The New Orleans Bee.

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HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

The renowned Barnum has recently been delivering lectures on this subject, one which no person, we presume, better understands than himself, for few have been more successful in the art of constantly turning a penny. The great secret of a business man's success, he assures us, is to make his business known, thereby creating an interest and exciting a curiosity which leads naturally to inquiry and inquiry to patronage. The advertising should, of course, be judicious and not in papers of mean circulation or low influence, nor in the labyrinthian mazes or obscure corners of journals lacking in typographical arrangement. But while all this is advantageous, and, in our humble opinion, necessary to success, we would add that there are other elements of great importance, such as energy and strict attention to business on the part of proprietors themselves and the exaction from their employés of the strictest courtesy on their part towards their patrons. There is nothing which will so disgust customers, particularly ladies, as the impertinence of clerks; the inattention of the proprietors may some times be excused as in some measure the exercise of a prerogative; but the indifference—which is only another name for impoliteness—of employés is always regarded as unwarranted and consequently inexcusable.

Important as is this matter there are a great many stores of which we hear ladies complain, while there are but very few establishments of any kind in which there are not some impudent employés ready to wound the feelings of sensitive gentlemen by rough and unsatisfactory answers to the most civil inquiries. And then, too, the manner with which they assume to speak for their employers, to assure you that this or that cannot be done, and, if you will allow them, even to doubt your sincerity, is refreshing in the extreme. Of course, no establishment with such attaché shutting off intercourse with the proprietors, let the latter be ever so gentlemanly, can be as popular as desired. Such fellows should be forwarded out of every store or office, no matter what their capacities in other respects. Politeness is said to be a cheap commodity, but, at the same time, it is one which pays with remunerative returns under all circumstances. It was for the exercise of it on the part of Walter Raleigh in spreading his mantle on the ground for the Queen to walk upon that he was made a Knight of England; and it is the exercise of it on all occasions that brings us or those with whom we are associated, or who are employed by us, or whatever interests we pursue or represent, into public favor. But besides these elements, upon which we have barely touched, there are others incident to the art of money-making.

Coupling politeness and judicious management in the respects above indicated with the proper association of capital and labor in any enterprise, and we have brought together, we imagine, all the elements for success in business, unless we add that "saving is making." It is in this that so many young men, and, if married, their wives with them, fail short. They either do not know how to save or have not the nerve to deny themselves pecuniary gratifications till the first $1000, the hardest to make in all their fortune, says John Jacob Astor, are acquired. And it may be too generally the case that they are deficient in management, something which cannot be very well acquired from others without considerable aptitude.

Perhaps we need not add that we are glad to see that in some of the Northern cities plans have been set on foot, by the forming of associations of young men and others, of moderate means, for the purpose of mutually aiding each other to save and economize in their household expenditures, and we hope to see these plans introduced here, or others invented so as to somehow lessen the cost of living, and bring it within the means of the thousands who are compelled to live upon their salaries, and often to support large families upon them. One good plan is, independent of the formation of large clubs or mutual aid societies, for families to combine in their purchases of groceries, dry goods, furniture, &c., and especially whole supplies of such articles as may be procured for the entire year, and in consequence of being thus purchased in large quantities, may be obtained at opportune seasons and at remarkably reduced prices. There are other plans which might be suggested, no doubt better ones than might occur to us, if those particularly interested in the subject will take it up and develop the idea by reflection, from one person to another, according to their wants, or the peculiar sagacity of their individual necessities. We have merely thrown out these hints in a somewhat irregular manner, in the hope of leading to some practical solution of the arts of money-saving and money-making.

Proclamations by the President:

Regulation of Duties Payable by French Vessels in American Ports.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1866.

The following proclamation was promulgated this afternoon:

Whereas satisfactory evidence has been received by me from his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of France, through the Marquis de Montholon, his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, that vessels belonging to citizens of the United States entering any port of France on or of its dependencies, on or after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty seven, will not be subjected to the payment of higher duties on tonnage than are levied upon vessels belonging to citizens of France entering the said ports.

Now therefore I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority vested in me by an act of Congress of the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, entitled, "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imports," and by an act in additional thereto of the twenty-fourth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, do hereby declare and proclaim that on and after the said first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, so long as vessels of the United States shall be admitted to French ports on the terms aforesaid, French vessels entering ports of the United States will be subject to no higher rates of duty on tonnage than are levied upon vessels of the United States in the ports thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand (and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

By the President. ANDREW JOHNSON.
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Revocation of a Consular Exequatur.

Washington, Dec. 28, 1866.

