The New Orleans Bee.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$6.

NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 10, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"$6,000 Bank Bet."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Lydia Thompson Troupe—"Lurline; or, the Knight and the Naiads," and "Paddy Miles' Boy."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Engagement of Miss Lucille Western. "Green Bushes."
BULLARD'S PANORAMA, at New York City, at Lyceum Hall (City Hall Building), at 2 and 7½ o'clock, P. M.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—No. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

WATER POWER IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF NEW ORLEANS.

A pamphlet has been prepared and submitted to us by Hon. Charles Gayarré, the accomplished historian of Louisiana, setting forth the natural advantages of a locality named Roncal in the parish of Tangipahoa in this State, about 84 miles from New Orleans, and the unlimited water power which exists there. Mr. Gayarré is of the opinion that it is the most suitable site imaginable for the establishment of a flourishing manufacturing town, equally attractive to industry and capital. That town would be situated between two streams—Terry's Creek and Tangipahoa River—which would furnish its factories, however numerous they might be, with an abundant and never failing supply of the purest and most delicious water through all seasons of the year.

The pamphlet is accompanied by a diagram of the locality referred to, which is 225 feet above the level of New Orleans. Mr. Gayarré states that at one point, laid down on the map, a fall of 21 feet can be obtained. Freshets of any consequence seldom occur there, and are not such as to give any reasonable apprehensions to dams or canals. The statements made in the pamphlet are based on surveys made by Captains Hardee and Couvent, engineers of the Jackson Railroad Company, and by Col. DeVenne and Gen. Blanchard, well-known civil engineers. The locality is connected with the entire railroad system of the United States by means of the Jackson Railroad. Lands can be bought there at an average of $4 per acre and for many miles round, the country is free from miasma, epidemics and musquitoes. There is no spot in Louisiana better fitted for the habitation of the white man, the atmosphere being light and bracing even in the heat of mid-summer, and the nights invariably cool. An act has recently been passed by the Legislature of this State for the encouragement of cotton factories. It indirectly exempts from taxation the buildings, machinery and lands thereunto belonging, by granting a bonus or premium on their manufactured goods, provided that it shall not exceed the amount of taxes to be paid by said factories. The estimate of engineers is that it would not cost more than $10,000 to develop the whole water power in Terry's Creek. Surely an expenditure so small by a company formed for the purpose, in an enterprise which would present no risk, is not a thing beyond Southern means. A journey of three days and a half would, at very little expense, take Northern capitalists and engineers to Roncal, whose hospitality would be gladly tendered them by its proprietor.

THE SENATORIAL ELECTION.

It is understood that the balloting for a Senator in Congress to succeed Mr. Harris will commence to-day, and that the 36 anti-Radicals in the Legislature if united among themselves, hold the balance of power. The question is—are they united and so untrammelled by pledges that they can avail themselves of the opportunity to impose terms upon the contending factions of the Republican party, for the benefit of their constituents? They may depend upon it that the eyes of the people are upon them, and that they are expected to make such a use of their power as will redound to the advantage of the community at large. We published on Thursday last a communication signed by a prominent Republican of this city, whose account of his high standing in the party and experience in public affairs deserves to be heard, under the caption of "The Balance of Power," which laid down the true policy for our friends in the Legislature to pursue while the division in the Republican party lasts. The writer insisted in the first place upon the necessity of cohesion on the part of the minority, and this self-evident proposition, we presume, has not been overlooked. We believe that the members of the minority thoroughly understand the situation and the course of action which it demands from them. In the second place it was recommended that although they should determine with which of the two wings of the Republican party they should co-operate, to what extent they should co-operate, and upon what terms, they should decline to fuse themselves with either faction, but should impose such conditions in return for their votes as would be a fair equivalent therefor, and as they have the opportunity of dictating. We have suffered and are now suffering from the operation of a number of very obnoxious laws, which our representatives in the General Assembly should require to be repealed before they render any service to their opponents. There is, for instance, the Election law, the Registration law, the Constabulary law, the Metropolitan Police law, the Slaughter-house law, and others of a kindred character. They should also insist upon an amendment of the city charter of New Orleans and other towns in the State, restoring their government to the Municipal Councils, and particularly to the City Council of New Orleans the selection, organization and control of the police of the city. They should also insist upon curtailing the enormous power which the Governor of the State has managed to obtain by means of appointments to office and otherwise. The printing law is also a great wrong to the people of the State and should be repealed. The law of last session creating the Eighth District Court of Orleans parish has been fruitful of evil and should likewise be stricken from the statute book. Judge Dibble by his conduct in the Slaughter-house suit and other intermeddlings, has shown such a disregard for his oath and for the rights of parties to litigation in his court, that they have been prevented from obtaining the remedies to which they were entitled by the Constitution and laws of the United States. In violation of his oath it is well known that he stepped in unlawfully and contrary to the practice, between the Slaughter-house Company and the Butchers' Association to prevent the latter from enjoying, as they had a right to do, the benefit of an appeal in that litigation from the decree of our Supreme Court to the Supreme Court of the United States. Instead of reaping any benefit from this special court for injunction and kindred proceedings, it has been nothing but an injury to the community, and the legal profession would gladly see it abolished.

