The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS,

No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

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The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

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Price of Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $3 per square.

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

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In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

FRIDAY MORNING, DEC. 23, 1870.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Margot, the Doll by Dealer."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Galete Troupe of Specialties."

Auction Sales This Day.

By Hoffman, Marks & Co., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 26 Chartres street—Furnishing Goods, Notions and Fancy Goods, Toys, Dolls, etc.—Cutlery.

MESSAGE OF MAYOR FLANDERS.

The annual message of the Mayor to the City Council was presented to that body on Tuesday evening last. It contains a very perspicuous statement of the condition of our municipal affairs. It sets forth the evils under which the city government labors, and points out the reforms which should be made. The message is particularly clear and forcible on the subject of the finances and the police administration, two departments of the city government which are in a very unsatisfactory state. We find in it, also, a plain and frank avowal that after nine months administration, the Mayor and his colleagues, notwithstanding the issue of bonds to the amount of three millions of dollars for the purpose of liquidating the floating debt, an amount which it was believed would be sufficient to relieve the treasury from embarrassment, have been unable to place the finances in a healthy state, and are compelled to increase the funded debt one million seven hundred thousand dollars, in addition to the three millions already issued, to increase the rate of taxes one per cent., and only to promise retrenchment and economy next year.

Will may Mayor Flanders say "this condition of affairs requires more explanation than it has received." Here is his language on this subject:

That the necessity exists for further issue of bonds to liquidate obligations of every kind matured before this Council came into office, is made plain by the statement of liabilities in the budget and in the accompanying report; and is, I believe, generally admitted. But that the estimated expenses for the existing year, after all the floating debt has been funded, should exceed the ordinary revenues of the city so far as to require one per cent increase of taxes, must excite surprise, as also must our promise to retrench next year, as an admission that we have left room for retrenchment. The tax will be taken for a fact; the promise is a promise of a party already in default. An increase of the city debt in nine months of a million and a half beyond what it was supposed to be, a special tax of one per cent; and a promise of retrenchment and economy next year, are not sufficient to restore hope and confidence to a disheartened and long suffering people. I have no doubt the taxes would be cheerfully and promptly paid if the tax payers had any entire faith in the promises. The Administrators are doubtless sincere in promising economy and retrenchment, but have they the resolution to carry it out effectively?

Remember, retrenchment means that we shall have to put forth extra effort and suffer increased inconvenience, and that satisfaction is to be hurt; advantages are to be refused; desirable works are to be postponed; and a clamor for injudicious expenditures is to be firmly resisted. Officers have to be dispensed with, and those retained to be rigidly held to render for their pay a full equivalent for service. The number of employés should be reduced, but the pay of those retained should not be reduced because of a price which would be regarded as far or even liberal, but not extravagant, for equal talent and service in private business. It is easy to plan economy and retrenchment for others to practice; it is difficult to practice it ourselves. This subject of retrenchment will be referred to again presently.

Such are the sentiments which the Mayor entertains. In these days of financial recklessness and governmental mismanagement it is gratifying to listen to views so uncommon, and yet so correct. We only hope they will not have been uttered in vain, but that Mayor Flanders and his associates in the City Council and those who occupy still higher positions in the Government will act as if they were really impressed with the truth of these statements, and with the necessity of introducing immediately the measures which are imperatively called for by the facts the Mayor has so plainly exposed. The first thing to be done is to ask from the Legislature the modification of the proper remedy. We are not inclined to accuse the Council of having failed to do the impossible, but they have certainly not effected the improvements which were promised when they were appointed. There are others we know who are much more responsible for the almost hopeless condition of this city, because the real government of New Orleans does not reside at the City Hall. It is quite undeniable that the present administration of the State Government has driven away from our borders millions and millions of dollars of capital, and that while that administration remains in power and carries out the policy which has guided it in the past, prosperity can never return to the State of Louisiana.

The Baltimore *Gazette's* correspondent says:

Taxes in Louisiana.

Taxes in Louisiana.

I have ascertained the cost of the police of St. Louis, Cincinnati, Chicago and Baltimore for purposes of comparison. For last year it was as follows:

	Population.	Cost of Police.
St. Louis	212,000	$210,114 92
Cincinnati	225,000	200,000 00
Chicago	320,000	288,072 26
Baltimore	320,000	342,732 73
New Orleans	191,000	358,059 30

Thus it is seen that New Orleans, with a smaller population than the cities quoted, pays two hundred and fifty thousand dollars more than any of them, and five hundred thousand dollars more than Cincinnati pays, with a hundred thousand greater population.

