THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,
No. 73 Chartres Street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly: published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements not to exceed one square, first insertion $1 50 per square, each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
Regular Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted alternate to be charged as new each insertion.
Regular Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $7 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.
All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

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

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT 9, 1869.

TRY GEORGE ALCES' CIGARS,
185.....Rampart Street.....185

THE FINANCIAL CREDIT OF THE CITY
Importance of Re-establishing it.

The credit of New Orleans in the financial markets of the world once stood very high. That was when the affairs of the corporation were better managed than they are at the present time. Its reputation for promptitude ought to be equally good now, and would be if the right sort of men were in the corporation of this city. That the financial repute of our city has suffered of late years and from more than one cause, is a fact not to be denied, and yet New Orleans is abundantly able to pay all she owes. But it requires, on the part of capitalists, something more than a belief in the responsibility of those who wish to borrow from them. The borrower must have a character for punctuality in paying his debts at the time specified. This character, it seems, New Orleans has partially lost, but she can re-establish it if the people take the proper measures to effect that desirable object.

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Mr. Thos. Layton, President of the Southern Bank, (the city's fiscal agent) who has recently returned from New York, whither he went a month ago, for the purpose of making a market for a million and a half of dollars of the seven per cent. bonds belonging to the State Treasury and other parties, wherewith to obtain the means of paying the Metropolitan Police warrants and other indebtedness. Mr Layton informs us he found great disinclination to touch our bonds. Several causes conspired to make New York capitalists hesitate to invest in these securities. The market was glutted with railroad and other bonds, which were offered on very favorable terms—capital and interest being payable in gold—and our city bonds also came in competition with Louisiana State bonds, which were offered at a lower rate than the agents of the city were disposed to accept for the bonds they had in charge. Strange to say these State bonds were, by some, considered preferable to the bonds of a corporation so wealthy as that of New Orleans. That our agents succeeded in placing the loan—a million and a half we believe—was largely, if not altogether, due to the personal efforts and representations of Mr. Layton, whose financial correspondence with the New York bankers and accurate knowledge of our city finances enabled him to use his influence with the effect stated. The city of New Orleans is also largely indebted to the generous assistance rendered to its representatives by the Chemical Bank of New York whose officers showed a great interest in the success of these negotiations, as well as an exact knowledge of affairs in this city. Mr. Layton says he thoroughly tested our credit in New York and that it would have been utterly impossible to have accomplished his object had not the Chemical Bank led off by taking half a million dollars in these bonds. The example thus set was followed by others and then the whole sum was speedily absorbed—one million and a half at seven per cent. interest. The difficulty experienced by our agents in effecting these sales grew out of the distrust engendered by the unsettled condition of our affairs in this State, and the failure of the city to pay her indebtedness with the promptitude and punctuality for which she was once distinguished.

The purchasers of these bonds, it may be admitted, have made a good operation, and some may think so heavy a discount should not have been submitted to. Such an opinion is natural from our point of view, but those who hold that opinion show that better bonds could have been done. We ourselves have no doubt the interests of the city were in energetic, skillful and honorable hands. The credit of New Orleans having thus taken a fresh start, it ought to pulsate healthily at home, and it is for us to see that it is protected in the future.

There is a lesson in this transaction which every payer and every citizen of New Orleans should benefit by, and that is, that he cannot neglect his public duty without suffering in his private interests. We need a better, a more economical, more efficient and honester administration of our corporation affairs. We *must* have it if we expect to restore the ancient financial fame of New Orleans. A class of men must be put into the Common Council, different from those who now sit therein, men who are willing to serve the public and to place the interest of the public above personal considerations. Our readers know the members of the Council receive no remuneration for their services by law, but there is a very general belief that they obtain remuneration in some way. How else can candidates expend such sums of money to secure their election, as we hear they do?

The people have the remedy in their own hands. Will they apply it?

DEATH OF SENATOR FESSENDEN.—The telegraph announces the death of Senator Fessenden, at Portland, Maine, yesterday.

The country can ill afford, at this juncture, to lose a Senator of the ability and purity which have distinguished Mr. Fessenden's public life. He was a man of elevated conceptions and great moderation of views. His conduct in the Senate and in the Cabinet was statesmanlike and worthy of the body of which he was so long an eminent member. Mr. Fessenden held also a very high rank at the bar. It is not easy to replace such a man in the Senate at this time. His conduct during the impeachment trial of President Johnson will long be remembered to his honor.

