The New Orleans Bee.

BUREAUX: [illegible]

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,643.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 8, 1869.

DEATH OF GENERAL ROUSSEAU.

We are exceedingly pained to announce the death of General Lovell H. Rousseau, the senior retired Commander of this Military Department. The sad event took place last night, at eleven o'clock. He had been sick for only a day or two, having been quite suddenly attacked with alarming symptoms indicating inflammation of the bowels.

It is only a few days since that he was in attendance on the United States Court, as a witness in some case before that tribunal.

The lateness of the hour at which we learned of Gen. Rousseau's decease, prevents us from speaking in appropriate terms of the noble traits which characterized his public and private life and recapitulating the leading facts of his history. His residence in this city, we may say, however, short as it has been, has enabled our citizens to become acquainted with the kindness of his heart and the imperial character of his mind, combined with a firm, manly and honest administration of affairs under most trying and very difficult circumstances. Gen. Rousseau will be buried from the Custom House, at 10 o'clock, on Sunday, at 4 P. M.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

FOURTH DAY—THURSDAY, JANUARY 7TH, 1869.

SENATE.—The Senate met at 12 M., pursuant to adjournment. Lieutenant Governor Dunn in the chair.

Campbell, (Red.) was placed on the Finance Committee, in place of Francois, (colored) who asked to be relieved.

Bay (Red.) reported from the Committee on Lottery of a State Hymn, accompanied with a bill appropriating $12,000 to pay for the hymn of the building now occupied by the General Assembly, and the expense of fitting it up. Referred.

The Committee on Contingent Expenses made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

Bacon (Dem.) introduced a resolution relative to the general expenses, and forbidding extra compensation, which was referred to the Finance Committee.

A bill providing for the removal of the seat of Justice of St. Martin parish to a more central locality of the parish, was referred.

O'Hara (Red.) introduced a bill relative to the administration of the public schools, which was referred.

Day (Dem.) introduced a bill amendatory to his act relative to the duties of parish judges, approved September 6th, 1868. Referred.

A resolution authorizing the State Auditor to employ additional clerical force was referred to the Finance Committee.

Ogden (Dem.) introduced a bill regulating practice in the District Courts. Referred.

House bill No. 1, appropriating $200,000 to meet expenses of the General Assembly, was read twice and referred to the Finance Committee.

Blackburn (Dem.) introduced a bill repealing sections 7 and 44 of an act raising a revenue of the State.

Also an act to repeal an act relative to eligibility of certain persons. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Dickinson (Dem.) introduced a resolution relative to the taking of testimony before commissioners, limiting the time of taking such testimony to twenty days.

The Senate then adjourned until Saturday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Sixty-one members present.

More, (Red.) of Ouachita, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the conduct of the Board of School Director of the city of New Orleans, in passing at their last meeting, on the evening of the 5th inst., a series of resolutions denouncing the Governor for certain alleged conduct in his management, in relation to the management of the public schools.

The resolution of More provoked the resolutions of the Board as treasonable, revolutionary and treasonable.

More stated the resolutions of the Board to be actually disgraceful, and it was most lovely of expression and vituperative language than anything he ever saw as having emanated from a public body. He (More) deliberate. He said the language of the resolutions of these men, claiming to be gentlemen, was such as to unfit them for association with the Bowery boys of New York city.

Wilt, (Dem) of Orleans, called More to order, stating that he wished to know whether it stood that the members of that Board were gentlemen, and that the representative from Ouachita must not hold such language.

The Speaker called both members to order.

Kent, (Dem.) of St. Helena, thought it would be appropriate to report the whole subject to the "Pass and Order" committee.

Noble, Dem. of Orleans, thought it simply ridiculous to the House of Representatives of a Southern State to begin the proceedings of each day's body of men until such resolutions should have been officially communicated.

More said it had been the misfortune ever since the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy to have things smoothed—to have things silent. That the people were even kept in the dark in a desire to flatter Gen Grant, and in the other and more powerful motive to be found in the fact that if the Senate has to be consulted in the selection and dismissal of officers, such member will have less freedom in the bestowal of patronage.

And we are to have the same fearful rush of hungry office-seekers that have disgraced us of old.

Well, yes. We were hungry office-seekers before we came to Congress, and we held our places through the consent of other hungry office-seekers, who look to us for the spoils. If we cannot satisfy them, they will turn on us.

"So there is no hope of getting out of this demoralized condition of the service, returning to the constitutional purity of the fathers!"

"The constitutional purity of the fathers, as you call it, was well enough. But we have learned more than that a government is not made up of paper constitutions, and cannot rise above the virtues and intelligence of the people. Only hailing it, no more than a dream can rise above its head. We representatives are not the representatives of the learning, nor the morality of the land. We are simply the representatives of the people, and come to our place through their accredited agents—the politicians of the caucus. Look at Butler, if you want an illustration. He is a man of large brain—wonderfully cultivated—and yet he is a drivel.