There are other topics in the message which are deserving of comment, but our limits prevent our making them in the present issue. The Mayor's remarks upon the working of the new charter and the general conclusions with which he closes his message are valuable, and will no doubt meet with the approval of the community.

SECOND DISTRICT AUCTION MART.—Several citizens of the Second District being desirous of infusing some life into this part of the city and of bringing back a business which had sought other quarters, have rented the old Bank of Louisiana, corner of Royal and Conti streets, as an Auction Exchange. It was opened yesterday, and the attendance of bidders, notwithstanding the bleakness of the weather, was large enough to be encouraging for the future. Mr. Gabriel de Feriet sold several pieces of property aggregating $35,000, after which there was an agreeable interchange of courtesies between the gentlemen present. Adjoining the Exchange, Jules Zatarain, of the Gem, has opened a room for the dispensation of refreshments to parties in attendance upon the auctions. There is no reason why the new Exchange should not be successful. The hall of the building is convenient and commodious in all respects, and quite accessible to buyers.

We have had the pleasure of receiving a visit from Mr. John E. Leet, publisher of the *Meridional*, of Abbeville, Vermillion parish. He may be found at the Stranger's Hotel, on Chartres street. Before long Vermillion will be within a day's ride of this city by the Chattanooga Railroad. Our merchants should take time by the forelock and make themselves and their business known there and to this end the columns of the *Meridional* can be usefully employed.

INFANTS.—Much suffering to these tender little buds of the human family might be alleviated by using Mrs. Winslow's Syrup. See advertisement in another column.

Thieves! Knaves!! Swindlers!!! These are mild terms with which to designate those unscrupulous villains, who have been induced by the high reputation which Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has won to offer for sale a worthless imitation of this celebrated medicine. Remember that Dr. Pierce's private stamp, which is three and a half inches long and has upon it his portrait, and the words "U. S. Certificate of Genuineness," is upon every package of the genuine. Sold by druggists or by mail sixty cents. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. [illegible]

Intelligent English Opinion.

The average views of intelligent Englishmen concerning the recent European complications, in their bearing on the people of Great Britain, are so well expressed in a private letter recently received from London, that we present the text for consideration of the readers of the *Ledger*. The writer referring to the groundless apprehensions of a war with Russia, says that "if all the Powers who were parties to the treaty of 1856 had intended to determined to insist upon its maintenance until it shall have been by consent properly modified, the assertion of the right to, because Russia would never venture to defy the whole of them. If, on the other hand, they break off from their engagements, it can be no concern of England, individually, to play the international policeman. Our press, at the present moment, wholly lose sight of the latter consideration, but it would soon be urged by the common sense of the country. Prussia has much greater interest in the main provisions of the treaty, and if she does not think it worth while to uphold them, we need not trouble ourselves to do so. Again, if Russia is submitting to an affront from Russia, that is a question quite as much for Prussia as for us. Another point that we have to be considered, is, what we are to get by the war, assuming we achieve a complete victory. We do not want Russian territory or Russian forts, and, as a pecuniary indemnity, she could never pay it. All we could obtain would be a fresh treaty, which, of course, would be just as valueless as the one for the breach of which the war was commenced.

"As to Russia interfering with our Indian possessions, she wants nothing of the sort. At all events it will be time enough to defend them when they are really threatened. Moreover, there never was a greater national delusion than the idea of the prosperity of England being in any serious way mixed up with the sovereignty of India. But for the fancied prestige of the thing, and the real benefit we confer upon the people, it would be pleasant to escape the trouble and responsibility. We draw nothing from India except by our trade, which will go on under any circumstances as long as consumers lasts. Individually, I wish we had not a colony or external possession of any kind. It is a serious thing to distract new settlements and centres of civilization, and an equally glorious thing to see in so successfully achieved that they are able in a few years to grow up and defend themselves. It is indeed grand for a country to have been the parent of the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc., but there is nothing but folly in the imitation of an Empire on which the sun never sets. When I look upon the map, my pride as an Englishman consists in noticing what a little speck England is. Territorially, the mother of nations is the smallest nation, having those of any importance on the globe.

From Washington.

The Baltimore *Gazette's* correspondent writes thus:

WASHINGTON, December 15, 1870.