Mr. Fessenden was Secretary of the Treasury for a short time, after Mr. Chase had been elevated to the Chief Justiceship. We regret to see men of his stamp pass away.

POSTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—We are authorized to state that the Pontchartrain Railroad Company have made temporary repairs upon that part of the track which was injured by the late storm, and the trains will run regularly according to the published schedule, both for freight and passengers.

SINGER SEWING MACHINES.—Mr John McNulty, the New Orleans agent for the Singer Sewing Machines, whose establishment is at No. 7 Camp street, invites the attention of the public to those machines by an advertisement in our columns to-day. The large number of them which have been sold is a sufficient proof of the favor with which they are regarded by those who have tried them.

The New Orleans *Star* and Bay St. Louis *Gazette* will accept our acknowledgments for the very friendly expressions towards the *Bee* made in the last issues of those journals.

A distinguished Methodist Minister and prominent Temperance Lecturer once remarked that go where he would, from one end of the country to the other, he hardly ever failed to find PLANTATION BITTERS, and while he condemned the practice of using these bitters too freely, he could not conscientiously say that he would discard them from the sideboard, for he had himself experienced beneficial results from their use, and that, from a long and close observation, he was convinced that when used moderately, and as a medicine exclusively, they were all that was recommended. At the same time he warned his hearers not to pull the cork too often, for they were far too pleasant a tonic to trifle with.

MAGNOLIA WATER—Superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

MRS STOWE ENGAGED IN PREPARING A DEFENSE.—A Boston telegram to a New York paper says

Mrs Stowe will publish a defense of her Lord Byron article.

Boston, Sept 3.—An article will soon appear on the Stowe-Byron controversy from General Butler

When Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas, in the summer of 1858, made their memorable canvass in Illinois for the United States Senatorship, they frequently met on the same hustings and addressed the same audience. On one of these occasions, after Judge Douglas had made one of his most eloquent speeches, it came Mr. Lincoln's turn. Throwing off his overcoat, he handed it to a young man near by, and said, in his droll way: "Have you hold my clothes while I *throw Stephen?*"—*Harper's Drawer.*

The materials for a "sensation book" have just been discovered in the public library, kept by Lord Palmerston. It is said to be very copious, and to contain sketches and recollections of all the chief personages with whom the noble Lord has been thrown into contact during his extremely long life. The announcement will be received with dread by many of the veteran statesman's friends, for he had a way of finding out the weak side of a man's character, and a dead trick of revealing it, which made him a terror to those who placed themselves in his way.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET.

The New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1869.

43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—14,850.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

From the Parishes.

OUACHITA.—The *Telegraph* of Monroe, of the 4th, says:

The second bale of new cotton received here was raised by Mr. W. J. Gray, on the McEnery place, and was purchased by Mr. L. A. Shields at 30c per pound, a very handsome price.

The river has not yet fallen to low-water mark of last year, but it is no longer navigable to this point. We hear that a little boat called the Economist is coming up, soon, which, it is thought, will be able to run at the lowest stage of the river.

CROPS.—During the past ten days the cotton crop has been considerably damaged by drouth. Expectations have accordingly been reduced at least one fifth. Certain localities have been favored with pretty good showers within a few days, but as there are not more than ten days during which blooms may come, and subsequently make mature bolls, we do not estimate the advantage to be derived from these late rains as adding much to the crop already made. We hear very little said of the caterpillar, but look for a second or third crop in a few days. Picking has fairly commenced.

CADDO.—The *Gazette*, of Shreveport, of the 4th, says:

The "seasons" have been very irregular this summer. The drouth has materially injured the bill crops over a large extent of country. The intensely hot weather made the cotton shed badly and suddenly arrested its growth. In this immediate locality we have been visited with frequent showers and the planters have complained of too much rain. The caterpilar has made its appearance in force. The army is not yet upon us, but a very strong skirmish line has appeared and an active campaign is anticipated. A Red River planter expressed to us his desire that the worms would strip his cotton to let in the sun and thus prevent the cotton near the ground from rotting. He asserted that the yield of cotton would be increased on his place by the advent of the worm. It is generally believed that the worms will cut short the cotton crop one-third if they eat off the leaves in the next ten days.

The *Simplicute* of the 31st ultimo, gives an unfavorable report of the crop in Northern Texas. We append the paragraph:

"We learn that the cotton stalks between here and Quitman, except in the bottoms, have not a single live leaf on them. In the prairie counties North of this the stalks are said to be as high as a man on horseback can reach, but numbers of them bearing only from six to ten bolls. The crops will not be near as good as was expected three weeks ago.

