# The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

DUFOUR & LIBERT, Publishers

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR: ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 23, 1871.


Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"La Muette de Portici."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Fritz, our Cousin German," with Mr. Emmet.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gaiety Comique Troupe of Specialties.

CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

## THE DIVORCE LAW OF LOUISIANA.

His Honor Judge Cooley never suffers to escape an opportunity of giving vent to his facetiousness. This time it is the divorce law of the State which has excited him to a display of his humorous propensity. In deciding a case before him lately, instituted under the law as amended a year ago, he takes occasion to deprecate the change which that amendment effected, because instead of rendering divorces more difficult, as should be the object of the law-giver, it makes them more easy of attainment. Judge Cooley criticises the law as it now stands, in terms of just severity, and says "it makes of the conjugal relation merely a transient state, to be assumed to-day and cast off to-morrow." The previous statute on this subject, he tells us, did not authorize an immediate judgment of divorce on proof of certain specified causes, but only a temporary separation, during which a reconciliation might be effected between the husband and wife. The present law, it seems, authorizes an absolute severance of the marital relation at once, whenever the Judge is satisfied that the specified causes exist and the happiness of the plaintiff may be permanently destroyed by the defendant, should the relation continue. It reads thus:

"Married persons may reciprocally claim a divorce on account of excesses, habitual intemperance, cruel treatment, *and any such misconduct repugnant to the marriage covenant as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner, or of outrages* of one of them toward the other, if such outrages or ill-treatment be of such a nature as to render their living together insupportable."

This is another instance of that wicked legislation with which a mysterious providence has permitted bad men to curse this people. It is an importation from States farther North, where the marriage covenant as well as others of a less sacred character, is held in low esteem and subject to be broken whenever either party desires to be released. But we are not prepared to concur with Judge Cooley when in commenting on the law as it now stands, he says: "I understand but one object the lawgiver could have had in view by the use of such broad language, and that was to give as much room for interpretation as possible, and thereby facilitate those who are desirous of being divorced." Undoubtedly the language is broad and gives a wide latitude for construction which permits divorce for "any such misconduct repugnant to the marriage covenant, as permanently destroys the happiness of the petitioner," but the law does not say that the Judge before whom the case is tried, *shall grant the decree before he is satisfied that it would be better for both husband and wife that the separation should take place.* Surely the Judge has some discretion in that matter, and may refuse the petition. Judge Cooley, we infer from the language of his opinion, himself regards the marriage covenant as something more sacred than an ordinary civil contract, and we should therefore have expected him to be slow in severing relations of that character unless, like Gen. Grant, he thinks that the quickest way to bring about the repeal of a bad law is rehorsedly to execute it. Touching the case before the court, Judge Cooley while declaring that the husband had been guilty of misconduct, also says that "the wife has not been without fault" and adds, "I intend to believe the defendant intended to render his wife unhappy—his conduct has more the appearance of thoughtlessness than design. Was this, then, a case for the application of so harsh a remedy as that authorized by the statute of 1870? Was it not rather a case for the exercise of that judicial discretion which the law contemplates, when it leaves to the court to judge as to the conduct of the defendant, and whether it is calculated to make the plaintiff permanently miserable? Here is a case where both parties are found to be at fault, and the Judge does not think the defendant "intended" to give the plaintiff cause of complaint, but only that he was "thoughtless." One would think that in such a case a temporary separation had better be tried before a judgment of final divorce should be rendered. If the law does not allow a judgment of temporary separation, then the parties might be asked to consent to a delay. Refusing that, the Judge would then be in a position to act according to the lights before him, and to reject the petition unless the evidence satisfied him that it ought to be granted.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, of Pittsburg, manufacturers of the celebrated "Hostetter Bitters," warn the public through our advertising columns against imitations thereof and announce their intention to prosecute all persons who infringe upon their rights in this matter by manufacturing a counterfeit article and putting it up for sale in bottles of a similar size and appearance.

Messrs. Devan, Mason & Co., Nos. 111 and 113 Poydras street, agents for Cincinnati distilleries, invite the attention of buyers to their celebrated and popular brands of whiskies. They have pure Bourbon and rye, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania; also, "S. N. Pike's Magnolia," "Celebrated Rose," "White Wheat" and "Ohio Belle." See advertisement in another column.

