THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JAN. 1, 1870.

THE GEORGE ALCOTT CHARM.
1365.....Canal Street.....1365

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Dr. Thorne, or, Striking Oil from Family Jars." "To College Bounty."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"The Stranger," and "Taming of the Shrew."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Miss Ellen Holt and Burlesque Troupe.
OPERA HOUSE—"The Grand Duchess of Gerolstein." "Tromb Al-Ca-zar," ballet grand Tableaux.

THE YEAR EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY.

At the threshold of a new year, it may not be unprofitable or uninteresting, briefly to take a rectrospective glance at the history of the State during the past twelve months.

In a political point of view, the people of the South are, perhaps, to-day, able to see more clearly what is their duty and their interest than they were twelve months ago. The policy of their enemies has been disclosed with more certainty during the intervening period. The plans of the Radical leaders have ripened into execution. One year ago there were those among us who favored a prompt acceptance of every indignity and act of oppression the men in power saw fit to put upon the Southern people, and even to assist the ignoble work. To-day we behold not the sentiment of the people to be that it is better to refrain from co-operation with those who have for their object a view than to plunder one section of the country for the benefit of the other. The conviction seems to be general, in the South, that the Constitution of the United States might as well be rolled up and laid away as a memento of the past. Even those whose special duty it is to protect and enforce its mandates, no longer have it in their power to perform the functions which that Constitution authorized. A law which is administered only so far as it may suit the convenience and promote the interest of one section of the country is certainly not worth contending for by the other section. The conduct of the dominant party in the North, since the war closed, has done more to alienate the Southern people than their Northern countrymen, then all the brutal acts of which the latter were guilty during the contest. The impudence and obstinacy of the Radical leaders, during the last four years, has broken more ties than all the cannon of the Federal Generals.

So far as Louisiana is concerned we are neither in nor out of the Union. Theoretically we have been admitted to representation in Congress, which is said to be the test of admission, but practically we are left unrepresented, because the men whom we have elected are refused recognition by the Legislative Department of the Government. Our Sister States are in a like condition. Virginia, like Mahomet's coffin, is suspended between heaven and earth. She is still in unquestionable territorial condition. The result of the elections in Mississippi and Texas had not, when Congress adjourned, been officially declared. They are, therefore, still outside of the Federal circle.

The two great events of the year are completion and opening of the Pacific Railroad and the Suez Canal. The former connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans by an iron band, the latter connecting the Mediterranean Sea with the Indian Ocean by water communication and enabling ships from European ports bound to the East Indies to save some six thousand miles in sailing distance. Both enterprises are destined to exercise an immense influence over the future fortunes of America. The Suez Canal will surely stimulate the cutting of another to connect the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; the saving in time, obtained by which, between New York and San Francisco, will be about seventeen thousand miles.

Amid all the evils against which we have had to contend, during the year 1869, we have had cause to be thankful that the State has been spared the visitation of any epidemic disease, and that the industrious planter have been rewarded, if not with abundance, yet with a moderately fair yield, which has enabled him to set apart a portion of his earnings, as a capital upon which to conduct his operations for the coming year.

We have to mourn the loss of many valuable citizens during the year gone by—men who have been a power in the commercial, political and social world, and whose places we shall find it difficult to fill. Yet this is the order of Providence, and successors to those who have passed away will be found. Let us then enter upon the new year of eighteen hundred and seventy with hearts reanimated by the misfortunes of the past, prepared to take up the work of reconstruction where they have left it off, and ready to carry it forward to final completion.

In this spirit we greet our readers this morning with a Happy New Year.

"Living Writers of the South."

We have no desire to dictate to the author of a production which has recently been published under the above title, how he shall manufacture a book, but we protest against his introducing into his work individuals who, he admits, "have limited abilities or none at all," and whose writings "are frivolous or bad enough in all conscience, and declaring that mean persons and such compositions represent fairly the talents and literature of the South in a work, with such pretensions, should, we think, have limited its selections to first-rate writers, and as truly excluded from its pages the bad, feeble and frivolous specimens of which its author speaks. We fear his complaisance was greater than his independence, discrimination or sense of justice. We do not doubt the claimants for notoriety in his pages were as much astonished, as they will be pleased, to find themselves in such company, but no more justified of excuse him for his meaning, good and bad writers, men of genius and mere pretenders together, and calling the singular medley of good, bad and indifferent qualities contained in their writings, *Southern literature*.

