THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUFOUR & LIBBY, PUBLISHERS.

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NEW ORLEANS:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 22, 1868

The Duties of the Lieutenant Governor.

The *Tribune* of this city—the organ of that portion of our population formerly known as the free-colored people—complains of Governor Warmoth, because he did not, on a late occasion, when he was prevented by indisposition from occupying his desk at the Executive office, transfer his power to the negro Lieutenant Governor Dunn. The *Tribune* says Governor Warmoth "appointed a clerk" to act as Governor, and asserts it was the Lieutenant Governor's right to fill the place. We are not the defenders of Governor Warmoth, but at the same time must observe that there is no just cause of complaint against him in the matter referred to by the *Tribune*. If the Governor was so incapacitated for the performance of the duties of his office, as to be in that condition of "inability" provided for in article 53 of the Constitution of the State, those duties devolved by law upon the Lieutenant Governor, who needed no appointment by the Governor to enable him to enter upon their execution. They are entirely independent of each another. We do not believe Governor Warmoth considered himself, or was in the condition of "inability" spoken of, or that he "appointed" anybody to act for him. His sickness was temporary, and we suppose he was able to give directions as usual for the performance of the merely clerical duties of the Executive office, as if he were actually at his desk in the office. The article of the Constitution we have referred to, only contemplated and made provision for a *permanent* inability of the Governor to discharge his duties. We do not doubt, however, that Governor Warmoth has given cause to his colored friends for dissatisfaction in some other respects, and that matter we leave the parties themselves to settle.

General Lee a Daring Soldier.

There is an impression on the minds of not a few persons that General Lee's character as a soldier was less bold, less daring, less rapid than that of Stonewall Jackson and some other commanders in the late war.

General Early, however, and he ought to know, testifies to the contrary. In a letter which he has written lately to the Savannah *News*, contradicting the absurd story of Foltz's, respecting Stonewall Jackson and his proposition at a council of war, that a night attack should be made on the Federal army at Fredericksburg in December, 1862, by men stripped naked and armed with bowie knives, we find General Early speaking thus of General Lee:

> There is another reason, which to me is a most potent one, and it is, because I know that the boldest man, in his strategic movements and his tactics on the field of battle, in all the Army of Northern Virginia, Stonewall Jackson not excepted, was General Robert E. Lee. Yes, under that calm and dignified exterior, there beat one of the boldest hearts and dwelt one of the most daring souls that ever inspired the commander of an army. He required no exercise of war to urge him to deeds of boldness, and I never heard of a council of war during the whole history of that army under his command. It is true that he often conferred with his corps commanders, and sometimes with subordinates entrusted with special duties, but it was not to catch inspiration from their counsels, but to instil into them a portion of his own daring spirit. General Jackson had his confidence in a pre-eminent degree, because he was always ready to second with alacrity the plans of the commanding General, and no one felt the loss of that invaluable lieutenant more than General Lee himself did.
>
> To satisfy any one of what I say in regard to General Lee, it is only necessary for him to examine the whole history of that unparalleled campaign from the Rapidan to the James, of the operations on the line of defences around Richmond and Petersburg, and of the retreat for more than a hundred miles to Appomattox Court House—a place that will remain for ever famous not as the scene of triumph for the invader, but as the untold legions, but as the scene of the struggle of that great heart and that great mind, which so reluctantly surrender ed the small remnants of less than nine thousand of the Army of Northern Virginia, with arms in their hands.

Gen. Early commanded a Division of Jackson's corps at Fredericksburg. He says positively no Council of War was held on that occasion and he ridicules mercilessly Pollard's story.

The Hester Vaughan Case—Infanticide.

Hester Vaughan is the name of an erring female lately lying under sentence of death in Pennsylvania, having been convicted of the murder of her infant child. Her case attracted the attention of the "strong minded" women of New York, whose action induced the press also to agitate it for the purpose of influencing the Governor of Pennsylvania to reprieve and pardon her. She was reprieved, but whether before the exposure of Hester Vaughan's case by the press or after is not known.

We now see a letter in the New York *World* signed by the name of Mary C. Morgan, who seems to be desirous that her erring sister Vaughan should expiate her alleged crime upon the gallows, notwithstanding the fact that she was convicted on circumstantial evidence and that not very strong. Mistress Morgan says, "I am not one of those who lay *all* the blame on the man. In this age especially, women know what they are about, and I consider that men are very generally badgered and tempted by women." Mistress Morgan thus testifies to the existence of a terrible state of things in New York.