☞ Gen. R. E. Lee, writing under date of January 12, 1867, says: "Its simple mechanism, and the experience my daughters have had in operating it, makes the Wilcox & Gibbs sewing machine a great favorite in my family. For sale by M. S. Hedrick, 118 and 120 Canal street, New Orleans. feb23 3m d&sw

☞ If you don't want to disgust everybody with your offensive breath cure your catarrh. $500 reward is offered by the proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case he cannot cure. It is sold by druggists. Can get it for sixty cents by mail from Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Pamphlet free. wed fr sun & sw.

THE SUMNER DEPOSITION—THE FEELING AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald* says:

The friends of the Administration were considerably elated at a report which obtained some circulation yesterday to the effect that Sumner proposed to make a personal onslaught on the President in the Senate. He says that he intends to do nothing of the sort. Unless he is provoked into a debate on that subject he will for the present maintain a dignified silence. He does not propose to be drawn into a personal controversy with the Administration or its friends. He holds that he is still as good a member of the Republican party as President Grant, and a much older one, and he intends to stand by that party. The mere fact of his removal from the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee will not prevent him from taking an active part in all questions relating to our intercourse with other governments. Upon all questions reported by the Foreign Relations Committee to the Senate, he will have his say as usual, and the fact that he knows more about them than any other member of the Senate will retain for him.

A Washington correspondent tells a story of a member of the Forty-first Congress. Your constituents have kindly allowed you to retire to private life, who during his whole term of Congressional service never spoke a dollar's worth of stationery, but instead, took a money allowance stated on indigent plea. He would not do so now, but his constituents, and he could not accompany with them without writing materials; so at an early hour every morning he pounds a page of the House, clinking up all the local goods and scraps of paper from waste baskets and transferring them to his desk. In some member manifested an exalted appreciation of the value of the Agricultural Department, and was liberal in his contributions to food and repository. Upon one occasion he sent in a single order for fifty-seven hundred dollars worth of seeds, and it is to be presumed that this statesman's district next season will yield a bumper crop of vegetable *pulchrum* and *Abrupticlis Nil. N. Y. Sun.*

## BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Revolution in Paris.

Gen. Chanzy and Admiral Saisset Held as Hostages.

The National Guards Search All Trains.

Circular of M. Thiers to the Prefects of Departments.

Elections Appointed by the Central Committee.

Tone of the Insurgent Organ.

Warning to Editors of the Paris Press.

Armed Support Tendered the Government.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Paris*, March 22.—The insurrectionary Central Committee will respect the conditions of peace, but considers the bulk of the indemnity should fall on the authors of the war.

The situation at Montmartre and Belleville remain unchanged. Business and labor has been stopped, and there are frequent night alarms.

A demonstration of the friends of order to-day proceeded towards the headquarters of the insurgents, but found bayonets barring the way. An angry altercation ensued, and the orderlies retired.

*Paris*, March 22. — The *Journal says*—"The hour has arrived when the common people of the capital must save the country, and appeals to the bourgeois for support in this emergency."

All the chiefs of battalions of the National Guard of the 2d arrondissement have signed a manifesto, joining their voices to those of the deputies to the Assembly and the Mayors of Paris, in the determination to defend the Republic and its tranquility against all persons. They have organized a special force and measures for the protection of their arrondissement, and appeal for the co-operation of all in the work for conciliation and abstention from crime.

The Commander of the National Guard has appointed Raoul Dubaisson chief of the general staff, Col. Valgrenne, Commandant of the Hotel de Ville, and Col. Dardale, Commandant of the Tuileries.

An editorial in the same paper seeks to prove that the Assembly now sitting at Versailles is partly incomplete, on the ground that the election of some of its members were vitiated by foreign occupation and pressure. The Chamber is described as a narrow-minded executive.

The same paper says: On Paris devolves the duty of compelling respect for the sovereignty of the people, who must see that Paris is not separated from the province and that the provinces are not separated from each other. We must be the capital of France. It is unquestionably her right to proceed with elections. The Central Republican Committee has taken wise and indispensable measures to prepare for the establishment of communal councils and for the election of all chief officers of the National Guard by the members.