The same lack of independence or want of judgment is exhibited in the selection he arranges of the traits and merits of different writers. His praise is inordinate and his censure often excessive of the same individual. Thus he styles Mr. Simms, the novelist, "the Walter Scott of South Carolina." "It may reasonably be questioned," he says, "whether Mr. Simms has his equal in America. In genius he is to be a master of historians. He is *facile princeps* South North and South." But, at the same time, pronounces the gentleman no poet, and excessively ridiculous his claims to be regarded one.

"The great difficulty," says Mr. Davidson, "with our author's (Simms) poems, considered in general, is a generality That distinctly peculiar in both manner and matter. He says what he has to say in phrases—usually, it things many of them in their way, but not poetically excellent," of Mr Simms' poems are prosaically but not poetically excellent, or, in plain terms, are destitute of poetical excellence. "There is" he adds, "in certain gold in these poems, that is neither the prosaic merely, nor the common place merely, but (the necessity for a new word is absolute) a something Tupperesque." Mr. Davidson has caught the idea at last, "a something Tupperesque" We congratulate him on the originality of the conception, and regard this tardy gain as quite an interesting addition to the stores of aesthetic literature. There is however, a golden mean between objectionable extremes, which the vendor of literary words has not reached. The truth is, that Mr. Simms is something of a poet, which he has no pretensions whatever to be regarded as a Walter Scott.

We are sorry to see instances in which Mr. Davidson, (we charitably hope and believe, not wilfully, but through ignorance or misdirection) on this subject, which are peculiarly painful to the most earnest appreciation of those of his writers. Those he says first Miss Whitehurst "a poet" and her novel of "Albert Hastings," did not make favorable impressions upon the public, when the truth is we are chiefly by himself, or that they accomplished nothing "genuine" were published only for subscribers, particular friends, who appreciated their worth and that her novel of "Albert Hastings" was never fairly put upon the book-market, a volume of print, the work, hastily been published, in consequence of the failure to perform of his publishers, and that, disabling to develop even their original merit.

Each member of Congress gets $150 for each of experimental Report, 981 pounds of Patent Office Report and 1200 pounds of Congressional Globe. For these, sold as waste paper at five cents a pound, he will receive $265, quite a nice little sum.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Reportery.—We need not remind our readers that this is New Year's Day, January 1st, 1870. The old custom of making "New Year calls" will, we presume, be extensively observed. There will be ten times between 12 and 3 o'clock.

About $1500 in special premiums for the best cotton are to be offered at the next State Fair by a number of our cotton factors and brokers. For the best bale of common long staple $500; for the best bale of common short staple $500, and for the best bale of Peeler cotton $500. There should be $500 each for the best bale of Sea Island to make up the premium committee.

Miss Lydia Thompson of the St. Charles Theatre, says the reason she does not feel like Adelaide Dudley is because she has never been injured by jolly Judge Cooley. Lydia is tender and pretty, and her exquisitely beautiful friend Pauline Markham, is pretty sweet also. So and see them in the "Forty Thieves" at the St. Charles.

As the fire which occurred Thursday night in the corner of Gravier and Union streets, Third District, a little girl five years old was burned to death. Several heroic attempts were made to save her. Her body was consumed by the flames.

The fire alarm telegraph was used last night to note the departure of the old and herald in the New Year.

Auditor Wickliffe's maps were being removed from the Mechanics' Institute yesterday, and conveyed to their former location by the police, who were turned over to the orders of the Governor to enable Captain Cain to elude contempt of Judge Cooley's orders.

New Year's.—This being New Year's Day, the Postoffice will be open only till 10 o'clock. The banks, we believe, will be generally closed.

Installation of Officers I. O. O. F.—We are indebted to Union Lodge No. 6 for polite cards of invitation to the ceremony of installation of their officers, on Monday evening, January 3d, 1870, at 8 o'clock, in the ball-room of Odd Fellows' Hall.

Serenade.—Our office was last evening very politely complimented with a serenade by the brass band of the St. Mary's Orphan Boys' Asylum. We hope they may all live to be honorable and useful citizens.