> I have resided for several years past in New York, and I can truly say it is the Metropolis of Infanticide. What have the daily records there? Let the sash barrels, the gutters, the areas, the vaults, the lots, the streets, the north, south, east and west testify. With their little corpses of murdered Infants choked to death, their brains "smashed" in—their bodies vilely tortured! Why? Just because *not one* example has ever been made. Nobody knows about it, and very few care. Whose business is it? Society has its "movements" in all sorts of right causes, but *who takes up* the cause of those little victims? If Pennsylvania (more enlightened than Connecticut) has that crying blot, entitled to imitate reform in this direction, she is relieved in and meddled with by New York under the name of "humanity." Facts! Let us have *facts* on the innocent case, really, instead of *false* sympathy with criminals. Now, I say *now, what is to be done to stop infanticide! Some thing* must be done. In New York luxurious mansions are built, and costly equippage roll, and their foundations are "murdered children." We are worse than the Chinese, who annually slaughter their myriads of superfluous children, because we pretend to a higher civilization. In closely associating the name of "Hester Vaughan" you have opened the flood-gates of infanticide."

RAILROADS COMPETING WITH WATER COMMUNICATION.—The *Picayune* of Sunday last notes the result of a shipment of sugar hence to Charleston by railroad, via Grand Junction and Chattanooga, made by Messrs. Price, Hine and Tupper, of the city. Charleston is not a new market for Louisiana sugar, as our contemporary inadvertently states, but the route is certainly new for such heavy freight. The account of sales is satisfactory to the shippers. In the matter of time the advantage is obvious. This shipment was started from here and sold in Charleston, all within the space of one week By sea it would hardly have been done under three weeks, except under extraordinary circumstances. The *Picayune* says the drayage in New Orleans on this sugar cost one-ninth of the freight charge hence to Charleston. This illustrates the necessity for a rail connection being made between the Levee and the Jackson Railroad, which will also connect that road and the Opelousas, a connection which can easily be effected, and which ought to be effected without further delay.

There is no mistake about it, Plantation Bitters will ward off Fever and Ague and all kindred diseases, if used in time. No family need suffer from this distressing complaint if they will keep Plantation Bitters in the house, and use according to directions. The most important ingredient of this medicine is Calisaya or Peruvian Bark, which is known to be the finest and purest tonic in the vegetable kingdom The extract of this Bark is the active principle of all the good Fever and Ague Medicines prescribed by intelligent doctors. Calisaya Bark is used extensively in the manufacture of Plantation Bitters, as well as quinine, and we dare say they own their popularity mostly to that fact. We can recommend them.

Magnolia Water, superior to the best imported German Cologne, and sold at half the price.

SECRETARY MCCULLOCH'S ESTIMATES FOR 1869-70.—The Secretary of the Treasury has written a letter for the use of the Appropriation Committee of the House, giving the estimates of the appropriations required for the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1870.

Interest on the public debt is stated at	$128,620,076 00
Army proper	52,184,781 97
Navy	20,993,414 59
Civil service and all other purposes	101,131,127 44
Total	$303,000,000 00

Spain says she is in want of a ruler, and the Louisville *Courier and Journal*, with character istic liberality, offers her the present Congress of the United States.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 22, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,630.

AMUSEMENTS.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Pope, the enterprising and ambitious young manager of the Old Drury, whose administration has so greatly improved the reputation of the theatre like season, determined not to be outdone in demonstrations for the holidays, announces that a "Grand Cinderella Holiads" will be given at the St Charles Friday (Christmas) noon, when he will see to it that Santa Claus distributes five thousand toys among the audience, securing a handsome present to every child that can possibly be present. The little ones should be on hand early to secure a prize, and winness the grand ballet troupe and transformation scene.

To-night we are to have for the last time the celebrated $30,000 fairy spectacle of the "Enchanted White Fawn," which no one, who has not yet seen it, should lose the opportunity of witnessing. Miss Osborne, it will be observed, is peculiarly adapted to the character of the Princess Alix. The procession of the ballet girls of the Rhine is finely gotten up and very amusing, while the last grand transformation scene is positively surpassing in beauty and brilliancy.

