The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1871. YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,504[0].

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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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.

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

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

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

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

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, DEC. 13, 1871.

Compromise Between the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company and Mr. Morgan.

It was stated a week or two ago by one of our Camp street cotemporaries that a compromise had been effected into between the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company and Mr. Charles Morgan, by the terms of which the latter had become a large stockholder in the railroad and would no longer be a competitor or rival of the road. The announcement was premature, although the negotiations were in progress. But we are glad now to be able to inform our readers, on unquestionable authority, that an arrangement of the character indicated has been consluded between Mr. Morgan and the directors of the railroad company in New York city, by the terms of which Mr. Morgan agrees, on certain conditions, to invest a large amount of capital in their enterprise and takes the exclusive control and management of the railroad. As our informant states the case, we are to have two railroads to Texas by this arrangement: one from New Orleans to Vermilionville and Shreveport by way of Donaldsonville, and one from Brashear to Vermilionville and thence to Houston direct, all under the exclusive management and control of Mr. Morgan. We have seen a dispatch from Mr. Morgan to Messrs. C. A. Whitney & Co., in which it is stated that Mr. Morgan has authorized Mr. Griswold, President of the Board of Directors of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, to announce that the former has united with the associates of Mr. Griswold, and that the road will be immediately put under contract provided the city of New Orleans shall ratify the lease granted made by the Legislature in favor of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company. Mr. Morgan makes this a paramount condition, as he is unwilling to invest his capital in the enterprise unless the city shall confirm the act of the Legislature, granting certain privileges to the company.

We presume that this agreement or compromise may be considered final, as we cannot think there will be any real difficulty in the way of the perfect legal confirmation of these lease grants by the city of New Orleans, as Mr. Morgan contemplates. What the inhabitants of New Orleans want and must have is a railroad to Texas, and it is cheaply purchased by granting all necessary levee privileges, and thus obviating a transfer by means of drays, from one depot to another, of the merchandise passing over the roads which have their terminus on the West-ern bank of the river. In these days of cose competition and systems of "through freight transportation," it is of great importance that freight once loaded on the cars of a railroad shall not be unloaded until it shall have arrived at its destination.

In considering this subject when it shall come before them, the City Council may be expected to have the interest of the community in view, and that interest is undoubtedly to stand every facility and encouragement as can towards the early railroad connection of this city with the States of Texas. Mr. Morgan promises to complete these two roads in three years time, and he is aman of his word. His conditions are not so onerous that we should hesitate in according to them. But for him we doubt very much if we should have had a railroad to Texas at all. He can give if he chooses an immense impetus to the commerce of this city. He is a man of large capital and extensive resources, and we think he is disposed to promote the interests of New Orleans every way in his power. It is for his advantage to do so. It remains for us to co-operate with him in his projects, and we do not see how the city can do more than grant the right to the use of the levee as required by Mr. Morgan. We are not in a condition to throw any obstacle in the way of commerce, but on the contrary we must offer it every inducement.

FINE ORANGES.—A most acceptable basket of oranges made its appearance yesterday in our office. They came from the Magnolia plantation, and were produced from seed imported from China. We have tried these oranges and pronounce them a delicious fruit. They are for sale by Mr. F. Lemaitre, No. 10 Front Levee, between Dauphine and Bienville. These oranges bear the name of "Yonco homa."

COMMUNICATED.

Private Land Claims in Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 9, 1871.

Editors New Orleans Bee.

Gentlemen—Believing that many of your country readers—especially in the parishes where the *Land Corridors* have been operating most extensively—will be gratified to hear of the progress of the steps which we have taken recently, in conjunction with our Congressmen, for the purpose of quieting their land titles, I take the liberty of forwarding to you the annexed correspondence, in order that you may publish it in your paper, if you deem it of sufficient interest to your subscribers. I may add, as a comment, that *all* our Senators and Representatives in Congress have pledged themselves to advocate the passage of the laws necessary to protect the holders of *unconfirmed lands*, and that, in the meantime, carrying out the programme which had been agreed upon with us, they have already obtained from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a declaration of principle which will keep all matters in *statu quo*.