The devilish ingenuity of Butler in contriving what he entitles his "Bill for General Amnesty" will be appreciated when the fact is known that the sections he has incorporated absolving Northern speculators from Southern property, and Northern rascalities against individuals, up to the two years after the close of the war)—could not, in a separate bill, receive the sanction of a majority of even this northern Congress. He has managed to amalgamate these portions of his infamous measure with the removal of personal disabilities, and has presented the alternative of the adoption of his scheme entire or its total rejection, so far as Southern "disabilities" are concerned. Besides, it was among the possibilities that, by some *hocus pocus* process, those portions of the bill designed to protect tyrants and thieves, might be smuggled through in the confusion (they requiring only a majority vote) and all those portions providing for the remedial relief of the victims (they requiring a two-thirds vote). It is Sylla preferred to be called "the fortunate" rather than "the great." Butler has declared that he never knew a rascal who, accounting him a rogue, if they only give him the credit of being "no fool." This, undoubtedly, will be accorded to him by all those who have *not* an abiding faith in the axiom that, in the long run, honesty is an excellent policy for criminal. But, after all, if the design had been merely to defeat a modified "amnesty" there was no great necessity for dexterous management. The public has long since been apprised that nothing of the kind was ever, in reality, contemplated by the Radical members of this Congress. The ominous silence of the "message" upon this point was decisive, for although Grant has little or no power with Congress, upon such a question, he would, doubtless, "run with the hounds," and take care to be informed of their course.

Prussia's Little Game—Will She Win?

Count Bismarck—indeed, for shortness, if not for any other reason, we might simply say *the* Count—issued a circular a fortnight ago charging the King of Holland, who is also Grand Duke of Luxemburg, with having refused transit to Prussian wounded, allowed the revictualling of Thionville, and doing what not besides. This circular was merely issued with a view to alienating Holland from France, and thereby lost a leg, which was afterward amputated above the knee. Plaintiff claims $50,000 damages.

Suit was originally instituted against the city of Jefferson, prior to its annexation to the city of New Orleans. After the act of annexation, plaintiff filed a supplemental petition, claiming that the city of New Orleans, by the act of annexation, became responsible for the obligations of the late city of Jefferson.

Defendants, by the Assistant City Attorney, filed certain exceptions, which amount to a general denial.

The State of Louisiana Sues Geo. W. Carter, Inspector of Stock.—In the Seventh District Court, Judge Collens, suit has been instituted by James Graham, Auditor of the State of Louisiana, vs. George W. Carter, who holds the appointment of Inspector of Stock under the provisions of the act of the Legislature, No. 118, passed in 1869, for the sum of $3000. Mr. Graham alleges in his petition that in accordance with the provisions of the act, the Inspector should pay over to the State quarterly, one-half of the amounts received by him for inspecting cattle at the rate of ten cents per head.

That from the 1st of June, 1869, to the 30th of September, 1870, Carter inspected 52,000 head of cattle, for which he received the amount of $5200, and that he has not only failed to pay over the half of said amount to the State, but has failed to make any quarterly reports, as required by law, at all.

The bond required by law to give bond, the Secretary of State has informed Mr. Graham that Mr. Carter has never given any bond at all.

Amicable demand for the payment of the said $2600 has been accorded to by Mr. Carter, Mr. Graham brings the suit in question.

Suit Against the City.—John Petric has entered suit in the Fifth District Court, Judge Leaumont, against the city of New Orleans, for the sum of $2500, amount of one month's salary due Commissioner of the First and Fourth District, which claim was first sold to John Brette, and subsequently transferred to plaintiff.

Dairies in the Sixth District.—Before the City of Jefferson was annexed to New Orleans an ordinance was adopted, intending to prevent the keeping of dairies on any thoroughfare nearer to Apollo street and the river after the close of this year. We understand that this ordinance is still in existence and will be enforced next year.

A Fruitless Application for a Writ of Habeas Corpus.—Judge Leaumont last evening issued a writ of habeas corpus for Olivers and Fisher, of the Donaldsonville murder notoriety, brought before him by the Deputy Sheriff of the parish of Ascension, into whose hands they had been delivered by Justice of the Peace Evans.

Before the order could be made effective the Deputy Sheriff with his prisoners had left the city by a conveyance and taken passage on a steamer above the city.

Suit for Divorce.—Marie Josephine Dugue has entered suit in the Fifth District Court, asking for a divorce against her husband, Calixte Dupre, of 323 St. Ann street.

Eighth District Court.—In this Court Judge Dibble announced that there would be no court next week. Cases were fixed for Tuesday, the 3d of January, 1871.

Damages for Battering out an Eye.—*Claim for $15,000.*—Wm. Riverett vs. Richard Ilean.—This case came up for trial. Plaintiff avers that his little son had an eye put out by a pair of scissors in the hands of a young son of the defendant.

Plaintiff claims $15,000 damages. He avers that by the wrongful act of the defendant's minor child, he, the plaintiff, has suffered damages in the deprivation of the services of his child; that the child has also suffered damage by neglect of plaintiff, in his capacity of legal protector of his minor child, has the right to sue for and recover by law.