Wednesday evening will be produced for the first time another of these fairy spectacles, of which we have all heard so much, entitled "Cinderella," in which is also presented a gorgeous transformation scene of rare brilliancy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The princely managers of the Academy, Messrs. Spalding & Bidwell, with their accustomed enterprise and liberality, have at great expense secured a Christmas visit from old Santa Claus, on which day five thousand handsome presents will be distributed at the "Academy's annual gift matinee." The thousands of little ones who have been recipients on previous occasions, of this kind, should, as many of them as can possibly be present, be on hand in time to secure some of those pretty presents, and witness the grand fairy spectacles which will be presented to their delighted eyes, like so many glorious visions for their little dreams. Go early that you may not be crowded out and loose your prize.

To-night we are to have again the gorgeous fairy spectacle "Undine," which for the past seventeen nights, has attracted crowded houses to the Academy.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The play of the "Lancashire Lass" was most brilliantly presented for the first time to a crowded and highly fashionable and delighted audience last night. We have only room to say what we can generally without exaggeration, that the presentation of the play was splendid, and that the artists, without any important exception, acquitted themselves admirably. Mr. Sheridan, in the character of *Jabez*, was especially excellent.

It is to be repeated every night until further notice, and we can safely predict for it a brilliant run.

The City Finances.

Our neighbor of the *Bulletin* has a correspondent who signs himself "More Anon." He seems to understand the financial condition of the city.

We publish below a letter from him to that paper, which appeared in its issue of Saturday last. "More Anon" strikes some pretty hard blows on the thick skulls of our financial thinkers.

To the Editors of the Commercial Bulletin:

The currency thinkers of the Common Council, Messrs. Fisher, Wynne and Breen, known as the Finance Committee of the City Council, have set what is another brilliant financial project on foot up the city currency. The resolution of these financial gentlemen recommends that on and after the first of January, 1869, none other funds shall be received in the treasury of the corporation of the city of New Orleans but U. S. currency notes for all taxes, licences and other dues, like liberty, the old Greeks and most shamefully repudiating the whole entire amount of the city currency now outstanding. It is true that the *ever graciously and generously* recommended that the city money now ON HAND in the treasury *shall be destroyed*. With that extraordinary magnanimity of these financial wonders, I can see through a deep scrow what little scrapings they may have on hand instead of resaming it.

In their report to the Common Council, they remind that body that contractors and others, whom they pay off in city currency, are coming back for proclamations on discounts, etc., and are involving the city in litigation, and state that all these parties *have merit in their demands*. The committee are ple sed to say that "the city is responsible for the embarrassed condition of the city finances," refusing to let it take city money for taxes, licenses and dues owing to the city. If this committee can see no way to get out of the difficulties of city bankruptcy, we can recommend a more feasible, simple and honest way than repudiation—the less sat tisfactory of any form of government, State, city or individual should resort to. Let us have an honest man would under similar circumstances; cut down expenses, if he is living in an elegant house, with fine furnitures, carriages, feasting guests, enjoying operas and nightly amusements, let him forsake his fine mansion, go to an humble one, cut off his servants from our dozen to one, and live in simple style, until all his honest debts are liquidated. This is what a sensible, honest man would do, and this is what the honest corporation like the city of New Orleans should do. Annul all contracts of works that can be dispensed with. Cut down your police force to one-half of its present numbers. Reduce the pay 25 per cent to all employés of the city, beginning with the Mayor, down to the lowest flunkey in the city employ. Turn out the present managers of the Workhouse and House of Correction, and put some men in charge who will make them a source of revenue instead of a loss to the city. Abolish the present Commissioner's Department, and put all in charge of the City Surveyor. Reduce the expenses of your public schools by reducing the number of teachers and the salaries of those remaining. Dismiss *at once the present* with your higher branches of education, and put the scholars back to revise their primary studies. There are plenty that this will be no injury to.

We enumerate these few illustrations to show how the city of New Orleans should be governed to get out of her present financial troubles. To use a vulgar expression, "take the bull by the horns" and let the promise knife cut on the sentence which will save now sapping the very financial life blood out of our people.