Respectfully yours,
FERGUS FURBIER.

Copy.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, D. C., Nov. 28th, 1871.

My Dear Sir—The Commissioner of the Public Lands informs me that the instructions contained in the letter of the 25th ult. was given with the design of obtaining the facts in each case, that intelligent and just action may be taken on the whole subject of Private Land Claims in that State. He answers me that he will hold matters right where they are until Congress can act. You may assure your people that *their lands will not be taken from them* unless Congress fails to give relief, for the Land Office will not presume to venture under the Homestead Law to the present, at least, although officers at New Orleans may receive applications as heretofore.

I have a bill ready for introduction on the assembling of Congress, and we shall do the best we can to pass it; and, if it passes, many cases will be provided for where there is justice in it.

In haste, but truly &c.,

L. A. SHERMAN.

COPY.
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
GENERAL LAND OFFICE,
Washington, D. C., November 30, 1871.
Hon. L. Sherman, New Orleans, La.

SIR: Your letter of the 16th instant, referring to instructions, dated May 25th, 1871, issued by this office to the Register and Receiver at New Orleans, has been received.

In reply, I have to state that the instructions above referred to were designed first, to secure parties claiming private land claims in the New Orleans land District, for which no confirmation could be found, every possible opportunity to show why, and under what laws, such claims should not be considered public land; and, second, to put this office in possession of all the facts in each case, so far easy. To this end the Register and Receiver were directed to take evidence and submit the same with their joint *opinion* to the General Land Office.

Although you are averse to claimants by examining the titles under which they claim, it is thought proper to permit the Register and Receiver to continue their investigations under instructions of May 25th, 1871; but, at your suggestion, the decision of this office *upon the papers submitted by them* under such instructions will for the present be delayed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIS DRUMMOND,
Commissioner.

Upon one thing the usually belligerent Chicago journals agree, and that is in opposing the further erection of wooden buildings within the limits of that city, and the construction of wooden cornices or cupolas, or *other* inflammable appendages, to buildings of any kind.

The New York *Express* suggests that now that the out-door season is over the base ball editors turn their attention to sawing up wood-piles for widows and invalids.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—At noon, "Everybody's Friend." At night, "Everybody's Friend" and "Solon Shingle." Mr. John E. Owens as Major DeBoots.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—The Chapman Sisters—"Trodlos" and the burlesque "Aladdin."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Amy Robsart."

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE BEE.]

A Trip from New Orleans to New York.

To the Editors of the N. O. BEE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3, 1871.

