The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 15, 1870. 44th YEAR.—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,215.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
Notices of regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.
PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

VARIETIES THEATRE—"Macbeth," "Jenny Lind."
CHARLES THEATRE—"Little Don Giovanni," "The French Spy."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Lancers."

ANOTHER STAB AT THE CONSTITUTION

One of the most important principles of our constitutional law is the right of the citizen, criminally accused, to a trial by jury of the State and district in which the crime shall have been committed. Until within the last few years, there in the United States but would have been counted at the possibility of any system of trial, said, as a matter of fact, we believe that no person accused of a capital offence, in any part of the country, was tried otherwise than by jury. This army was disbanded, until within a few days. During the war the principle, or principle was constantly violated by governments, but the pretext of a time of war the laws were silent, until the enactment of the law of the 15th Amendment Enforcement Act, on the 31st of May, 1870, the conviction became satisfied that the provision, in this respect, was to be greatly changed. But since that act the law there could be no doubt as to the intention of those who had effected its passage.

And now we have experienced a critical operation of this monstrous creation upon what every man in this country supposed to be fixed constitutional law: the right of trial by jury in criminal prosecutions. No sovereign British people, whence we derive that principle of government, could be endangering his head, proposed to set it aside temporarily, no matter on occasion or emergency. Yet it is done in the United States and by those who are said to be our citizens." In New York City a citizen lately been accused of a capital crime—we—of fraudulently—themselves as voters at an election for members of Congress, and was sentenced by a Judge of a States court, without a trial, to years confinement in a penitentiary that State. We say these men accused, not tried, because no trial took place, guilty to the indictment which they were brought before, because they had, under the counsel, objected to answering the United States courts; in fact—their plea was to the juris-

Their counsel—among the ablest in New York Bar, Messrs. Geo. Tick and E. W. Stoughton—advised that the indictment on constitutional grounds, and the demurrer was overruled, the Judges Wood and Blatchford held that the sufficiency of the indictment had been a true by the mere fact of an indictment, and would not suffer a guilty to be entered. The counsel this ruling was that judgment immediately pronounced, sentencing the to suffer the punishment affixed to the crime charged against them, without a trial of guilt.

We call attention to this flagrant violation of the Federal Constitution as a new policy on the part of our Federal Government. But in the instance there is no pretext of fraud. The State of New York is not with the Federal Government, nor is people held as we are in the numerous States, in what Attorney Gen. Hoar called the "grasp of war." Yet the same rules are applied to citizens as would be applied to the citizens of Louisiana or any other South-State, and this in direct opposition to the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States, which reads

"No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offence to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use, without just compensation."

The sixth amendment to the Constitution is equally clear as to this point:

"In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed."

No language could have been employed more clear, more comprehensive and positive than the words quoted. Political Judges have as little heed to disregarding plain words as in doubtful one whenever the interest of their own party call for that sort of procedure. We draw attention to the instance of their disconduct, as at the times and matter for the future consideration of the country, to comment upon their conduct as criminal cannot be uttered to pass without a lifting up to public condemnation.

THE NEW ORLEANS.—We are informed that the management of this establishment proposes to open it on Thursday evening, the 24th instant, on the occasion of the Grand Opera of the Jubilee. Mr. Cazenave (chor) will perform the part of *Eleazer*; Mr. Castelmary the part of *Cardinal de Brogny*; and the second lady the part of *Alice*. M. DeKeghel (chor) leaves in the part of *Leopold*; Madame Rozes, prima falcon as *Rachel*, and Madame premier chanteuse of comic opera.

The artists have all been selected by the director in France during the summer months, and comprise New Orleans held by reputations won in the principal European capitals.

John J. Lane, who has for the last has been the efficient Local Reporter of the English side of the *Bee*, to our regret resigned his position as such on the last, having determined to devote to the cotton factorage business, which he is connected with his father, John Lane, Esq., of whose firm he was clerk prior to the war. Our friend Lane takes with him our esteem and cordial wishes for his fortune.

To all our readers of the well-known of Beals & Laine, coal dealers 93 Chandelet street. For further see advertisement.

State Tax Collector of the Second will duly bring suit against delinquent tax and income payers, we would all interested to call at his office, Bourbon street, without delay, and of suit.