The Warmouth-Wickliffe Imbroglio—The Typhoon Were Conflict with the Sheriff and the Authority of the Courts—The Sheriff and the Metropolitan Police Overpowered—The Sheriff Temporarily Master of the Situation—Superintendent of Police Cann Fined and Imprisoned.—The case of Superintendent of Police Captain Cain, charged with contempt of court in disobeying an order of Judge Collins directed to him Thursday, ordering him from interfering with Auditor Wickliffe while engaged in removing the State Archives to the Mechanics' Institute, was tried yesterday before Judge Collins of the Superior Criminal Court, and resulted in Captain Cain being sent to the Parish Prison for twenty four hours, commencing about 5 o'clock last evening, besides being ordered to pay a fine of one hundred dollars.

Captain Cain was accordingly taken to prison as directed. He defended himself considerably before the court of inquiry, but acted under the orders of his superior, counting the Governor.

State Auditor Wickliffe, through his counsel, Messrs. Semmes & Mott, yesterday filed a petition in the Fifth District Court, praying that Governor Warmoth, Thomas Mumford and others under his authority be restrained from interfering with him in the possession and removal of the State archives in his official custody, and from the exercise of any power or authority in relation thereto. The petition is addressed to Judge Collins, of the Seventh District Court, for an injunction to-day, but the matter has been referred to Judge Cooley granted the prayer of petitioner.

Subsequently the following was issued:

G. W. Newton, Thomas Wharton, et al., Sixth District Court, Parish of Orleans, vs. Thomas L. Maxwell, Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans—Whereas, it has come to my knowledge, as Judge of the Sixth District Court, for the Parish of Orleans, that certain parties, viz: H. C. Warmoth, and Wm. Mumford, with the help and assistance of the Metropolitan police, have refused to obey the order of injunction issued in the above entitled case and dated the 31st day, and arrogantly set at defiance and resist the authority of this Court, in flagrant contempt of the laws.

You are hereby commanded to execute order of injunction in the above entitled cause, and which is now in your hands, by removing any and every obstruction by whomsoever placed, and by replacing the petitioner, W. M. Wickliffe, in possession of the part of the State House which he occupied when the illegal interference of the defendants took place—thus to abide until the final judgment of the court upon the merits of the controversy. And have you then and there this order as your authority for your proceedings.

(Signed) W. H. COOLEY, Judge.

New Orleans, Dec. 31st, 1869.

The injunction against the Governor and Mumford was served yesterday evening by Deputy Sheriff Grady, and the other about following issued in consequence of a show of resistance by the police—Deputy Sheriff Maxwell and Deputy Dick proceeded to the Mechanics' Institute to take possession of the Auditor's effects of office. Finding only a table they proceeded to the State House, at the corner of Conti and Royal streets, where they met Capt. Badger with a force much larger than that of the Metropolitan Police. Apurley ensued; the Captain refused to accede to the Sheriff's authority, and was finally compelled to do so when he had his force weighed under arrest. The matter was finally compromised by the Sheriff's retaining one of the State archives of the Auditor's office, and leaving the balance in charge of two deputies in possession, accompanied by two metropolitans, in the interest of their government, till the matter is more fully determined.

Late last night Judge Cooley issued another order to the Sheriff requiring the injunction papers and defendants in the position they were before the injunction issued, in other words to restore Auditor Wickliffe to the room in the Mechanics' Institute, from which they were removed by the Governor's orders.

Whenever the debate is started, or an interesting question is approached, particularly if locomotion is the result, which one finds of Yeomen to be intense to its depth, there they are! Every man the big gaze vague on his temples gets more and darker, the body inclines with the shifting of his leg; his hands clutch unconsciously at his trousers; and the peculiar writhing of his face makes his appearance he would give up all his life. After three such moments, if for that moment he had strength to get on his feet, one poor fool, an old Band of Wimpoodles upon his shoulders. But he has no strength left to speak, and he was compelled the other day by the personal explanations of his course in regard to retrocession to Tennessee, which had been misrepresented in Memphis, to read by the clerk. Some apprehension in its wore observed of Butler and other supporters of the Second Division Resolutions, that the reading. The question of the day was in the way should or refuse him at the feature that on the floor. Sentiment only has him, represented that solely on account of his health could the measure might be suffered to proceed. This was nonsense, and to Hell it been proposed, perhaps the anger of the old gentleman would have compelled him where he sat.

PICTURE OF AN IMPROVIDENT LIFE.—*The Philadelphia Ledger* prints the inscription of Rembrandt, the great painter: "Full, plain—very thin, this as a children. Head more than palm—of Spider not to be defined by the enemy white and grizzled hair. Body of the old man's light brown, particularly upon bottom, forehead high, a thin terminated with what the Yankees call a beaver—something like a hat—and by the hands—something paler—fingers thin, bodyguard from long wood—about palms—hands hot."