And the Democratic members of the General Assembly, *before voting* with either faction of their opponents for party measures, should stipulate that these obnoxious laws should be repealed and should not be re-enacted. Full security should be taken against the re-enacting of all improper legislation.

We ask the attention of our friends to the legislation for the reasons and objects which are contained in the letter to which we have referred, as a fair guide for their action on the present question.

There were twenty-two Senators elected at the recent election in Georgia, all of them the Democratic choice, nineteen of Twenty-two hold the seats of whom are Democrats. So they have a majority of six in that body. The Democrats have elected about two-thirds of the members of the House of Representatives.

An Incipient Fire Scare or Vanity.—Finding the shoes of Vanity, a young lady of woman presented an alarm of fire yesterday afternoon in the town, declaring that notwithstanding that a conflagration did not actually exist, it should be in case, forthwith. Consequently the young lady was indicted on a charge of disturbing the peace, and fined $10 and costs, or in default of payment thereof, to be locked up for twenty-four hours.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ACADEMY.—Lucille Western opened a new era this season in the Academy. This charming and able lady was admirably supported and a crowded house—one of the best of the season—assembled to witness her debut. "Ernst Lyrne" was the opening attraction, with Miss Western as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine, and it proved a grand success. Outside of the crowded house, the lady can well boast of the loud continued and emphatic applause which greeted all her efforts. "Green Bushes" is on the bill for this evening.

THE ST. CHARLES.—The Lydia Thompson Troupe drew a large audience last night. The attraction was the two plays of "Lurline" and the "Two Burlards." Although it cannot be denied that the performance was all it ought to be, it must, at the same time, be stated that Miss Louise Arnott was not presented in so prominent a role as she had a right to claim. The performance was, however, pleasing and satisfactory to the audience gathered to witness it.

NEW YORK IN TWO HOURS.—The fine panorama at the City Hall continues to draw hosts of frequenters. The panorama is really the finest we have yet seen of the great metropolis which holds Tammany Hall, the hot-bed and home of Democracy. The crowds who frequented the hall during the last days of the week, which ended on Sunday, are the best judges of the entertainment then and there offered them.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

SEVENTH DAY.

MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

Senate.

Lieut. Gov. Dunn called the Senate to order at noon.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Burch.

Mr. Reagan (according to previous notice) introduced a bill to provide a government for the city of Baton Rouge, and repeal all acts passed heretofore relative thereto. Referred.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill for the relief of Norbert F. Scopine and Francois Tattier, of Red River. Referred.

Mr. Wilcox introduced a bill to regulate the practice and dispatch of business in the District Courts of the Parish of Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also relative to the Justices of the Peace of the city of New Orleans. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Also relative to amending section first of an act relative to the works of public improvement. Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Fitchell gave notice that at some future time he would introduce a bill to create a new parish, to be called the parish of Terrebonne.

By Mr. O'Hara.—To appropriate $25,000 to build a new jail and courthouse in the parish of Terrebonne.

By Mr. Campbell—Relative to the New Orleans and Northeastern Railroad Company, to provide for the extension of the main line, for the building of one or more branches, to regulate judicial proceedings in certain cases, etc.

Mr. Wesley Maynard, Rep., the contestant of the seat of Senator Bourman, (Dem.) of Catahoula and Winn, sent to the President of the Senate a communication in which he withdrew all claims or rights of contest in this case, and spoke in eulogistic terms of the public and private character of the Honorable Senator whose seat he no longer contests.

The communication was read by the Secretary.

Mr. Blackman offered a resolution, that the contestant be allowed to withdraw his contesting papers, that the communication be spread upon the minutes and that Senator Bourman be seated. Carried.

Mr. Lewis moved that the report of the Committee on Rules be taken up. Adopted.

The rules for the government of the Senate were then adopted, when that body adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 12 M., Speaker Carr in the chair, 99 members present.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Arnistead.

J. J. Burch introduced a resolution to pay the mileage and per diem of Douglas, the man who died from apoplexy a day or two ago.