A paragraph also appears in the Insurgent organ, under the title of "Avertissement," stigmatizing the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the editors of the Paris press, published in several journals yesterday, as a direct provocation to the disobedience of Government decrees and encouraging the contempt of the people. Warning is given that while the Central Republican Committee intends to respect the liberty of the press, it is determined to have the decision of the people respected, and will permit no incitement to disobedience. A repetition of the offense will be severely punished.

*Paris*, March 23, *via London*, March 23—9:30 P. M.—The *Official Journal* of the insurgents, says: The Central Republican Committee seeks to come to an understanding with the Mayors are compelled to proceed with the elections with their co-operation. The elections are postponed until to-morrow when they will be held under the superintendency of the electoral committee appointed by the Central Republican Committee.

*Versailles*, March 21.—The insurgents hold Gen. Chanzy and Admiral Saisset as hostages. They will shoot Chanzy if attacked.

All the functionaries of the departments have tendered armed support to the Assembly.

*Versailles*, March 22. — The National Guards search all trains; they hold all the fortifications west of Paris.

*Versailles*, March 22, *via London*, 5:30 P. M.—Thiers sent another circular to the Prefects of departments, informing them that advices received by the Government from all the provinces are reassuring. Attempts to create disorders have failed everywhere. In Paris the citizens are organizing for the defense of the Republic against the insurgents. The army now numbers 47,000. Another proclamation is about to be issued, warning the insurgents to lay down their arms.

Lyons, Marseilles and Bordeaux, where troubles were anticipated, remain tranquil. The Government is hourly growing stronger, backed by the assembly, supported by the country with a majority of the citizens of Paris ready in its favor, and surrounded by a constantly increasing army, it is already formidable and begins to inspire a wholesome fear of its power.

New Prefects have been appointed for eighteen departments.

*Versailles*, evening, 22.—In the French National Assembly to-day Thiers gave expression of thanks of the Government and Republic to deputies Tirard, Clemenceau and Schoelcher for their courage displayed by them in the meeting at Paris.

*London*, March 22.—The London newspapers are enthusiastic over the marriage of Princess Louise. There were grand rejoicings and celebrations everywhere throughout the United Kingdom. Many marriages were solemnized simultaneously in different parts of England. A great many discharge and bills were given in London in honor of the event, and the illuminations in the evening were very extensive.

*London*, March 22.—A dispatch from Rouen says: The Germans have celebrated their victories there in quietness.

A large number of French cities and towns have adopted and forwarded resolutions protesting against the revolution and proclaim adhesion to the Government.

*London*, March 22.—The report that a French transport with 3000 prisoners was lost with all aboard is regarded as absurd and has been pronounced groundless.

*Berlin*, March 22.—Count Von Bismarck has been elected to the rank of a prince of the German Empire. Gen. Von Moltke has received the grand cross of the order of the Iron Cross.

*Berlin*, March 22.—The Emperor delivered his speech from the marble throne of Charlottenburg, which was brought from Aix-la-Chappelle for that purpose.

*Berlin*, March 22.—The *Semi-official Provincial Correspondence*, in an editorial on the troubles in Paris, says: Germany will certainly not interfere with affairs in Paris, now that she will know how to guard her interests and secure their fulfillment engagements entered into with the French.

*Aspinwall*, March 10, via Jamaica.—The United States war steamer Nipsic arrived on the 8th from Aratra River. The latest news from the advance party of the expedition was that they were within six miles of the summit of elevation, which was less than 200 feet. All well and confident of success.

The Nipsic returned to Altinto on the 14th.

The survey will probably be completed by the 1st May.

The Omaipes arrived at Panama on the 16th, and Aspinwall on the 17th to relieve the Nipsic.

News from Panama to the 16th, says: The survey on the Pacific was progressing favorably.

Commander Selridge accepted to the question of the Pays with the Darien river; no report has been made.

Honduras has formally declared war against San Salvador; the misunderstanding is not likely now to be arranged. President Medina has issued a decree proclaiming the operation of treaties with San Salvador until that country is disposed to observe their provisions.

(Supplemental Dispatches.)