The following has been made public this morning:

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

An exequatur bearing date the 22d day of March, 1866, having been issued to Gerhard Janssen, recognizing him as Consul of Oldenburg for New York, and declaring his free to exercise and enjoy the functions and powers and privileges as are allowed to Consuls by the laws of nations or by the laws of the United States, and existing treaty stipulations between the government of Oldenburg and the United States, and the said Janssen having refused to appear in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, to answer in a suit there pending against himself and others, on the plea that he is a consular officer of Oldenburg, thus seeking to use official position to defeat the ends of justice, it is deemed advisable that the said Gerhard Janssen should no longer be permitted to continue in the exercise of said functions, powers and privileges.

These are therefore to declare that I no longer recognize said Gerhard Janssen as Consul of Oldenburg for New York, and will not permit him to exercise or enjoy any of the functions, powers or privileges allowed to Consuls of nations, and that I hereby withdraw and annul the said exequatur heretofore given, and do declare the same to be absolutely null and void from this day forward.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the United States of America to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at Washington, this 26th day of December, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America, the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.
By the President.
WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ALLEGED BLACKMAILING.—Alfred Rider, a young man of respectable appearance, was arrested yesterday on a charge of personating a detective officer, and having threatened to arrest Mr. Thomas M. Taylor, of the Everett House, on the 12th of last September. It appears that the prisoner succeeded in obtaining from Mr. Taylor about $100 at divers times on such things and under such assumed character. The accused was held for examination. He claims to be innocent, and it is said that some peculiar developments will be made at the examination. Both the parties were represented by counsel. Wm. H. Asthon for prosecution, and C. A. L. Godey for defense.—*N. Y. Times.*

An large manufacturing company in Chicago employs a girl thirteen years of age as paymaster. She has paid out since last May a quarter of a million of dollars, keeping the time-sheet, pay-roll, and a private account book, with and for such of three to four hundred men employed.

"THE PURCHASE OF LOWER CALIFORNIA.—The purchasers of Lower California from Juarez will send two commissioners there next week to take possession, and Rose Bowers will leave San Francisco for there on the 1st January, with a party of surveyors. Ben. Butler, Caleb Cushing and Robert J. Walker head the company who have bought this immense territory.

"DAMAGES RECOVERED FROM A CITY HALL.—Catherine Coghlan, Administratrix, vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company.—Plaintiff, as the widow of John Coghlan, brought suit in the Supreme Court, to recover damages for death of her husband, which she alleged was caused by his being thrown from the platform of one of defendants' cars, in November, 1865. The case was settled without trial, the defendants paying $2,000 damages.—*Sun.*

Cranberries were cranberry

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Washington, Jan. 3, 1 p. m.—In the House Mr. Stevens HC called up his bill reorganizing the South. He says the late decision of the Supreme Court he would not say was infamous, but more dangerous than the Dred Scott decision. Congress must do something to protect the loyal citizens against the barbarians of the South. He introduced Watson, of Virginia, as an infamous murderer released under their decision. He is still speaking.

Judge Green, not being able to be in attendance, the decision of the Supreme Court on the test oath is again postponed.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Stevens' speech of to-day will not appear in to-morrow's Globe. Its violence was so great that his friends have persuaded him to revise it.

The interest now due and in the course of payment is $12,000,000, instead of $10,000,000 as heretofore stated.

Washington, Jan. 3.—It is now understood that Ashley's plan of operation is to have a committee appointed to investigate the official acts of the President. The committee will report on the facts and offer articles of impeachment, when it will require a two-thirds vote of the House to bring the President before the bar of the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Stanton has communicated General Grant's letter regarding the increase of the army for the prosecution of the overland route. He doubts the efficacy of the additional force. When the regular army fills up and it becomes practicable to withdraw the troops from the South, it will be amply sufficient. He states that no force would be able to prevent occasional murders. Genar Grant concludes: "I would not recommend any increase to the present regular army."

It is understood Frederick Seward has gone to the Deo to purchase the Day of Samana in Hayti.

The Congressional excursion party arrived here to-day from New Orleans.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The internal revenue for the past six months were $166,404,823 86, against $175,556,458 02 for the same time in 1865.

Mr. Stevens, in the course of his debate to-day, said he did not consider the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment itself should entitle the South to representation, that impartial suffrage was necessary to prevent the Southern States from falling into the hands of the rebels.

The Congressional Excursion Party have voted thanks to the people along their line of travel.

Home.—The Tariff bill was presented and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. Wentworth introduced a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a measure to prevent the discharge of the alleged assassins of President Lincoln, and others, under the law of 1863, as interpreted by the Supreme Court. Objection was made and the bill was laid over.