Counsel for defendant filed exceptions and an answer, denying that the father has any right to claim damages done to the son. The right to damages was a personal right.

The Court held that sufficient cause of action was alleged in the petition. The exceptions were overruled, and the case went over.

Liquor Licenses.—*Question.*—Those who are inclined can at once obtain licenses for next year's business by calling at the Treasurer's office, City Hall. This arrangement is made to accommodate those who wish to avoid a great crowd at the commencement of the new year. Some have already availed themselves of the opportunity.

Burned to Death.—Coroner Creagh was yesterday called on to hold an inquest on the body of Mary E. Hughes, whose death was caused by burns from coal oil, at the dwelling of Mr. Ed. Frapart, No. 158 St. Louis street. She, while walking, carrying a lighted lamp, tripped and fell, the liquid falling on her clothing and then catching fire. Her flesh was burned in a horrible manner, and she died in two offered intense pain before death relieved her. Mr. Frapart, in his efforts to assist her, was badly burned about his feet and ankles.

A Fair Minded Northern Republican gives a Glimpse of Radical Misrule in North Carolina.

From a letter of a Northern correspondent of the Springfield, Mass., *Republican* (Rad.) written from Wilmington, North Carolina, we make the following extract, promising that it photographs Radical misrule in all the Southern States:

Intelligent and good men, men who would not tolerate for a Radical moment administration if it were only pure and economical, solely because of radical character, are compelled to admit that the government has been conducted in a reckless, plundering style. They charge that the credit of State has been well nigh ruined, that the bonds issued by them have been immensely and needlessly depreciated, that $3,000,000 has been added to the State debt, for which there is no equivalent to be shown; that the Governor has allowed himself in high-handed unconstitutional and oppressive acts for political purposes, as in the case of those counties which were held under martial law for weeks when such a proceeding was unwarranted and insulting.

The outgoing Legislature, anxious to have a handle to their money bags, voted each member seven dollars per day for his services, and a liberal mileage in addition, so that some of the members, worldly-wise, as if they had been long in politics, made a fine speculation by traveling some hundreds of needless miles on their way to Raleigh.

This is a grievance. Two members of the House died during the session. In each case an appropriation of $500 was made for the escorting home of the remains of these legislators, one to Vermont, and the other to a distant State. This is another grievance. And has unmistakably a bad look. At the North we should not enjoy the paying of taxes for the escorting of dead legislators to their homes in Alabama or Thieaville, and doing what not besides. This circular was merely issued with a view to anti-Kuklux Democrats, and received, is, what we are to get by the war, assuming we achieve a complete victory. We do not want Russian territory or Russian forts, and, as a pecuniary indemnity, she could never pay it. All we could obtain would be a fresh treaty, which, of course, would be just as valueless as the one for the breach of which the war was commenced.

"As to Russia interfering with our Indian possessions, she wants nothing of the sort. At all events it will be time enough to defend them when they are really threatened. Moreover, there never was a greater national delusion than the idea of the prosperity of England being in any serious way mixed up with the sovereignty of India. But for the fancied prestige of the thing, and the real benefit we confer upon the people, it would be pleasant to escape the trouble and responsibility. We draw nothing from India except by our trade, which will go on under any circumstances as long as consumers lasts. Individually, I wish we had not a colony or external possession of any kind. It is a serious thing to distract new settlements and centres of civilization, and an equally glorious thing to see in so successfully achieved that they are able in a few years to grow up and defend themselves. It is indeed grand for a country to have been the parent of the United States, Canada, Australia, South Africa, etc., but there is nothing but folly in the imitation of an Empire on which the sun never sets. When I look upon the map, my pride as an Englishman consists in noticing what a little speck England is. Territorially, the mother of nations is the smallest nation, having those of any importance on the globe.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

An Immediate Attack on Havre Expected.

More Prussian Insults to Inhabitants of Orleans.

Gambetta to Review the Army at Lyons.

Reactionary Journals Treated With Contempt.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Grant Congratulated by Friends of the San Domingo Bill.

Schenck's Nomination Confirmed.

Warmoth's Friend Blanchard Rejected.

Miscellaneous.

ELECTION NEWS.

Augusta, Dec. 22.—The election closed today, and passed off quietly throughout the State. Both parties voting freely and without intimidation so far as heard from. It will take a day or two to give the result, but it is still believed the Democrats have carried, if not five, members of Congress and two-thirds of the Legislature.

Savannah, Dec. 22.—The election passed off quietly to-day. The result is not known.