*London*, March 22.—Midnight.—The statement was made in the House to-night that Lord Lyons has been requested to follow the Prefects to Versailles, but it was added that no arrangement has been made for the transfer of English life and property at Paris.

Advices from the interior of Paris at 10 o'clock to-night report the city tranquil.

It is stated that the Mayor of Paris is urging the citizens that the Assembly at Versailles have been requested to vote for a municipal election, and express the hope that the National Guard will prevent further conflict until a final decision is made by the Assembly.

*Paris*, March 21.—The Insurrectionary Official Journal urges the National Guards to exercise vigilance for criminals attempting to escape.

The city is quiet. The cabs have resumed their trips and the theatres have been opened.

A proclamation signed by Gen. Duval, and dated simply Paris, demands the election of Deputy Paris, and the Deputy Mayors in all the arrondissements.

The proclamation says it is not the intention of the Assembly to separate Paris from France but only from the Empire and the Government of National Defense and from their measures of treason and corruption, and concludes with an appeal to the people to sustain themselves as we are doing, and to follow our example in opposing oppression.

A decree has been issued which further postpones the maturity of commercial bills, and prohibits landlords from enrolling lodgers for non-payment of rent until the issuance of further orders.

*London*, March 22—Noon.—Consols 90½ @90¾; 5-20s of 1869, 92.

*Liverpool*, March 22—Noon.—Cotton opened with a hardening tendency; Uplands 7¾d; Orleans 7¾d; estimated sales 12,000 bales. Pork 68s. Tallow 42s 6d.

*Frankfort*, March 22.—Bonds 98½.

*Washington*, March 22.—SENATE.—Resolution to adjourn tabled by a vote of 30 to 23. This shows the strength of Ku-klux legislation in the Senate.

HOUSE.—Nothing doing.

The vote to legislate for the South was 31 to 18. This was followed by a number of amendments, including the tariff modifications. Finally Anthony's resolution was adopted by a vote of 33 to 13, as follows: *Resolved*, That the Senate will consider the present session no other legislative business than the Deficiency Appropriations bills—the concurrent resolution for a joint committee of investigation into the condition of the States lately in insurrection, and the resolution now pending instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report a bill or bills that will enable the President and the courts of the United States to execute the laws in the said States, and to report that may be needed by the Committee on the Judiciary on the subject.

Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—Messrs. Hibbard, Bell and Parker, Democrats elected from New Hampshire, were seated.

Mr. Young, of Georgia, noticing a newspaper statement, that he had expressed a desire to charge through the House with a body of armed Democrats and kill the author of the statement was simply ridiculous and preposterous; that he had never felt, from the day of his arrival, any such desire, or given utter any such sentiment. He concluded—"Like the people whom I have the honor to represent, I desire nothing but the laws of my country, and do all in my power for its peace, prosperity and its glory.

Mr. Edwards, Democrat from Arkansas, was seated to-day.

WEATHER REPORTS.

*Washington*, March 22—The low pressure Tuesday evening on the coast of Maine has continued to prevail, with warm and clearing up weather and brisk northeast winds. The pressure has slightly increased in the Eastern and Middle States, and is now again falling. Clear weather has generally prevailed in the Southern and Gulf States, but in the Ohio Valley cloudy weather. The storm indicated Tuesday evening west of the Missouri River is now in Central Indiana and Illinois, with brisk northeasterly winds on Lake Michigan.

PROBABILITIES.

It is probable that the area of the lowest barometer will move to the northeast, with high winds on the Lakes. Cloudy and threatening weather in the Middle and East Atlantic States. Fresh winds are probable on the Gulf and South Atlantic coast.

*Washington*, March 22. — New Orleans newspaper mail from the 15th to the 19th inclusive received to-night.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

*New York*, March 22.—At a session of the Fenian Brotherhood to-day John Savage, Chief Executive, made a long address, in which he rebuked the action recently arrived from Ireland, for their dictatorial tone in attempting to reorganize the organization in this country that they might establish a secret dynasty composed of themselves for the custody of the funds of the organization. The address was received with cheered.

*Williamsport, Pa.*, March 22.—Lloyd Britton (colored) was hanged here to-day.