Hr. Hubbard introduced a resolution declaring that not a dollar shall be appropriated for the property destroyed by the army in putting down the rebellion.

Hundy's Texas resolution was referred to the Territorial Committee.

The House proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Stevens' bill to provide loyal Governments in the late insurrectionary States. At the conclusion of the argument Mr. Ashley introduced a substitute for the whole bill, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Paine introduced a militia bill providing for two regiments of volunteers in each Congressional District.

Senate.—A communication from the Secretary of the Treasury was read, indorsing the report of the Commissioner of the Internal Revenue.

A petition was presented from citizens of Michigan, protesting against a curtailment of the currency.

A petition was presented from merchants of New York, against increasing the duties on strict sugar.

Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire what action may be necessary to prevent the sale of persons by the decree of any court; also, to prevent Indian peonage in New Mexico.

The Nebraska bill was made the special order for Monday.

Wilmington, Jan. 3.—The Governor, in his message, says that sale into slavery as a punishment is the most salutary restraint against crime; doubts the wisdom of the civil rights bill, and will not submit to the enforcing the State laws, which, when not adjudged by competent authority, are unconstitutional. Speaking of the amendment, he says whatever may have been the expectation of objects of Congress, the rejection is demanded by every consideration of justice, patriotism and humanity.

Washington, Jan. 3.—The Arkansas delegation had an interview with the President to-day, whom they found cordial, communicative and cheerful. He expressed himself highly pleased with their mission, and urged them to communicate freely with Representatives and Senators. They will visit him again to-morrow when they will visit the members of the Cabinet and General Grant. The delegation have no propositions to make nor are they authorized to accept any. Their chief object, aside from feeling the political pulse, is to counteract by personal solicitation the bad effect of the Fort Smith's mass meeting of loyalists, and present to those who are ruling events a fair and candid picture of Arkansas politics and travellers.

Washington, Jan. 3.—*House*—Mr. Bundy, of Iowa, introduced the following:

A Joint Resolution for the Establishment of Four Territorial Governments Within the So-called State of Texas

Whereas, By a joint resolution approved March 1st, 1845, that the district heretofore known as the State of Texas was admitted into the Union, and wrongfully permitted to retain as her own right, as in the said State, all the unsettled lands within its limits, the entire territory thereof, consisting of 237,000 square miles, all of which were acquired by the common treasure, sacrifice and blood of the whole Union.

Whereas the people inhabiting said territory and occupying said lands joined the inhabitants of the other insurrectionary districts, waging war against the Government and people of the United States, thereby forfeiting their political rights as citizens of the States of the Union, disrupting the practical relations of the said State of Texas with the Government of the United States to the extent that all the territorial rights and possessions appertaining to be exercised or enjoyed by the people of said State of Texas, became and remain forfeited and lost to them by reason of their own acts of treason and rebellion as aforesaid

Whereas, The people and the public authority have been and still are disposing of the public lands remaining unsettled therein, not only in a reckless and improvident manner, but to persons who have been and are still disloyal to the Government of the United States, and rewards for their treason and rebellion against the same, and

Whereas, The people and the public authority of said district, in defiance of all law, moral and divine, have, and are still committing every species of violence upon each other, and more particularly upon Union and freed men and within the borders, and

Whereas, said district of Texas has been and is now the resort and refuge of desperate and lawless characters and criminals, so that the very name by which it is recognized in law and understood throughout all the land is suggestive of the pahal colony of the world, the name and history thereof indicating little else than bloodshed, ingratitude, violence and wrong therefore

Resolved, To the end that the political power and public domain thereof may not further strengthen the lands and advance the purposes of those who hitherto have been and are now the most active, spiteful and malignant foes of liberty and the union of the States, and with a view to a speedy settlement of the entire region of said district with a loyal and industrious people, and for the purpose of establishing justice, meeting and executing laws, maintaining order and securing tranquility therein.

