THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 14.—The number of National Banks is sixteen hundred and twenty-six, absorbing the three hundred million dollars capital authorized by Congress.

Vigilant detective measures have been taken by the military at Fortress Monroe, to prevent the success of any plot to rescue Mr. Davis should one exist.

Chicago, Jan. 14.—Flour quiet; wheat in speculative demand, at $1 23; corn 44½c; oats dull; mess pork $27; Pickled hams 17c; Lard 18c. Hogs $10 75.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Official intelligence from Chihuahua, to Dec. 8th, says President Juarez was quietly resting there. It seems the French had sent another expedition to Chihuahua. Should this prove to be in great force, the Mexican Government will again abandon that city.

The second assistant postmaster-General, leaves Washington to-morrow for the South, to make better arrangements for mail facilities.

New York, Jan. 14.—Gen. Grant, by order of the President, is withdrawing all the troops, except the garrisons, from the South.

The Supreme Court was in consultation yesterday on the constitutionality of the test-oath, on which a difference of opinion exists.

It is reported the Reconstruction Committee intend sending for many Southern leaders, Union and Confederate, for the purpose of examining into the condition of the Southern States.

San Francisco, Jan. 13—Maj. Henry Parmize, President of the California State Navigation Company, died on the 7th inst.

The Golden City sailed for Panama on the 10th, with nearly a million dollars in treasure.

Cincinnati, Jan. 13.—Flour dull. Wheat 1 75. Corn dull. Oats 38½c. Hogs $12. Lard 18c. Groceries quiet.

New York, Jan. 13.—Cotton is a shade firmer and more active, Middling 51c. Flour dull and heavy quiet at $3 20 for Western. Wheat dull at $1 73. Corn dull at 95 to 90c. Oats 68c. Sterling 109. Gold 139¾.

Brown Sheetings 35 to 40c; for bleached 42c. Prints 25 to 47c. Cotton flannels, bleached 47c. Nashua 30c.

San Francisco, Jan. 13.—A letter from Acapulco, the 5th inst., says an Imperial force of 3,000 men, sent from the city of Mexico, was advancing on that point irresistably. They had passed the Rio Macala, defeated Gen. Alvarez, and taken possession of Chipancungo.

Louisville, Jan. 14—Midnight—The weather is growing gold fast.

New York, Jan. 14—Midnight—The thermometer has fallen 15 degrees since 6 o'clock.

The reports from Northern cities indicate severe weather approaching.

The London Times on Mr. McCulloch's Report.

[From the London Times, Dec. 14.]

The report which Mr. McCulloch, the Secretary of the Treasury has submitted to the House of Representatives is very long but is very readable document. A time has arrived for reviewing calmly what was done during a period of great exhaustion, and for bringing order out of the confusion which has followed the hasty measures and legislation of the past. Mr. McCulloch takes a great task before him, and it is his policy as well as his duty to make the Congress fully acquainted with the existing state of the finances. This he has done in a report which is very voluminous, but is more remarkable among similar official documents of the States as being grounded on sound financial principles and on a clear and comprehensive view of questionable accuracy, some anticipations which are, perhaps, too sanguine to be fully realized; but we recognize in Mr. McCulloch a real financier, applying to the facts before him methods warranted by economic teaching and by the experience of other nations.

The Union has, without doubt, come out of the civil war stronger than ever; but he would be a very injudicious friend who would deny that it bears, and may long bear, the marks of the conflict. The Federation is burdened with an enormous debt; its home and foreign commerce is disorganized; its currency ruinously inflated, and the industry of its citizens is crippled by a minute and inquisitorial system of taxation. Mr. McCulloch has grasped all these evils, and he traces himself in inquiring how the currency may be reduced, the burden of the debt lessened, the taxes simplified. He very properly attacks the question of the currency first.

It is an epoch in the republic when a Secretary to the Treasury can hold out to its citizens irredeemable issues, and to declare that the tenacious of the States, far from being in a healthy condition, is "depressed, unsettled, unsound." Such words, coming from English critics might be, and have been, misconstrued, but we hope that Mr. McCulloch's authority will arrest attention to them.