*Richmond*, March 22.—The Senate to-day finished the long railroad war in the Legislature by passing the House bill for the sale of the State's interest in the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad for $600,000, Gen. Wm. Pillison and others of this city, thus defeating the proposition of Gen. Mahone to buy it.

Later in the day an affray occurred between Gen. Mahone and John Ledgen, the attorney for Walters, of Baltimore, in whose interest the State's interest is bought, in which knives were exchanged, and a pistol fired by Gen. Mahone. No serious damage was done.

*Montgomery, Ala.*, March 22.—The Southern Educational Convention met here on the 8th, April 12th. Distinguished speakers are engaged, and the schools and colleges throughout the South are requested to send delegates.

*Raleigh, N. C.*, March 22.—The High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, voted to-day on the eight articles of impeachment submitted by the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives of North Carolina, and passed by that body, with the following result:

A two-thirds vote was required to convict, 49 members present.

Not guilty on the first article—ayes 26, nays 19; not guilty on the second article—ayes 33, nays 17; guilty on the third article—ayes 17, nays 12; guilty on the fourth article—ayes 53, nays 16; guilty on the fifth article—ayes 49, nays 6; guilty on the sixth article—ayes 41, nays 8; guilty on the seventh article—ayes 38, nays 11; guilty on the eighth article—ayes 38, nays 18.

An order was then passed removing Governor Holden from office, and disqualifying him from holding an office of power or profit in the State. On the order the vote stood—ayes 48, nays 1.

All Senators were present except one. The political complexion of the Senate is 19 Conservatives and 14 Republicans. One Republican was absent. Mr. Pythe of Northampton.

*Cheyenne*, March 22. — At the District Court which met here yesterday there were four ladies on the jury. An indict was found guilty of murder and sentenced to be hanged.

*Chicago*, March 22.—Lemon & Co.'s national co-operation dry goods house, which proposed to distribute fifteen hundred thousand dollars to certificate holders, has received advice from the Criminal Court to be a grand lottery, and the proprietors found guilty on an indictment.

*Key West*, March 22.—The Tennessee, with Gen. Jordan and the Commissioners on board, leaves for New York to-morrow morning. It is expected a tug will meet the Tennessee off the Charleston bar and take on board a portion of the Commission and attaché that they may go to Washington with the report by rail. The Tennessee will be due off Charleston Saturday.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

*Liverpool*, March 22—Evening.—Cotton closed firmer; middling uplands 7⅝@7¾d; Orleans 7⅝@7¾d. Sales 15,000, including 3000 for export and speculation.

*London*, March 22—Evening.—Securities unchanged. Tallow 43s 9d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

*New York*, March 22—Evening.—Money closed active. Stock brokers 5 on call business—prime business notes discounted at 7@8. Exchange 9¾@10. Government securities steady and dull. 6-20s of 1862, 112¾. State bonds very dull. Tennessees 67¾; new, 67¾; Virginias, 67¾; new, 70; Louisiana 6s, 69; new, 58; Levee 6s, 72½; 8s, 85½; Alabama 8s, 101; 5s, 68; Georgia 6s, 76; 7s, 90; North Carolina, 46; new, 25; South Carolinas, 76; new, 65½.

*St. Louis*, March 22.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand—middlings 14½@14¾. Flour quiet and unchanged—family $6 25@6 50. Wheat dull and drooping—red $1 36@1 38. Corn in good demand at full prices. Oats dull and firm, none on market. Oats steady, 50@53. Rye dull, 75@80. Pork dull and unsettled; sales 100 bbls at $18. Lard dull and drooping, 11½@11¾. Bulk meats dull and drooping; sales 200,000 lbs—shoulders 9½c.

RIVER NEWS.

*Vicksburg*, March 22.—Passed down—Katie 8, and Robt. Mitchell, at 6 last night; Helmburg, at 5 a. m.; Silver Bow, at 8 a. m. Up—City of Alton, at 11 p. m. River rising slowly. Weather warm and clear.

FROM SOUTHWESTERN PARS.

*Southwest Pass*, March 22—6 P. M.—Barometer high. Wind S. S. E., light.

Arrived: ship Confidence, Perry, master, 35 days from Liverpool, in ballast, to pilot; ship Ocean Bride and schooner Hawthorne, master, from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Sailed: bark Windward.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

*Pass-a-L'outre*, March 22—6 P. M.—Wind S. S. E., light. No arrivals.