Leaving New Orleans by the 5 P. M. train, we reached Jackson, Tennessee, the following afternoon. This place is the terminus of the Mississippi Central Railroad and of the jurisdiction of that energetic and talented gentleman, Gen. McComb. Portion of the Central and of the late own Jackson Railroad. The latter road, since my last trip North, I must frankly say, has been considerably improved, and I have not the least doubt that with the spirit and go-aheadism of a man like Gen. McComb directing its affairs, it is destined to be one of the best and most popular roads of the whole South. Next day, at 12 o'clock, I was safely landed in the beautiful city of Louisville, where I spent four hours on Market street, promenading like a Rooster, with my pantaloons in my boots, afterwards proceeding to the river to take a look at the great railroad bridge that unites Kentucky to Ohio, extending over the whole breadth of the Ohio river. I believe it is a mile in length. It is a wonderful work. At 4 P. M. left on the Short road for Cincinnati, and reached Covington at 9 o'clock the same evening, crossing the river on the great Suspension Bridge which connects Covington with Cincinnati. The two cities and the river, viewed from the bridge, at that hour of the night when all the lamps were lit, presented a most magnificent panorama. It reminded us of the fairy descriptions given in the Arabian Nights. Soon reaching the depot of the Erie and Atlantic Railroad, I started for New York City in a palace car, reaching Salamanca the next day as about 5 o'clock P. M., and twelve hours later I was safely landed in the great city of New York. After we started from Cincinnati it was a good while before we discovered the lightning speed at which we were traveling. So softly, so easily, so smoothly was the train moving that one was almost inclined to think the roadway was made of gold and lined with velvet. So magnificent are the cars on that road that the ones devoted to smoking are as richly ornamented as the first-class cars on the most of our Southern roads. The entire line from Cincinnati to New York, in its construction and equipments, is a marvel of work manship. The whole country from Salamanca to New York is one of the most picturesque I have ever seen; for miles and miles we followed the quiet stream of that majestic work known as the Erie Canal, and had a beautiful birds-eye view of it, the care becoming far above it. At times the canal had the appearance of a beautiful rivulet winding its crystal and tranquil stream through the valley. On our arrival in New York, after taking a hasty breakfast, I called at the office of the Erie and Atlantic Railroad, which, by the by, is finely located in the building known as the Grand Opera, and there found our amiable and accomplished friend, George L. Catlin, Esq., passenger agent of the company, who greeted me with the warmth and cordiality of a true warmhearted Southerner. But this may be very easily accounted for. Mr. Catlin may be considered one of ours, having resided several years in our midst, where he was born, and married there one of our most beautiful and most accomplished Creole girls—Miss Prudat, of Biloxi. After half an hour's entertainment with Mr. Catlin, I reluctantly left him and started on a tour to the Central Park. I could only take a hasty glance at the museum there, and a short stroll in the Park, as it was raining heavily. I had a drink of fresh water under the marble arch and a peep at the colossal bust of Alex. Von Humboldt. Then started to survey Vanderbilt's great depot. On my way I passed the new Catholic Cathedral, built of white marble. It is only half finished, but when completed will be a great ornament. It is about one hundred feet wide by three hundred long. I do believe Vanderbilt's depot is the grandest depot for a wonderful building on the continent. It is the Niagara of monuments and surpasses all that the imagination ever dreamed of. It covers, I believe, three blocks. The shape of it inside is exactly that of the rainbow. A magnificent arch extending at the height of about a hundred feet from the level of the ground. It looks so grand that it seems to support the heavens. But I must stop here. Saying good-bye for the present to the great national capital, from whence you may hear from me, should there be anything of interest, political or otherwise, worthy of communication.

J. E. T.

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.'s reprint of the *London Quarterly Review* for October fully equals any of the other numbers of the valuable series of periodicals which they have so long been engaged in supplying to the reading public. The interest and variety of its contents may be seen from the following brief enumeration: 1. Spiritualism and its Recent Converts; 2. Byron and Teresa Guiccioli; 3. Beer, Brewers and Public Houses; 4. Guericaultin's Personal and Political Records; 5. Continued Mismanagement of the Public Land; 6. Industrial Monopolies; 7. Jowett's Plato; 8. Army Administration and Government Policy; 9. The Commune and the Internationale. It is claimed by the publishers that the periodicals issued by them do not fail to discuss the most interesting and important events of the day in a comprehensive manner, nearly approaching historical completeness; and, taking this closing number of the year as a specimen, this claim has a solid foundation, for there is hardly any division of the great army of readers but will find some subject in the above brief list which has occupied its attention during the past year.

These designers of making a good selection of periodicals for the coming year are unhesitatingly recommended to take one or all of the works issued by the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, and which now consists of the London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine, and which are furnished either separately or together at the following low scale of prices, less than half the cost of the originals:

Terms of subscription.—Any one Review, $4 a-year; any two Reviews, $7; any three, $10; all four, $12; Blackwood's Magazine, $4; Blackwood and one Review, $7; Blackwood and two Reviews, $10; Blackwood and three Reviews, $13; Blackwood and four Reviews, $15.