The resolution to publish the House proceedings in the *New Orleans Standard* was amended by inserting the *German Gazette* instead of the *Commercial Bulletin*.

The subject, after some discussion, was referred to the Printing Committee.

The Speaker announced the following standing committees:

On Investigation—Bowen, of Orleans; Johnson, of Iberia; Wheyland, of Sabine; Lott, of Rapides; Dumas, of St. John, and Nelson, of Lafourche.

On Commerce and Manufactures—Wilson, of Baton Rouge; Tilman, of Orleans; Kearson, of Grant; Faulkner, of Caldwell; Killeen, of Claiborne; Antoine, of Orleans; Tatman, of St. Landry; Tenpand, of St. James, and Thompson, of St. Tammany.

On Charitable and Public Institutions—Kinsella, of Orleans; Blunt, of Natchitoches; Abell, of Bossier; Soner, of Avoyelles; Pond, of East Feliciana; Murphy, of Orleans; Barret, of West Feliciana.

On Constitution—Morris, of Ascension; Buckingham, of Morehouse, and Barrett, of Orleans.

The Governor's messages of veto were called up and a motion to adjourn was made, the ayes and nays being called. House went into a filibustering arrangement which finally resulted in a refusal to move adjournment.

By Mr. Falkner, of Caldwell—Moved a reconsideration of the vote, by which the Governor's veto messages were suspended until Wednesday. The vote was called by yeas and nays and was lost. Motion to adjourn was lost and the motion of Mr. Newton to print, and lay upon the table the Governor's messages. A motion by Mr. Falkner to lay upon the table, and for personal and yeas and nays were called.

The veto messages were finally postponed until Wednesday.

The House then adjourned.

Louisiana Intelligence.

IBERVILLE PARISH.—The *South*, of the 31st ult., says:

Some few planters have not finished grinding up their cane. They have been laboring under difficulties during the wet spell of weather, but will be forced to weeks. We fear they will find it almost impossible to do anything during the Christmas week. The laborers are too fond of holidays to remain at work—and besides, they are closing up their contracts and getting paid off for the year.

WEST FELICIANA.—The Bayou Sara *Ledger* says:

The crops of West Feliciana, of all kinds, have been gathered and secured. The sugar all made, and most of it shipped; cotton is pretty well picked; although there is still considerable to go forward to market. The extremely low price that ruled throughout the season for cotton, render money a scarce commodity in this community.

From Washington.

The correspondent of the Charleston (S. C.) *Courier* writes to that paper thus:

Washington, Dec. 31.—The attention of Congress, on its meeting on 5th of January, will be directed to two prominent subjects—the Amnesty Bill, with its proposed modifications, and the Senator Bourman Resolutions from the States.

The amnesty question takes precedence, not only in the order of business, but in the minds of the public.

General Grant is supposed to be in favor of a more general and liberal Act of amnesty than that which has been reported from the Committee on Reconstruction by General Butler. General Butler thinks he can pass that Bill, but objects to modifications, and Democrats say better that than nothing.

The President does not seem disposed to exert his *private* influence in behalf of a general amnesty, although he has always favored it. It seems, however, that he will not lift a political finger for it. He is content to let it go.

We shall soon see the extent of his influence over legislation. We have already seen that he cannot control the executive action of the Senate, where a two-thirds vote is required.

A Dominican party is to be rallied—not around the total abolition of the Freedmen's political jackets, mentioned by Senator Sumner—but of the greater idea of supporting General Grant for the next Presidency.

We may expect the passage of the Dominican resolution of the Senate, by at least a two-thirds majority in the House. There are but few men of the Sumner ideas in the House. The House, on the subject of territorial extension, represents the average opinion of the country. The history of this country, from its first settlement, has been one of territorial encroachment and acquisition as much as that of Rome.

Annexation is the Democratic idea. Parties and politicians, who have heretofore opposed any projects of annexation, whether of the Jefferson, the Monroe or the Polk Administrations, have unanimously sunk out of view.

The great fact that the population of this country, at the close of the present century will be a hundred millions is sufficient to justify the most exaggerated theories of our territorial extension.

The Democratic party has always taken the lead in the annexation, first of Louisiana, then of Florida, and then of parts of Mexico. We have always raised a voice against the annexation of the Russian Territory of Alaska.

I learn that if the Senate resolutions for the Dominican Commission shall come before the House, the Democratic members will call a caucus of the House, and if the present conditions of Cuba and Santo Domingo, with the purpose of a future acquisition for the annexation of the Danish West Indies, at the same time with that of Santo Domingo.