Resolved, That said district heretofore known as the State of Texas be divided into four territories with suitable governments provided therefor respectively, viz: The northern division, or portion thereof, shall be called the territory of Brazoria, and shall consist of said district of the 32d parallel north latitude, the western division, or a portion thereof, to be called the territory of Bravowith, the river Brazo as the western boundary, and be bounded west by a line drawn from the southern extremity of Galveston Island at low water, the intersection of the 32d parallel north latitude, with the 96th degree of longitude west from Washington; the middle division shall be called the territory of Lincoln, and be bounded north by said territory of Brazoria and having the Gulf of Mexico on the south and southwest, and bounded south and southwest thereby; that when any of said territories have sufficient population to entitle it to be represented in the Congress of the United States, of not less than 125,000 persons, and shall, by Convention duly called for that purpose composed of delegates voted for and elected by loyal male persons of 21 years and upwards having resided in the territory six months, and who have not been convicted of infamous crime, to be laid before the people, have adopted a Constitution, republican in form, and the constitutional amendment proposed by the 39th Congress, at the first session thereof, shall be eligible to admission into the Union, and upon the election of members of Congress who can qualify, shall be admitted into the Union upon an equality with the other States thereof; the civil governments of said territories shall be assimilated to the same governments of the other territories of the Union, and until such governments are provided the government and laws of Texas shall remain in full authority and force; that all the sales of grants of land hereafter made in Texas by the public authorities thereof to disloyal persons or enemies to the Government of the United States, shall be null and void, and the right of pre-emption to any of the public lands therein under the laws thereof shall not enure to the benefit of such person or persons.

New York, Jan. 2.—Washington specials, probably guessing at Assistant Secretary Seward's and Admiral Porter's mission, fix respectively St. Thomas, Hayti and France as its destination. The former is to be purchased as a naval depot. The Bay of Samana is also designated for that purpose. A third special says its object is to convey to Napoleon dispatches explanatory of Secretary Seward's message.

It is thought Washburne's bill establishing a Government postal telegraph, will become a law. The House Postal Committee are nearly unanimous for it.

It is reported the Ways and Means Committee have decided that the gold hereafter must be sold in open market, that there is too much in the Treasury, and that it must be reduced. No action has yet been taken on Boutwell's bill. The Senate Finance Committee does not look favorably on Pomeroy's bill, and prefers not to interfere with McCulloch's contraction policy.

John G. Ryan, arrested at Memphis eighteen months ago for John H. Surratt, is seeking damages for false imprisonment.

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, Jan. 3.—The correspondence between Gov. Wells and Gen. Sheridan is published. Gov. Wells requested the enforcement of Gen. Grant's order No. 40 and the punishment of the rioters by the Military Commission. General Sheridan replied he would when he thought it necessary.

New York, Jan. 3.—Arrived: steamer Saragossa, from Charleston, and Niagara, from Richmond.

New York, Jan. 3, night.—Government Stocks closed buoyant; coupons of '81, 170¾ to 108; registered sixes of '62, 105¾ to 106; coupons of '65, 105¾ to 105¾; '10-40's, 99¾ to 100.

Superintendent of Police Kennedy has ordered a strict enforcement of the excise law, which has long been in abeyance.

Molasses closed in moderate request, with sales of 700 hhds Orleans at 81¼ to 86c.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3.—Sailed, steamer Whirlwind, for Charleston.

New York, Jan. 3.—Sailed, steamer Herman Livingston from Savannah.

Memphis, Jan. 3.—The weather is clear and cool. The river is falling. Business was active to-day. Cotton closed active with Middling at 32 to 32½c; the receipts were 1169 bales.

Arrived, Sam Hale from Cincinnati, Stone wall from Louisville, Antelope from St. Louis and Lizzie Gill from New Orleans.

Departures, Stonewall and F. W. Strader for New Orleans, Butler and Lizzie Gill for Cairo, Antelope for Vicksburg.

In port, Madison, St. Cloud, Sam Hale, Nat ones, Rose Hamilton.

The fire warden reports eleven fires during December, with damage to the amount of $8,[illegible], and insurance of $20,000.

L. Kalisch has sued the *Argus and Commercial* to the amount of $25,000 damages for publishing a statement that he had set fire to his store.

SUPREME COURT DECISIONS.

Samuel Locke vs. City of New Orleans—from the Supreme Court of Louisiana; affirmed with costs.

Wm W. Bell vs Mobile and Ohio Railroad—Northern District of Mississippi; affirmed with costs.

Moses C. Merdecai vs. W. M. Lindsay—District of South Carolina; affirmed with costs.

James Brown vs. Eugene Hass, Southern District of Mississippi; reversed with costs.

Brown vs. Johnson, same court, reversed with costs. New hearing ordered.

Louisville, Jan 3.—A company for the 9th U. S cavalry went down to New Orleans to-day on the steamer Alice V. Gen. Pitcher has received instructions from Gen. Sheridan to recruit the 41st U. S. infantry, and the work has been commenced.

There are nearly $2,000,000 in the State Treasury

There was no quorum in the Legislature to-day.

W. W. Morris & Co.'s notion store was destroyed by fire this evening, involving a loss of $15,000, which is covered by insurance. Smith & Wheeler, dry goods merchants, in the second story, lost several hundred dollars.