New York—Southern Patronage.

"Kurdee" writes to the Kentucky *Observer & Reporter*:

In a late letter we called the attention of your readers to the fact that the people of the South exhibited an extraordinary penchant for dealing with and patronizing that class of Radical tradesmen, either now located there or here, who went down into the South during the late war, with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other, bent upon the destruction of life and the conflagration of their decapitated bodies.

This general and indiscriminate patronage is a moral crime, and every right-thinking Southern man should shrink from doing it, as from the touch of the poisonous secretions of the Upas tree. These contributions are but the resurdictating revivifying venom which will wave into life the dormant serpent, whose sting will be as dangerous and deadly as before his days of war. This class of Radicals have no sympathy for your people; their memories are not incrarged with recollections of the cruelties their instrumentalities visited upon the South are non-belligerents during the late saturnalia.

From Texas to the Atlantic shore there are undying tests of the phrenzied vandalism of Sedemblanc Radicals by hearths, visions of which harrow up every soul, leaving thereupon photographic impresses never to be eradicated. It is our purpose to exhibit the blood of the youth ful generation by a reproduction of the terrible scenes witnessed in that latitude by its people. Nor would we stay the charitable pulsations of the suffering victims, who are *now* willing to forget. It is not our design to pour vitriol upon the violently troubled waters; we do not wish to excoriate the old sores; we do not seek to revenge ourselve for the wrongs perpetrated, or to allow words of vulgar vituperation to fall upon the heads of those who wronged you, with the scalding, soothing effect of molten lava; but it is an inherent, divine right of man to ask or forgive until pardon is craved at his hands. We therefore admonish you, the Southern people, to stand aloof in your business, social and political relations. We feel that it is the duty of every son and daughter of the South to encourage the spirit of affinity for each other; emulating the beautiful and affectionate Christlikeness which so strikingly characterized the noble sons of old Caledonia's land. Secluded from all heterogeneous cliques and peoples, the sacred ashes of your fathers in the last Mameluke, when his entire race had departed.

It is our privilege to think and criticise, as our feelings may suggest, all the malevolent acts of the Radicals during and since the war, which has been continued to the present day, in the earnest and cheerful efforts you are making to bring about a happy, successful reconstruction and re-union of the suffering Southern States as circumstanced by the power behind the throne. It is highly commendable that in cheerfulness and good faith you accepted the arbitrament of the sword, but though you accepted the "situation" under this Damascan judgment, you did not pledge your selves to go beyond the limits of your sentiments, and continue to impose your favors to the North. Like the horse leech they will continue to ask for more until the veins are depletted and the very blood is withdrawn from your stomachs to fatten and make sleek those who feed upon you.

The President has declared himself a living, active patriot, wedded to the ends of the ultra Radicals. Essaying to be silent and noncommunicative even to eccentricity, he at last speaks, frankly unbosomed himself in an interview with Gen Tarbell, of Mississippi, publishes that he (Grant) is in perfect sympathy with the Radical Republicans of this State, and that he designs keeping in office there his minions, whose curse will be, as it has been, a tyrannical bondage of your industry, which is the spirit of the laws of reconstruction. In conformity with this declaration he has removed several faithful officers of the government in Mississippi, because of their proposed support of Judge Dent, the conservative candidate for Governor. This early use of the Executive veto is the beginning of a train of outrages, the violent end of which no man can divine.

Another interesting case has just been decided by the Court of Appeals and Terminer, which created the attention of all merchants and financial men of the city, namely: an enforcement of the usury law. The Grand Jury recently indicted eleven of the most prominent kings of Wall street, who plead guilty to the crime of charging usury to the extent of rates, equal to one hundred per cent per annum. In this State the lender of money not only runs the risk of losing the entire amount lent, under a borrower's plea of usury, but is subjected to indictment, and upon conviction, a fine not exceeding $1000, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

When the guilty bankers appeared before the Court to receive their sentence, a large crowd of the prominent men of the city were present, and the most profound silence pervaded the court, until the judgment was delivered. The parties were fined in various sums from $250 to $500, and in default of the money were sentenced to close confinement for five and ten days, respectively, in the city prison. Among the usurers sentenced were Charles Macy and Reuben Howes of the banking firm of Howes & Macy; both of whom, we understand, are members of the Republican blood land thunder party. This case is the first of the kind ever before a judicial tribunal of this city, which fact increases its interest and significance.

Napoleon's Amnesty—What the French People Think of it.

