# The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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

First, or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.

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

First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $7 net per month.

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

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 25, 1869.



TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,

185.....Rampart Street .....185


### Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—The grand opera "The Dumb Girl of Portici."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Madeleine; or, the Belle of the Faubourg," and "Katherine and Petruchio."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Uncle Witness," "More or Less in New York," "Paddy Miles," and "Jumbo Jum."

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Dot."

### To Our Advertising Friends.

Christmas and New Year's Day occurring, as they do, this year, on Saturday, and the following day being one on which we cannot, in justice to our advertising friends, well intermit the publication of the *Bee*, we now announce that our paper will appear as usual on Sunday, the 26th December, and Sunday, January 2, 1870.

Our regular edition will be issued, as usual, to-morrow, Sunday. Our advertisers will please take notice.

### Acceptable Compliments.

Those unsurpassed whizzits of the Sumter Coffee-House, opposite the Post Office, reminded us, last evening in a most acceptable manner, of their rare qualifications in that line, and the reminiscence of the Christmas season, when even writers for the press suffer themselves to give way to the hilarity of the hour, by a bowl of delightful egg nogg. Many thanks to Mr. Leo Jacobshagen, and his accomplished assistants of the Sumter, for their kind attentions.

Like acknowledgements are due to our warm-hearted friends, Dave Bidwell and Andy Parle, of the Phœnix House, on St. Charles street. Bidwell celebrates to-day his 20th anniversary in the Phœnix. He and his able colleague, Andy Parle, never forget the Press at Christmas time. May their shadows never grow less.

The best acknowledgement we can make for these attentions is to say that we have drank the health of our good friends repeatedly in their unequaled egg-nogg, and wished them many times a merry Christmas. We are not now suffering from the indulgence.

### DEATH OF EDWIN M STANTON.

The death of Edwin M. Stanton which was announced yesterday, by telegraph, as having taken place at Washington suddenly, will be viewed variously throughout the country. It occurs at a time somewhat remarkable. It is only a few days ago that President Grant called upon him and tendered him an appointment as Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, and received his acceptance thereof. He had just been confirmed to the post by the Senate, when Providence called him out of this sphere of existence. He was permitted almost to grasp the coveted honor when he was struck down. We do not rejoice at his death—political as well as personal enmity ceases at the grave; but we can hardly yet forget the many malignant acts of the deceased, of which we of the Southern States were the victims. He was harsh, repulsive, unlovable and cruel. His appointment to the Supreme Court, we may reasonably believe, was significant of the policy which his associates intended to carry out by means of the Judiciary Department. They must have had confidence in Mr. Stanton's agreement with them in their revolutionary schemes, else he would have been rejected as Mr. Hoar has been. Now these schemes as far as Mr. Stanton is concerned, are foiled.

Re-tirement to private life, after the great services he had rendered to the Republican party, and when it was inevitable that he should resume the duties of his profession as a lawyer, has been the occasion of much comment. Certainly he had richly earned any reward his political associates could bestow upon him We have not merits sufficiently expanded in recollection to come being this from the contemporary enjoyment from emotion. He was followed by Mr. Caserly, the new Democratic Senator from California, whose remarks drew the respectful attention of all, for all felt that he had spoken a strong, and in some respects, a brilliant argument, attacking without gloves the measures before the House. Religious fathers on the opposite side of the Chamber for their forgiveness in regard to it. In the course of his remarks, he replied to Mr. Conkling, who had asserted that the Democratic party were bonded by the reconstruction policy of Mr Johnson that he had never approved of it, the Democratic party of the South included.

An interesting and exciting debate here ensued, three or four Senators joining in it, among them Messrs. Thurman, who said that in the autumn of 1865, the Republican party of Ohio had endorsed the policy of Andrew John son up to the last. Here Mr. Sherman rose and said that the resolution was a year ahead of the struggle with Congress. Mr. Thurman said it was after the development and mean ing of the policy of Mr. Johnson. "It was developed," said Mr Sherman; "the policy was announced in September." Mr. Conkling, correcting, said it was called indirectly, and another moment to know the notorious fact that in May, 1865, Mr. Johnson, in the North Carolina proclamation, had developed his whole reconstruction policy.