Cincinnati, Jan. 3.—A fire at Carrollton, Indiana, on Sunday, destroyed a brewery, three or four stores, and several dwellings. Loss $35,000.

The steamer Naugatuck, from St. Louis to Cincinnati, struck a snag on Saturday night, seventy five miles below St. Louis, and sunk with her stern in twenty feet of water.

The weather is very cold and navigation is still suspended.

Baltimore, Jan. 3.—Arrived: bark Edward Everett, from Boston; schooner Hattie Combs, from Richmond. No clearances. Memoranda: steamer Somerset sails to-morrow for Liverpool, Liberty for Havana and New Orleans. The steamer Appold reports no ice below North Point. The track is open from there off.

Baltimore, Jan. 3—Gov. Swann's message says the resources of the State Treasury for the fiscal year ending $1,758,423 24; that the State has authority to borrow $11,500,000, of which $500,000 has been appropriated; that the total war expenditures were $4,212,470 02; that the State debt amounts to $14,519,800 21, and that the immigration since March numbers 9229. Federal relations are discussed at length, and disbursing with the Federal Constitution is reprobated.

Richmond, Jan. 3.—The returns from twenty-three Conferences of the Southern Methodist Church show that the proposition to change the name is defeated, and also indicate the probable defeat of the Lay delegation proposition.

Cowes, Isle of Wight, Jan. 3.—The steamship Bremen sailed to-day for New York. Among her passengers were some of the American yachtsmen. A heavy snow storm prevented her departure yesterday.

New York, Jan. 3, evening.—Cotton closed active, with sales of 9000 bales at 35¾c for Middling Uplands, and 36¼c for Middling Orleans. Flour—Southern firm; State and Western 10 to 15c higher. Corn 1c higher at $1 13 to $1 15. Pork heavy, new mess closing at $27 50. Lard unchanged. Coffee quiet. Sugar steady. Rice dull. Naval Stores dull. Turpentine 65 to 66c. Rosin $4 31 to $9. Sterling exchange firm at 109¾ to 109¾.

New York, Jan. 3, evening.—Gold 134. Freights dull and declining—Corn by sail to Liverpool 2½d. Coupons of 81, 107⅛; ditto of '62, 106⅞; ditto of '65, 105¾; new issue, 105⅞; 10-40's, 99⅞; Treasuries, 105. North Carolina Sixes, new, 58.

Baltimore, Jan. 3, noon.—Cotton is firm at 34c for Middling Uplands. Flour quiet and firm—high grades scarce. Wheat scarce and nominal. Corn dull—White 98c; Yellow 96c. Oats 60c. Provisions very dull—Mess Pork $30 50; Bacon Shoulders 11½c; Sides 12½c. Hogs $8 50 to $8 75. Coffee firm—Rio 16 to 18¼c in gold. Sugars dull and unsettled. Whisky very irregular; several lots sold as low as $1 80 to $1 90. Seeds—small inquiry. Clover 8 to 8¼; Timothy nominal; Flax $2 70 to $2 75.

St. Louis, Jan. 3.—Tobacco rules at $1 60 to $1 60 for common Leaf. Cotton firm at 30½ to 31c

Cincinnati, Jan. 3.—Cotton active: Middling 35c. Groceries steady. Money scarce. Gold 132¾.

Louisville, Jan. 3.—Navigation is still suspended. Heavy ice is still running. The river is falling rapidly with five feet on the falls. The canal is closed with ice. There have been no arrivals or departures of steamboats to-day.

Liverpool, Jan. 3, evening.—Cotton continued firm and modestly active during the day. The sales comprised 10,000 bales on a basis of 15¼d for Middling Uplands.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but firm with a slightly upward tendency.

Produce market, Rice firm.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—The steamer Sorango, which was captured off the coast of Spain some months ago, on suspicion of being a Cilifian privateer, has been condemned as a lawful prize by the Spanish Government.

Four more Spanish iron-clads are to be sent to the Pacific Spanish iron-clads are to be sent to the Pacific

London, Jan. 3, evening.—The following are the closing prices of American securities: U. S. 5-20's, 73¼, Erie Railway shares 46¾, Illinois Central shares 82½.

Constantinople, Jan. 3.—The Porte had received dispatches from Crete, stating that a heavy battle had occurred between the Turks and the Cretans, resulting in the total defeat of the latter. Two hundred Cretans were killed, and the whole army had fled to Sitia sea, where the greater number had embarked.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Withdrawal of French Troops—Markets.

New York, Jan. 3.—Gold opened at 132¾.

11 A. M.—Gold 132¾. Cotton in moderate demand, with firm prices at 34½c for Middling Uplands, and 35c for Middling Orleans.