The recent amnesty for political offenses as proclaimed by Napoleon forms a topic of universal comment in the Paris journals of the 19th of August. We publish the most forcible points made by the writers:

The *Constitutional* remarks: "The Emperor was well inspired in giving to this great act all the extent which the most exacting could desire. Not a single exception, not one reserve, even for political crimes. This is, in truth, the manner in which ought to act a Government strong enough to fear nothing from its adversaries, and which has confidence in the popularity by a new accord with the country. The fact will be remarked that the decree of amnesty, as far as it applies to press and political offenses, is countersigned by all the ministers. That circumstance proves that it was deliberated in Council. It may, therefore, be considered as a manifestation of the line of conduct the Ministry of the 17th July intends to pursue. This act of grace is the complement and the best commentary on the Imperial message and the *Senatus Consultum*. It is a pledge that liberal laws will be liberally applied. We must add that the independent journals will feel themselves much more free than formerly to combat the injustice of the opposition."

The *Debats* says: "This amnesty is not partial, but full and entire; it extends to all crimes or political offenses committed up to this day by the press or in any other way. By the terms of the Decree the Chief of the State has determined on consecrating, by this measure, the hundredth anniversary of the first Emperor's birth; but we are entitled to see in this centenary only an opportunity, and to think that the amnesty was above all inspired by a desire to give satisfaction to public opinion, which did not regard without a painful feeling the numerous prosecutions instituted against the press."

The *Liberte* (Prince Napoleon's organ) expresses itself in these terms: "Decidedly this is a great and noble policy. We can praise it without reserve, for it has always been our own. The measure which honors the Minister of the 17th July, changes the distrust we entertained into confidence. The amnesty of the 14th of August, 1869, to which they have collectively and individually attached their names in so kindly and unanimously counter-signing it, thus imprinting on it the character of a common work deliberated in council, has not remained—which would have been a fault—below that of the 15th August, 1859, of which it is the worthy pendant. It is unconditional, without exceptions, without restrictions, and that circumstance it is which constitutes it a grand act."

La France says: "It is neither partial nor restrictive; the heart and mind of the sovereign have, without any exception, cast a veil of generosity and oblivion over all the facts connected with the electoral crisis and the late agitations. That act is at the same time bold and sagacious; it reveals the outbursts of a generous heart and the inspiration of a liberal policy; there will be but one voice in the country and in Europe to proclaim that truth."

The *Temps* remarks: "It is a measure of which we shall not have the bad taste to depreciate the merit under the present that it was imposed by necessity. The judicious character of the act is clearly incontestable. The Emperor may have yielded to personal sentiments which do him honor, but he has at the same time obeyed the demands of the situation. A change so great as that to which our institutions are about to be subjected not but be accompanied by the remission of penalties incurred under another regime and under other considerations of public liberty."

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Allentown Iron Works Destroyed by Fire.

One Thousand Men Thrown Out of Employment.

Meeting of the Virginia Legislature.

The National Union Republican Convention of Mississippi.

F. E. Lindsey Arrested for Robbing the Mails.

FROM HAVANA.

Cespedes and Quesada Repulsed.

The Spaniards Defeated Near Los Tunas.

FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor's Health Greatly Improved.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 8.—The Cubans have the following, which dates to the 20th of August:

A reconnoitering force of 700 Spaniards from Puerto Principe had been defeated. It is reported that Puerto Principe had been abandoned by the Spaniards, they having retreated to Nuevitas.

Valmaseda's forced moved from Las Tunas and attacked the Cubans, who were concentrating in that vicinity under Quesada. Valmaseda commanded the Spanish forces composed of 2500 regulars and 1500 volunteers. The engagement lasted four hours and the Spaniards were repulsed with heavy loss; the Cubans lost over 100. Valmaseda found refuge under the fortifications of Las Tunas, which Quesada, without siege train, was unable to reduce.

A fight is reported to have occurred in Puerto La Grande, in which the Spanish forces of over 1000 were defeated. It is stated that after the first fire the Spanish troops deserted en masse to the Cubans, when the officers were captured and paroled by Jordan.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Chinese Minister Brown informs the State Department that the Chinese Government has granted no concession to any company or individual for inland telegraphs.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Allentown, Pa., Sept 8.—The Allentown Iron Works burned. Loss $300,000. The destruction of these works throws 1000 men out of employment. The Company paid $150,000 per annum in wages to employes.

New York, Sept. 8.—A private dispatch to *El Cronista* says that Cespedes and Quesada, with 6000 men, were repulsed from Las Tunas, with the loss of 500 killed, many wounded and a flag.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8—Evening—One hundred and three bodies have been brought up from the mine.