In considering the decision set up by Mayor Conway to the action of the relator (Johnson), Judge Cooley says:

"The question involved is, whether the late Nicholas Girod intended the fund he bequeathed for a certain purpose should be under the control of the City Council or under that of the Mayor."

He then goes on to examine the authorities cited by counsel, and concludes his decision thus:

"There is nothing in our law to prevent a testator who, like the late Nicholas Girod, proposes to erect an asylum erected for certain purposes, to direct that the manner of building the edifice should be decided on by a competent architect of his choice. Had the late Girod so decided it, he could even have dictated what architect should be employed. The conclusion of the title of Mayor in the Board as created is not evidence that he intended the sum of money bequeathed by him should be under the control of the City Council, instead of the Mayor in his official capacity; but the Mayor was indicated, because of the presumption which rather favors the view of any individual capacity that a testator, Nicholas Girod no doubt thought an individual whom the people of a large city like New Orleans would be a fit and responsible one to entrust the execution of his will. The title was mentioned merely to designate the individual, and not in consequence of the position, but not in his official capacity, and as the property is not vested in the Mayor in his official capacity, the bequeathed money does not fall within the prohibition contained in act. 1597 C. C. I have not noticed the other point, as I do not believe it was seriously urged. The pendence must be made appropriately.

This decision is in favor of the contractor, the applicant for the mandamus, and may be according to the law. Still it may ever stand the test of a court, yet seem to be correct, according to Judge Cooley's own reasoning. If the bequest was not made to the Mayor in his "official" capacity it must then have been made to him in his individual and personal capacity, and the property vested in him as heir or the testator intended the trust to be executed by the Mayor and Council. But if the bequest was not made to the Mayor in his "official" capacity, how comes it that the City Mayor who receives the fund, transferred it to his official successor, and that it has been regularly transferred by every Mayor he has succeeded until the present time? If, as Judge Cooley says, the bequest was made to the Mayor separately from the Council, and not in his "official" capacity, then a writ of mandamus properly lie against him! Is it mandamus the proper remedy to compel the enforcement of a contract?

The intention of the testator is evident. He established by his will a permanent trust in favor of whoever should be Mayor of New Orleans or whoever should succeed him in the Government. He designated an "official" person by his "official" title, and we think intended the fund to be under the control of the city government, and that it should be responsible for the execution of his designs. Else why did the testator contemplate would succeed to the bequest after the death of the Mayor who should be in office at the opening of his succession? We are aware the Supreme Court of Louisiana decided in the case of Girod vs. Crousson (reported in the 11th volume of the Annual reports) that the Mayor had been amenable to the fund. Judge Cooley's decision is therefore in accordance with that opinion. But we do not consider the decision of the Supreme Court irrevertible. It was made in a mill between certain parties and under a peculiar state of facts, and the Court qualify their decision. They intimate that it might have been different if other parties had been made.

We are not quite able to see the propriety of Judge Cooley's introducing into his decision an unrelated for reflection upon the French Benevolent Association of this city. This Association has not, we believe, claimed to have any right or desire to the Mayor as to the pecuniary trust of the Girod fund. We believe their action in the matter of delivery of the immense and upon the invitation of the late Mayor (Heath). But we know they have never pretended to exercise any legal right or authority and therefore do not merit the censure Judge Cooley undertakes to administer to them. They have not an interest individually in the execution of the Girod trust. Their duty was to pay over the money to the Mayor as to the plaintiff in the Girod trust. We believe their action was manifestly correct. We believe their action in the matter of the delivery of the immense and upon the invitation of the late Mayor (Heath). But we know they have never pretended to exercise any legal right or authority and therefore do not merit the censure Judge Cooley undertakes to administer to them. They have not an interest individually in the execution of the Girod trust. We believe their action was manifestly correct.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Supposed Murder and Robbery—The Bunker Hill Dead in his Room.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the body of S. B. Parker was found dead in his room, 78 Bienville Alley, under circumstances indicating that he had died of the effects of chloroform administered for the purpose of robbery.

Deceased was a large and powerful man, but recently arrived in this city, and had been engaged in selling newly patented brass spinning tops, from door to door. A New Orleans lady, a stranger, by reason of the special deposit of $2600 in the hands of the plaintiffs in the suit of Bank, made by the receiving teller of the institution on "Saturday, (only) $2600." We have been at a loss to find the account for such counsel, though the trial has to be in opinion of the is in with old lost in view that the "over-age" pass has delayed in the decision of the court of Appeals agreed to pay in coin, the amount in a standard of value, and the unquestioned legal currency of the country, there is no justice or propriety in allowing him to discharge his obligation by paying in a currency of less intrinsic value.