The Democratic Party in the same resolution, will be observed, that, although the Democrats have always contemplated the annexation of the neighbor islands of Sea Islands, including Hayti, big proportions in the Canada and in the same resolution they agree to the annexation of the Dominican Republic, and the other islands contiguous to the Republic.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Consolidation of Military Organizations With the Regular Army.

Commission to Execute the Decree.

Report of U. S. Consul on the Situation in Paris.

Spanish Insurrection in Granada.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Motley-Fish Correspondence.

Important Decision of the Court of Claims.

Preparation to Receive the Fenian Prisoners.

Printers' Strike in Savannah, Ga.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

London, Jan. 9.—The *Standard* intimates editorially, if the New Albania negotiation fail, the Sultan will be with America.

London, Jan. 9.—The Government of Paris has issued a decree announcing the consolidation of all military organizations, and the entire able-bodied population with the regular army, for the defense of the city. A commission has been appointed to carry out this decree, consisting of the Governor of Paris, President, and Commanders of forts, artillery and engineer corps.

A Spanish Republican insurrection has broken out in Bamia, Granada. The movement is considered important.

London, Jan. 9.—A dispatch from Frankfort-on-the-Maine says: Petitions have been forwarded to King William at Versailles, praying him to respect the historical title of Paris, as the scene of his coronation as Emperor of Germany.

Berlin, Jan. 9.—The King telegraphs to the Queen from Versailles, on the 8th, that Prince Frederick Charles continues his victorious march on Lemans. Everything has been quiet in the north since the 30th. The bombardment here is proceeding favorably. The barracks in Fort Vauves is on fire. Signed, Wilhelm.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 9.—*World's* special: *Versailles*, Jan. 9.—Meriden, U. S. Consul at Paris, had two interviews yesterday with Bismarck, and subsequently left for London. He reports that Minister Washburne and J. W. Hoffman are well. He says there are still 150 American in Paris. The American ambulance corps is doing most efficient service. The bombardment is terribly noisy, but indecisive.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Mr. Clarke, of Texas, to-day introduced a joint resolution appropriating one million dollars to reimburse the State of Texas for the expense of aiding the Confederate government to preserve the lives and property of the citizens of that State from incursions of hostile Indians and Mexicans and territories of the United States. The preamble states that since the close of the late war nearly 300 persons have been killed, and $2,000,000 worth of property destroyed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Jan. 9—SENATE.—Numerous petitions for the removal of political disabilities, and a memorial from the New York Chamber of Commerce upon the importance of a cable from the west coast to Asia, were presented.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill, that Presidential electors and members of Congress be elected by ballots.

The House bill appropriating $2500 for an annunciator for Mr. Schenck, and the Mint bill were considered to Executive session, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—The following named bills were introduced and referred: Asking for an additional Federal judge in Alabama; Granting the right of way through public lands to the New Orleans and Eastern Railway; Giving mourning from the sale of public lands for five years to the common schools of the South; Reimbursing Texas for frontier defense expenses; Relinquishing title to certain lands in East Baton Rouge; Defining swamp lands, and relief of grape brandy distillers. A resolution concerning a joint committee of five Senators, and eight members of the House on ocean telegraph, with power to send for persons and papers, passed.

A motion to take up the San Domingo bill failed receiving a two-thirds vote, all the Democrats and Amber, Beatty, Boyd, Fenklingburg, Hoar, Peters and Willard voting nay.

NOTE.—It requires only the defection of seven Republicans now to defeat the measure, requiring a two-thirds vote.

The bill came up again, when Mr. Ambler moved an amendment, which, nothing in the resolution be construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexation of San Domingo, and the Republicans cried, "That is right." The Democrats filibustered, but finally agreed to vote at two o'clock to-morrow.

House then adjourned.

It is understood that Ambler's amendment will be defeated, as it would cause a delay, and the San Domingo bill will pass as it came from the Senate.

Mr. Abbott will contest Gov. Vance's seat in the Senate, on the ground that the votes cast for Vance were null, as being cast for an ineligible person, and that he, Abbott, received a majority of the legal votes.

Washington, Jan. 9.—Robert W. Fitzhugh has been nominated Collector of Customs at Natchez, Miss., and Wm. Hunter Appraiser of merchandise at Mobile.

The Judiciary Committee considered the Apportionment bill, and also considered favorably an amendment to the Bankrupt bill, providing that it should not divest the dower of a bankrupt's wife, providing that it did not conflict with State laws.

The Motley-Fish correspondence covers 15,000 words. The details are mostly personal.

