000 pounds of tobacco seized for want of stamps, on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdict of the jury.

Three inches of snow fell here, and four at Little Rock last night.

*Albany, N. Y.*, Dec. 16.—The river is full of floating ice. The steamboats from New York have not arrived.

*New York*, Dec. 16.—Arrived—Steamers James Adgegard and Charles W. Lord.

**FOREIGN MARKETS.**

*London*, Dec. 15. — Evening. — Consols 91¼. Bonds 89½. Tallow active; 44s 9d @ 45s 9d.

*London*, Dec. 16—1:30 P. M.—American securities quiet. Consols for account 91¼ @ 91½.

*Liverpool*, Dec 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton market quiet; sales estimated at 10,000 bales; sales of the week 65,000 bales, including 11,000 for export and 3300 for speculation; receipts of the week 60,000 bales, of which 48,000 were American; stock on hand 356,300, of which 82,000 are American.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 15.—Cotton to arrive, uplands 7¾ @ 7¾d; Orleans 8¼@8¼d; spot cotton unchanged.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 15.—Evening.—Cotton uplands steady; Orleans 8¼ @ 8¼d; sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation.

**DOMESTIC MARKETS.**

*New York*, Dec. 16.—Evening.—The monetary troubles are reviewed favorably. There was an active demand at high rates, but at the close a prominent broker supplied the demand at 7 per cent.

Currency is flowing West in large sums, and smaller sums go South.

Specie shows a little more weakness.

Domestic exchange is generally against New York.

Gold 109½ @ 109¾; 6s, 1867's, 6s, 1868's, new, 109¼; 5's, 109¼; 6s, 1881's, 109½; 10-40s, 109¼.

Virginia 65, new 62; Louisiana 70½, new 66; Levee 71, new 56; Alabama 50; Georgias 80, 75; Tennessee 74, 91¾; South Carolinas 87, new 66.

*New York*, Dec. 16.—Evening.—Cotton closed steady; middling uplands 17c; sales today 4500 bales. Flour—Southern in moderate request, common to good extra $6 10 @ 7; fancy and family $7 25 @ $8. Wheat—Winter firmer, 90 @ 93c. Wheat quiet; slightly favors buyers; winter red and amber Western, $1 12 @ $1 18; winter white $1 20 @ $1 25. Corn firmer; 59 @ 59½c. Pork nominal; old $21, new $19 50. Lard quiet. Turpentine at 46½c. Rosin firm; common $2 65. Tallow dull, 9¾c @ 9¾c. Freight quiet.

*New York*, Dec. 16.—Evening.—Money irregular. High all day, but closed at 7 per cent. Sterling 9¼ @ 9½. Gold closed at 110¾ @ 110¾. Governments weak all day. Southern securities dull but steady. Tennessees 61¼; new 60¼. North Carolina 44; new 43½.

*Boston*, Dec. 16.—Cotton dull; middlings 15c; sales to-day 200 bales; receipts 690; receipts of the week 4903 bales; sales 1709; stock on hand 5300.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 16. — Flour quiet; low grades still; superfine winter $4 15 @ 4 20. Wheat—buyers stood off; small sales of No. 2 red winter at $1 07. Corn firmer; high mixed 47c.

*Louisville*, Dec. 16.—Bagging quiet but steady, 25½ @ 27c. Cotton—Demand fair, but prices are lower; middling 13½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firmer; sales of 10,000 sacks, high mixed at 60c. Pork quiet; mess $22 50 @ 23. Bulk meat—Demand good; sales clear rib sides, $10,000 and $16,000 bank end; $15,000 private bankers' at 7-32, $10,000, $10,000 bank and $10,000, $10,000, $25,000, $25,000 at 8; $40,000 private bankers' at ¼, $75,000 private bankers' at 9-32, $5000, $10,000, $10,000 and $18,000 commercial, $20,000 @ 30 and $25,000 private bankers' and $20,000 bank at 5-16, $10,000 commercial at 11-32, $6000, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 at ⅜, $22,000 sight on Boston at ¼ discount, $10,000 sixty days' sight on New York at 2½ discount.

Bank gold checks on New York are quoted at ⅛ @ ¼ per cent. discount.

The only sale of Stocks reported is 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $61.