After Mr. Casserly had finished, at about 11 o'clock, the vote ensued on Morton's amendment declaring the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment as a condition precedent There was a general silence as the vote was taken and the first named—the Radical ranks were for extreme measures; only a few Radicals voted no. The yeas were 38, the noes were 15. The next amendment was one to punish persons for holding office who were subtracted in certain categories of a very wide-sweeping character. Mr. Thurman said it would embrace ninety-nine out of every hundred persons. He went on to show how much broader it was than the Fourteenth Amendment, and that intelligence and loyalty were not considered available by the act. Under the effect of this discussion, Mr. Morton proceeded to withdraw his amendment. Mr. Thurman then went on to make a logical, exhausted, incisive dissection of the bill and of the history of the Legislature of Georgia.

Among the scenes during its delivery were an interruption by Mr Drake, who was instantly snubbed and despatched; Bullock, the carpet-bagger, moved about uneasily, and trying various seats of Senators, as if to see which would suit him best, and, lastly, Mr. Nye, leaning back in his chair fast asleep, with a face, certainly not handsome, turned to the ceiling, and his hands folded like those of a departed saint who had gone to his rest. But these things did not interfere with the speaker from his line of argument, which was as close and effective as his denunciations of this wrong were powerful and excoriating. Mr. Casserly moved to strike out the words "involuntary aid" from the bill, and seven Mr. Morton said it ought to come out. Mr Carpenter seemed ready also to concede to Mr. Bullock. Next year and took a seat by the Senator, who rose and objected to the change. In a word, the Radical Senators appeared brought to debate like beaten and subjugated troops. Mr. Drake, a half trained actors rehearsing a piece, with Bullock for stage prompter.

Even Mr. Sawyer, of South Carolina, rose to protest against the feature. He said it would embrace nearly every body. He himself was forced to do duty in the home guard.

The vote was then taken, and the universal, many Radicals voting aye, and others with loud noes, as if indignant at this desertion by their friends. The amendment was carried by 39 to 32.

Sumner appeared to be furious; his private talk was loud and disorderly. Bullock seemed terribly put out and there was certainly a screw loose in the Republican camp. Carpenter moved to adjourn, and then, withdrawing it, moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr Drake rose excitedly, and denounced with heat the motion to adjourn. He said, to the surprise of the United States generally, he understood this proceeding on part of Republican Senators to adjourn because the bill had been amended. Georgia might say she could never be forced by words now to punish a man for involuntary aid to the rebellion. More confusion ensued until Mr. Carpenter withdrew the motion It was now 12:30 o'clock.

Mr. Casserly, who fought the bill with great ability and tact, now worried the Radicals with various amendments to destroy it, and to take the control of the military from Bullock, and vest it entirely in the President, all of which were voted down.

Mr. Trumbull was absent. He is understood to oppose the bill.

Mr. Howard moved an amendment so as to relieve from disabilities only those acting under direct physical force, and this was agreed to

The ultra-Radicals finally fashioned the bill their own way, and then passed it by a party vote at 1:20 o'clock.

The session, which was of unusual interest, lasted thirteen hours; and a Senator admitted he had been up all night, why they should not be punished for contempt in violating the injunction issued by the Fifth District Court, testifying the Governor's appointees from interfering with the newly elected members of the Council.

The motion for the rule sets forth that these parties in direct contradiction to the order of the Fifth District Court attempted to, and in part did, break up the City Council by attempting to arrest some of its members.

*Small Change*—Great difficulty is experienced in getting change. The banks yesterday refused to do anything more than certify checks, except in amount of $500. Brokers charged 2 per cent. for change. The money has been drawn out by planters to pay their laborers.

*Presentation to Sergeant Malone*—Last night our reporter, by chance, happened to be present at the presentation by the Second District police of a fine gold badge to Sergeant Malone, one of the oldest and most deserving officers of the police force of New Orleans. The presentation was made in a few expressive remarks by H. G. Cashman, Esq. Sergeant Malone appropriately acknowledges the compliment, after which all present partook of a fine eggnog at Hippolite's, on Orleans street.