There are many points in Mr. McCulloch's please which invite comment, but at present we must confine ourselves to the leading features themselves. It must, however, be noticed that the possibility of keeping the average rate of interest on the debt of the United States low on a five per cent. depends upon the exemption of the national creditors from all State taxation. Were the holders of the bonds of the United States subject, like their fellow-citizens, to taxation within their several States, and also to taxation in respect of their capital invested in such securities, the bonds could not, in Mr. McCulloch's opinion, be issued at less than eight per cent. interest. He (McCulloch) defends the exemption of these bonds from State taxation, but his reasoning appears inconclusive, and it is probable that the exemption will be severely attacked in Congress. But the point in Mr. McCulloch's scheme which must strike English readers most forcibly is the confidence which he has in the power of the Executive. He asks for unlimited power in the way of fixing the paper currency, and he asks that a sum of money not exceeding the total amount of the increasing to forty millions, may be intrusted to the government for the time being. That such things should be asked for is surprising, but if the representatives of tax-payers are found willing to grant them we may well be astonished. Whatever may be the issue, the course of financial legislation in the United States during the current session of Congress may be watched by us with advantage, as those who are in such the same position may learn by the experience of others.

DEATH OF AN EMINENT CATHOLIC DIVINE AND SCHOLAR.—We read in a New York journal of the 5th:

The Roman Catholic Church of this country has suffered a great loss by the death of the Rev. J. W. Cummings, the well known and popular pastor of St. Stephen's Church in this city, who died at his residence in East Twenty-ninth street, at an early hour yesterday morning. Dr. Cummings has published several works, the last of which, "Spiritual Progress," appeared a few years ago; another *Spiritual Progress*, in 1864. The influence of Dr. Cummings in his church and his standing in this community were very high. He was a leading part in all the Catholic movements of his diocese, but at the same time remained on the best of terms with his Protestant fellow-citizens. In this respect, indeed, he had few, if any, equals among the priests of his church. He was generally regarded by the Protestant and Roman Catholic scholars of the country, and he was, therefore, often applied to for authentic information on Roman Catholic subjects.

A YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—We read in the Natchez *Courier* of the 8th:

Horrible Accident.—Friday evening a most horrible accident occurred to Miss Pauline Carpenter, daughter of our fellow-citizen, N. L. Carpenter, Esq., a most estimable and accomplished young lady, about 16 years of age.

Visiting at the house of a young friend, her clothes took fire, while sitting near the grate; a young lady in the room immediately ran around her a coverlid, but this being dashed aside by Miss Carpenter in her fright, and running into the hall every article of clothing on her was consumed. She lingered until Sunday morning, 1 o'clock, when death released her.

SOMETHING LIKE A TORNADO.—The late tornado in Minnesota kicked up some queer pranks. It blew eight acres over a river eight hundred yards wide. It took all the water out of a pond, carried it a mile, and then set it down on Mayor Doran's farm, in the shape of a small lake. It blew a man's boots off. Another man it took out of his clothes, but left not actually bestowed from top to bottom. One old lady went up like a balloon, was carried on a half mile, and then let down safe and sound a telegraph wire, where she was found by her grandson, and relieved by a ladder.

GIGANTIC RAILWAY BRIDGE IN MEXICO.—*El Noticioso*, of Vera Cruz, of December 25, gives the following account of a railway bridge about to be built over the river Tecolutla in Mexico, which is to be the highest bridge of the kind in the world:

"From the foundations to the piers the bridge will be three hundred feet high, and fifty feet more to the upper part of the arches, which are to be three in number of three hundred feet each in the span. The bridge will be of iron, and will weigh one thousand six hundred tons. It is to cross the barrancas of Mecla, and its estimated cost is to be $250,000.

In the same connection, *El Noticioso* informs us that locomotives constructed for the railway in England, at a cost of 300,000 pounds sterling, are expected to arrive at Vera Cruz during the month of February.

GEOGRAPHICAL CHANGE.—It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony are rapidly undergoing a change, that during the spring of 1859, they receded about 40 feet, that in 1860 they receded to the middle of the river, and nearly one hundred and forty feet further the next spring. It is not important that in the next years they will be destroyed altogether, leaving nothing behind but a long reach of rolling, tumbling rapids.