Street

Lever Watch, No. 13,580, purchased from Chas. P. Norton & Co., 96 street, New York, January 5th, has worked by me over six months, with variation in time of only 25 with the slightest regulating, presents the same brilliancy of color purchased.

JAMES R. WILTON,
Ser. American S. M. Co. N. Y.
New York, July 30th, 1870. 3m

For the past eight months got. used one of the $12 Gridle Gold Watches, manufactured by Chas. P. & Co., 96 Nassau street, New York. found the total variation in its time half minute, 30 seconds and is the same appearance of gold as when recd. Several of our men use them the same results. I cheerfully recommend them for correctness and wear.

HORACE W. WHITAKER,
Conductor Erie Railroad Co.

Address R. V. Pierce M. D., Buffalo, and get a pamphlet on Catarrh free. Catarrh cures and get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. $500 reward is offered the proprietor for a case of Catarrh he cannot cure. Sold by druggists. Price, 1 war

Under kills three-fold—him that utters, that is attacked, and him that hearkens.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR

A Battle Expected To-Day at Toury.

German Loss in the Fight at Orleans.

Paris Not to be Bombarded.

Bismarck Favors Shooting Captured Ballochists.

Situation of the Prussian Army.

Imminent Danger of a General European War.

HOME NEWS.

Election Returns.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Tours, Nov. 14.—Advices from Lyons show that the Prussians are advancing steadily in the East. Dale has been occupied.

Garibaldi and a French General are at Chagny. It is supposed the two armies will unite to check the Prussian advance.

The fortifications at Lyons continue; the heights above the town have been greatly strengthened.

Dispatches from Lille announce that the Prussians are at Lafar.

An engagement occurred Saturday near Evreux. The Prussians were driven with loss.

A battle is expected to-day at Toury, either the army of the Loire is advancing.

The Bavarian prisoners recently brought to Tours have been sent to Bloie.

The French have removed the lights and buoys from the mouth of the river Gordon, on the West coast of Africa.

Versailles, Nov. 9.—The German forces here have received security reinforcements since the fall of Metz, except the 17th and 4th divisions of Wurtemburgers, who were sent westward soon after the capitulation.

A change of plans has occurred at Lyons, and an immediate attack on that city is threatened by the Germans.

Recent firing from the guns on Enceinte at Paris shows that they have far greater range than have hitherto been supposed.

The shells of these guns reached and demolished the German works beyond Ville Darvay.

The military authorities here are increasing their severity and cruelty towards the civil functionaries of the city.

The parties who were captured from a balloon are still held as prisoners.

At a council held on Monday, Count Von Bismarck strongly advocated the shooting of all captured balloonists.

A number of civilians at Versailles have been arrested by the Germans because of alleged communications with Paris. They have been sent to Germany as prisoners of war.

Gen. Trochu daily marches 50 or 60 battalions of men under the guns of Fort Mont du Valerien. The Prussian officers are hourly expecting him to make a sortie.

Brussels, Nov. 14.—Correspondents write hence that information has been received that Paris cannot hold out longer than three weeks. The Prussians, therefore, will trust to hunger to compel a surrender, and no bombardment will occur.

London, Nov. 14.—Much snow has fallen in Northeastern France.

The Prussians have captured the towns of Isle-le-Doubs and Clervalin, in the Department of Doubs.

The Mobile Guards retreated southward, and the franc-tireurs have disappeared from that section.

One of the tunnels on the Strasburg railroad has fallen in, hopelessly interrupting communication by that line.

Florence, Nov. 14.—Ricasoli announces his retirement from public life.

St. Louis, Nov. 14.—There are eight counties which have not been heard from yet. The Missouri lower House will stand 78 Democrats, 14 Fusion, 21 Liberal, and 17 regular Republicans.

In the Senate neither party have a majority, but the Democrats will have the control.

London, Nov. 14.—Three of the crew of the German steamer Hansa, at Grimsby, lost their lives, while trying to save the crew of a vessel wrecked on the coast.

A large French ironclad passed Falmouth roads this morning.

An official contradiction has been given to the report that Gen. Boyer, when at Versailles, had conferred with another person, and that person was Comte Bismarck.

The Bavarian negotiations is still at Versailles. It will have Saturday. The result of their mission is uncertain.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Nov. 14.—Advices from the City of Mexico to the 10th inst. say: The report of a personal difficulty between Romero and Lerdo de Tejado, Minister of Finance, is a pure invention.