*Seven Per Cent. Bonds*—Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, yesterday made peremptory a mandamus upon the City Treasurer, in the suit of Fox vs. the city, upon certain 7 per cent. bonds, principal and interest. The Cashier of the Southern Bank testified that there was still $110,000 in said bank to the credit of the seven per cent. bonds interest fund.

*Dangerous and Suspicious*—Two men, Sam Gorman, alias Charles Stedman, and mysterious Henry Jennings, were yesterday arrested in the First Precinct as dangerous and suspicious characters. There are excellent reasons for supposing that they are intimately connected with several of the large robberies recently committed in this city. A few days will probably develop the fact that this community is temporarily rid of two professional thieves. Gorman is a man of considerable wealth, both here and in New York.

### Washington Items.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* tells the following story:

A singular blunder occurred at the White House the other day. The Senate had called for documents in the case of Georgia, and among other papers transmitted was a letter written by a Georgia woman to the President, and which accidentally got into the official package. The error was not discovered until the message was printed, and now it has been recalled, and efforts are being made to gather up all the printed copies. This letter was a terrible raid upon Gov. Bullock and Senators could not understand why a Republican President should send such a document to a Republican Senate, until the matter was explained. The letter commences as follows:

"Listen to the appeal of a, Georgia woman, who speaks for Georgia when the voices of her men have to be silent. I have just read Gov. Bullock's indictment against the people of Georgia. I bear he is in this city to present and enforce his demand on Congress."

The writer then continues as follows:

"It is said that the so-called State Central Committee held a secret session in Atlanta, Ga., last Wednesday, upon the proposition to take, if possible, a snap judgment up on Georgia for Congress before any action could be had by the Legislature of the State, to see whether she would or would not conform to the understood demands of Congress that she shall repeat the fifteenth members and pass the Fifteenth Amendment."

After alluding to some of Governor Bullock's acts, the writer says that he may be displaced by military authority, and says: "Give us a military Governor that will deal fairly and honorably with the people—a man we can honor, who fought bravely against us from principle—and not one, sir, who was too cowardly to fight for either side."

Further on the writer says: "Governor Bullock has his private reasons for not wishing the Legislature to meet; he fears an investigation of the State frauds. $1,000 made out of for private purposes will have to be accounted for, and he is exciting Congress against us as a cloak for his own error."

The writer then recites a large number of crimes against the State of which she says Bullock has been guilty, and says all the powers of the office are concentrated in him to carry out his own private ends, and concludes by again appealing to the appointment of General Terry as military Governor, and for an investigation of Governor Bullock's conduct. Although the document room and every committee room was carefully searched, they failed to find all the printed documents, and the secret cabinet he did.

The Georgia bill will be sent to the House to-morrow, and the expectation is that it will be passed without delay, although an effort will be made to compel the House to be obligatory upon the President to employ the army to enforce reconstruction in the State.

### Affairs in France.

(From the Paris Correspondence of the New York Times.)

*Paris*, Nov. 23.—When I last wrote to you the Olivier Ministry was considered a fixed fact, and, as stated at the time, the cis-Pyrenean suite of the foreign journals were authorized at the Ministry of the Interior to send off an announcement to that effect on the express condition that they should not say that it in Paris This was on Thursday. On Saturday there appeared in the official journal the following statement: "Some of the newspapers speak of Ministerial modifications. All the rumors circulated on this subject are entirely destitute of foundation."

I am particular in specifying these facts in order not only that you may form some idea of the extraordinary influence which the Empress Eugenie continues to exercise in France, but that you may also the better appreciate the statement which I am about to make to you and which I take to be as serious an affair as I have reason to place the most implicit reliance. You will find that it differs in some important points from the accounts which you will find in the Paris journals.