Atlanta, Dec. 22.—The Democrats elect their ticket here by a small majority.

Walton county has gone Democratic by a large majority.

It is rumored Floyd and Polk counties are Democratic by a large majority.

The whole of Cherokee county has been swept by the Democrats.

Fort Gaines, Ga., Dec. 22.—The Republicans are thought to be ahead in this (Early) county.

Cuseta, Ga., Dec. 22.—The Democrats are ahead in Stewart, Talliferro, Wilkes and Columbia counties.

Montezuma, Macon Co. Ga., Dec. 22.—The Republicans are ahead in this county. Dodey county has largely Democratic.

Columbus, Ga., Dec. 22.—The Democrats carry this (Muscogee) county.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 22.—The vote of Bibb county is 2,958, being the largest ever cast. Both parties claim success. The Democrats claim the county by 300 majority.

Augusta, Ga., Dec. 22.—It is snowing here this evening.

The Democrats carry this (Richmond) county, which has heretofore been considered the Republican stronghold in Georgia. The Democrats elect a full ticket.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

San Francisco, Dec. 22.—The French have raised $20,000 in gold for their patriotic fund from Christmas gifts.

The Sheriff, Jackson, of Trinity county, has been arrested by the United States authorities for violation of the Fifteenth Amendment, in enrolling a miner's tax from the Chinese.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—A special from Vicksburg says nine cabin passengers were lost by the Nick Wall disaster. The body of E. W. Taylor, of Jefferson, Texas, has been recovered. No other names ascertained.

Erie, Pa., Dec. 22.—The Railroad Convention has adjourned. Complete arrangements were made for uniform freights. No Southern roads were parties to the agreement.

New York, Dec. 21.—Every Theatrical Manager and every actor of note in the city attended George Holland's funeral to-day.

Richmond, Dec. 22.—The Legislature adjourned to-day to meet January 24, 1871.

The weather is intensely cold. The thermometer this morning was 21° in the evening it is 31°.

Cincinnati, Dec. 22.—Private advices and special from the steamer Potomac say that the ice is very light, and were it sufficiently repaired this morning to allow her to proceed to New Orleans. She is instated in Cincinnati. Wheeling and Boston continue about $46,500, for which he received a cargo of mixed freight from this city. Principally insured here. The underwriters are disposed to settle for the loss of her cargo of the Potomac and the hull of the boat.

The Lawrenceburg Woolen Mills of Indiana has suspended payment.

Weather very cold here to-day. Mercury stood this morning above on the Highland.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—Special from Vicksburg say that 9 cabin and 30 deck passengers were lost on the steamer Nick Wall. Capt. Roe relieved his wife from the cabin, which was full of water, by cutting a hole through the roof directly over her. Her escape was a great one, the head by the axe used by her husband and brought out insensible, but was afterwards restored. The body of Col. E. H. Taylor, of the firm of Taylor & Graham, of Jefferson, Texas, was recovered and buried at Maryland Landing. No other names of lost have been ascertained.

Louisville, Dec. 22.—A fire at Fisherville, this morning, totally destroyed the distillery of Parks & Hope. Loss, $6000. The distillery had just been completed and was put in operation yesterday.

The reports of 23 banks and brokers of, five in this city, exclusive of National banks, and not one a bank of issue—of Louisville, shows a total capital of $7,500,000, with a deposit of $4,500,000.

New York, Dec. 22.—Ex-Collector Cornell refuses to leave prison under the President's pardon.

The Tailor's strikers finally compelled one of the large shoe factories to suspend operations and dismiss the non-society men whom they had employed.

It is stated that the Atlantic cable officials despair of repairing the broken cable until June, when the weather becomes permanently favorable. Hope have been entertained that the Great Lower of the telegraph crew, was pulled overboard by parting cable and was lost.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Dec. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed firm; Uplands 8½@8¾d; Orleans 8¾@9d; sales 15,000; sales of which 3500 were for export and speculation. Common Rosin 5s 6d@5s 9d.

London, Dec. 22.—Evening.—Consols 91¼, money unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Dec. 22.—Evening.—Money active at 7, currency 6 gold. Sterling quiet, 9½@9¾. Gold 110¼@110¾. Governments declined ⅛@⅜. Southern Securities, generally neglected. Tennessees heavy; North Carolinas strong, and active; little doing; Tennessees, 63; Virginias, 57¾; Louisiana, 70¼; new, 64; Levees 67¾, 70¼; Alabama 5's, 100¼; 5's, 70; Georgia 6's, 77, 7's, 81¼; North Carolinas, 44½; new, 23¼; South Carolinas, 66; new, 66.