Mr. Motley declined to resign, and attributes his removal to Mr. Sumner's course on the Dominican question.

The following illustrates the avenues of the correspondence:

Secretary Fish to Mr. Moran, December 30th, reviewing Mr. Motley's course, says: It may possibly occur to some sensative person that delicacy, not to say propriety, would suggest to a retired official of the Government, wishing to place his views on its official archives, to make a request to that effect, which certainly would have been most cheerfully acceded to a gentleman of Mr. Motley's eminent distinction and great ability. Mr. Motley has always closed his mission, asks no permission, but assumes as a right to place his statement on record, questioning the taste, and denying the right of the Secretary opinion, nevertheless allow a place in the diplomatic records of the country to Mr. Motley's history of the end of his mission: It is not for me to question the measure of Mr. Motley's appreciation of his position in the confidence of his government, but I cannot accept his statement that no shadow of a difference of opinion existed between the President and his government, and himself, as to our relations with Great Britain.

The Secretary then reviews with considerable severity Mr. Motley's course at length, and states that the instructions given to Mr. Motley at the time of his appointment were not fully carried out by him as Minister, and censures him for submitting to Lord Clarendon a dispatch for verification before submitting it to his own Government.

The Secretary says, in commenting on Mr. Motley's statement as to the unanimity of the Senate on the occasion of his confirmation, and as to the cause of his removal: It remains only to notice Mr. Motley's adoption of the rumor which had its origin in this city, in a source bitterly, personally and vindictively hostile to the President.

Mr. Motley says, "It has been rumored that he was removed from the post of Minister to England on account of the opposition made by my colleague Sumner, to honors bestowed upon him by the Senate on the Dominican treaty." There can be no hesitation as to Mr. Motley's identity of the eminent Senator, at whose door Mr. Motley is willing to demand his removal, and it is worthy of Mr. Motley's real worth and ability, that he should be so deceived as to offer alleged to be whose influence and urgency he was originally indebted for his appointment, to attribute to him the cause of his removal.

Mr. Fish says Mr. Motley knew that the President approved the San Domingo treaty apply, and with as much delicacy as did Mr. Sumner, and that they continue to enjoy the confidence of the President. Mr. Fish proceeds at considerable length to point out the unpleasable nature of the present taken by Mr. Motley, and charged that the time of Mr. Motley's removal was the proper one on diplomatic considerations.

(Sunday's Dispatches.)

London, Jan. 7.—Lille is crowded with wounded soldiers. Faidherbe is there recruiting the commissariat department.

Crowded meetings have been held in Liverpool to-day in favor of the reorganization of the English army.

Dates from France to the 31st have been received. The damage from the bombardment is slight. The French losses thus far are about 300 killed and wounded. The Citizens and troops are clamorous for offensive action.

The English Government has assured the Sublime Porte of its fidelity to the treaty of 1856.

The French defenders of Havre are retiring to St. Romaine as the Prussians advance.

It is reported the Prussians were repulsed at Balbec.

Bismarck expressed his reluctance to accept Earl Granville's denial of violation of neutrality.

London, Jan. 8.—A dispatch, dated near Paris, Friday noon, states that the forts of Issy and Vanves have been silenced, and the bombardment of Southern defences promises to be equally effective.

The British Government pays the expenses of the released Fenian convicts to the United States.

London, Jan. 8.—The King of Holland has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Luxembourg, expressing them his unvarying attachment and assuring them of the maintenance of independence of the Duchy, which has been once again guaranteed by signatures of the chief European powers.

The London *Observer* says that a conference of powers will probably meet before the end of January.

The refusal of Favre to attend is not considered final, but other Powers will be represented, or not the conference will assemble.

Versailles, Jan. 7.—Fort d'Issy has been silenced.

A reconnaissance, under Gen. Wrandel's army of the Valley of Loire, engaged the French yesterday and took two hundred prisoners.

The King sent to-day the following dispatch to the Queen:

The weather has moderated. We are having a thaw. Our guns were opened on bombardment of Fort Issy so far are seventeen killed and wounded. Large quantities of arms were captured from the French at Beaugency.

Versailles, Jan. 8.—Bombardment of fortifications southeast and south of Paris is progressing satisfactorily. On the 7th Forts Issy and Vanves were temporarily silenced. German loss from return fire of French up to the present does not exceed 300. A dispatch from King to Queen reports a continued engagement.

The Germans in the upper valley of the Ohio evacuated the towns of Gulse, Hirson and Vervisne, retreating on Mezieres.