What wiseacres this financial committee are! Where did they get, pray, and who are the city of New Orleans the right to repudiate her obligations of debt, and to collect from a debtor when that debtor hold an offset to their claim? If they are not infatuated with their institution, where will they be when large sums have been paid to the negro laborers? Before the watchman came to the night's work.

The testimony of Mr. James Moynihan was corroborative of the above.

The jury have found that deceased came to his death from the effects of a blow from a blunt instrument in the hands of Thomas Walsh, who is in custody.

Fire—A fire broke out at one o'clock this morning at the residence of Mrs. Minna Niemann, corner of Customhouse and Rampart streets.

The room was formerly occupied by Mr. O'Niel, but has been empty since yesterday. Officers Willers and Connors extinguished the fire, which was in the bedding and the carpet of the room.

Supreme Court Decisions.

CONDENSED REPORTS.

The Supreme Court, as usual on Mondays, rendered a number of decisions yesterday.

By Associate Justice Howe—Case on the relation of George L. Cain vs. Judge of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans:

The relator prays that a writ of mandamus may issue, directed to the Judge of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, commanding him to grant a suspensive appeal in the case of Robert E. Diamond vs. George L. Cain.

The merits of this controversy for office are not involved in this application. The only question is whether the District Judge, under the proceedings at bar, is entitled to a suspensive appeal from the judgment recited in his petition.

The judgment reads as follows:

It is ordered that the writ of *quo warranto* issued in this case be maintained, and it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that Robert E. Diamond be recognized as the legal Chief of Police of New Orleans, and that a writ of injunction issue as prayed for in the petition in this case, commanding George L. Cain not to interfere with the said Robert E. Diamond in the discharge of his duties as Chief of Police of the city of New Orleans, upon said Diamond giving bond and security conditioned as the law requires, in the sum of two thousand dollars; and further that George L. Cain pay all costs of this proceeding."

The respondent, in his answer to the application, makes several points, which are examined in their order. These points were published in a summary of them, which we gave in the *Bee* of the 17th instant, just after the argument upon them, when the case was submitted to the Supreme Court As the merits of the controversy for the office are not involved in the present application and decision, we content ourselves with giving the decretal portion of the decision of the Supreme Court, with the remark that the points made by the counsel for Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, are all overruled.

The decretal portion of the decision is as follows:

"For the reasons given it is ordered and adjudged that the rule to show cause be made absolute, and that a peremptory mandamus issue herein as prayed for and according to law, directing the Judge of the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans to grant a suspensive appeal to the said Court from the judgment rendered in the case of Robert E Diamond vs. George L. Cain, No. 147 of the docket of said Court, upon the defendant furnishing his bond with security in such sum as may be fixed by the Judge; and that the respondent pay the costs of this proceeding"

We shall give abstract reports hf other cases during the week, as our space admits.

Passengers per steamship Maryland, from Baltimore via Key West and Havana:

FROM BALTIMORE—P Hone, W S Angell, Ben Ellinger, J H Lyons, W Hasley.

FROM HAVANA—W W Buford and wife, M F Hevia, M F Hernandez, O Lopez, V Lopez, O Pinto, S Garcia, L Manteoca, L Jimeno, Miss M Buford, C Coppedel.

THE TEXAS RECONSTRUCTION CONVENTION.

The Galveston *News* says:

All our latest advices from Austin rather encourage us in the hope that the conservative portion of the Convention will be in the ascendancy. But there is no doubt that the action of the Convention will be controlled by instructions from Washington, and it would be presumptuous to attempt to predict, this early, what course the majority of Congress may determine upon in regard to the South, and especially in regard to Texas. There can, however, be but little doubt that a division of our State has been predetermined upon.

We understand that Mr. Frederick Hudson, formerly the managing editor of the New York *Herald*, now a resident of Concord, Massachusetts, is engaged upon a history of American journalism.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Retrenchment Committee's Report.

Louisiana Nominations by the President.

A Letter from Mr. Seward.

FROM EUROPE.

Gladstone and Bright Re-elected to Parliament.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The dispatch steamer Talapoosa left for Aspinwall to-day.

The Reconstruction Committee had the Georgia and Mississippi cases up to-day, but adjourned, without action, till January 5th.