New York, Dec. 22.—Evening.—Money closed active; the bulk of the business is above quotation; 1-16 commission was paid on Government bonds. Coupons of 1881, 113; 5-20s of 1862, 107¾; 64s, 107¼; 65s, 107¼; new, 109¼; 67s, 109¼; 10-40s, 105¼.

New York, Dec. 22.—Freights—by sail: flour 2 and 9; cotton 5-16@⅜. By steam: wheat 7¼@8.

New York, Dec. 22—Evening.—Cotton in good demand; sales 6700 bales; middling uplands 15¾c. Flour steady; common to good extra Western $4.35@5.40.

Baltimore, Dec. 22.—Cotton steady and in fair demand; middling 15¾c; net receipts 285 bales; gross 380; sales 400; stock on hand 12,615.

Wilmington, Dec. 22.—Cotton market weaker; middling 13¾c; net receipts 296 bales; exports coastwise 43; stock 876.

Norfolk, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; low middling 14c; net receipts 1798 bales; exports coastwise 2146; sales 150; stock on hand 6923.

Charleston, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 14½@14¾c; receipts to-day 2762 bales; exports to Spain 400; sales 500; stock 34,074.

Savannah, Dec. 22.—Cotton firm; offerings light; middling 14¾c; receipts to-day 894 bales; exports to Great Britain 887; to other foreign ports 1119; sales 1200; stock 78,746.

Boston, Dec. 22.—Cotton quiet; middlings 15¾c; receipts to-day 1064 bales; sales 300; stock 6090.

Mobile, Dec. 22.—Cotton market active—middlings 14¾c. Receipts 2032; exports 3289 bales.

St. Louis, Dec. 22.—The suspension of navigation caused by the cold snap has put business in continued to consumptive and order trade. Flour—superfine winters $4 20@4 40. Wheat—No. 2 red winter $1 25@1 26. Corn—yellow, 43c. Oats, yellow, 41 sacks, 54c. Oats, sacked, 42@46c. Rye 78c. Whisky 90c. Mess Pork $18 50. Bulk Meats—shoulders 6¾@7c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@10c. Bacon—clear rib sides 12c; clear sides 12½c. Hams, sugar-cured, 16c. Lard 11@11½c. Hogs $5 60@6 15.—mostly at $5 20@5 40. Cattle $3 25@6.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Dec. 22.—Passed down—John Kyle, 6; H. T. Turners last night; W. J. Lewis, 6; Frank Pargoud, 8. Up—T. L. McGee, 6; Colorado, 7 P. M.

River rising. Weather clear and cool.

Memphis, Dec. 22.—Arrived—Thompson Dean, Cairo. Departed—Kate Kinney, for Louisville; Rubicon, for Vicksburg, and Belle Vernon, for New Orleans.

River stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 22 to-night.

There is good skating on the lakes around here.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Dec. 23, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30.30. Wind north blowing a gale with rain. Weather thick.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Natchez, Dec 22.—About 2 o'clock, this morning, the steamer R. E. Lee, from New Orleans for Vicksburg, collided with the steamer Potomac, opposite this city. The Lee was so badly damaged that her pilot ran her on the bar, where she sunk in nine feet water. No lives were lost.

The Potomac was also considerably damaged, and is now unloading for repairs.

[World Special.]

Lewiston, Dec. 21.—Bismarck's note to the Russian Minister at Berlin, in reply to Gorchakoff's circular, has a very pacific tone. It is considered a complete retreat from the position taken in the first circular. It is stated that the Russian Minister at Berlin, Count Oubril, has left the Prussian capital.

Berlin, Dec. 21.—A decree has been issued from the War Office, transferring the charge of guarding French prisoners to the 1st battalions on garrison duty in Germany and relieving the Landwehr, who are to be sent into France, to garrison places occupied by the Germans.

The Insurgents in Paris are receive reinforcements and heavy artillery from Bavaria.

Madrid, Dec. 22.—Minister Maret protests against $40,000,000 of Colonial bonds through the Bank of Havana, bearing 5 per cent. interest. An extraordinary credit will be opened to pay the interest and principal. This financial arrangements will be made with the Cuban bondholders. On the promulgation of the proposed new Colonial constitutional issues are to cease, but the bank may double its capital and its issues will be good for Cuban and Spanish Government bonds.

The Cortes will prorogue until January 15.

Russia continues her war preparations on an immense scale.

FROM HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 21.—The passage of the Tehuantepec Canal bill through the Mexican Congress is regarded as a triumph of Juarez over Ledio.