On Wednesday last, as I stated to you, the Olivier Ministry remaining had been filled by other might have been asked within the judicial delay. If the Supreme Court did not govern itself according to law, it was presumed that the lower courts would do in the execution of judgments. Counsel here read from the Civil Code, touching the nature of the delay of the six judicial days

The Court said: Can the Court *ex officio* fix the return day, and change the delay? The Court said it could when both parties had been notified, and he thought the rule could be proceeded with. The only question before the court was, whether the rule should be granted. If not, Lemmonier said he would take exception to the ruling.

Mr Bermudez then addressed the court upon the question of a new trial, and went on to state the action he had taken upon the trial of the suit in to dissolve the injunction, and contended that the action of the Supreme Court had been in dissolving the injunction inasmuch as it took cognizance of facts that could only have come up upon the trial of the case.

He called the attention of Judge Leaumont to the fact that it was stated that he (Judge Leaumont) had stated that the case was not a case for a strong, and in some respects, a brilliant argument, attacking without gloves the measures before the House. Religious fathers on the opposite side of the Chamber for their forgiveness in regard to it. In the course of his remarks, he replied to Mr. Conkling, who had asserted that the Democratic party were bonded by the reconstruction policy of Mr Johnson that he had never approved of it, the Democratic party of the South included.

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A Attorney Hoar is nominated to succeed Judge Wayne in the Supreme Court, which is not at all an indication that his fame is on the wane. On the contrary, he has looked for the appointment in vain for some time, and is probably wain of his success.

A physician boasting that he cured his own bone, one of his guests remarked: "Well, doctor, I would sooner be your ham than your patient."

A dentist, trying to vain to extract a decayed tooth from a lady's mouth, gave up the task with this apology: "The fact is, madam, it is impossible for anything bad to come from your mouth."

A lazy lad, who did not go to church until the communion wafer was coming out, was asked "Is it all done?" "No," was the reply, "it is all said; but I think it will be some time before it is all done."

A self evident fact—whatever else the Spaniards may want, they ought not to want food, for have they not a provisional government?

## BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

### FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Terry Assigned to Command of Georgia.

### FOREIGN NEWS.

Family Council of the House of Savoy.

Parliamentary Elections for Seats in the Cortes Ordered.

The Postal Decree Between France and the U. S.

Disappearance of the Bishop of Havana from Madrid.

Prominent Cubans Banished.

The U. S. Flag Hoisted in Samana.

Proclamation of Gen. Baez.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

### WASHINGTON ITEMS.

*Washington*, Dec. 24.—The President to-day issued an order, through Gen. Sherman, assigning Gen. Terry to the command of Georgia as a district under the Reconstruction acts, in addition to his duties as the Commander of the Department of the South

Internal revenue receipts to day $381,000.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Havana*, Dec. 24.—The occupation of Samana excites the insurgents to desperate efforts, and to overthrow Baez before Congress can ratify Rosas.

Two Haytien Insurgent generals were killed upon their capture

Salnave now holds only Port au Prince, which he has been compelled to evacuate.

There is a large fine on Pedro street—incendiarism suspected.

*Paris*, Dec. 23.—[Via the French Cable.]—It is reported that a family council of the members of the house of Savoy was held in Turin, for the purpose of discussing the question of the candidature of Prince Amadeus for the Spanish throne. It appears that the existing government of Spain, with its parliamentary majority, is favorable to the election of the Duke, who are operating in Madrid and other cities, have not by any means abandoned their hopes and intend to renew the movement.

The Spanish Government has ordered parliamentary elections to fill the seats remaining vacant in the Cortes; the election to be held on fifteen per cent. late.

*London*, Dec. 24. Noon.—Consols 93¾ @ 93⅞ for money and account. Yellow 10s 6d. Yerbs and Fabius at Montevideo 21½.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 24.—Afternoon.—Cotton market unchanged to-day Tallow 41s 6d. Yerbs and Fabius at Montevideo 21½.

*St. Louis*, Dec. 24.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 red fall $1 25 to $1 30. Corn 80 to 80c. Oats 56 to 58c. Whisky 94c. Provisions utterly demoralized. Bacon—clear sides 18c. Lard lower—prime held at 17c.