Mr. Seward, answering a letter from New York merchants, says: "It is my pleasure to inform you that the United States are at peace with the Republic of Hayti. The Government of the Republic has not issued, and will not issue any commissions to privateers. Persons who attempt to trade in Haytian ports in violation of any existing blockade, or any lawful decree of the Haytian Government, do so at their own risk. The ports of the Haytian Republic, which has been recognized by the United States. All persons trading in insurrectionary ports of Hayti will be liable to be dealt with according to the processes and principles of international law."

In the case of Gordon vs. the United States, appealed from the Court of Claims, the court affirmed the decision of the Secretary of War, and held and void upon repeal of the joint resolution directing the action founded on that act cannot be maintained. The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Clifford.

A letter was received yesterday that Russia had sanction unfavorable note to France. It is a canard intended to depress the market.

Chattanooga, Dec. 20.—The Courts in this city are now in session. Forts are being erected here in case of hostilities, agreeing to present action will be called.

Senator Trumbull's bill, providing for the release of extradition prisoners, is approved by Secretary Seward.

The Retrenchment Committee publish a report on Revenue frauds. They say: "The present system is practically of little official, but no improvement can be hoped for in that direction under the present executive, a fact Congress should be realized and noted upon long. And then the right persist here public human ingenuity and official rapacity could not easily circumvent."

They say most of the distilleries are running now in fraud of the revenue.

A hospital in course of construction, attached to the Maryland University, a freedmen's institution, fell to day, hurting 15, 10 of whom were colored, 5 seriously.

The Senate passed the resolution adding two Senators and Representatives to the Pacific Railroad Committee, and adjourned.

Washington, Dec. 21.—The Retrenchment Committee, discussing Mr. Johnson, says:

"The power of appointment of Mr. Johnson's appointees from then till now are illustrated in the case of Perry Fuller, who, after being rejected by the Senate on nomination, unanimously as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was appointed by him from Government and Indian contracts, desired the office of Collector of Customs in New Orleans, where his emoluments from all sources would not exceed $3000 per annum. Yet New Orleans reeks with fraud even worse than New York."

The evening's *Express* says: "A report has been made from the city to certain journals, that C. E. Creecy, Esq., the newly appointed Supervisor for Louisiana, is not entitled to half the compensation usually allowed for that office in instance at New Orleans on account of fraud on the revenue, because of Mr. Creecy's position in the Internal Revenue Supervisor."

There is no truth in the report. The Commissioner has made no such decision, the effect of which would be to induce Supervisors to connive at frauds of the tobacco and whisky stringe rather than the interests of the Government Mr. Creecy's reward for the New Orleans seizures will, it is expected, amount to $36,000.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Tallahassee, Fla., Dec. 21.—Telegraphic information has been received here to-day that Judge Miller, of the U. S. Supreme Court, on the plea of the respondent Gleason has signed the petition with writs refusing signatures here in the case lately closed in the District Court by judgment of ouster against Lt. Gov. Gleason, inquiring as to his title to office under the State Constitution.

In Hayti Salnave captured Mereguane and destroyed many houses and a large quantity of cotton. The prisoners all executed, except a few chiefs. Salnave will next attack Jacmel. Diplomatic representatives acknowledged the present blockage effective.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1868.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any material change in the Money market proper. The rates may still be quoted at 10 per cent per annum on call, with unquestionable collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for second grade, 1 per cent. per month for strictly first class business paper, without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and approved class. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for five class, and 12 to 15 for second grade. Parties in the country with first approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free from endorsement or collateral, should not neglect to solicit orders.

At the annual meeting of the Directors of the New Orleans City Railroad Company, the following ticket was permanently chosen, viz: Edward Wilson, A. Penn, Sam Smith, H. Gally, J. P. Conlon, James Jackson, E. M. O'Brien, S. Bisson, J. C. Rogers, C. H. Johnson, J. Arnet, and P. Hume. The only new names are J. Arnet and Simon.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 135⅝ (against 134⅞ at New York) and closed at 135⅜ to 135⅝. The sales were as follows: $2000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 135⅜, $1500, $3000, $3000, $7000 and $20,000 at 135⅛, $2000 and $5000 at 135⅜, $30,000 at 135⅝. $16,000 at the same and $10,000 at buyers' option the week at 135¼. Nothing reported in Silver. We quote 132 to 132½ for American half dollars, and 130½ to 131½ for Mexican.