Philadelphia, Sept. 8.—All parties arrested for implication in Revenue Officer Brooks' assassination have been released.

St. Louis, Sept. 8.—L. A Benoist & Co., bankers have failed.

Richmond, Sept 8.—F E Lindsey, Postmaster at Keyes's Rest, South carolina, was arrested and brought here to-night for robbing the mails.

The proclamation of Gen. Canby will bring the Legislature together October 5th. Gov Walker will be installed as Provisional Governor within a few days. Walker's term of office time Gov. Wells resignation, now in Canby's hands, will be accepted. The Legislature itself will then elect a Governor to serve the remainder of the term. The Legislature itself will then elect a Governor to serve the remainder of the term. The Legislature itself will be bound to divide equally the offices among known to him in a professional capacity. Why should such an invidious discrimination be made in the appointment of Commissioners to take or barrister and client, and of priest and penitent, are practically, if not theoretically, guard the most stringent privilege and secrecy —*New York World.*

General Canby's order for an election proclamation to-morrow. Governor Wells, it is stated on good authority, sent his resignation to General Canby on the receipt of the Attorney General's test oath opinion.

Jackson, Miss, Sept. 8.—The National Union Republican Convention of Mississippi assembled here to-day, and is the largest meeting of the kind ever held in the State. There are 300 delegates present, 75 of whom are colored. Nearly all the counties are represented. Judge Speed, of Vicksburg, was elected President. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

First, That we re-affirm the principles enunciated in Convention on the 23d June last.

Second, That in addition thereto we announce ourselves in favor of a liberal system of free schools and of such equitable distribution of the public school funds, as may secure the largest decree of good feeling among all classes and conditions of men.

Third. That we cordially invite immigration of capitalists and manufacturers into our State, and pledge ourselves to such legislation as shall most effectually aid, and all the industrial pursuits of our State and thoroughly develop all its resources.

Judge Lewis Dent was unanimously nominated for Governor; Judge E. Jeffords for Lieutenant Governor; J L Walford for Congress, First District; Colonel Wm Kellogg for the Third, and Joseph W. Field for the Fourth.

Convention adjourned till 9 A. M. to-morrow.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Sept. 8.—The *Times* is indignant over Chinese outrages. It says England is received that China must keep the mandarins under proper control.

Paris, Sept. 8—The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at St Cloud to-day. His visit to Paris has been postponed until to-morrow.

La Patrie, of to-day, has reason to believe that complete restoration of the Emperor's health is near at hand.

Prim is still at Vichy. He returns to Madrid on the 15th.

Madrid, Sept. 8.—The *Emparcial* of to-day says: "The Spanish Minister has not sent any note to the Spanish government to point out the possibility of recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents under pressure of public opinion in the United States, but he declares that the filibusters have made immense progress in gaining American sympathy, and they do not relax their efforts to obtain recognition for the Cubans."

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Bourse excited. Rentes 69.97.

LATER.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70.27.

London, Sept. 8—Evening.—Consols 92¾ Honds 92¾. Sugar on the spot buoyant, 40 to 40s; afloat 37s to 38s. Common rosin 5s 9d to 6s. Turpentine 29s 6d.

Liverpool, Sept. 8—Evening.—Cotton dull—uplands 13¾d; Orleans 13½ to 13¾d. Sales 4000 bales, of which 2000 were for export and speculation. Provisions and Naval Stores dull.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 8—Evening.—Cotton closed fully firm at 19c for middling uplands 34¼c Flour—State and Western heavy; superfine to fancy. State $5 85 to $7; superfine to choice white wheat Western $5 55 to $7 20; Southern dull and declining; common to choice extra $6 55 to $11. Wheat closed with noons decline recovered. Corn dull and lower; mixed, Western 79 to $1 20. Beef steady. Pork lower, $30 50 to $31 50. Lard shade lower—kettle 19¼ to 19¾c. Whisky $1 10 to $1 10½. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 41½ to 42½c. Rosin $2 30 to $2 38 Freights quiet but firm.

New York, Sept. 8—Evening —Government closed steady. Southern securities dull. Money active and light at 7 in currency to 7 gold. Sterling 8½c. Gold dull at 145.

New York, Sept 8—Evening—Wool firm; domestic fleece 47 to 57c; Texas 36; pulled 41 to 47. Hides quiet.