Sailed: steamer Silvana; brigs Isle and A. M. Patterson; and schooner Willie.

The offerings of Domestic were fair, and with the downward tendency the market ruled a shade stiffer. The banks continued to check on New York at par, and the business included $64,000, $80,000 and $100,000 commercial night at 1-16 @ ¼ cent discount; $50,000, $60,000, $80,000 and $100,000 private bankers' bills at $50,000, $60,000, $80,000 and $100,000 commercial at ¼, and $50,000 and $100,000 at 3-16.

In gold checks on New York we notice sales of $6000 private bankers' at ½ cent discount, and $4000 bank at par. Some of the banks accepted remittances at the latter rate, but there is very little movement of gold.

The Stock market was again fairly active, and one of the principal features of the movement was the decline in Slaughter-House, which sold at 97 @ 97 share below the highest point touched yesterday. The Louisiana State National Bank at 99 @ 99 @ 99 @ 99 @ 99, 10 Hibernia Bank at $100, — Consolidated Railroad at $116, by Hemsley and Pendling Co. at 99, 99 @ 99 @ 99 @ 99, 125 shares at 99, 5 Mechanics' and Mechanics Gulf Ship Canal at 99 @ 99, 1000 Louisiana State Savings Association at 100, 100 Crescent City Water Works at 99, 100 Slaughter-House at 99, 50 do. at 99 @ 99, 100, 100, 200 and 300 do. at 99 @ 99, 50 do. at 99 @ 99, 10 and 100 do. at 99, and 150 at 99.

There were some transactions in City Bonds, the particulars of which were withheld.

A small amount of new State Warrants (2000) sold at 61, a decline. Some of the dealers offer to buy the small sums offered at their counters at 60, and new Metropolitan Police at 90@97½ and ask for the former 62 and for the latter 99@99½.

A mixed lot of 3000 City Fiscal Agency, and 750 Certificates sold at 94½ round.

$200 City Water Works brought 5 @ 6 cent. discount. They are in request for conversion into City Fiscal Agency Certificates.

LATER.—At the Board of Brokers, this evening, 50 shares Crescent City Slaughter-house Company, sold at 99, and 50 shares same at 97½.

## COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 22, 1871.

COTTON—The market opened with an active demand, stimulated by favorable telegrams from New York and Liverpool, and although factors were more reluctant in their pretensions and there was a good deal of complaint of the assortment being very unsatisfactory, yet a liberal business was done, partly at previous rates and partly at rather fuller prices. The New York quotations of 11¾ A. M. reported that market easier, then quoted it steady, but later in the day prices ruled still more in favor of factors, especially after the 5 P. M. cable from Liverpool, and closed firm at the advance noted above. The serious crevasses reported as New Orleans, Jefferson, Terrebonne (Levee, nearly opposite Natchez, were also calculated to strengthen the market. The Exchange reports "limited supply offering, requests and bids ahead on all grades."

COTTON STATEMENT

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870, bales | [illegible] |
| Arrived since last report | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Cleared to day | [illegible] |
| Cleared previously | [illegible] |
| Total | [illegible] |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard | [illegible] |

To-day's receipts embraced 13,739 bales, as follows: [illegible] last year making an aggregate of [illegible] bales, against 17,[illegible] bales, against 16,[illegible] for the corresponding time last year, and 14,[illegible] last year, and 17,[illegible] bales against 914,[illegible] last year.

FREIGHTS—Rates to foreign ports are without any variation. The demand continues very moderate, and the offerings are large and rates firm. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, sail 5-32d; to Havre and Bordeaux, sail 5/16d; to Coastwise ports, sail: Off Cable to Liverpool 29-32d; Telegraph 9-32d. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia, by steam, 7/16d. Flour to do. 60c@$1; corn 20c @ bushel.

SUGAR—Only 50 hds were received this morning. The demand is restricted, but the holders generally are firm, and ask fair to fully prime for fair to prime. Inferior 6@6¾; common 6¾@7c, good common 7¼@7¾, fair 7¾@8¼, prime 8¼@8½, fully prime 8¾@9, choice 9¼@9½, fancy or strictly prime 10@10½, choice 10¾@11c, yellow clarified 12¼@12½, white 12¾@13c.