BRANCH MINT AT NEW ORLEANS.—The following resolution was introduced in the United States Senate a few days ago by Senator Kellogg, of Louisiana, which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed immediately to the Senate any information on file in his Department, or which he may be able to procure, showing when the branch mint at New Orleans was established; how long it was confined in operation; what amount of silver or other metal was coined at said mint each year during the time the same was in operation; also from whence said silver or other metal was obtained; also the value of said branch mint property, including grounds, buildings, and machinery, on what terms and conditions, and for what purpose said grounds were deeded by the city of New Orleans to the United States, and what reason exists, if any, why said branch mint should not be re-established for the coinage of silver or copper, or both.

REPUBLICAN AGITATIONS IN ENGLAND.—*London*, Dec. 7.—An imposing demonstration was made this evening at Birmingham in favor of a radical reform of the House of Lords and the limitation of its power to delay or suspend the beneficial and progressive legislation of the House of Commons. Among the speakers were the well-known popular orators, Messrs. Dixon, Wilks, Porter and Bradlaugh. There was much disorder while Mr. Dilke was speaking. He was frequently interrupted, and so great was the confusion that he was obliged to desist.

The resolutions adopted protest against the principle of hereditary legislation, and demand the withdrawal of the political functions from the Bench of Bishops.

Republican meetings were held at Birmingham and Reading yesterday. The proceedings were disorderly, and at Reading the meeting broke up in a row.

London, Dec. 8.—While Mr. Odger was addressing the Republican at Reading last night he was frequently interrupted by parties who evidently determined to break up the meeting. At last a rush was made into the hall by a large crowd from the outside, and a desperate fight commenced. The platform was finally taken possession of by the intruders, the Republicans were driven out, and Mr. Odger was obliged to flee to save himself from threatened violence.

Reference to Spain?

Special Dispatch to the St. Louis Republican.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—This afternoon, a Washington order required the Missouri's purser to unpack the American newspaper packages which he had taken on board for Havana without post-office supervision. The order was timed as to prevent the possibility of getting the papers through the post-office, and the purser intimated that the Administration surrender to Spain, he refused positively to take any Spanish newspapers if he could not take any of ours. Just after the newspaper packages had been taken back from the steamer to the wharf, a policeman arrived with a message from the Spanish Consul to the Cuban Junta General, and the Missouri's captain took it on board. There was a universal outburst of indignation from the American spectators on the pier, and after many high words a compromise was effected by the captain of sleeping Grant's orders, and taking on board the despatches American newspapers that the Spaniard had ordered to be excluded from Cuba. The Missouri sailed an hour late. A telegram may make trouble for her on her arrival.

TESTIMONY.—Thousands of mother are constantly speaking in excited terms of commendation of the magical effects of Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for soothing infants teething.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Dec. 12.—The National Assembly at its session of to-day, adopted by a vote of 268 to 227, a recommendation from the committee having charge of the subject, for the alienation to the State of the crown jewels.

London, Dec. 12.—The Telegraphers' strike continues. The people are beginning to complain.

The royal yacht Victoria and Albert has been dispatched to bring Princess Victoria, wife of the German Prince Imperial, to England.

London, Dec. 12.—Unofficial advices state Wales' recovery not hopeless; the patient's voice remains strong.

London, Dec. 12-8 P. M.—There are rumors that incidents have occurred at Sandringham which indicate more favorable condition of affairs. Nothing definite has yet been given to the public, and the report is given with caution.

London, Dec. 13.—Lord Chief Justice Sir Alexander Cockburn has gone to Geneva to attend the preliminary meeting of the Board of Arbitrators appointed under the treaty of Washington. The business to be transacted is purely formal, viz: The ratification of the powers of arbitrators. The British Government proposed to dispense with it, but the Washington Cabinet objected, and it will be necessary for all members of the Board to be present in person on the appointed day. It is possible that at the first meeting a complete organization may be effected, but the probability is that nothing will be attempted beyond the exchange of credentials.

London, Dec. 13—7 P. M.—Private and unofficial advices from Sandringham and Windsor, received by the Central Press News Agency holds out some slight hope of favorable turn in the Prince's disease. The patient's voice remains strong, a proof that nature is not completely exhausted. Preparations which were making against an unfavorable result are relaxing.