A Chicago dispatch of the 7th says: "The latest sensation in the elopement of a young and pretty married woman with two married men, either old enough to be her father. These Lothariosis sold their families into beggary and borrowed several thousand dollars of their friends."

A remarkably thin man observed one evening a gentleman much inebriated approaching him in an irregular a direction, that it might have been supposed he was endeavoring to dodge out the way. After they had come near, they eyed each other for a moment, when the lean man addressed the fat fellow, you remind me of a fiddle." "Yes," was the reply, "and you, fellow, have eaten two little."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Charge.—Jno. Burner and Thos. White were arrested on the 12th inst., on the charge of sleeping on the banquette and having a revolver in their better. Burner had another charge, as the revolver was found to be stolen property; and Jno. Quinn charged them with stealing one gold watch and chain, one silver watch, and a galvanized chain and locket. Also a ring, valued at $1 30, and the pistol revolver. They will have their examination anon time.

Shooting Scrape.—Jno. Carroll and Peter Kernon had a little row between themselves, at 6 o'clock in the morning, on Delord street, which ended into a shooting scrape, wherein Kernon was hurt, but not dangerously. Carroll is sought for.

Burglary.—The grocery store of Moses, Bradford & Co., at the corner of Jackson and Hospital streets, was entered about midnight, by burglars, who, it is supposed, have robbed the safe of over $1000 in U. S. money, and some uncurrent money. The entrance was effected by boring through a panel of the back door. Two men are drawn on suspicion.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 13, 1866.

Rainy weather interrupted the movement of the general market to-day, but appears to have had no influence in our leading staple, the cotton market, which was even more active than yesterday, the sales summing up 5,250 bales, and several brokers leaving the market with their orders unfilled. Prices ruled firm. Very little improvement for the past two days of about ⅛ per pound. No doubt the effect of the movement will be manifested in an increased supply of both Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

The Gold market opened with a good demand at last evening's quotations of 137 to 137¼, but holders advanced their pretensions to 138, 138 and even 140, and the supply offered at the ruling rates was by moderate. At a later hour the demand was still more active and the market closed firm at 139, with most holders asking 140 for small lots. The sales include $5000 in half bags, $3000 and $5000 at 137; $5000 at 137⅛; $7500 at 137¼; $5000 and $11,000 at 137½; $2000 small coin at 137¾, $60,000 in several lots at 138; $2000, $2000, $4200, $2000 and $10,000 at 138; $3000 in two lots, $6000, $27,000 and $35,000 at 138½; $5000 at 138¾; $1600, $2000, $3000, and $5000 at 139; and $1500 at 140. A Check on New York, payable in gold, for a round sum, was passed at par. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 130 to 131 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their rooms and sell at 132 to 133. Mexican dollars are called for, for shipment to New York at a fraction less than gold quotations.

Foreign Exchange was held at materially higher rates, but buyers were reluctant to pay the prices asked, and the market did not exhibit much activity. The sales of Sterling included $8,000, (1,600 and 1,500,) at 146 1-16 in sixty days; $8,000, (1,600 and 1,500,) at 146 1-16 in sixty days; £8,000, (1,600, 2,900 and 3,500,) at 147; £2,000 at 147 1-16; £15,000 at 147 to 147 1-16; and £2,000 at 148 1-16. Some fancy signatures were held at 149. £1,500 private bankers' sold for gold at 108 1-2. In France we noticed sales of 100,000 commercial at 5.18, 50,000 at 5.23 3-4 and 150,000 very first class at 3.82 1-2. We now quote Sterling at 144 to 145 for bill of lading bills, 146 1-2 to 147 for gold clear, and 147 1-2 to 148 1-16 for A No. 1 for first class—private bankers asking 149. Commercial France may be quoted at 5.20 1-2 and 3.82, 50,000 at 5.23 3-4 and 150,000 very first class at 3.82 1-2. We now quote Sterling at 144 to 145 for bill of lading bills, 146 1-2 to 147 for gold clear, and 147 1-2 to 148 1-16 for A No. 1 for first class—private bankers asking 149. Commercial France may be quoted at 5.20 1-2 and 3.82 1-2. The ruling Bank rates are 150 for selling and 3.75 to 3.77 1-2 for France.