Liverpool, Jan. 2, evening.—The Cotton Market closed steady with sales of 20,000 bales at an advance of ¼d. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15¼d.

London, Jan. 2, evening.—United States 5-20's at 73.

New York, Jan 3, 12 M.—Gold 132¾. Cotton very firm; holders ask higher rates, Middling Uplands 35c; Middling Mobile 36c, Middling Orleans 37c; demand good.

Liverpool, Jan. 3, noon.—The Cotton Market is firm. To-day's sales are estimated at 12,000 bales at yesterday's prices.

London, Jan. 3, noon.—U S 5-20's, 73¼. Consols, 90⅛ for money. Breadstuffs are firmer. Money is easier.

The steamer City of New York from New York has arrived out

New York, Jan 3, p. m.—Cotton firm and advancing. Flour 5 to 10c higher, State and Western $9 to $13 85, Southern firm at year ago's prices. Wheat very much better, Corn quiet. Pork steady. Lard quiet and unchanged. Gold 132¾. Coupons 6's of '81, 107; ditto of '62, 106⅞; ditto of '64, 105¾; ditto of '65, 105¾; ditto of '66, 105¾; ditto, Coupon 10-40's, 99¾ to 99⅞; Treasuries, 105 to 105¼.

Paris, Jan. 3.—The *Moniteur* announces that the entire French troops will surely have left Mexico by the 1st of March.

New Orleans, Jan. 3, 7 p. m.—The steamship City of New York, from New York, arrived this p. m., and after landing her mails and passengers, sailed for Liverpool.

London, Jan 3.—Advices from Servia are of an extremely warlike character.

London, Jan. 3.—The closing prices of American securities are as follows

Illinois Central shares, 82¼. The money market is easier. Consols at 90⅞ for money

Madrid, Jan. 3, noon.—Marshal Serrano has been arrested.

He is supposed to be implicated in the recent by discovered insurrectionary plot.

Vienna, Thursday, Jan 3.—The American Government has called a special session of the Reichsrath to consider the question of sending the Constitution of the Empire

Rome, Jan. 3, noon.—The Committee of Action has issued a proclamation calling for an early rising of the inhabitants

Liverpool, Jan. 2.—The stocks of grain are light, and the prices of breadstuffs are advancing.

THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.—In 1821 the population of France was 30,461,875. In 1831 it had increased to 32,562,225; in 1841 to 34,230,170; in 1851 to 35,783,170, and in 1861 to 36,712,254. The annual rate of increase has thus been less than one-half of one per cent, and it is apprehended will soon fall below that small figure. The population of France seems to be gradually approaching the stationary point, yet of late years war has had but little to do with carrying away her people.

A NEW GUILT TRAP.—A new surface smoke-trap has been invented by Dr. Newton, of Newcastle, England. It consists of a frame very much like those in present use; underneath each aperture there is a valve, which is suspended by a hinge and counterbalanced, so that a small quantity of water will force the valve down, and so soon as it has escaped into the sewers the valve rises and at once stops the communication until another discharge of water wants exit.

THE DUTCH GAT CANAL, it is said, will soon be among the things that were. The owner of the Kaan through which it is cut, finding that he cannot get a portion of his land in any other way, has filled up one end of the canal in order to make a causeway.

Four divorces were granted by a New Hampshire court in two days.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court Reporter.—Samuel H. Torrey, Esq., has been duly commissioned Reporter of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, in the place of S. F. Glenn, Esq., who retires to pursue other business.

Personal.—Hon. Gustave A. Henry, so well known as the "Eagle Orator" of Tennessee, is in our city on business connected with his planting interests.

There are about fifty Kentuckians and Missourians in our city, with some of whom we are personally acquainted, on their way to form a settlement in Venezuela. They intend to leave to-morrow, and expect to receive $200 and a grant of 1400 acres each on their arrival in Venezuela.

Presentation to Recorder Gastinel.—Some of the friends of Recorder Gastinel presented him with a magnificent gold pencil and a discouraging as a New Year's testimonial. We are pleased to notice this mark of esteem, for we can say without flattery or intended partiality that, to our knowledge and close observation for years, the Recorder's bench was never occupied by a more faithful and conscientious officer.