Telegrams sent from Sandringham to Windsor are more reassuring, and the hopes of the Royal Household at the Castle have been raised this afternoon by private dispatches from Col. Ponsonby.

Princess Alexandra is almost constantly by the bedside of her husband, and when she is compelled to be absent, for rest, her place is supplied by Princess Alice.

Her Majesty the Queen remains at Sandringham.

The strike of the telegraphers is beginning to break up. Employers at one important point have already resumed work, and others are following their example.

Sandringham, Dec. 13—5 P. M.—Prince of Wales has been somewhat less restless this afternoon, but his general condition is unchanged.

Sandringham, Dec. 13—10 P. M.—Wales passed an unquiet evening, but prostration does not increase.

Liverpool, Dec. 12.—Arrived: St. Louis and Albemarle, from New Orleans.

Halifax, Dec. 12.—Ship Tarquin, of Greenock, wrecked and lost.

Madrid, Dec. 12.—The elections in Spain wherein the Republicans were so successful, were for municipal councils, and not for the Cortes.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 12.—To-day and hereafter ward regular troops will occupy the Moro, Cabana and Principe forts. Captain General Valmaseda is the first to entrust volunteers for the manner in which she performed service for the past two years.

Havana, Dec. 12.—Gen. Valmaseda, in a speech at a banquet, said: I wish to say, Spain will send to Cuba this month four battalions of troops from the regular army of Spain, besides 10,000 more reinforcements which are to follow within one year.

Senor Moreno, the Governor of Havana, has begun suppressing gambling houses. He has already closed two establishments.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Supreme Court adjourns from the 22d December to the 3d of January.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day.

It is stated four members of the Ways and Means Committee have agreed that if tobacco men they will favor a uniform tax of 20 cents.

The Republican Senators canvassed three hours to-day upon the appointment of the Joint Committee of Retrenchment and Civil Service, without result.

SENATE.—Mr. Sumner introduced a bill for mixed schools in the District of Columbia and urged early action. We hope the bill will be speedily followed in the States.

Mr. West introduced the following: *Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be requested to report a bill for the expediency of exempting from the payment of Customs duties all materials, including spun threads, imported into the United States which are used for the purpose of bailing or bagging cotton.

Mr. Morton's motion to adjourn *sine die* the third Monday in May, was amended with the proviso, that no adjournment take place until the supplemental civil rights bill, reduction of tariff and civil service bills pass. No action.

Senate went into executive session and then adjourned.

HOUSE.—The Committee on Expenditures were directed to examine into the financial condition of all the departments.

Mr. Farnsworth's post office bill passed.

The bill for the relief of purchasers of lands sold for taxes in the revolutionary States, passed.

The bill to pay the interest due to South Carolina was referred to the Claims Committee.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Apportionment bill: no action. House adjourned.

Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill fixing the first Monday in November, 1872, as the time for holding the election for choosing electors for President and Vice President. Messrs. Bingham and Kelley spoke briefly in favor of the bill arising out of some of the necessity of the bill arising out of some of the provisions in the Louisiana Constitution. After some discussion, the bill was postponed till the second Wednesday in January.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The high barometer in the Great Southern States has passed east and northeast with it, the barometer on Lake Ontario has also moved in the same direction. Partially cloudy and clear weather has prevailed on the South Atlantic States. An area of low barometer has passed from Iowa to southeastward into Illinois, and falling barometer with cloudy weather is now reported from Lake Erie and Michigan to Texas and Louisiana. Rising barometer with fresh northwesterly winds is reported from Minnesota to Kansas. The weather has varied between raining and clearing in Oregon.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Committee on Banks and Banking to-day considered the question of the resumption of specie payment, and appointed a sub-committee to examine the subject. There will be no action by the full committee before the holidays.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Executive Committee of the National Steamboatmen's Convention assembled this morning in this city for the purpose of taking preliminary steps to revise the existing steamboat laws which has proven so burdensome to the owners of all classes of steam vessels.