Versailles, Jan. 7.—The Germans, on Friday attacked the French positions at Villecharve, Ville Porcheur and St. Cyr-sur-Loire, and afterwards forced our lines at Neuville. The French at night took the offensive, recovered all their positions, and captured 2[illegible] Germans. The enemy retired to Ste Vendome, leaving many wounded and prisoners. They apparently suffered heavily during the day and night. On the line of Lemans the Germans have occupied Le Frenaye, and Beonace Nogent le Rotrou.

Chanzy's army has been largely reinforced. The forces now under his command. The force, now under his command numbers [illegible] reported, 300,000, and ready for action.

Bonn, Jan. 7.—Ten thousand Germans, mostly from Russia, were detached yesterday by Gen. Ray, near Jeanigs, and the French have since occupied Bourgancad and Bonig Heroiki, and threaten to drive the Prussians from Point Audemer.

Cherbourg, Jan. 6.—A large number of troops have left for the front within the past three days. Six hundred wounded arrived here.

GERMANY.

Some Facts Concerning the Effort at Unification—Bismarck Cleaning and Thoroughing.

New York, Jan. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* writes, December 9th: "The Imperial Diet, which assembled November 24th, has since the beginning of this week entered on the new treaties of the North German Confederation with the Southern States. The Liberal party being divided in opinion and the Conservatives having made up their minds to accept anything which emanates from the Bismarck Ministry, the final passage of the treaties is a foregone conclusion. The debate is only a matter of form and carries with it no sale of public sentiment. The Prussian Government, even went so far as to declare in its own name that the Diet would be brought by the end of this month for the purpose of one of the most important bills ever submitted to a legislative body. The Diet will consequently adjourn on the 16th (next Saturday) night, and the Assembly will meet on Wednesday next to pass the budget en bloc, and then go home again. I mention this as another proof of the Government of dictating the individual will as the law of the country, because it proves the disrespect which the ruling classes entertain for the mass of the people.

Germany is yet a constitutional country, but it always has been and still is an absolute government, in the interest of the Prince, and there is no Parliament even with some constitutional technicalities.

Bismarck Continues and Threatens.

Bismarck confines himself to convincing the Southern Diet of the disregard of the treaties, which were rather awkwardly introduced by his Lieutenant, Delbrück. It is now, however, not necessary to find his friends and confidants for that purpose in Berlin.

[illegible] Abuses.

The insignificant concessions to some articles were made for appearance sake, to keep up a clear record with the constituents. National Liberals behaved very badly indeed. Lowe, of the party of progress, made the only speech worth being mentioned. The auctioneer on London 16½ 17¼. United States 60 days 5¼ 5¼ discount; short sight 5¼ 5¼ discount. Gold, 60 days, 4¼ 4¼ premium; short sight 4¼ 4¼ premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 9.—Cotton market firm and fairly active; sales 4000 bales; middling uplands 15¼c.

New York, Jan. 9.—Money market easy at 6@7. Sterling steady, 9¾. Gold 10¼@10¼. Government bonds active and 5-20s of 1862 lower. Southern securities very dull except Tennessee. The sales were 65¾; Virginia 66; Louisiana 66; Georgia 66, 70; Georgia 6s, 76; 76, 86; North Carolina 6s, new, 22; South Carolina, 66; new, 60¼.

New York, Jan. 9.—Evening.—Money more active this afternoon, at one time sharp for short loans. The gold movement dealers have moved left at 8. Discounts continue dull, little or no money for anything but a prime paper, which is quoted at 9@12. Gold closed at 10¼@10¾. Governments advance particularly noticeable on 62s. Sales of 1881, 13¾; 5-20s of 1862, 10; 65s, 10¼; 67s, 10¼; 68s, 10¼; 10-40s, 10¼.

PRICES CURRENT.

London, Jan. 7.—Paris advices to the 31st have been received. Jules Trochu has issued a proclamation in which he says that the efforts to destroy the minds and consolidated resistance have failed. The army is preparing to act, and will do its duty.

There is no dissention among the members of the government.

Generals commanding fortifications report slight damage to suburban villages by the bombardment.

National and Mobile Guards are being incorporated with the regular army, for a more vigorous defence.

Versailles, Jan. 7.—Dispatches this evening report that Gen. Bourbaki is marching on Nancy and Belfort.

The Prussians have occupied Auxerre.

The French have entered Leisne.

The Prussians are busily withdrawing from the Northern departments.

Paris has immense infantry reposes a Prussian detachment near Versailles.

Favre still awaits an invitation to the European Conference.

Thiers have appeared under the walls of Lille.

Great destitution prevails at Arlens and vicinity.