Horrible Threat Cutting Affair.—About 10, o'clock yesterday morning in the Adjutant General's office, corner of Camp and South street, a young man named Pat Donahoe, of the 17th United States Infantry, detailed as clerk in the office, and for some time given to drink, and neglectful of his duties, and while more or less under the influence of liquor entered the office where Patrick Kline of the same regiment and his successor, was writing at the desk, and boldly attempted to cut Kline's throat. Approaching from behind him and suddenly seizing him by the hair, he forced his head back and furiously drew the sharp blade of a razor across his throat, inflicting a deadly and dangerous wound, but fortunately enough he gave himself up after inflicting another ugly wound six inches long across Kline's back, saying he was willing to suffer the consequences. During the scuffle between the parties one of the fingers of Kline's right hand was cut nearly off. He was taken to his room, corner of Baronne and Hevia streets, and will probably recover. Donahoe was taken in custody, and a razor, bowie knife and pistol, were found on his person

Attempted Extortion.—Gustave Arnheim was arraigned before the First District Recorder's Court, on the charge of extorting money under false pretences. It appears that the accused, formerly a Colonel in the Federal army, was arrested Wednesday by Smith Izard, and in the Chief of Police, but released on exhibiting a letter from an Insurance office stating that he was an inspector of fires. He had intimated to the office that Messrs. Abraham & Goldsmith, whose stock of dry goods, No 36 Camp street, was damaged by fire, were endeavoring to swindle the company. He then went to Messrs. A & G, told them that the Insurance Company was about to refuse settlement unless they paid the fees of all concerned, and if A & G would pay him $300 he would put a stop to all further proceedings. The offer was very promptly declined, and Arnheim was re-arrested, taken before Judge Duffel, Back keeper for Messrs A & G, the latter being suspected of complicity in this affair. Recorder Ahern sent Arnheim before the First District Court for trial.

Accidentally Burned.—Josephine Camp, colored, was badly burned before day light, yesterday morning, at the corner of Bienvenue and St. Louis streets, her dress accidentally taken fire. She was sent to the Marine Hospital, where she remains in a dangerous condition.

Suicide.—Charles Bennett, 21 years old, a native of Germany, committed suicide Wednesday evening, at the Verandah Hotel, on Conti street, between Chartres and Levee streets. He was without money and unemployed, and considering himself without friends, took strychnine to effect his object. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday, and a verdict was rendered in accordance with these facts.

AN EX-CONFEDERATE OFFICER ARRESTED IN ALABAMA FOR VIOLATING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—On Monday last Col. Lemuel G Mead, late in the Confederate army, a citizen of Jackson county, Ala., was arrested by Marshall Douglass, and required to give bond (which he did) in the sum of $1,000, for his appearance at the next term of the U. S. District Court in this city, to answer an indictment for the alleged violation of the Civil Rights bill by the purchase of a freedman. The facts are that a negro was arrested in Jackson county as a vagrant, under the State law, which requires such person, on conviction, to be fined $50 and give bond for his good behavior, and, in default thereof, to be hired for six months to the highest bidder, who shall be entitled to his labor for that period, and pay the proceeds of his hire into the county treasury for the benefit of the poor. They law existed before the war, nearly as it now, but applied to white persons alone. Since the war it has been modified so as to apply to all persons, without distinction of color. *Huntsville Democrat, 21st ult.*

The Supreme Court of Georgia decided, in a case brought before it the other day, that "the wife and children of a person who has created a lien upon his property may secure their interest in the same by proceeding under the insolvent laws, without recourse to equity."

The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says that the pork-packing business is now being extensively and successfully carried on in that city, for the first time. About fifty men are employed in a pork packing establishment there, and five hundred hogs had arrived by one train.

A Boston dispatch says the privateer, Estelle is not the only Fenian vessel afloat, and fears are entertained for the British steamer Cuba, which left Liverpool for Halifax 1st inst.

John Clare, charged with the murder of H. B. Grove, photographer, at his establishment in Baltimore about a year ago, was on Thursday convicted of murder in the first degree by the court at Towsontown, Baltimore county, where the trial had been removed. Motion was made by his counsel for arrest of judgment.

The temperance movement in St Louis is very successful. A new hall costing $20,000 is to be erected.

The expenditures in Canada for military purposes from the 1st of January, 1866, have been over $2,000,000.

The English have 2900 convicts at Capetown

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1867.

Notwithstanding the disagreeable weather which has prevailed throughout, the money market has exhibited considerable vitality. Sugar and Molasses have been active at full prices, and Western Produce disclosed a fair extent of business, accompanied with an improvement in Oats and Pork, while the movement in our leading staple has been unusually liberal, the sales at the close footing up 10,000 bales, at prices indicating that factors, under the influence of the Liverpool advices, have succeeded in imparting a stiffening feeling to operations. The business will no doubt materially add to the supplies of Exchange.