The committee of which Thomas Kerlock, of Cincinnati, is Chairman and Capt. B. S. Osborn, of New York, is Secretary, met at eleven o'clock, and, upon calling the roll, it was ascertained that the following States were represented: Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Louisiana, Kentucky, Michigan, New Jersey and Illinois.

Telegrams were received from members en route, which will increase the representation of the State to about twenty-four.

The bill which was introduced yesterday in the House by Gen. Negley, was presented to the committee for final consideration and reading this evening. It was prepared by the sub-committee of the Pittsburg last month, and which is said to meet the approval of all parties. It is a practical form of a law which will be carried out to the letter, but give far better guarantees of safety to the traveling public and to the shipper.

Thus far the members of the committee have found that Congressmen favor the change and say steamboatmen are the best judge of a law which should govern their duties and provide for safety of life and property entrusted to their care.

There is no desire on the part of the committee to evade a just law, but the opposition one is considered by them so obnoxious that they ask Congress to relieve them of its exactions.

The committee assembled represent nearly seven hundred million dollars of steamboat capital, and more than one-tenths of the entire steam tonnage of the United States.

The committee adjourned to meet again to-morrow morning.

WEATHER REPORT.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall very generally on Wednesday in the Gulf and Atlantic states, with cloudy and rainy weather in the Middle States, and changeable weather on Wednesday from the lower lakes to the Middle and South Atlantic coast. The storm centre in Illinois will probably move east and northeast, preceded by southeast winds in the Middle States and followed by high winds from the northwest. Cautionary signals are ordered for the Lakes.

Washington, Dec. 12—Midnight.—Probabilities for to-morrow: Falling barometer, with cloudy and rainy weather, and southeasterly winds, veering to the northwest, with high winds, on the lakes and Middle States; cautionary signals ordered for the lakes.

Cairo, Dec. 12—A locomotive exploded near Centralia, Illinois, on the Central road, killing three persons; one was blown 200 yards.

St. Louis, Dec. 13.—The Lower House of the Missouri adopted a concurrent resolution requesting the Governorsent to call the establishing an iron ship building at this point on the Mississippi rivers, in conformity with the suggestions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Dec. 12.—Rentes 85 and 85.

Havana, Dec. 12.—Sugar easier, last sale quotable at 8 reals for No. 12 Dutch Standard, 60 days, currency 9¾@9¾ per cent. premium; short sight, 10¼; on London 34 @34¼ premium; on Paris 7@7¼ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 12—Evening.—Cotton closed unsettled; sales 2000 bales; Middling Uplands 20¾c; Orleans 20¾c. Flour and meal unchanged. Wheat 1@2 cts. lower; quiet and steady. Corn—mixed western 70@72c. Rice firm, 8¾@9c. Pork steady, $19 50@ 19 75. Lard quiet. Turpentine very firm, 55@55c. Rosin firm. Tallow heavy, 9@ 9¼c. Freights firm.

New York Herald Bed—Evening.—Money closed very tight, 7 per cent. gold offered; 6-16 to ¼ commission. Sterling 9½. Governments rather heavy. 5-20's of 1862, 109¾; Funding, 107¾; new, 104¾; 10-40's, 94¾; Central Pacific, 81; Erie, 50; Lake Shore, 94; 8's, 75; Alabama 8's, 70; 6's, 65; North Carolina, 34; new 6's, 30; Louisiana, 68; new 8's, 74. Sterling weak, 9½@9¾.

Sales of futures to-day 14,100 bales as follows: December, 20¾@20 13-16; January, 20 13-16, 20¾, 18¾, 19¾, 19¾; January, 20 13-16, 20¾, 20¾, 20 13-16, 20, 19¾, 19 13-16. February, 20¾, 20 13-16, 20¾, 20, 19 7-16, 20; March, 20¾, 20¾, 20¾, 20¾, 20¼, 20¾, April, 20 7-16, 20 13-16, 20¾, 20¾; May, 20¾, 20¾, 20¾.