*Chicago*, Dec. 24.—Flour—spring extras $3 50 to $5 50. Wheat 78½c. Corn 71 to 73½c. Oats 42 to 42¼c. Rye 66c. Barley 75 to 77c. Highwines 92 to 93c. Sugar 11¼ to 11¾c. Pork $27 50. Lard 16¾c. Meats held ¼c higher.

*Cincinnati*, Dec. 24.—Family Flour $5 25 to $5 50. Wheat $1 08 to $1 08½. New Corn 73 to 74c. Oats 50 to 55c. Whisky 94 to 95c. Cotton dull; middlings 23¾c. Hogs dull at $8 50 to $9 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 11¾c; clear rib and clear side 14¾ to 15¼c. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear rib and clear sides 16¾ to 17¾c. Lard—kettle rendered 17c. Pork offered at $28. Other articles unchanged.

*Louisville*, Dec 24.—Tobacco—sales 43 hhds lugs at $5 60 to $7; leaf $6 70 to $13. Cotton—market weaker; good ordinary 22¼c. Shelled Corn 50c. Oats 50c. Rye 80 to 85c. Provisions lower. Pork held at $30. Bacon—shoulders 14¾c; clear rib and clear sides 17¾ to 17¾c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 12c, clear rib and clear sides 15¾ to 15¾c. Lard 18c. Hams 21½c. Whisky 94 to 96c.

*Mobile*, Dec. 24.—Cotton firm; middlings 23¾c; sales to day 1300 bales, receipts 1065; exports 6947; receipts of the week 14,100; exports to Great Britain 12,055, other foreign ports 2050, coastwise 2242; stock on hand 5631; sales of the week 7750 bales.

### FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

*Southwest Pass*, Dec 24—6 P. M.—Barometer 30.10. Wind Northeast, fresh, with rain.

Arrived—ship Cambria, Owen, master, 44 days from Plymouth, England, in ballast, to Lowell & Bailey.

No departures

### FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

*Pass-a-l'outre*, Dec. 24—5 P. M.—Arrived—British bark Fortuna, Reid, master, 16 days from Barbadoes in ballast, to master. Wind Southeast, with rain.

### RIVER NEWS.

*Memphis*, Dec. 24.—Passed up—Kate Kinney, Julia, Silver Spray. Down—Lewis and Virginia. River falling. Weather clear and cold.

*Cairo*, Dec. 24.—Passed up—Lizzie Gill, Indiana, Edinburgh, Lady Gay and St. Joseph. River rose 22 inches in the past 24 hours Weather clear and cold.

[Previous Dispatches.]

*Washington*, Dec. 23.—Ex-Secretary Stanton died this morning of heart disease, aged 54 years.

The Cabinet after session will proceed in a body to the House.

*Washington*, Dec. 23.—Mr. Benson, proprietor of the National Hotel, is dead

*New York*, Dec. 23.—The Spanish war steamers Isabella and Catolica have arrived from Havana, to convoy the remainder of the squadron.

*London*, Dec. 22.—The Rome Tablet clerically denies the statement that Archbishop Manning had consulted Cardinal Consalvi upon the question of temporal and spiritual power, and that he had declared its infallibility, and consider the admission of the clergy in civil law, organized by Cardinals, which practically excludes foreigners, as unjust and unwise.

The *Times* speculating upon the action they will take respecting some concessions to be made to Ireland, says that Gladstone's resignation in the age, but predicts that the dogma of Papal infallibility will be decreed and believes that the Irish Church Establishment will be unlinked by European Governments.

*Liverpool, Dec. 23.*—No markets to-morrow —Holiday.

*London*, Dec. 23.—Evening.—Bullion increased to the Bank of England over £500,000.

*Frankfort*, Dec. 23.—Bonds 30½.

*Paris*, Dec. 23.—Rentes closed firm Rentes 73 60c. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 7,000,000 francs.

*Havana*, Dec. 23.—The planters have adopted a resolution refusing to send sugar on the basis of fifteen per cent. late.