The Presidential contest is warming. The anti-American, Spanish and French elements uniting upon Ledio.

Havana, Dec. 22.—The Tehuantepec Canal bill has been finally passed the Mexican Congress by a vote of 137 to 3. The bill conforms to the observations of Juarez and is satisfactory to the Railroad Companies.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Dec. 22. — The Supreme Court adjourned to the 5th, and both Houses of Congress to the 4th of January.

Vice President Colfax called at the White House before 7 o'clock this morning to inform the President that the San Domingo resolution had passed by a vote of 36 to 9.

Many Senators and Representatives called during the day to congratulate the President. The President, replying, said he believed the annexation policy wise and prudent, and believed it would gain strength as the facts become known.

The President signed the Sugar bill today.

The Senate, after seating Mr. Jewett, from Missouri, went into executive session.

In the House but twenty-five members were present.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, spoke in favor, and Mr. Porter, of Virginia, against amnesty.

The sugar bill, which passed the Senate yesterday, was signed by the Speaker, and sent to the President. House then adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The President yesterday sent a message to the Senate withdrawing Blanchard's nomination, but question arising in the Senate as to the effect of Lowell's suspension, under permission to withdraw the nomination the Senate concluded to reject Blanchard; and in there were several similar cases pending the Senate passed a resolution that where a nomination was rejected the incumbent should remain in *statu quo* without filling new bonds.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The nays on the San Domingo resolution were Messrs. Casserly, McCreery, Morrill, of Vermont, Pratt, Sprague, Schurz, Stockton, Sumner, Thurman and Tipton.

The Senate in executive session passed a declaration resolution that, under the terms of office bill, where a new nominee is rejected the old incumbent remains in statu quo without furnishing a new bond.

The Senate confirmed Mr. Schenck Minister to England; Adams, Collector of Customs at St. Johns, Fla.; Shaughnessy, United States Marshal, Southern District; Minnes, United States District Attorney, Northern Alabama, and White, Postmaster, Greensboro', N. C.

The Senate rejected Mr. Blanchard, nominated for the New Orleans post-office. This is regarded in political circles as a triumph for the Lieut. Governor Dunn faction over the Governor Warmoth faction of Louisiana.

The French abandon hundreds of wounded before the advance of the Prussians.

Havana, Dec. 22.—There was a severe earthquake in Hayti on the 7th inst.

The coffee crop of the northern districts of Hayti is a failure, but in the northern districts the crop is good.

New York, Dec. 23.—A *Herald* special states that reliable advices from Versailles report that French batteries which have recently been placed on the slopes of Mont Valerien command the entire road to Versailles.

St. Louis, Dec. 23.—The river is full of heavy ice, and boats that were not ready to depart, left the levee for a safer harbor. Dispatches from the Far West report the weather as extremely cold.

Bordeaux, Dec. 22.—The Government has balloon advices from Paris to the 17th. The news is very favorable. The reported riots in Paris are false. There has been no engagement with the investing army since the 24 inst.

The Paris authorities publish in the *Official Journal* very favorable provision accounts.

Gen. Trochu is preparing for another grand sortie.

It is reported that the Prussians contemplated Tours without serious resistance.

Gen. Chanzy is at Lemans, where he has received heavy reinforcements and a full supply of ammunition and provisions.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1870.

We have no material variation to report in the Money market proper. The street rates are still —@1 per cent. per month for A1 notes secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 10@1½ for A1 business paper without collaterals. We quote mortgage paper at 10@11 per cent. per month for A1, and 12@14 for second grade.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Bank of America, Mr. A. M. Fortier was elected President.

Gold opened at 110⅝@110⅞, (against 110⅝ at New York) and after touching 110¾ and 111, closed at 110⅝@110¾ (against 110⅝). Cash Gold was more in request and ruled higher compared with New York. The business was liberal, summing up $125,000, of which $3000 and $2000 at 110⅝, $10,000 and $12,000 at 110⅞, $40,000 at 110⅞@110⅝, $5000, $2500, $7500 and $18,500 at 110¾, $4000, $7000 and $20,000 at 110⅞, and $1000 and $2000 at 111. Nothing transpired in Silver.

The offerings of Sterling Exchange were not large, and the sales were only of moderate extent, confined to about £50,000, of which £4000 clear at 119¾, £3000 at 119¾, £12,000 bill of lading and clear at 119¾@119¾, £2000 and £7000 bill of lading and £3000 clear at 119¾, £7000 A1 bill of lading at 119⅝, and £15,000 A1 clear at 119⅝. Sterling may be quoted at 119¾@119¾ and 119¾ for good to fine bills, and 119⅝ for bank.