Caraccas dates to the 24 report that the steamer Virginia and the Lillie Butts were in Venezuelan waters, closely watched by a Spanish man-of-war, being suspected of having arms on board for the Cuban insurgents.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 14.—Special to the *World*: *Toure*, Nov. 14.—The main body of the army of the Loire yesterday occupied a position extending along the line of Chateau Dun road to St. Peravy, Patay and Cherilly.

The total loss of the Germans in the actions of the 7th, 9th and 10th before Orleans, including 500 sick and wounded who were abandoned, amounts to 10,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

Gen. Paladines is now executing a movement which is designed to outflank Gen. Vaudertaun's right.

It is observed here with surprise that King William omitted to mention Providence in his dispatch announcing Gen. Vaudertaun's brilliant advance to Toury.

(Tribune Special.)

London, Nov. 14.—A dispatch to the *Tribune* from Blois, 11th inst., says: Orleans has been taken by Gen. Catheline's troops, which first entered the town from the south, driving the Bavarians from the bridge they defended, and which they backed time to explode, as they intended to do at Beaugency. A determined fight occurred, with losses on both sides. The Prussians were beaten, and their entrachments stormed.

They left 100 wagons of provisions and forage. Martineouna's was the only French division these engaged. Prisoners are constantly arriving. Two guns and a number of caissons also arrived. Vandertaun's carriage is here. Taun himself was wounded in the arm.

The French in greatest force, 30,000, from Bourges, attacked on south of left bank, while the 15th and 16th corps attacked on the west side.

The Bavarians were everywhere outnumbered and lost their strongly fortified position.

New York, Nov. 14.—*World* special:

London, Nov. 14.—Dr. Russell, the under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs to Versailles, has undertaken, by order of the foreign office, but in consequence of the Cabinet Council, the object of the mission was ascertain the views of Bismarck in relation to the threatening course Prussia, regarding the obligations of the treaty of 1856.

Russell, it is understood, is instructed to inform Bismarck that England, Austria and Italy will unite to resist the violation of the treaty by Russia.

Bismarck is still in London. The terms which Bismarck authorized him to propose to the government of Paris are the same as those which Thiers submitted to Favre and Trochu.

Unauthenticated dispatches from Blois and Tours contain confused accounts of another victory obtained by Antelenaver Vandertaun near Arthenay. These dispatches state that Vandertaun, strengthened by reinforcements, had advanced from Tourey, along the road leading via Chevilly and Orleans, but he was attacked on the right flank with great impetuosity by Aurelles near Arthenay. The engagement resulted in the complete repulse of the Germans and the capture of a large number of prisoners and 26 guns.

The agitation concerning Russia's designs is on the increase. In the best informed circles it is believed there is imminent danger of a general European conflict.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* declares the Ministers not merely want true vision but are occupied, to the exclusion of the truth, with misleading dreams. Two dangers confront England—the Alabama difficulty and the Eastern question. The circumstance that lifted the latter to great immediate importance made the former more formidable because of the increasing probabilities of there being a combination.

Russia declares her designs to grasp Turkey, and Prussia is ready to connive and even to aid her. England the only power to whom Turkey can look to is threatened with annihilation if she lifts her finger.

(Telegrams Special.)

London, Nov. 14.—The situation of the Prussian army is such that it requires additional reinforcements from Versailles.

Woodhouse, Secretary of the English Embassy, has arrived with a batch of Englishmen who were allowed to leave Paris by the Germans. They report the stock of provisions in Paris as short.

The weather is cold with frequent snow.

Gen. Moltke has issued stringent orders regarding the bearers of Geneva Cross, whose safe guard is granted by all the great powers represented in the Geneva Convention.

The opposition of the German liberal papers to a convention of the Federal Parliament at Versailles is based upon the ground that members would scarcely consent to go thither, where they would be compelled to legislate under the pressure of military influence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Nov. 14.—President Grant has returned.

The Revenue Commissioner publishes a tobacco statement showing within the United States 9,000,000 gas cutting machines, 3082 screw presses, 336 hydraulic presses. The total amount of the pedal bond is over 7,000,000.

Washington, Nov. 14.—Two cases wherein the Court of Claims had decided adversely to supreme decisions upon the legal tenders, were appealed to the Supreme Court, but were subsequently withdrawn, before argument or decision, by counsel of the respective parties.