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Political Parties in Georgia.

The Great Southern Mail Route.

FROM HAVANA.

The Insurgents Still Asking for Pardon.

A Severe Fight at Magua.

The Insurgents Badly Defeated.

FROM EUROPE.

Secretary Fish's Dispatches on the Alabama Question.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Washington, Dec. 31.—No Cabinet meeting to-day.

General McClellan has arrived here.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 31.—The Chairman of the State Central Committee of the Union Republican party of Georgia has issued a call for a meeting of the committee, to be held in Atlanta, on Wednesday, January 19th, 1870. Besides all the Republican members of the Legislature to be present.

The Secretary of the Democratic Committee also issues a call to the Democratic for the same purpose, and to meet on the same day.

Louisville, Dec. 31.—The great Southern mail route between New York and Boston, and the northeast, heretofore via Cincinnati, Washington, Richmond and Lynchburg to Mobile and New Orleans, has been exchanged to go via Cincinnati and Louisville. The Louisville and Cincinnati short line railroad is running three daily trains from Cincinnati, and is making close connection to Louisville with the Nashville and Memphis lines, whilst in the case of the change.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Madrid, Dec 31.—General Pierrad has been released. The railroads are blockaded with snow.

Hamburg, Dec. 31.—The Elbe is blockaded with ice and navigation above has been suspended.

Lamarck, Dec. 31.—A fearful gale passed over this city to-day. Twelve houses were prostrated and ten persons killed and many wounded.

Havana, Dec. 31.—The Spanish forces captured at Magua a large quantity of provisions and munitions of war and important depot of supplies. The insurgents who attempted to resist themselves with the Spanish authorities for pardon.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Prince Charles and wife, of Prussia, are here. The emperor has visited them.

Glasgow, Dec. 31.—Wm. Cook, the United States Vice-Consul at this port has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment for forgery.

London, Dec 31.—There has been very heavy gales, prevailing all around the coast, with many shipwrecks and some loss of life. The American bark C. W. Minot, from Mobile, for Bremen, and the Norwegian bark Harve, encountered a gale off the Cornish coast, but weathered the storm, and made Port Penzance after losing two masts and sustaining other damages.

The bark Eden, for Montreal, from Greenock, was driven on the Irish coast, and the voyages and seven of the crew were lost.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Havre, December 31—Evening.—Cotton closed quiet for both true ordinary and low-middlings at the point 1 37½.

Frankfort, Dec. 31.—Bonds closed firm at 91¾.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 31—Evening.—Cotton—old mixed Western $1 16@1 17; closing at $1 16. Beef steady. Coffee dull. Molasses quiet. Freights lower. Flour by steam 1 and 3s. Wheat 1 and 4 to 5d.

New York, Dec. 31—Evening.—The Bank statements show that loans decreased over $1,000,000, specie increased nearly $3,000,000, deposits increased nearly $2,000,000, legal tenders increased over $500,000.

The Treasurer declared bids for gold under 1867. He has received about $6,000,000 for account of the January interest.

Money closed at 7 per cent. Sterling gold. Government securities dull and heavy.

Louisville, Dec. 31.—River falling, with 10 feet 3 inches in the canal.

St. Louis, Dec. 31.—River rising, with 6 feet in the channel to Cairo.

Memphis, Dec. 31.—Passed up—Columbian and Lorgan. Passed down—Grand Lake, last night. Arrived—Ben Hur, this afternoon. River rising. Weather clear and warm.

FROM SOUTH WEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 31—3 p. m.—Barometer 30:05. Wind E. N. E., very light. Arrived—Steamship Branston, at 3:15 p. m.; Lotet, master, from Bremen, via Havre and Havana, to J. F. Hodge, master, from Boston, to Wm. Urquy. Hodge, master, from Boston, to Wm. Urquy. Bailey—Brig Rosa Chatfield waiting for wind to sail—ship Elia S. Tooper.

(Western Dispatches.)

Washington, Dec. 31.—Secretary Boutwell has returned, and the announcement that his financial policy, by January is expected to-night.

San Francisco, Dec. 31.—Additional shocks of the earthquake were felt at Virginia, and the shipping was much shaken.

Havana, Dec. 31.—The Governor of Matanzas orders citizens to destroy all private arms, under pain of court martial.