*London*, Dec. 24. Noon.—Consols 93⅝ @ 93⅞ for money and account. Yellow 10s 6d. Sugar 41s 6d.

*Liverpool*, Dec. 24.—Afternoon.—Cotton market unchanged to-day Tallow 41s 6d. Yerbs and Fabius at Montevideo 21½.

## The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S FERRATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A plausible cordial, prepared from calisaya bark and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17 1y

## MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1869.

The Money market proper presented no new features to-day At the banks there was a good demand for new immediately to assist in moving the crop, but the supply was fully adequate to meet the requirements. Outside of the banks there was very little investment out side. The street rates may still be quoted at 1@1½ per cent. per month, for all business paper without collaterals, and — to — for second grade. 1½@2 for A 1 business paper without collaterals, and — to — for second grade. 2@2½ for common, 10 to 12c for fair, and 12½ to 15c for prime. All business paper without collaterals, and — to — for second grade. 2@2½ for common, 10 to 12c for fair, and 12½ to 15c for prime.

Gold opened at 129¾ to 129¾, against 129¾ at the close of last week. Sterling exchange for 60 days on prime bankers' was quoted at 109½ to 109¾, against 109¾ to 109¾ during the interim The sales included $4000 and $8000 at 129¾, $3000, $5000, $10,000 and $20,000 at 129⅞, $5000, $7000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 130, $5000 and $10,000 at 130⅛, and $2000 at 130⅜. N ching reported in Silver Exchange sold at 108 to 109 for American half dollars, and 2 per cent premium to Gold for Mexican dollars.

The movement in Foreign Exchange was of fair average, and the tone was steady, although rates hardly quotably lower The sales of Sterling embraced £50,000, of which £30,000 bill on London at 12 days' sight, £10,000 at 60 days, £5000 and £5000 All bills of lading at 120⅝, £15,000 bill of lading and clear at 120⅞ to 121⅛, £1000 at 121¼ clean at 121⅜; £9000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 121⅜, £10,000 bill of lading at 121⅝, £5000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 121⅝ to 121¾, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 121¾ to 121⅞, £1000 at 121⅞ clean at 121⅞; £9000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 122⅛ to 122¼, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 122¼, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 122⅜, £5000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 122½, £5000 bill of lading and clear at 122⅝, and £5000 A 1 bill of lading and clear at 122¾. Francs there were sales of 250,000 All commercial, of which 100,000 at 5.20¾, and 150,000 at 5.20⅝ Bills on Paris were quoted at 5.17½ to 5.17¾, and 5.17½ to 5.17¾ for the former, and 5.19¾ to 5.19¾ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange showed some irregularity during the day, but the market closed at about yesterday's figures. The banks are packed on New York, at par to ¾ per cent. discount, some of them meeting with a remittance demand The sales included $20,000 bank sight per 12 to 22½c, good ordinary 22¼ to 23, low middling 23¼ to 23⅜, middling — to 24, and strict middling 24 to —.

The market opened with a fair inquiry, and although buyers could hardly operate as favorably as yesterday, the demand continued good throughout the day and the sales summed up the amount noted above within the range of the quotations given. Only a limited amount of low middling was to be had under 23¾, and good ordinary ruled at 23¾ to 23. The supply was fair, but not well assorted, and middling, especially, was scarce.

The sales for the past three days sum up 20,000 bales, making a total for the week of 29,500, against 36,100 last week and 31,000 the week before; and the week's receipts 41,104 bales, embracing 2349 from other delivery ports and 38,755 proper against 35,283 proper last week. Receipts proper since September 1st 401,030 bales against 406,496 last year. The week's exports comprise 43,618 bales, embracing 24,016 to Liverpool, 4750 to Havre, 2164 to Bremen, 3314 to Hamburg, 600 to Barcelona, 4238 to Boston, 151 to Providence, 4040 to New York and 345 to Philadelphia.

COTTON STATEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales | 776 |
| Arrived since last statement | 1,762 |
| Arrived previously | 4,513—6,291 |
| | 401,031 |
| Cleared to-day | 5,775 |
| Cleared previously | 395,177—400,952 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales | 79 |

To day's exports embraced 1500 bales to Hamburg and 2885 to New York. Receipts proper since Friday evening 38,755 bales against 35,283 last week, and since September 1st 401,030 bales against 406,496 last year.