A motion to restore these cases to the docket of the Supreme Court, was refused by the Court today, and the original decision of the Court of Claims holds—not upon its merits, but from the compromise implied by the consent of counsel to withdraw the appeal. This decision was unanimous.

Washington, Nov. 14.—In the Supreme Court Judge Paschal has been ordered to show cause why he should not pay into court money collected for Texas; also, why his name should not be stricken from the docket as attorney in the case against Peabody, Texas having named Thos. J. Durant to be attorney in the case.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Nov. 14.—Telegraphic communication with Havana and points beyond have been restored.

New York, Nov. 14.—The *Tribune* correspondent telegraphs from St. Petersburg under date of 9th: Imperial order has been issued dismissing on unlimited furlough all soldiers who entered the army before the first of March, 1852.

Much uneasiness exists in diplomatic circles. The feeling prevails that the proposed circular to be issued by declaration renouncing the obligations to the treaty of Paris, and it is understood that if such be the intention the British Ambassador will demand his passport.

Charleston, Nov. 14. The political conference of representatives of the late Union Reform party held in Columbia Friday night, determined unanimously to abide by the recognition of the civil and political equality of the negroes to protect the rights of the minority with the Return party—to welcome all colored men who desire to enter the Conservative party and to oppose the candidate of the late election and bring the offenders to justice and use every exertion in discountenancing violence and preserving good order and peace.

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Southwest Pass, Nov. 14.—Barometer 29.90. Wind south, light. Weather cloudy.

No arrivals.

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The ship Rochester, now lying outside of the bar, lost one of her crew by yellow fever this morning, and two more are down with it.

(Sundays Dispatches.)

London, Nov. 13.—Dispatches from Tours repeat the statements of fighting all day Thursday near Orleans, the French being successful. Gen. Paladines occupied Chivelly, north of Orleans, taking 600 prisoners and two guns.

The North German Parliament meets on Monday for the purpose of raising funds to prosecute the war. Loans are expected, but not yet settled. A dispatch from Tours dated Saturday, to the London press, says nothing further can be made known of the movements of the army of the Loire.

Since the reoccupation of Orleans, and the occupation of Chevilly, German repute was effected in perfect order. The German loss since the seventh are 10,000.

General Weibel is evidently moving to join Taun. Bridges have been destroyed and roads barricaded to obstruct his march. A camp of instruction is forming at Toulouse, under General Demoyne as a nucleus for an army of the southwest.

A rumor is current in diplomatic circles that Russia has informed the powers that she considers the treaty of Paris of 1856 abrogated. Marquis de Chateau Renard has arrived at Berne. He goes to Tours on a special mission.

The Russian Minister here read to Lord Granville a letter from Prince Gorachakoff, stating that Russia now demands a modification of the abolition provisions, signed at Convention in Paris, on the 30th of March, 1856, articles 11th and 13th in Treaty of Paris, 30th of April, 1856. These provisions forbid the Russian fleet from entering the Dardanelles and Bosphorus from the Black Sea, and limits the Russian fleet in the Black sea to ten small steamers. They also prohibit Russia and Turkey maintaining on the Black Sea Coast any military or marine special, and generally neutralize the Black Sea by interdiction from its waters of any vessel now belonging to the powers possessing its coasts, or any other power.

This declaration on the part of Russia being simultaneously made in London and the cabinets of Constantinople, Vienna and Berlin, is believed here to indicate Russia's resolute to insist on the recognition of her claims by force.

The *Official Journal* at Constantinople says the Sublime Porte is now able to resist any attack, that it has 600,000 men and 12 armored frigates.

Tours, Nov. 13.—Yesterday at midnight General Paladines reports that he took 2500 prisoners in the last engagement. The French now hold the intrenched camp of the Prussians at Athenay. The victory by our army has created the wildest enthusiasm. The excitement throughout France is intense. More troops are hurrying from the South to join the forces with Paladines.

Balloons for observing the movements of the Prussian army are used by the army of the Loire.

A considerable number of steel breech-loaders are ready for the army of the Loire in the North.

Ten thousand Prussians arrived at Rethel. Little heard from Paris now. It is known, however, that her internal troubles have entirely subsided.

Masses of French troops are seen daily around Valerien, practicing evolutions on a grand scale. A general sortie is imminent.

Sickness in and around the capital is decreasing.