In Bonds $2500 and $10,000 new city 7's sold at 66 and $500 at 70, and within the past few days $80,000 Railroad City (May and November coupon) at 69 net, and $6000 including a transfer of $3000) at 69½, $700 State Warrants, new, sold at 71½, $100 do at 71¾, $850 do 72¾, and $900 at 72¾. Dealers bought these at 70@72 and sold at 71¼@72.

Nothing transpired in City Treasury notes. Dealers' rates for small sums were 20 per cent discount buying and 25½ selling.

We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank of Louisiana Notes | 55 00 | @ 56 00 |
| Louisiana State Bank | 45 00 | @ 50 00 |
| Merch's and Traders' Bank | 35 00 | @ 40 00 |
| Citizens' Bank | | @ 34 00 |
| Union Bank | 30 00 | @ 32 00 |
| Bank of New Orleans | 60 00 | @ 65 00 |
| Seamen's Bank | 25 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Merchants' Bank | 15 00 | @ 20 00 |
| Bank of Commerce | 45 00 | @ 50 00 |
| Bank of America | 20 00 | @ 25 00 |
| Germania National Bank | 140 00 | @ 150 00 |
| Citizens' Bank | 25 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Hibernia Bank | 25 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Louisiana Savings Bank | 25 00 | @ 31 00 |
| Citizens' Savings Bank | 25 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Union Insurance Company | 25 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Louisiana Insurance Company | 25 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Germania Insurance Company | 25 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Merchants and Traders' Ins. Co. | 25 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Pelican Insurance | 25 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Slaughter-house | 50 00 | @ — 00 |
| Orleans Navigation Company | | @ 10 00 |
| Mississippi Valley Navigation Company | 7 00 | @ 15 00 |
| Mississippi Valley Ins. Co. | 1 00 | @ 4 00 |
| Pneumatic Propelling Co. | 17 00 | @ — 00 |
| Pelican Gas Light Co. | | @ — 00 |
| Mechanics' Agricultural Fair Association | 10 00 | @ 20 00 |
| Louisiana State Lottery Co. | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Sugar Shed Co. | 10 00 | @ 15 00 |
| Lyceum Fire Association | 10 00 | @ 15 00 |
| Calcasieu Sulphur Mines Co. | 12 00 | @ 15 00 |
| Bayou Barrel Lumber Co. | | @ 10 00 |
| Barataria Gas Light Company | | @ 10 00 |
| Old Charles Hotel | 5 00 | @ 7 00 |
| Opera House Association | 200 00 | @ 300 00 |
| Polk County Copper Mines | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Improved Benevolent Society | 10 00 | @ 15 00 |
| N.O. Sanitary & Fertilizing Co. | 15 00 | @ 20 00 |
| Orleans Railroad | 50 00 | @ 60 00 |
| Jackson Railroad | 60 00 | @ 70 00 |
| Carrollton Railroad | 130 00 | @ 140 00 |
| Pontchartrain Railroad | 75 00 | @ 80 00 |
| N.O. City Railroad | 100 00 | @ 110 00 |
| St. Charles Street Railroad | 60 00 | @ 70 00 |
| Citizens' City Railroad | 20 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Orleans Railroad | 30 00 | @ 35 00 |
| Louisiana and Texas Ins. & R. R. | 25 00 | @ 30 00 |
| Lake Steam Cotton Press | 90 00 | @ — 00 |
| Louisiana Railroad | 150 00 | @ 200 00 |
| Louisiana State Stock of 1868 | 75 | @ 80 |
| Louisiana State Stock of 1870 | 75 | @ 80 |
| Louisiana State Bonds | 70 | @ 75 |
| State Penitentiary Seven | 71 | @ 75 |
| State Penitentiary Sixes | | @ — |
| Bonded Debts | 70 00 | @ — 00 |
| State Levee Eights | | @ — |
| State Levee Sixes | 75 | @ — |
| Railroad City Bonds | 70 | @ 75 |
| City Five Per Cents | 65 | @ 70 |
| City Seven Per Cents (old) | 70 | @ 75 |
| City Seven Per Cents (new) | 65 | @ 70 |
| City Tax Certificates | 70 | @ 75 |
| City Penal Agency Certificates | 70 | @ 75 |
| Jackson Railroad Sixes | | @ — |
| Jackson City Bonds (old) | | @ — |
| Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds | 65 | @ 70 |
| Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds | 75 | @ — 00 |
| Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds | 75 | @ — 00 |
| Jackson Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds | 75 | @ — 00 |
| Charles Henel Mortgage | 70 | @ — 00 |
| Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad First Mortgage Bonds | 70 | @ — 00 |
| Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds | 70 | @ — 00 |

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day summed up 6252 bales, at previous rates during the morning, but a decline of ⅛c. at the close. We now quote ordinary at 12½ @ 12¾c; good ordinary at 13¾ @ 13¾c; low middling at 13¾ @ 14¼c; middling at 14⅜ @ 14⅝c, and strict middling at —@14¾c.