The Cotton market has been inactive from the opening to the close of business. Gold opened this morning at 132, and nothing transpiring to stimulate the demand, it closed steady at 132 to 132½. Treasury sales were made at the Board, $1000 in the morning at 132, and $10,000 in the evening at the same. Outdoors the transactions included $5000, $8000, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 and three lots of 25,000 at 132, $10,000 at 132¼, $1000, $5000 and $10,000 at 132¼, $10,000, $10,000, and $20,000 at 132⅜, $3500 at 132½, and $10,000 at the same. In Silver we noticed a sale of $600 in American halves at 129, with counter rates for Mexican dollars being 125½ to 133.

The movement in Foreign Exchange has been of a restricted character, although there has been a large amount thrown on the market by the heavy business transacted in Cotton on foreign account. Dealers seem to be apprehensive of a further decline in Gold, and consequently refrain, and will doubtless refrain from operating until the later mail arrives with factory position. The sales of Sterling, to-day, comprised £1000, £1000 and £5000, bill of lading and clear, at 129, £2000, £3000 and £8000 of the latter, at 129⅛, £2000, £3000, £5000 and £16,000 at 140, £18,000 at 140 to 140⅛, £1000 and £2200 At at 141, £5000 at the same, £7000 at 141⅛, £12,000 at 141⅜, £5000 cotton, for gold, at 107½, £1000 at 107, £1000 at the same. In France we noticed sales of 30,000 commercial at 4.05, 10,000 and 60,000 at 4.03¾, 30,000 and 125,000 at 4.03¾, 40,000 and 50,000 at 4.03¾, 200,000 at 3.98¾, 40,000 at 3.97¾. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 139 to 139⅛ for bill of lading bills, At at 141 to 141⅛, and Bank at 142⅛ to 143. And Gold on Paris at 5.18¾ for At commercial, and 5.95 to 5.92½ for Bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no change. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent discount, the latter rate for round amounts. The counter demand was limited. The offerings of commercial were fair, the sales including $300,000 New York and Boston sight at ¼ to ½ discount, $2,000, $5,000, $6,000, $40,000, $60,000, $100,000 and $100,000 same at ¼, $20,000 and $50,000 at ⅛, $20,000 three days' at 13-16, $5000 and $15,000 fifteen days at 11-16, $20,000 at ⅝, $5000 at ½, $5000 thirty days' at 1⅛, $15,000 same at ⅞, $15,000 forty five days' at 2⅛, $10,000 ninety days' at 2⅞, and $10,000 sixty days at 2⅞, and $10,000 same, in two bills, at 3. The rates of commercial eight were ¾ to 1 per cent discount.

The Stock market exhibited little vitality The sales at the Board comprised 70 shares New Orleans City Railroad at $219, 100 Louisiana State Bank at $52 75, and 135 same at $51 Outdoors 300 shares Carrollton Railroad sold at $22 50, and 18 Fair Grounds at $20

City Bonds were quiet. One sale was reported out-doors: 10 Consolidated, with January coupons paid, at 92⅞, the latter are quoted at 90¼ to 91⅛, and the Railroad issues at 81 to 82 according to the coupons. Louisiana stocks are quoted at 75 to 76, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at 75 to 76

The sales of Uncurrent Money included, at the Board, $2000 State Treasury notes at 85½c per dollar, $70,000 same, out-doors, in different amounts, at 85⅜ to 90c., and $2500 Bank of Louisiana notes at 61½c. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 62 to 64c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 85½ to 90½. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving the latter in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount, National.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, 1867.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a restricted inquiry, and continued rather quiet till about 11 A. M., when an unusually heavy demand set in, predicated on the receipt of private telegrams reporting an advance at Liverpool. Factors now materially enhanced their pretensions, although previously disposed to accept softer rates, notwithstanding which there was a spirited and very numerous degree of competition among buyers, resulting in sales of 10,000 bales, twenty-two brokers participating in the business. Antecedent to the news prices indicated a tendency to greater ease, but subsequently the market fully recovered itself and closed stiff at our quotations. Referring to the above remarks we repeat as follows, submitted during to the Liverpool classification: Ordinary 27½ to 28½c; Good Ordinary 29½ to 30½c; Low Middling 31½ to 32½c, and Middling 33½c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,082
Received to day	9,916
Received previously	358,150—468,172
	470,155
Cleared to-day	4,900
Cleared previously	240,571—245,471
Stock on hand	224,683

The clearances comprise 2937 bales for Liverpool, 2233 for Baltimore and 1720 for Bremen.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 54 hhds Sugar and a few barrels of Molasses have been received since yesterday, and the market is now bare of supplies in first hands, or very nearly so. Both