There was only a limited movement in Foreign Exchange, the movement being restricted mainly by the unwillingness of buyers to operate unless at figures below the views of drawers. The sales of Sterling included £600 good at 154⅝, £900 bill of lading at 146; £3000 at clear at 154⅝; £4000 private bankers' bills (£2000 and £2000) at 147; £5000 bank at 147¼ and £300 A1 (sight) at 109 for gold. In Francs there was a fair inquiry, 5.17½ commercial sold at 5.17½ and 30,000 private bankers' at 5.15. We quote Sterling at 146¾ to 146⅞ and 147 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 147¾ to 147⅞ for bankers' and Francs 5.16¼ to 5.16¾ for commercial, and 5.15 to 5.13¾ for bank.

The movement in Domestic Exchange during the early part of the day was restricted by the enhanced pretensions of drawers, but at the hour with an increase in the offerings the market was easier. The banks checked on New York at ¼ per cent discount, principally at ¼, and the sales of commercial included $70,000 New York Sight ($30,000 and $40,000) at ¼ discount, $250,000 ($15,000, $10,000, $20,000, $50,000 and $150,000) at 9 16, $35,000 one days' sight at 9 16 to ⅜, $25,000 three days' sight at ⅜, $50,000 five days' sight at ⅜, and $10,000 ten days at ⅜.

Nothing reported in stocks excepting 70 shares Bank of New Orleans at the advanced rate of $98 50. The Bonds $10,000 City sold per cents sold at 73¾, $1500 at 73¾, $1000 at $2750 at 73¾, and $9000 Louisiana sixes at 6⅝.

The Warrants $30,000 State changed hands at 76¼.

The sales at last night's Board embraced $2000 and $2000 city ten per cent. bonds at 73½.

City Treasury notes were inactive and unchanged. The sales included $4000 at 40 per cent. discount, and $5000 at 40½. The banks bought the small sums offered across their counters at 41 discount, and supplied the current demand from the payers at 39.

There was more movement in State Treasury notes, and sales were reported of $10,000 at 67½ per dollar, $1500 at 67⅛, $3000 at 67¾, and $3000 at 68.

The only sale reported to us in Bank of Louisiana notes is $3000 at 17 3-8 per dollar.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1868.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 7350 bales, at prices still more in favor of buyers, especially for the higher grades. We now quote ordinary at 21¼ to 21⅜c, good ordinary at 22¼ to 23½c, low middling at 23 to —, middling at 23¼ to —, and strict middling to 24c.

We heard of some transactions under 23c for low middling, but on the other hand strict low middling sold at 23½c, and several authorities quoted at 23 23½c, the outside for strict shipmination. Middling could hardly have been bought at the close at any concession from 23¼c. The demand was fair throughout the day, and the supply offering at the ruling rates only moderate. A considerable portion of the business is understood to have been for Liverpool, and the rest for New York and the Continent, only a moderate amount being taken for the last. The improvement was mainly confined to low middling and middling, good ordinary showing little or no improvement.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1c, 1868, bales	3,044
Added thereto, receipts to date	390,726
Aggregate previously	393,770
Cleared to-day	2,829
Cleared previously	278,751—272,731
Stock on hand and on shipboard	120,952

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There was a better demand to-day, and most of the supplies were disposed of at about last Saturday's prices The receipts this morning comprised about 1000 hhds Sugar and 2500 bbls of Molasses. Inferior Sugar 7¼ to 8¼c, common 9 to 9¾c, fair 9¾ to 11c, fully fair 11¼ to 11¾c, prime 12 to 12¾c, choice 12¾c, seconds 9¼ to 11¼c, yellow clarified 13 to 13½c, white 14 to 14¾c per lb. Inferior Molasses 45 to 47½c, common 50 to 55c, prime 56 to 60c, choice 62 to 65c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Allen Dean, from Cincinnati, and Richmond, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We note a better feeling and firmer market to-day, with a scarcity of superfine. The sales embrace 1000 bbls, or which 99, 100 and 100 bbls fine at $12 75, 100 choice extra at $9, 150 do at $9 75, 100 choice extra at $9, 150 do at $9 75, 100 choice extra at $10 50, 75 do at $11 75 do at $11 75, 50 at $12 25, 60 bbls extra and 100 double extra on private terms; 100 fine at $6 25, 80 and 100 superfine at $7 1945, 50 treble extra at $7 75, and 50 at $8 per bbl.