Jenifer officially says he thought the Prussians would not deny a French victory in his last fight with them; but he finds other accounts. Prussia will second time, annihilate his army. Raidbirbe proceeds to disclose the more glaring inaccuracies of the German report, and says:

The French on the night of the 3d occupied the village they had captured, and went into entrenchment, of which, next morning. As to pursuit, the only support of the claim is that on the morning of the fight one regiment of cavalry charged on the French rear guard, one of which was annihilated and the other wheeled off and fled.

The Fenian prisoners will sail from Liverpool on the steamship Cuba.

Halpin still refuses to accept conditional pardon.

New York, Jan. 9.—Arrived—Steamships Erie, Denmark and Australia.

Versailles, Jan. 7.—The Germans beyond Versailles encountered a French corps, a severe encounter took place and the French were repulsed.

The Germans occupied Asay, Montlhery and intermediate villages.

London, Jan. 8.—The *Times'* special from Versailles says: The American Consul, who was permitted to leave Paris, has arrived here.

It is stated that the Prussian guns could easily shell the city.

Of much fighting to-day.

A French redoubt at Notre Dame de Clamart was captured and the guns turned upon the French. Prussian loss, as usual, insignificant.

San Francisco, Jan. 9.—The United States steamer Saginaw has been wrecked on Ocean Island. Lieut. Talbot, executive officer, and Peter Francis, quartermaster, were drowned.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

The Eighth of January.—The Anniversary of Jackson was celebrated on Sunday by a parade of the Louisiana Legion and a grand review in Lafayette Square. Never did citizen soldiers show better and did Louisiana's sons do themselves proud.

The colored (2d) regiment, under command of Col. Lewis, Administrator of Police, also paraded in the Republican Parade on escort to the "veterans," and afterwards as a sample of colored militia. In their parade through the streets they undoubtedly displayed almost perfect drill in marching.

Jewish Home.—Wherever they have found a home and established themselves, they have ever been ready to do their duties to those of their brethren and their race who had need of assistance. So far as our knowledge goes, it was reserved for came a common remark in all Christian countries that a Jewish draft on New York at a Jewish Bank, and the sales included $10,000 private, $5,000 private, $10,000 private, and $15,000 private, $10,000, $10,000 and $30,000 bank at 75-8 @ 7-16; $70,000, $10,000 and $30,000 private, $10,000, $10,000, $20,000, $20,000, $40,000, $20,000, $50,000, $50,000 and $20,000 private, sank cry at 4 @ 5-16 and $40,000 private, sank cry 9-16, and $10,000 bright on Providence at 9-16.

Much bank gold checks on New York sold at ¼ per cent. discount.

In Stocks 100 shares Slaughter House were reported at 121; 300 Mississippi Valley sold 1-16 @ 1-8 lower; 100 Gas Light and 50 do sold at 50 and 75 do. at 52 3-4, 52 3-4 was offered for Slaughter House at the close.

Dealers bought State Warrants now at 50@50, and Metropolitan Police at 90@97, and asked for the former 70@75, and for the latter 97@98.

Dealers' rates for City Treasury Notes were 25 @ cent. discount buying and 20 selling.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1871.

COTTON—The sales to-day amounted to 10,400 bales, including 1,000 bales for improvement in good ordinary to middling inclusive of lot. We now quote low ordinary at 10¼ @ 10½, ordinary at 11¼@ 12¼c, good ordinary at 13¼@14c, low middling at 13¾@14¼, middling at 14¼@ 14¾, and fine middling at 15@15¼c.

There was only a limited amount to be had at inside figures, and some authorities put low middling at 14¼, and middling at 14¾@15c. Strict low middling sold as high as 15c, a style suitable better at the same, and strict low middling to middling at 15¼@15½, and fine middling at 15¾c. Some strict ordinary sold at 14¼c. The demand was strong, and prices favored the interest of the day.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand sept. 1st, 1870, bales	[illegible]
Received since then	[illegible]
Arrived yesterday	[illegible]
Cleared to day	[illegible]
Stock on hand this day	[illegible]

To-day's exports were to New York. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 9193 bales, against 11,187 last year, making an aggregate since Sept. 1st, of 1,000,000 11,330 bales, against 14,638 for the corresponding time last week, and 3,750 last year, and disbursements 9,781, of 990,994 bales, against 808,730 last year.