The market for Domestic Exchange was poorly supplied with commodities, and rates were a shade stiffer. One or two of the banks advanced their rate for sight drafts on New York to ¼ premium, and lost most of them continued to draw at ⅛. The sales included: $20,000 commercial sight on New York, $5000 private bankers, and $75,000 commercial sixty days, at ⅛ discount; $25,000 commercial and $20,000 private bankers' at ⅛; $2000 and $25,000 commercial at 7-16, and $10,000 sight on Boston at ⅛.

$500 bank gold checks changed hands at ⅛ per cent. discount, and $3000 private bankers' at ⅛.

The inclement weather prevented much movement in stocks, and the only transfer of consequence was the sale of Crescent City Slaughter-house at $34.50, 50 do $34.75, and 48 Calcasieu Sulphur Mine $40 paid $18.

The sales of Bonds included $7000 new city 7's at 70.

$4000 state Coupons changed hands at —$750 old State Warrants at 66, $200 do at 67½, and $500 at 68 and $1500 new at 72. Dealers bought new State Warrants at 72 and Mechanics' Bank Certificates at 97½, and asked for the former 73@75 and for the latter 99@98½.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury notes were 3@2 per cent. discount buying, and 2½@3 selling. A small amount sold to-day at 2½.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1870.

COTTON.—The sales to-day embraced 500 bales at prices representing no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Ordinary 12@12½c; good ordinary 13¼@13¾c; low middling 14@14¼c; middling 14¾@14¾c, and strict middling 14¾@—.

The movement was restricted by excessively bad weather, drizzling and freezing, throughout the day, and still more by the exposed and wet condition of a large part of the stock on sale and the refusal of many factors to receive it in perfect order. The sales, although moderate, were consequently, if anything, in excess of general expectation. In some cases, in order to effect sales, we have had some concessions; but in others, especially for dry lots, realized full prices. Upon the whole, the advantage was on the side of the buyers.

COTTON WAYBILL.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1870.....bales.....[illegible]

Arrived since last.....[illegible]

Arrived previously.....[illegible]

Cleared to-day.....[illegible]

Cleared previously.....[illegible]

Stock on hand and on shipboard.....bales.....[illegible]

Receipts proper since last evening 3[illegible] bales, against 1974 last year, making an aggregate since the Landing of 39,[illegible] bales, against 45,264 for the corresponding time last week and 33,466 last year, and since August 31st of 443,530 bales, against 395,864 last year.

FREIGHTS.—Foreign Freights are steady and firm. There is scarcely anything offering for any port in Continental Europe. The demand for room constwise is only fair. We quote: Liverpool, sail ⅝d; steam 7-16; Havre, sail 11-16d; Amsterdam, sail 11-16d; Antwerp, sail 11-16d; Genoa, sail 1¼c; New York, steam 1c; Philadelphia 1c. Molasses to New York, Sugar Landing, and two steamers on the berth for Liverpool.

SUGAR.—Received to-day 665 hhds. The inclemency of the weather has interrupted movements in the market. The demand is fair and the market is firm at 6¾@6¾c for inferior; 6¾@7¼c for common; 7¼@8¼c for fair; 8¼@8½c for good fair; 8½@9c for prime; 9¼@9½c for centrifugal; 10¼@11¼c for yellow clarified; 11¼@12c for white. There is no choice open kettle in market.

MOLASSES.—Received to-day 1064 bbls. Good descriptions are in good demand and firm, but the lower grades are dull. The supplies sell as landed at 25c for inferior and centrifugal; 30@32c for common; 35@36c for fair; 40@45c for prime; 50@55c for strictly prime, and 60@65c for choice.

RICE.—The medium and lower grades continue scarce and in request at full prices. Superfine is quoted at $5 40; double extra at $5 75@5 80; treble extra $6 25@6 37½; choice do $6 50@6 75, and choice and family $7@8 ⅞ ₱ gal.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather 2000 bbls were sold to-day, at $3 50 on the merits and $5 50; 100 do, at $5; 100 do, at $5 25; 140 do, at $5 50; 100 do, at $5 60; 100 do, at $5 80; 200 double extra at $6 20; 100 do, at $6 25; 100 do, at $6 35; 100 choice at $7, and 600 on private terms; 100 half-bbls treble extra at $3 50; 100 do, at $3 62½; 100 do, at $3 75 ₱ bbl.

CORN—Rainy weather prevented movements on the landing to-day, and confined the sales to 100 sacks white at 65c ₱ bushel. Yellow is quoted at 62@63c.

OATS — Are without any movement owing to rainy we