CORN—The supply is light, but there is not much general demand, and prices are rather easier for buyers. There were sales to-day of 6500 sacks, of which 2500 white at 78c, 2000 in store and afloat at 80c, 1000 white prime 79c, 1000 and 1000 white at 80c, 100 choice yellow at 85c; 300 green at 75c; 500 do in second hand bags at 75c, 1000 white at 79c, 100 and 500 choice do at 80c, and 100 Louisiana at 80c per bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet and prices are about the same as on Saturday. Sales 1100 sacks, of which 500 in second hand sacks at 62½c, 150 do at 64c, 300 and 400 at 65c per bushel.

BRAN—Coastwise dull at unchanged rates. 150 sacks sold at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY—The market is bare of prime and choice Western. Fair consumade $24 to $25, ordinary $21 to $23 per ton.

PORK—The market is quiet but firm. Sound lots of mess are held at $29. It is retailing at $29 50 per bbl. On Saturday, not reported, 100 bbls mess sold at $29 per bbl, and to-day 100 at the same.

BACON—Is scarce. Shoulders are retailing at 13½c; rib sides 17½c; clear rib 18½c; clear sides 18½c; sugar cured hams 15 to 16c per lb.

DRY SALTED MEAT—Is scarce. Shoulders are retailing at 12½c per lb. 10 casks shoulders and 10 do clear sides sold on private terms, 10 do shoulders at 12c, and 7 at the same price

LARD—The supply is light, and is held firmly at 16c per lb. 50 tierces sold at 16c, 100 do at 16½c, and 100 do at 16¾c per lb.

BUTTER—Choice grades are in fair demand and prices are steady. Sales to-day from choice West at 38 to 40c, inferior to fair 30 to 35c per lb. Northern 40c for choice Goshen, and 40 to 42c for good.

CHEESE—The demand is fair and prices are firm We quote Western Reserve and factory 18 to 19c per lb, English dairy 19c, inferior to fair Western 10 to 15c, fancy factory 22 to 23c, Northern at 19 to 21c for choice, and 17 to 18c for dairy, and 10 to 12c for skim 100 boxes Western sold to-day at 18½c per lb

WHISKEY—Northern rectified is quiet but firm Round lots of choice are offering at $1 17½ per gallon from the landing. We quote $1 15 to $1 17½ per gallon, 30 bbls having been sold at the former prices. Here is very firm at $1 12½ to $1 15.

ORDER NUMBER.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, December 22, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—Steamers Bonner, St Calvez and Yeatings. 17 flats and 70½ barges. Added to-day—Steamer Richmond and sold at fancy prices—my interest.

Sold—Six house Bonners, 11 Calvez and Yeatings, 8 flats and 70½ barges.

Stock on sale—100½ Texas Bonners, 200 Calvez and Yeatings, 400 flats, 100 Sheep and 11 Milch Cows.

Texas Bonners, 1st quality, ₱ head	30 @ 35
Texas Bonners, 2d quality, ₱ head	25 @ 30
Texas Bonners, 3d quality, ₱ head	20 @ 25
Texas Bonners, 4th quality, ₱ head	15 @ 20
Texas Bonners, 5th quality, ₱ head	10 @ 15
Calves, 1st quality, ₱ head	7 @ 10
Calves, 2d quality, ₱ head	5 @ 7
Sheep, 1st quality, ₱ head	3 @ 4
Sheep, 2d	2 @ 3
Sheep, 3d	1 @ 2
Sheep, 4th quality, ₱ head	50 @ 75
Blanched, 200 bales wine A Rock—rosa—3 flats and Donato, Pavie & co—6 do Leiry & Dyber—14 do T Lovedin & co—6 do E Hodgson—9 bbls whisky 190 do meal 50 bbls pork J B Duncan—14 H R Cuddihee—10 do Bonner—7 hds rosin Wynne & co—6 bbls flour Gleves & Odenheimer—10 bales cotton C F Sondheim & co—20 bbls pork S H Kennedy & co—7 bbls pork 1 hd & sugar to Mordgner Bros—176 D C Cashman pork 2 E Villerssaux—1006 Summient & Brannigan—2 sacks tobacco Wilson & Hall—1 do Leiry & Dyber—1 do Bonner—1 do Bonner—1 do Bonner