New York, Sept. 8—Evening.—5 20s of 1862, 121¼; 64s, 120¼; 65s, 120¼; new 119¼; 67s, 119¼; 68s, 119¼; 10-40s 114¾. Louisiana 73. Levee 6s, 55 to 66.

Mobile, Sept. 8.—Cotton easy. Sales 100 bales. Low middlings 30c, Receipts 114 bales.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—Cotton dull—middling uplands 25 to 24½c. Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat steady—prime to choice red $1 53 to $1 57. Corn firm, $1 18 to $1 22. Oats 55 to 60c. Rye $1 10 to $1 15. Pork dull $34. Shoulders 16½c. Whisky—better feeling, $1 12.

Savannah, Sept. 8—Cotton market flat, with a decline of ⅛c on all grades. Stock increasing rapidly. Sales to-day 75 bales. Middlings 31 to 31½c. Receipts 1256 bales.

Charleston, Sept. 8—Cotton somewhat active, closing ⅛c lower. Sales 200 bales. Middlings 32c. Receipts none.

Cincinnati, Sept. 8—Family Flour $6 to $6 25. Corn $1 to $1 03. Oats 50 to 52c. Whisky $1 06. Pork 32½ to $33 75. Lard 19½c. Bulk Meats—shoulders 14c; sides 16½c. Bacon—shoulders 15½; sides 18½c. Groceries quiet and unchanged.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—Flour—wheat extra $6 75 to $7 50. Wheat $1 28 Corn 86½ to 87c. Oats 43½c. Barley $1 40. Rye 92c. Highwines $1 06 to $1 07. Pork 32½. Lard 19½c. Bulk shoulders 13½ to 14½c.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1869.

The Money market remains as has been for very little change. As noticed in our previous report there is a strong demand for discounts, both at the banks and on the street, and we hear reiterated complaints of the difficulty in placing even first class paper. The street rates are 10 per cent. per annum to 1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals and first class business paper without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for second class; mortgage paper is quoted at 9 to 12 per cent. per annum for first class and A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade.

Gold opened at 133⅞ to 134⅛ (against 133⅞ at New York,) and closed at 133¾ to 133⅞. The sales included $1000 at 133⅛, $1000 at 133⅛, $20,000 at 133¼ to 133⅜, $25,000 ($5000, $10,000 and $10,000) at 133⅜, $1000 and $2000 at 133⅜, $5000 at 133⅜, $1500, $1500 and $2000 at 133⅜, $2000 at 133⅜, $2000 and $10,000 at 133⅜, and $1500 and $2000 at 133⅜. Nothing reported in Silver. American half dollars are quoted at 131 to 132. Mexican dollars nominal.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been limited and rates have declined in sympathy with the course of gold and bills at New York. The sales of Sterling included £7000 commercial at—, and £10,000 at short at 144 to 144¼. Nothing reported in France The market closed at 143⅞ to 144⅛ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 144⅞ to 145⅛ for bank; and France nominal at 3 95 to 3 92½ for the former, and 3 91½ to 3 90 for the latter. The 3 P. M. dispatch from New York noting an advance of ⅛ in gold and a decline of ⅛ in Sterling, was not received until after the market had closed. Private dispatches from New York report Sterling and France unsaleable, and quote 7⅞ for the former, (sixty day bills) and 5 25 for the latter. The regular white slip dispatch of about the same hour quotes Sterling at 108⅛ for sixty day bills.

Domestic Exchange was dull and rates suffered a slight decline. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ to ¼ c. per cent. discount (against ⅛ yesterday) and the sales include $15,000, $20,000, $20,000 and $30,000 bank sight on New York at ⅛ per cent. discount; $10,000 commercial at 7-16, and $50,000 ($25,000 and $25,000) at ¼.

The principal feature in the Stock market was the active movement in Ship Island Canal, but there was also quite a good enquiry for Bank of New Orleans and for some other favorite shares. The sales included 26 shares Bank of New Orleans at $40, and 26 at $42 25, showing an advance; 500 shares Ship Island at $1 60; 1000 at $1 65; 300 and 500 at $1 70 and 200 and 2000 at $1 75. We heard also of a sale of 100 shares Bank of New Orleans at $40 50. Yesterday, not reported, 1000 Ship Island Canal changed hands at $1 55

The only transaction reported in Bonds is $5000 State Levee Sixes at 65½.

Metropolitan Police Warrants were in request and sold at higher rates. $8500 changed hands at 90¼. The dealers bought small sums at 87.

State Warrants were in moderate demand for tax paying. A lot of $1000 sold at 81. The dealers' rates were 79 to 83 buying and 80 to 85 selling, according to size of warrant.