We have no material variation to notice in Domestic Exchange. The supply was only moderate. The Banks and dealers checked on New York at 1 per cent discount. Old dollars the Banks included, $7,000 New York sight in three sums at 1 1-4 and 1 3-8 discount, nearly 11½; $25,000 one days' sight at 1 3-8; $30,000 two days' sight at 1 3-8; $10,000 five days' at 1 1-2; $60,000 ten days' at 1 3-4; $80,000 to a bank at 1½ to 1 3-8; $7,000 sight at 1 1-4; for ten days' $15,000 at 1 1-4; $15,000 and $25,000 at 1 3-8; $45,000 twenty days at 1 3-4; and $50,000 thirty days' at 2 1-4 and $20,000 at 2 1-2.

The Stock market was quiet, and the only sales reported were 100 shares Bank of Louisiana at 97, and 20 Bank of America at ——. Citizens' Bank could have been bought at $136. Nothing offered in Gas. Old Bonds were nominally quoted at 88 to ——, and the Railroad issues at 21c.

In Uncurrent Bank notes we noticed sales of 3,000 Bank of Louisiana at 51c per dollar, $1500 Louisiana State Bank at 72½, and $9000 at 73, and $500 Crescent City Bank at 85. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 50 to 52c; Bank of Kentucky at 68 to 69, and 50 to 52c per dollar. Louisiana State Bank at 68 to 70, and 72 to 73. Merchants' Bank at 70 to 72, and 75 to 77. Citizens' City Bank at 80 to 82, and 83 to 85. Union Bank at the same, and Bank of New Orleans at 80 to 82, and 85 to 87. The inside bugs of the shoulders of commerce therefore paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters, and the outside figures of the market for bonds and notes, from the days of Adam, to 1 P. M. to-day, to 3¾ per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade, and are received for both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Saturday Evening, January 13, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a firmer feeling and at early hour of the forenoon upwards of 1500 bales had changed hands at full prices, leaning to the outside figures, and the market closed firm at the advance of ⅛ to ¼ per pound. No doubt the effect of the movement will be manifested in an increased supply of both Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

The Gold market opened with a good demand at last evening's quotations of 137 to 137¼, but holders advanced their pretensions to 138, 138 and even 140, and the supply offered at the ruling rates was by moderate. At a later hour the demand was still more active and the market closed firm at 139, with most holders asking 140 for small lots. The sales include $5000 in half bags, $3000 and $5000 at 137; $5000 at 137⅛; $7500 at 137¼; $5000 and $11,000 at 137½; $2000 small coin at 137¾, $60,000 in several lots at 138; $2000, $2000, $4200, $2000 and $10,000 at 138; $3000 in two lots, $6000, $27,000 and $35,000 at 138½; $5000 at 138¾; $1600, $2000, $3000, and $5000 at 139; and $1500 at 140. A Check on New York, payable in gold, for a round sum, was passed at par. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 130 to 131 for the small amounts of American half dollars offered at their rooms and sell at 132 to 133. Mexican dollars are called for, for shipment to New York at a fraction less than gold quotations.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 15, 1866.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Tiger, Merrill, 49 days from Cardiff (via Key West) to G W Hyde & Co.
Bark Colonia Cook, Foster, 27 days from Boston, to G W Hyde & co.
Brig John Sherwood, Smith, from Havre, to G W Hyde & Co.
Brig W W Pierce, Allen, from Philadelphia, to master.

STEAMBOATS—

Blue Wing No 2, Little, from Yazoo.
J M Barry, Jones, from Cataline.
Algerine, Wilson, from Bayou Sara.

BELOW COMING UP.

Ship Hannah, ——, from ——.

PASSENGERS.

Per brig John Sherwood, from Havre—30 passengers.

IMPORTS.

CARDIFF—Per ship Pleon Southard—Railroad iron.
HONDURAS—Per schooner Chas Chew—Mahogany.
HAVANA—Per bark Colonia Chew—Sugar.
LIVERPOOL—Per bark John Sherwood—Salt.
CADIZ—Per bark Ceres—Fruit.
MALAGA—Per bark Ceres—Fruit.
ALICANTE—Per bark Ceres—Fruit.
BARCELONA—Per bark Ceres—Fruit.
ROTTERDAM—Per bark Ceres—Fruit.
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