Paris, Dec 31.—Peace is determined that Olivera will not succeed in forming a ministry.

London, Dec 31.—noon.—Consols 92¾ to 92¾. Bonds 92¾. Turpentine 30s 3d to 30s 6d.

Paris, Dec. 31.—Bourse opened firm. Rentes 73 to 85.

Liverpool, Dec. 31.—Cotton opens firm. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export. The sales of the week are 70,000 bales, of which 10,000 were for speculation, and 5,000 for export. Included in the week's sales are 37,000 bales of American. Receipts of cotton for the week 57,000 bales, of which 34,000 were American. Net receipts since 1st Jan. 57,000 bales. Gross 228,000. Last 74d.

Liverpool, Dec. 31—afternoon.—Cotton market firmer. Uplands 11¼d; Orleans, 11¾d. Estimated sales 12,000 bales. Sales for speculation, 2,000 bales; for export, 12,000; *for speculation*, 9000 bales. Stock on hand, 326,000 bales, of which 210,000 are American. Receipts of cotton for the week 57,000 bales, of which 34,000 were American. Net receipts since 1st Jan. 57,000 bales. Gross 228,000. Last 74d.

Liverpool, Dec. 31—afternoon.—Cotton market firmer. Uplands 11¼d to 11⅝d; Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d. Stock of cotton of all classes about 326,000 bales, 210,000 of which are American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firmer.

Sailor

THE RESULT OF AN INTERVIEW.

(From the New York S or.)

One of our reporters interviewed Gen. Butler the other day, with the following result:

Q.—Is it true that Grant and yourself are reconciled?

A.—I grinned a little at this opening, but replied:

Reconciled, certainly. You are well aware of my forgiving disposition. I never bear malice and you remember the adage that 'revenge is sterile and renders nothing.' Besides, the Puritan education I have received has implanted deep within my bosom the virtuous maxim that 'to err is human, to forgive divine.' Grant, you know, is not forgiving, but is, perchance, forgetting. Hence, when I forgive, no question, and the whole matter is thereby amicably arranged.

"Well, General," said we, not wishing to press private matters too closely, "explain how it is that every resolution you offer on financial matters is immediately tabled by your Republican friends without the courtesy, of reference to committee?

"I do, however see the General betrayed evident signs of irritability, of about the same character that Mr Cole exhibited when Tom Alton tap ped him "once for its kind."

"Damn the fellows," he roared, bringing his fist down on the table with a thud, "nothing but jealously, and mean jealousy at that. Idiots and envy of them haven't they sounds to be taxed anyhow, but they are, of course, it's to interest of those who have. They haven't got a dollar to pay for a tombstone over an ass's ashes their salaries. They talk about 'good faith and national pledges, without the remotest idea of the effect of either. Then, again the committee on banking and currency have come into conflict with the committee of ways and means, and this was demonstrated to the satisfaction of the latter by the introduction of Ingersoll's bill, on motion of Garfield, to the committee on banking and currency. Every Republican fellow in the house has a plan of his own on the great question of finance. Included the Morgue, of Ohio, who 'orders it up and goes it alone,' with a population for trumps, and the power to lower or use in his hand. Of course he got comforted, and so will a good many more of them before they come round, as they will do in a year or two at the farthest.

"What do you think of your last hand raising Ingersoll's expansion bill of $44,000,000?"

"Why, sir, I go in for it! I believe in fiat money to make it equal to par. It is the demand at an early day. Of the millions of legal tender notes in issue, but the merest fraction if any time is held by the great banking houses of New York city. The proposition of free banking which the Comptroller of the Currency recommended, would also have a different effect from what is generally supposed, and would be a great benefit to the country.

"What do you think of Horace Greeley?"

"Well, between you, me and the General generally, he placed his index finger effective daily along side of his Roman nose, and his whole face grew pregnant of an intense knowledge, as he replied:

"Horace Greeley is simply—Horace Greeley! He is the day before yesterday's Horace Greeley in personal habits, and Horace Greeley, as a theorist. His articles on Political Economy dovetail with his Recollections of a busy Life, and both keep pace with the old white coat and hat. As a politician, he never permits anyone to agree, nor yet to disagree with him. He is the only man who knows how to run the machine. The balance in with the rebel-gone of the *Daily New Yorker* and Tammany Hall and fares back upon him with equanimity natural. Dana, betrayed him into dismissing Greeley from the editorial corps of the *Tribune* over and, and how touchy in the sleeves at the success of the conspiracy. With all his experience, he never learned the art of farming. He advised farmers to raise cabbages to have been $2.50. His theories are all good enough in their way, but when it comes to the cabbages—they cost more than they come to."