A small amount of City Treasury Notes brought 24¾ per cent discount. The dealers bought the trifling sums they did across their counters at 25¼ discount and sold at 24¾.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 8, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to day summed up 800 bales at about Tuesday's prices, and the only change we make in quotations is a reduction of ⅛ on the outside figures for middling, as follows: Good ordinary — to 20½c, low middling 20 to 20¼, strict low middling 20¾ to 21, and middling 21¼ to 21⅜.

Early in the day, with the increased supply offering, there was a little more easy manner present, but as the demand was developed factors had no difficulty in realizing previous rates. The decline reported at New York and Liverpool being received after the market stiffened, appeared to have no sensible effect. The demand was quite lively, eight brokers participating, and the purchasing brokers report a good demand for them. The public sales included 300 bales of inferior to fair quality, which we have included in the following table:

COTTON TRADE REPORT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869—bales	776
Received this week at interior	14
Arrived previously	2,062
Total	2,852
Cleared today	10
Cleared previously	1,052
Total	1,062
Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales	1,790

The day's exports by the Mississippi River, receipts proper since Friday evening 1450 bales, against 2253 same time last year, since 1st inst. 1869, against 2253.

FREIGHTS—Foreign freights are dull and unchanged. Coastwise there is a better demand for room for New York, and rates are stiffer. We quote:

By steam—Cotton to New York ⅝c per lb; to Boston and Philadelphia ¾c; Flour to New York 20c; to Boston and Philadelphia 25c per bbl. Corn to New York 20c per sack; Cotton to Liverpool ⅝d per lb, and Flour 4s per bbl.

By sail—Cotton to Liverpool ¾d; to Havre ⅞c per lb. Tobacco to Liverpool 30 shillings per hhd. Flour to Liverpool 3s. 6d to 3s 9d per bbl. Tallow to do. 40s per ton.

SECOND AND THIRD ARRIVALS—Louisiana Sugar was quiet to-day, and prices without material change, a good choice sold at 14½c per lb, and 35 in three lots on private terms. Yesterday, not reported, a lot of 51 hhds was sold at 14c, and other factors, name not stated. A small lot of sugar from cane in from the plantation of Mr. J. Chapman, well did just learn of it being known to him in a professional capacity. Why should such an invidious discrimination be made in the appointment of Commissioners to take or barrister and client, and of priest and penitent, are practically, if not theoretically, guard the most stringent privilege and secrecy —*New York World.*

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Pauline Carrell, from St Louis, has arrived at this place on the evening of yesterday.

FLOUR—Superfine and double extra continues scarce and in request, while treble and choice is plenty and dull. There appears to be a better feeling in the trade, and the sales show more animation. Superfine is quoted at $5 75 @$5 85; treble extra $6 37½ to $6 50 per bbl. Treble is retailing at $6 75 to $7 per bbl. The principal sales of 10-day arrivals, 1800 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $5 75; 150 double extra at $6 25; 100 do at $6 37½; 200 treble extra at $6 40, and 200 choice extra at $6 50; 100 do. at $6 25, 88 and 200 do. on private terms.

CORN—The market is firmer to-day and has shown more animation, and prices are decidedly firmer. The sales embraced 5000 bbls, of which 1000 white and white mixed for shipment at at $1 05; 400 white mixed at $1 07½; 200 yellow and 200 white $1 10 per bushel.

OATS—We note a fair demand and firmer market to-day, with sales of 2500 sacks, of which 500, 600, and 1500 sacks at 62c; and 160 at 63c per bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand and firmer. 1000 sacks were sold to day, of which 100 and 400 at $1 40, and 500 at $1 45 per bushel.

HAY—Is in fair demand and firmer. 100 and 100 sacks at $28 per ton.

PORK—Mess is jobbing at $35 50 to $35 75, and is retailing at $36 to $36 25 per bbl.

BACON—Sides are in fair selling demand—10 casks shoulders sold at 16½c; and 5 casks clear sides at 19½c per lb. Shoulders command 16½; clear rib sides 19½c; clear sides 19½c. Hams 23 to 25c per lb.

LARD—The market is firm, with a light stock on hand. Tierces are quoted at 20½c; kegs 22¾ to 23c per lb.

HOGS—Are in fair demand at 16½c per lb for 12 cz, 18½c for 14 cz, and 22c for full weight.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 9, 1869.

Arrived yesterday—182 Texas Beeves, 300 Calves and Yearlings, and 200 Sheep.