SUGAR—Received to-day 1054 hhds. Good descriptions are in fair demand, but the supplies are ample. The supplies are disposed of at 5¼@6¼c for inferior, 6¾@7c for common, 7¼@7½c for fair, 7¾@8c for good fair, 8¼@8½c for fully fair, 9¼@10c for prime to strictly prime, 7¼@10c for seconds and centrifugal, 10¼@ 11c for yellow clarified, and 11¼@12c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 326 bbls. Choice is now scarce. Good descriptions are in request, but the supplies are ample and dull. The supplies are selling at 31@32c for inferior, 35@40c for common, 50@65c for fair, 70@75c for prime, 75@80c for strictly prime, and the fancy at 90c.

FLOUR—The market is dull without any change in prices. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls, of which 125 and 150 superfine at $5 50, 200 extra at $5 75@6, 50 do. at $6 87½, 200 treble extra at $6 25 do. at $6 50, and 100 choice extra at $7 25 bbl.

CORN—There is none left on the landing; there is very little in store, the demand great, and prices have advanced. Sales to-day 3000 sacks of white, 2000 yellow on the landing at 72c, 500 white and 1000 do. in bulk, at 72c, 1200 yellow and 1200 white, in warehouse, at 72c, and 500 white, in warehouse, at 70c, per bushel.

OATS—There are none on the landing, but the stock in store is liberal. The demand is fair, and prices have advanced. Sales 1600 sacks, of which 600, 800 and 300 St. Louis at 50c, and 70 at 48c per bushel.

BRAN—100 sacks sold on private terms. 100 sacks of Shorts at $1 10 @ 1 20 lb.

Large sacks are held at $1 30 @ 1 40 lb.

HAY—In good supply and steady; 180 bales prime sold at $28. Prime Western is quoted at $28@29, and choice at $30 @ 32 lb.

PORK—The market is much firmer, and the stock is held at $20 75@22 ½ bbl for mess; none can be had for less than the inside figures. It is invoicing at $20@20 50 ½ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—60 and 65 boxes shoulders sold at 9 @ 9 ½ lb. 800 sides are held at 10c, clear rib 10½c, clear sides 11c. The supply is light.

LARD—100 tierces kettle-rendered sold on private terms. Tierces are quoted at 12c, kegs the ⅌ lb. At retail be more to obtained.

BACON—The market is dull, with a light stock on hand. There are no shoulders here. Clear ribs are quoted at 12½c, clear sides 13c, sugar-cured hams 19@20 ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 16@17c; Kentucky 17c ⅌ lb.

RICE—The market is quiet and firm. Carolina is quoted at 6@6½ ⅌ lb for good, and 7@7½c for fair; Louisiana at 5 @6 ⅌ lb for common to prime.

SALT—The demand is good. We quote dealers rates $1 50@1 65 ⅌ sack for coarse Liverpool, and $1 60@1 70 for fine. Last season's Salt 50@60c ⅌ sack. Quite a large lots are taken at warehouse by boats a deduction is made for drayage. Table Salt in packages 6@7c ⅌ lb.

POULTRY AND EGGS—The lower rates are $6@7 ⅌ dozen for Chickens, $6@9 for Geese, and $18@20 for Turkeys. Eggs still sell at $2@2 50 ⅌ dozen for Western.

ESCULENTS—Western Potatoes are selling at $3 75@4 ⅌ bbl. Good Apples at $5@7 ⅌ bbl. Southern at $5@7 ⅌ bbl. Onions are selling at $6@7 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY—Rectified is in light supply and demand at $1 05@1 10 for Indiana, and $1 20@1 25 for Cincinnati; 100 bbls of the latter sold at $1 20 ⅌ gal.

STARCH—100 boxes Cincinnati Starch sold at 5c ⅌ lb.

BUTTER—The market is unchanged. Choice Goshen is 40@45c, choice Western 30@35c ⅌ lb. Interior rejected and spoiled is nominal.

Chickens—In light supply and fair request, at $5@6 ⅌ dozen for Western Dorkings, 14@16c for spring, and 17@18c per lb. Dull.

Death Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10, 1871.

Appended are the Death Statistics for the 24 hours ending at 12 M. to-day:

Number of adults	[illegible]
Number of children	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

Appended are the Death Statistics for the week ending this day:

Number of adults	[illegible]
Number of children	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

J. M. ALLEN,
Acting Coroner.

City Licenses.

Department of Finance, City Hall, New Orleans, Jan. 6th, 1871.

THE Licenses for 1871 are now due, and ready for delivery at the City Hall.

All persons doing business on or prior to the 1st of January, 1871, are hereby notified to procure the necessary licenses from this office, and be prepared to exhibit the same when requested with an honorable promptness.

Have your licenses ready, and be prepared to pay any penalty from ignorance, or from being overlooked in receiving a license.

JAMES