SUGAR—The receipts were light to-day, being confined to 233 hogsheads The demand is fair, and the stock has been considerably reduced. Prices are firmer. The sales to-day embraced 500 hogsheads at 7¾ to 8¾c for inferior, 9 to 9¾c for common, 10 to 11c for fair, 11¼ to 11¾c for fully fair, 12 to 12¼c for prime, 12¾c for choice, 13 to 14c for yellow clarified, and 14½ to 15c for white.

Week's sales 4178 hhds; receipts 5395, exports 116.

MOLASSES—The receipts this morning embraced 1027 barrels. The demand continues active and prices firm. The supplies were all sold at 55 to 57c for inferior; 59 to 62c for common and centrifugal, 61 to 67c for fair, 68 to 70c and 71c for strictly prime.

Week's sales 11,300 bbls; receipts 13,985; exports 3352.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday, excepting the Common wealth, from St. Louis

FLOUR—There is a fair stock on hand, but it is mainly of poor grades. The offerings and offerings are light. A good local demand prevails, and prices are firm, especially for fine, superfine and family extra. Fine is quoted at $4 75 to $4 50, superfine $4 75 to $5, single extra $5 50, double extra $5 75 to $6 50, treble extra $6 to $6 25; choice extra $6 40 to $7. family extra $8.

The principal sales to day embraced 2500 bbls, of which 80 superfine at $4 70; 50 do at $4 75; 50, 150 and 100 do at $4 80; 50 and 200 double extra at $5 00; 60 and 100 treble extra at $6; 100 choice extra at $6 50; 25 do at $6 75; 50 treble, 300 double extra on private terms and 200 superfine at $4 90, 50 and 100 at $5; 100 single extra at $5 50; 200 treble extra at $6 25, and 100 do at $6 50 per bbl.

Week's sales 13,500 bbls; receipts 2150; exports 2260

CORN—The supply is good but is mostly poor in quality and the market is dull. Sales 1000 and 1100 sacks, old, of which 150, 150, 400 and 1200 white at $1; 400 and 200 choice yellow at $1 05; 2000 and 1000 mixed at $1 02½, and 1000 terms, and 3000 poor white at 95c per bushel.

Week's sales 18,0 sacks; receipts 31,597, exports 7,260

OATS—For seeds and firm. 100 and 100 sacks sold at 70c per bushel.

Week's sales 1582 sacks; receipts 6615; exports 200

BRAN—Is quiet but firm with a small stock. 300 sacks sold at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Week, sales 1000 sacks; receipts 1162

HAY—Is in good supply and moderate demand. 100 bales sold on Chickasaw Day, for prime at $26, and 1000 very choice do. at $27 to $28 50 per ton.

Week's sales 2200 bales; receipts 1,000.

PORK—Is nearly nominal; there are no settled prices. Holders ask $30 50 to $31 for mess, while only $29 is being offered for the same. Prime is held at $26 per bbl. Shoulders are selling at 13½ to 13¾c, and 19½c, clear sides 19¾c per lb on deck.

Week's sales 100 casks; receipts 323 do, 72 boxes, 151 tierces; exports 50 casks.

LARD—Tierces are in fair supply and rather quiet. 10 tierces choice steam rendered sold at 17½c. Tierces are quoted at 18¾ to 19¾c Kegs at 20 to 21c per lb for choice.

Week's sales 180 tierces, 1240 kegs; receipts 817 tierces, 413 kegs; exports 105 tierces.

BREAKFAST BACON—Nominal; commands 21c; Western 22 to 22½c per lb.

### Cattle Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 23, 1869.

Arrived during the past week from Texas Beeves, and Southern 327 Cattle, 1 Sheep, 1 Hog, 1 Mule, 1 Horse, 1 Yoke Oxen, 1 Cow and Yearlings, 1 Calf, 1 Goat, 1 Pony