Sold—321 Texas Beeves, 276 Calves and Yearlings, 73 Hogs, 350 Sheep.

Stock on hand—721 Texas Beeves, 914 Calves and Yearlings, 97 Hogs, 333 Sheep and 2 Milch Cows.

Texas Beeves, corn-fed choice, ₱ lb net	— @ 00
Texas Beeves, corn fed 2d quality, ₱ head	— @ 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ head	— @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head	25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head	12 00 @ 16 00
Hogs ₱ lb gross	9 @ 11
Stock Hogs, ₱ head gross	7 50 @ 8 25
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	4 00 @ 5 00
Sheep, 2d quality, ₱ head	3 00 @ 3 50
Sheep, 3d quality, ₱ head	— @ —
Milch Cows, choice ₱ head	50 00 @100 00
Milch Cows, ₱ head	40 00 @ 50 00
Texas Cows, with Calves, ₱ head	— @ 00 00
Yearlings, ₱ head	8 00 @ 10 00
Calves, ₱ head	7 00 @ 10 00
Goats ₱ head	1 50 @ 4 00

OLD INFALLIBLE.
OVER 30 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.
DR. C. McLANE'S
CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
The safest and most reliable Worm Destroyer in the world.
No Mother's Nursery should be without it.
Are your children ailing now?
Have they a continual tickling of the nose?
Have they a ravenous or depraved appetite?
Have they a hard, swollen abdomen?
Have they a furred tongue and disagreeable taste?
GIVE THEM MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Have they offensive breath and headache?
Have they a gnawing sensation in the stomach?
Have they disturbed sleep with grinding of the teeth?
Have they temporary blindness and deafness
GIVE THEM MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE.
Be warned in time—Delays are dangerous.
MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE
is no dangerous sugar candy.
MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE
may be given the tenderest infant or aged adult.
Be sure you get DR. C. MCLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE.
None genuine without the signature of
FLEMING BROS.
Sold all over the world.

JACOB OTT, Builder,
184.....DELORD STREET.....184
TIVOLI CIRCLE.
JOBBING DONE WITH DISPATCH.

PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO GENERAL REPAIRS OF STORES AND DWELLINGS.
CISTERNS MADE AND REPAIRED.
ESTIMATES MADE FOR NEW BUILDINGS.
Orders left at shop or box 224 Mechanics Exchange, opposite St. Charles Theatre, promptly attended to.
jelt-3m sp

COLLECTOR'S SALE.
U. S. Custom House, New Orleans,
Collector's Office, Sept. 7, 1869.
IN accordance with section 16 warehouse regulations the following merchandise will be sold at public sale, at Ware House No. 1, Custom House building, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869 at 11 o'clock, A. M.:
One hogshead—Eight Casks DRIED PRUNES, ex Emerald, from Antwerp.
Terms cash in gold.
JAMES F. CASEY, Collector.
A CARD.
TO FAMILIES AND THE PUBLIC GENERALLY.
Bizot & Sissac,
OLD BASIN BAKERY,
No. 7 CARONDELET WALK.
MESSRS. BIZOT & SISSAC offer, at their establishment, superior BREAD, CAKES, PASTRY, in quantities to suit purchasers. The carriers will deliver to families residing in the city, free of charge, to the value of a dollar, weighing eight ounces. Also, superior BISCUITS for Ships, at the lowest market prices.
sep 1 y dew BIZOT & SISSAC.

Soda and Mead.
IN order to conform to the requirements of the location, I shall, from Monday, 6th instant, reduce the size of my SODA and MEAD to PINTS, instead of 1½ pt. SODA WATER and MEAD at FIVE CENTS per glass. Having a class of customers at No. 97 Gaza street, as numerously as I can conveniently serve, who prefer to pay TEN CENTS per glass for well-filled large glasses, I shall make no change there.
The public appreciation of the excellence of my CAKES and PASTRY is shown in the daily increasing demand for them. The public are invited to call and try my spirituous liquors are retailed at any of my establishments.
HUGH McCLOSKEY.
aug 26 83 St. Charles street and 97 Gaza street.

James. Buckner & Co.,
(S. L. JAMES, C. S. BUCKNER, TOM BYNUM,)
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
MANUFACTURERS'
Cotton and Woolen Goods, Cotton Yarns, Gun Wadding, Cotton Batting, Cordage and Bricks,
No. 140 Gravier street, New Orleans.

J. G. Bermel & Co.,
140.....Canal Street.....140
BEING about to remove their Fancy