MOLASSES—The receipts to-day are confined to 120 bbls. The supplies are light and poor in quality. Inferior or ferment. 18@20c; common to good fermenting 22@24c, centrifugal molasses, as to quality, plantation, 30@35c, choice 40@45c, as to quality. Golden syrup 60@65c.

RICE—The market continues in good supply and dull. Superfine is quoted at 6@6¼c, fine 6¼@6½c, prime 6¾@7c, choice 7¼@7½c, fancy 7¾@8c.

CORN—In good supply and fair demand at yesterday's quotations. 15,000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 6000, 3000 and 3000 white at 72c; 7500 white and yellow, 200, and 275 yellow at 72c; 1500 white at 70c; 400 at 69c; 600 and 1000 white at 71c, and 150 white, dundees, at 70c ⅝ bushel.

OATS—Are in good supply and moderate demand at yesterday's prices; sales, in sacks, 150 sacks 38. Lots sold at 40c; 50 bbls 100 do at 40c.

HAY—Continues in light supply and firm. 100 and 200 small bales sold at 90 @ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply, with a fair demand at 90@95c for prime to choice. Some real fancy bales were sold at higher prices to-day.

PORK—Is dull, with more held at $21 ⅝ ⅝ bbl, and no buyers at that. Is nominal at $21 50@22 ⅝ ⅝ bbl.

BACON—Is also dull. Shoulders are quoted at 8½@9c; clear rib sides 11½@11¾; clear sides 12; sugar-cured hams 16c ⅝ ⅝; smoked ham 14c ⅝ ⅝; tierces sugar-cured hams at 16c ⅝ ⅝.

LARD—Is in good supply and dull. Tierces are quoted at 10½@10¾c; kegs 12@12½c ⅝ ⅝.

BREADSTUFFS—Are quoted at [illegible] ⅝ ⅝.

COFFEE—Yesterday evening, not reported, a cargo of 1800 bags, to arrive, sold to a Baltimore private house; also, a lot of 200 bags to a St. Louis house from second hands. The stock in first hands continues 17,000 bags, and foreign advices show holders are now offering liberal inducements to Western buyers. We quote nominally: Rio, fair to prime, cargo (gold duty paid), prime 15¼@16¼c ⅝ ⅝; good to fine, 14¾@15¼c; fair, 14¼@14½c ⅝ ⅝.

RICE—Carolina Rice is quiet and firm at 9¼c ⅝ ⅝ for prime; 9¼@9½c for good, and 8¾@9c for fair. Louisiana is firmer and steady at 9c @ 9½c ⅝ ⅝ for prime for medium, and 8@8½c for common.

COW PEAS—Are in good supply and prices are easier. We quote: Valley, Carolina $3; mixed $3 75@3 85, and black $3 50 ⅝ bushel.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand; sales of 10 ⅝ for Goshen and 37@38c for Western. Inferior qualities more than ample supply and dull at 25@30c for Western and 17@20c for Western.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, March 22, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—At Union Stock, 31 Mags, on Hoove.

Sales at Union Stock Yards, 31 Cattle and Yearlings, 340 Mags, for Hides and 71 Calves, for Cash.

Texas Steers, corn-fed, 1st quality, [illegible]

Texas Steers, 2d quality, [illegible]

Texas Steers, 3d quality, [illegible]

Texas Bulls, [illegible]

Texas Mags, [illegible]

Texas Cows, [illegible]

Texas Calves, [illegible]

Texas Cows and Calves, [illegible]

Texas Yearlings, [illegible]

Texas Stags, [illegible]

Texas Bulls and Cows, [illegible]

Texas Hides, [illegible]

Texas Tallow, [illegible]

Texas Calves, [illegible]

Texas Sheep, [illegible]

Texas Goats, [illegible]

Texas Mags, [illegible]

Texas Horses, [illegible]

Texas Mules, [illegible]

Texas Hogs, [illegible]

Texas Bulls, [illegible]

Texas Stags, [illegible]

Texas Cows and Calves, [illegible]

Texas Yearlings, [illegible]

Texas Mags