A strong force of Greek volunteers for France have arrived at Marseilles and gone to the front.

The report is reiterated to-day that the Prussian government has formally declared renouncing the obligations to the treaty of Paris, and it is understood that if such be the intention the British Ambassador will demand his passport.

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(Sundays Dispatches.)

London, Nov. 13.—Dispatches from Tours repeat the statements of fighting all day Thursday near Orleans, the French being successful. Gen. Paladines occupied Chivelly, north of Orleans, taking 600 prisoners and two guns.

The North German Parliament meets on Monday for the purpose of raising funds to prosecute the war. Loans are expected, but not yet settled. A dispatch from Tours dated Saturday, to the London press, says nothing further can be made known of the movements of the army of the Loire.

Since the reoccupation of Orleans, and the occupation of Chevilly, German repute was effected in perfect order. The

Warmoth's Telegram About the Election.

We find it the *New York Tribune* the following telegram sent North by Gov. Warmoth on the day of the election:

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—The election passed off without disturbance. There is every indication of an overwhelming Republican majority, but it will be 48 hours before the particulars can be ascertained. I will telegraph at the earliest possible moment. H. C. WARMOTH.

THE NEWS GROWING BETTER.

New Orleans, Nov. 7.—This city has never had so quiet and orderly an election. Not a single act of violence is reported. Seven companies of regulars, with two Gatlin guns, and the militia were held in readiness in case of need, and the Democrats considered themselves as much protected as the Republicans. According to the returns thus far received, the city is Republican by not less than 5,000, and the State by 20,000. Four out of five Republican Congressmen are elected. The Fifth District is doubtful: Sypher's majority in the 1st District is estimated at 3000; Sheldon, IId District, 10,000; Darrell, IIId District, 2000; McCleery, IVth District, 4000. The Legislature is largely Republican.

Unbroken Spirit of the French People.

A correspondent, writing to a Georgia paper, from Amiens, France, says:

The spirit of France is not broken. It would seem as if the reed and dismal weather elevated it, which it must, in part, from the effect of the season on the invaders. The vigor and energy of Gambetta are making a real impression on the country. He will tolerate no faint-heart, relucs, no weakness, before the foe: the post of danger is the place of honor for officials, and a general death their reward. Incapacity is ruthlessly swept away; the man of action is the man of the period. The humblest has his duty, the weakest his place. In the army, the bravest of the brave, be he simple soldier, is eligible to the highest honors, the most important posts. The routine of promotion henceforth forms an trammel for talent. The maxim inspen for genius, and the reward is as sure as it is great. This impetus is rallying hosts of friends to the young Republic. It is severe but harsh; desires nothing extreme but loyalty; nothing fervent but patriotism. It recommends moderation by example; toleration by acts. The nation backs up the Government beyond, say doubt. It has no need of any Assembly to legislate when the single duty is to free France from the invader. No Parliament is required to authorize the action of the people voluntarily lead; no laws remain to be enacted to call out men when volunteers are more numerous than guns. The only foreign policy is to lend a hand to the German back, and the only home question to prepare Alsace and Lorraine. There is only haste required to organize and drill, but delays are not now dangerous to France. She is aware herself must be her own right arm. Strangers have been on her skirts in the constrictor coil of Teutonia with glacial neutrality—a kind of "Pontius Pilate protestant." The washing of the hands out of the matter, the man may exclaimate the French, but France will not submit to a Polish amputation. You may advise, but she will fight, and fight even when prostrate. The man is not to be found who dare depart from the national resolution on this stated. The masses will the war *à outrance*, and their rule. Who will push them from their stool? Not the Legitimists—not the Orleanists—not the Bonapartists—not all three combined. Let the Republic be moderate, as it is resolved to be; let it exist a few years, as it likely will, and it will become the form of government for France.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—The New York Sun of Nov. 10th, says:

We are authorized to state that all the news from Washington, alleging that Judge Chase intends to resign the office of Chief Justice, are nothing yet believed.

THE PARISIANS.—Extracts from Paris say the Parisians are really greatly discouraged at the state of anarchy into which the war has thrown the country, and they long for any event that may bring the end to an end.