At the opening, notwithstanding the unfavorable course of the Liverpool and New York markets, factors were unwilling to make any concessions, and the business was mostly at previous rates, but as buyers refused to go on makes at easier prices and evinced but little competition, the former were subsequently compelled to give way, and accepted offers which they had previously refused, or be under the rates realized during the morning. In some cases the falling off was still more marked, and sales were made of low middling as low as 13½c., and of middling as 14¼c.

The sales for the past three days, including 356 additional yesterday, sum up 22,950 bales, making a total for the week of 53,466, against 65,252 last week, and 62,350 the week before. Week's receipts 58,423 bales, embracing 2310 from other delivery ports, and 53,113 proper, against 57,114 proper last week, and 50,362 last year. Receipts proper since August 31, 419,861 bales, against 368,678 last year. Week's exports 39,015 bales, embracing 15,330 to Liverpool, 5089 to Bremen, 1155 to Amsterdam, 1920 to Hamburg, 1285 to Barcelona, and 5446 to New York.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1870, bales | | 76,908 |
| Arrived since last statement | 58,423 | |
| Arrived previously | 419,861 | 478,284 |
| | | 557,292 |
| Cleared since last statement | 4,794 | |
| Cleared previously | 398,949 | 403,743 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales | | 153,549 |
| To-day's exports embraced 3761 bales to Liverpool, and 1033 to New York. Receipts proper since last evening 2920 bales, against 7977 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 55,233 bales, against 57,114 last week, and 60,290 last year, and since August 31 of 419,861 bales, against 368,678 last year. | | |

FERTILIZER.—Rates both foreign and coastwise are firm, and the demand for cotton room continues pressing. There is little going forward of foreign ports except cotton. We quote cotton to Liverpool by sail, to Bremen 11-16d., sail; to Havre 11-16d., sail; to Amsterdam 11-16d., sail; to Hamburg 11-16d., sail; to Genoa 1¼c., sail; to New York by steam 1¼c.; to Philadelphia 1¼c.; molasses to New York, steam, $8; sugar to do. @ 75c. There is no steam room to Liverpool, but two steamers are past due.

TOBACCO.—Since our last review on Wednesday the market has been at a complete stand-still. Only a few buyers are out in the market, and there are no Tobaccos scarcely suitable for the common markets in demand. The sales of the week are 2260 @ 3500 hhds., running from medium to fine leaf. Quotations are nominal.

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870, hhds. | | 3,800 |
| Arrived past three days | | |
| previously | 2,260 | |
| | | 2,260 |
| | | 6,060 |
| Exports past three days | | |
| previously | 1,285 | |
| Broken up for bulging | 400 | 1,685 |
| Stock on hand and on ship board and cleared | | 4,375 |

SUGAR.—Received to-day 1854 hhds. The dry and better qualities are firmly held in good request, while the soft and lower grades are rather slow of sale. About 1000 hhds. were disposed of to the trade, at for fair, 7¾c. for common, 8@8¼c. for fair to good fair, 8¼@9c. for fully fair, 9¼ @ 10c. for prime, 10¼ @ 10½c. for strictly prime, 7¾@8c. for seconds, 11@11½c. for yellow clarified, and 12@12½c. for white.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 893 hhds. Good descriptions are in request while the lower grades are slow of sale. About 3500 hhds. were sold to-day at 25@30c. for centrifugal, as to quality, 45@50. for common, 50@55c. for fair, 60@65c. for prime, and 69c. for choice.

FLOUR.—The medium and lower grades continue scarce and in request. Superfine is quoted at $5 25@5 50, double extra $5 65, treble extra $5 75@6 25, choice family $6 50 @ 7, choice and family extra $7@7 50 bbl. About 2