New York, Dec. 12—Evening.—Coffee quiet and firm: Rio quoted at 17¾@20c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining quoted 9 @9¼c; refining grades, 9¼@9¾c; Muscovado shade higher; 9@9¼c; centrifugal, 9¾@10¼c per lb; Cuba, 9@9¼c. Molasses steady; New Orleans, 65@70c. Rice firm, 8¾@9c. Pork steady, $19 50@19 75 for new mess. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats firm; middles, 10¾c; long clear, 11¼c; short clear, 11¾c. Lard quiet, 9¾@9¾c for prime steam. Tallow heavy, 9@9¼c. Butter firm, 28@35c. Cheese firm, 13@14c. Whisky dull and prices drooping, 91c.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 11.—Passed down—Nick Long with 1 P. M. Satcher and Katie, 6 P. Flood, of Belle Plaine, 2; Rat Wright; up to-day—C. B. Church, 1 P. M. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis, Dec. 12.—Weather clear and pleasant. River falling. Passed up—Indiana. Passed down—Arway and barges.

Telegraph Items.—The steamer Dan sunk in 7 feet water, near Pine Bluff, yesterday, and will be a total loss. Valued at $12,000; insured in Pittsburg and Cincinnati for $8000.

The Tait Cisborne, belonging to the same company, knocked a hole in her bottom, near the mouth of the Arkansas River, yesterday, damaging her cargo. She entered to protect here. She goes on the docks.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 12—6 P. M.—Barometer 29.93. Wind north, light.

Arrived—British ship Preston, Donald master, 67 days from Liverpool, with salt to J. C. Lingham & Co.; ship Jacqueline, Rieseloop, master, 36 days from Rio de Janeiro via Key West, with cargo of coffee to Wullems Ruperti & Co. American ship Libby, Otis, master, 60 days from Cardiff, Wales, with railroad iron to Bell. British ship Antarctic, Flynn, master, 46 days from Cardiff, to Decrow, Forgo & Co. She experienced south-easterly gales in the Gulf of Mexico, and lost her foremast and bowsprit. Spoke in company with ship Hope, from Port Gibson, bound to Pensacola, and partial company of Grand Cayman. Light trade winds the whole passage.

Below—Ship Sabine, from Liverpool, bound to Mobile.

Sailed—Ship Record, bark Norton, Steven and N. J. Allen.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

Liverpool, Dec. 12—Noon.—Cotton sales of 10,000 bales; Uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d.

London, Dec. 12—Noon.—Consols 92¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 12—Afternoon.—Cotton sales 12,000 bales; Uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; receipts 7000 bales; American 6000; speculation and export 2000. Futures quiet; middling Orleans, December 10 1-16@10¼d; December and January 10 1-16@10¼d; January and February 10 1-16@10¼d; February and March 10 1-16@10¼d; March and April 10 1-16@10¼d; April and May 10 1-16@10¼d.

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Liverpool, Dec. 12—Noon.—Cotton sales 10,000 bales; Uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d.

London, Dec. 12—Noon.—Consols 92¾.

Liverpool, Dec. 12—Afternoon.—Cotton sales 12,000 bales; Uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; receipts 7000 bales; American 6000; speculation and export 2000. Futures quiet; middling Orleans, December 10 1-16@10¼d; December and January 10 1-16@10¼d; January and February 10 1-16@10¼d; February and March 10 1-16@10¼d; March and April 10 1-16@10¼d; April and May 10 1-16@10¼d.

Liverpool, Dec. 12—Evening.—Cotton sales of 12,000 bales; Uplands 10d; Orleans 10¼d; receipts 7000 bales; American 6000; speculation and export 2000. Futures quiet; middling Orleans, December 10 1-16@10¼d; December and January 10 1-16@10¼d; January and February 10 1-16@10¼d; February and March 10 1-16@10¼d; March and April 10 1-16@10¼d; April and May 10 1-16@10¼d.

Liverpool, Dec. 12—Noon.—Cotton sales of