WHO ARE THE REPUDIATORS?

During the debate in the Federal House last week, Mr Cox, of this city, said one very pointed thing, and said it as follows:

"You talk of repudiation. Are not the legal tenders a debt? Did you not promise to redeem that note in gold and silver at the end of the war? Is there any bonus provided for paying that debt and redeeming it in gold? I charge you, Radicals, who are gathered about me, rather than you have not the skill or the courage to frame or pass a plan to save your party from the repudiation of your irredeemable money. You talk of repudiation, whether it proceeds by the judgment of repudiation, whether it proceeds by the act of the guarantee of the Constitution."

Mr. Cox could not put silence on record on behalf of the people's interests. It was you who have so rudely denounced the schemes of the administration party for repudiation. And turned to the Radicals to the bills and propositions, it was very proper they should be refused.

The question now is, why can in be the cheapest denials and the most of them?

Democratic Congressmen do not repudiate their obligations when they vote for them. Many our Federal Legislature was never so harmonious and so unanimous as now.—*Ex.*

CREATION OF NEW STATES.

The movement in favor of admitting Nebraska to be admitted into the Union, to create two more Senators. There are two bills now before the House of Representatives for that purpose. One of these proposes to detach that portion of Texas lying west and south of the Colorado River, and call it the State of Lincoln, and another provides for the division of Illinois, Lincoln and Texas, to be carved out of the boundaries of the present State.—*Ex.*

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.

HEGEMAN'S PERFATED ELIXIR OF BARK.

A pleasant cordial, prepared from ostheopathic and pyrophosphate of iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and osmium, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for debility recovering from fever or other disease, it is unsurpassed, and is recommended and by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market, purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists. oct17.3m

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Dec 31, 1869.

The money market was rather quiet to-day. At the banks there was a fair demand for call loans, but not in excess of yesterday, while on the street only a moderate movement was reported. We still quote 1% to 2% per cent. per month for All loans over sixty days, and for good collaterals and 1% to 2 for second grade—1% to 2 for U. S. bonds when over sixty days. Interest and —to 12 for second class. 11 to 12 per cent. per annum for All mortgage notes and 15 to 18 for second class. The Bank of America declared a dividend 30-day of fifteen per cent from the profits of the past six months, free of tax. The Bank of Commerce and the Germania National Bank a dividend of three per cent. from the profits of the past six months, payable on the same time. On the 25th ult. a dividend of six per cent was declared by the Bank of Louisiana, payable on the 10th proximo, and on the 25th ult. six per cent by the New Orleans Gas Light and Banking Company, payable on and after the 20th proximo.

Gold opened at 130¾ to 130⅝ (against 119¾ at New York) and closed at 130¾ to 130⅞. The sales included: $1500 at 130¾; $25,000 at 130⅛; $50,000 at 130⅜ to 130⅝ and 130¾; $4000, $12,000 and $12,000 at 130⅜; $6,000 at 130⅝ to 130¾, and $30,000 at 130⅞. Nothing reported in Silver.

Sterling exchange is active in Foreign Exchange, and under the improvement in gold is advanced ½ per cent. The sales of Sterling embraced £50,000, including £26,000 bill of lading and clear at 108¾, to 12?; £18,000 clear at 108¾ to 12?; £5000 A1 bill of lading at 108⅞; £27,00 and £4000 A1 clear at 109; £3000 at 109⅛; £3000 bank at 120; £1000 at 120⅛, and £2500 at 109⅜ gold. In France the sales embraced an about 5-8 000 A1 commercial, at 5.18¾ to 5.17½; 50,000 at 4.98¾; 50,000 and 100,000 at 4.97½; 300,000 at the same, and 100,000 at 4.96¾. Sterling may now be quoted at 108¾ to 109¾, and 109¾ to 110 for bill of lading and clear, and 120¾ to 120¾ for bank; and France 4.96¾ to 4.97½ for the former and 5.16¾ to 5.15¾ for the latter.