THE CAUSE OF THE DEATH OF GENERAL LEE.—President Davis is reported as saying at Alexandria that the death of General Lee was due to his deeply. It was not, he said, of old age or sickness, but he died, but rather from corroding reflection, which had sapped the casket of his great soul. Persons who saw him in his unhappy meditations by mingling freely in the giddy whirly of society, but Lee was a man apart from all other men. He permitted no escape to the mountain load of sad thought that lay close upon his heart. He kept his sorrows to himself, and finally succumbed to the oppressive burden.

Passengers per steamship Cuba:

Passengers per steamship Crescent City:

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 600 bales, at irregular prices, which gave way at one line 4@6c, but, under favorable telegrams from Liverpool and New York, subsequently recovered and closed at about Saturday's rates. We noted no business to quote low ordinary at 10@11c, ordinary at 12½@12¾c, low middling at 14½@15½c, middling at 15¼@15¾c, and strict middling at 15¾@—c.

Saturday's sales, which were accidentally omitted, embraced 5600 bales.

Prices showed unusual irregularity. Low middling was reported, when at the lowest point, at 14¾, and 14¾, strict at 14¾, and Orleans middling to strict middling at 15¼, but there were also sales at 15¼ and 15 for low middling, 15 and 15¼ for strict, and 16c for strict middling. The heavy receipts were calculated to make foreign sellers, and at one time the indications were, at the close it would have been difficult to operate at any less than Saturday's rates.

COTTON MARKET.

Stock on hand Nov. 14, 1870—Bales.....
Arrived since Nov. 14, 1870—Bales.....
Total net receipts.....
Cleared to-day.....
Cleared previously.....
Stock on hand and on shipboard—Bales.....

Receipts proper since Saturday 11,000 bales, against 4608 on last Sunday and Monday, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 15,095 bales, against 10,571 for the corresponding time last week, and 16,000 last year, and since August 31 of 187,849 bales, against 187,715 last year.

SUGAR—The receipts this morning amounted 100 hhds and 3555 bags have been received since our report of Saturday. The receipts were only partially included in our report of the rain, and the sales are confined to 150 hhds, at 8c for common, 9¼c for fair, 9¾c for good fair, 9¾c for seconds, 10¼@11c for yellow clarified and 11¼c for white clarified. The market is drooping.

MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 2000 bbls. Received since Sept. 1, 14,572 bbls. The demand is active and firm prices, and the receipts were all sold. Common to prime fermenting, centrifugal 6c, fair 6¼@6¾c, prime 7c, strictly prime 6¾@6¾c, choice 6¾@7c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is extremely dull and prices are nominal. There is scarcely any doing doing beyond a retail or jobbing business, and quote nominally $4 12½ ⅌ bbl for good fine, $4 25@$4 50 for superfine, $5@$5 25 for single extra, $5 50 for double extra, $5 75@$6 for treble extra, $5 25@$5 75 for Ohio extra family, and $6@$6 50 for family extra. The principal sales of day are confined to 105 bbls choice extra at $5, 50 do at $5 50 and 25 do at $5 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—The supply is light but there is no much demand, except for yellow, which is quite active and higher. 3000 sacks were sold to-day, of which 250 sacks mixed, 2000 sacks, at 74½c, 300 choice yellow, second hand bags, at 75c, 100 inferior at 70c, 100 and 150 white at 80c, 600 yellow at 80c, and 500 white at 80c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—The market is firmer and we note sales to-day of 1600 sacks, of which 600 second-hand bags, at 48c, 500 at 48½c, 300 do at 50c, and 100 choice do at 51c. Saturday, not reported, 500 second-hand sacks, at 48c, 300 do at 48½c, and 170 Galena at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair supply and moderate demand—150 sacks sold at $1 07½, and 100 at $1 10 ⅌ bush.

HAY—Continues scarce and firm. 300 bales choice Western sold at $28 per ton. Prime is quoted at $29.

The market is dull with mean to low prime at $25 ⅌ bbl. It is totalling at $26@28 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Extremely dull with sales in the spot at 12¾ ⅌ lb. Some sold, to arrive, on plain terms.

LARD—We have heard of a sale of tierces, at particulars suppressed. Some 40 tierces are sold, in lots, at 13c. Tierces are scarce and quoted 13@13½c; kegs are dull at 13½c ⅌ lb.

BEEF—The market is bare of clear rib sides. Shoulders are held at 10½c; clear sides are quoted 11½c; sugar-cured hams at 12½c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing 15½c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—RICE—The market is still dull and depressed, and we quote choice nominally at 9½@9¾c, prime at