Domestic Exchange was a shade stiffer, though hardly quotably higher. The banks checked on New York at par to ¼ per cent discount, and the sales included $10,000 private bankers' sight on New York at ¼ per cent discount; $12,000 and $30,000 commercial at 2-16, $30,000 and $20,000 at ⅛; $160,000 bank par commercial at 2-16 to ⅛; $5000 private bankers' at 2-16; $40,000 commercial at ⅛; $25,000 one day's sight on New York at 7-16, $17,000 three days' sight at ⅜; $15,000 sixty days' sight at 3/4; $5000 ten days' sight on St. Louis at 1¼, and $20,000 gold check on New York at ¼ discount.

Messrs. Soniats were reported. $180 were offered and refused for Germania National Bank.

We quote Bank of Louisiana $— to $—; Louisiana State Bank $14 50 to $15; Mechanics' and Traders' Bank $45 to $49; Canal Bank $45 to $50; Union Bank $— to $—; Citizens' Bank $107 to $108; Bank of New Orleans $— to $—; Southern Bank — to $87 50; Merchants' Bank — to $94; Crescent City Bank $96 70 to $97; Bank of America $106 to 108; Germania National Bank $109 to $—; Louisiana National Bank $96 to $100; Union Insurance Company $70 to $75; Hope Insurance Company — to $90; Germania Insurance Company $51 to $53; Commercial Insurance Company — to —; Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company $75 to $80 50; Mississippi Valley Insurance Company $75 to $80; Crescent City Slaughter House $— to $15. Pontchartrain Railroad — to —; Carrollton Railroad $90 to $—; Carrollton Railroad 25 to 30c.; Jackson Railroad $4 50 to $5; Lafayette Gas Light Company $75 to $75; New Orleans Gas Light Company $— to —; Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company $75 to $80 50; Mississippi Valley Insurance Company $75 to $80; Crescent City Railroad 13c. $164 to $164 50; St. Charles Street Railroad $64 to —; Crescent City Railroad $76 to $80; Canal and Claiborne Street Railroad $— to $46 50; Orleans Railroad $65; Gas Company $135 to —; (with dividend); Louisiana State Stock — to 72; State Levee Bonds 63¼ to 64¼; State Levee Bonds 60 to 61¼; Consolidated City Bonds 71 to 74¼; Railroad City Bonds — to 70; City 6s per cents 51 to 52; City 6s per cents, new, 71 to 71¾; City ten per cents 92 to 94; Jackson Railroad First Mortgage Bonds 81 to 81½, and Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds — to —.

In Bonds we note sales of $10,000 State Levee Sixes at 63¾, and $5000 at 64.

Sterling was in good demand to-day. Drawers bought at 69 to 70 and sold at 70 to 73, according to the Metropolitan Police Wagonsin were quiet but firm. The demand for bright small grain at 68 to 69 and sold at 71 to 71½.

City Treasury Notes were without any opposite. Dealers' rates for small sums were 34 discount by the week, and 32 asking. The offerings were very light.

Specie and Exchange Office of Byrne & Watney, No. 16 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quote—	GOLD.
Victoria Sovereigns	[illegible]
Five Francs	[illegible]
English Bank Notes	[illegible]
20 Francs	[illegible]
Bank of Bank of France, (in Gold)	[illegible]
Twenty Marks	[illegible]
Ten Marks	[illegible]
Ten Guilders	[illegible]
Prussian Thalers	[illegible]
Patriot do.	[illegible]
	SILVER.
Eagles, new	[illegible]
Eagles, old	[illegible]
Dollars	[illegible]
Half Dollars	[illegible]
Quarters	[illegible]
Dimes	[illegible]
Spanish Silver	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 3500 bales at an irregular advance of ¼ to ⅛. We quote: Low ordinary, 20 to 20½; ordinary, 21¼ to 21¾; good ordinary, 22 to 22¼; low middling, 22¾ to 23; middling, 23⅛ to 23¼; good middling, 23½ to 23¾; middling fair, 24 to 24¼; fine, 24½ to 24¾.

The market opened with a good inquiry, and although factors raised their pretensions ⅛ to ¼, the demand was equal to the advance throughout the day, resulting in sales of 3500 bales. Prices are irregular as to grades, the spinning descriptions are scarce and wanted, while ordinary qualities are very yesterday with the offer of large receipts. Sales were largely in favor of buyers. Receipts, 1,000 bales; exports, 2915.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm, with moderate demand. 1,500 and 2,000 sacks in store; sold 78c per bushel.

Week's sales 8,000 sacks; receipts 4,500.

BRAN—The market is firm with sales of 800 sacks at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

Week's sales 1,600 sacks; receipts 3,400.

HAY—Choice timothy and fine Common are not only the best sellers, but command full prices; we quote $27 per ton. Prime $25 to $—; Low to inferior sold at $22, 100 prime at $— per ton.

PORK—Is quiet but firm. A lot of —— bbls mess sold at $30 25 to $30 50, and 25 bbls prime at $25.

Week's sales 250 bbls; receipts 4,500.

BACON—Continues dull. Shoulders are relatively at 15c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides, 19c; sugar cured hams 24c to 25c; canvassed hams 24c to 26c. Lard is unchanged and dull at 16c for tierces. They are quoted at 22½c.

Week's receipts 350 tierces, 142 bales, 207 tierces.

DRY SALT MEAT—Some 60,000 lbs hog round, in bulk sold on private terms. Shoulders are quoted at 12¾c; clear rib sides 18¾c; clear sides 19c.

Week's receipts 31,000 lbs.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is dull at 20c per lb for Northern, and 21c for Western.

LARD—Is dull. Tierces are quoted at 18 to 18¾c; kegs 19c to 20c. 11 tierces kettle rendered and 100 tierces steam rendered sold at 18c per lb.

Week's receipts 1162 packs, 2346 kegs.

WHISKY—Is dull at 90 to 92c per gallon for common and low proof Western, and $1 to $1 05 for ordinary proof, and $1 08 to $1 10 for fine.

BUTTER—Is in good supply and moderate demand. Common to fair Northern is quoted at 35 to 40c. Goshen 41 to 42c per lb. Choice Western 30 to 34c, inferior 18 to 22c per lb.

CHEESE—Is in fair supply and demand at from prices. Western Reserve commands 17 to 18c; Goshen 19 to 20c; Factory 17 to 18c; English dairy 20 to 21c, Northern 18¾ to 19c for fair to prime, 21c for cream, and 22 to —c for English dairy.

COFFEE—We note a fair stock and firm prices, ranging for prime Rio 17¾ to 18c for prime Rio, 15¾ to 16¾c for good, 15c to 15½c. for fair, and 14¾ to 14¾c. for ordinary.

INDIA BAGGING—The demand is in keeping with moderate stocks, and prices are firm at 21½ to 22c. at wholesale. Retails are realizing at 23@25c. Bales are 22c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—The season is nearly over and the demand dull. We quote 21½ to 22c per lb, according to weight at 19½ to 20c per bag.

SALT—The demand is light with a declining market, and we quote $1 65 to $1 70 for Liverpool ground, and $1 80 to $1 85 for fine. Sales taken at warehouse by boats at reduced rates for drayage. Several cargoes are offering, but we hear of no sales of any size. The island is nominal.

IRON COTTON TIES—Are in good demand, and command 6 to 6½c. per lb.

CANDLES—Continue dull, with a large stock on hand. The demand is spot on the basis of sales of 14c for 11 cs. and 15c for 12 cs.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is selling at $4 90 to $5 per bbl at wholesale.

MOLASSES—The receipts were light this week, being confined to 400 bbls. The demand continues good, prices are firm, and the supplies were sold at 50 to 52c for choice to prime; 48 to 49c for reasonable; 45 to 47c for common, and 40 to 44c for ordinary.

Week's sales 6805 bbls; receipts 6,772 hogsheads.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Mississippi, from Cairo, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The stock is light the demand is good and with scarcely any of the medium and low grades coming forward, prices are firm and day embrace 2500 bbls, of which 150 extra at $6 75 to $6 85; 100, 100 and 400 superfine at $6 50 to $6 60; 100 choice do at $6 25; 200 and 300 do at $— 300 choice extra at $— to —; 300 and 600 do extra at $— to —; 300 and 600 do family at $— to —.

Week's sales 6,000 bbls; receipts 17,000.

CORN—The demand is fair and prices are firm. Sales were sold to-day, which 10,000 bbl sold coming to arrive at 80c; 5,000 bbl fair white and yellow at 85c, 2000 prime white and 2000 at 87 and yellow at 86c per bushel. Week's sales 24,100 sacks; receipts 42,000; exports 2915.

OATS—Are in light supply and firm, with moderate demand. 1,500 and 2000 sacks in store; sold 78c per bushel.

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Week's sales 1,600 sacks; receipts 3,400.

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