It will be done that, so far as principles of the subject are concerned, they are decided generally in favor of the plaintiffs.—*Baltimore Sun.*

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Via the New Orleans Bee.)

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

Early Action in the Louisiana Contested Case Improbable.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON STREET.

Washington, Jan. 7.—Major Jeff. C. Wedford, who was defeated for the 40th, but elected to the 41st Congress from Mississippi, was before the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He opposed the admission of that State under the election of last summer, knew of fraude or violence being used at the election; thought the Constitution was defeated, and if forced on the people, would be injurious to the best interests of the State. The Constitution was too prescriptive; the negroes of the State did not favor enfranchisement. The people were anxious for peace and quiet, and were willing to submit to the acts of Congress.

Blackburn (Dem.) introduced a bill repealing sections 7 and 44 of an act raising a revenue of the State.

Also an act to repeal an act relative to eligibility of certain persons. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Dickinson (Dem.) introduced a resolution relative to the taking of testimony before commissioners, limiting the time of taking such testimony to twenty days.

The Senate then adjourned until Saturday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Sixty-one members present.

More, (Red.) of Ouachita, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the conduct of the Board of School Director of the city of New Orleans, in passing at their last meeting, on the evening of the 5th inst., a series of resolutions denouncing the Governor for certain alleged conduct in his management, in relation to the management of the public schools.

The resolution of More provoked the resolutions of the Board as treasonable, revolutionary and treasonable.

More stated the resolutions of the Board to be actually disgraceful, and it was most lovely of expression and vituperative language than anything he ever saw as having emanated from a public body. He deliberate. He said the language of the resolutions of these men, claiming to be gentlemen, was such as to unfit them for association with the Bowery boys of New York city.

Wilt, (Dem) of Orleans, called More to order, stating that he wished to know whether it stood that the members of that Board were gentlemen, and that the representative from Ouachita must not hold such language.

The Speaker called both members to order.

Kent, (Dem.) of St. Helena, thought it would be appropriate to report the whole subject to the "Pass and Order" committee.

Noble, Dem. of Orleans, thought it simply ridiculous to the House of Representatives of a Southern State to begin the proceedings of each day's body of men until such resolutions should have been officially communicated.

More said it had been the misfortune ever since the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy to have things smoothed—to have things silent. That the people were even kept in the dark in a desire to flatter Gen Grant, and in the other and more powerful motive to be found in the fact that if the Senate has to be consulted in the selection and dismissal of officers, such member will have less freedom in the bestowal of patronage.

And we are to have the same fearful rush of hungry office-seekers that have disgraced us of old.

Well, yes. We were hungry office-seekers before we came to Congress, and we held our places through the consent of other hungry office-seekers, who look to us for the spoils. If we cannot satisfy them, they will turn on us.

"So there is no hope of getting out of this demoralized condition of the service, returning to the constitutional purity of the fathers!"

"The constitutional purity of the fathers, as you call it, was well enough. But we have learned more than that a government is not made up of paper constitutions, and cannot rise above the virtues and intelligence of the people. Only hailing it, no more than a dream can rise above its head. We representatives are not the representatives of the learning, nor the morality of the land. We are simply the representatives of the people, and come to our place through their accredited agents—the politicians of the caucus. Look at Butler, if you want an illustration. He is a man of large brain—wonderfully cultivated—and yet he is a drivel.

The minister New England has arrived having failed to recover the lost cable.

The minister Hetzyssen had gone to Nicaragua to punish American interests.

Memphis, Jan. 6.—Sugar quiet; No. 12, 8¼. Sterling Exchange 17½ to 18 premium. Portland gold, coinage 6 to 7 premium.

Havana, Jan. 6.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news:

Gen. Espinosa was killed in a duel at San Luis.

Slave trades had been sent from Puebla against the immigrants in Sierra.

The Mexican Congress, by a large majority, approved the convention of July 14, with the United States for the settlement of the claims of citizens of both countries.

Congress, in secret session, approved a treaty with the United States, recognizing the American dominion of the rights of naturalized citizens.

Havana, Jan. 6.—Later.—The report of spoliation among Spanish troops is untrue. A number of political prisoners have been released. A light has been reported near Nuevitas, cause unknown.

Havana, Jan. 6.—The American *Cheerp d'Afrique* to Mexico, Mr. Plumb, arrived here to-day, and sails on Saturday for Washington. He brings the naturalization and claims treaties. The Mexican press are generally silent about the Reconstruction Committee to-day. He opposed the admission of that State under the election of last summer; knew of fraude or violence being used at the election; thought the Constitution was defeated, and if forced on the people, would be injurious to the best interests of the State. The Constitution was too prescriptive; the negroes of the State did not favor enfranchisement. The people were anxious for peace and quiet, and were willing to submit to the acts of Congress.

Blackburn (Dem.) introduced a bill repealing sections 7 and 44 of an act raising a revenue of the State.

Also an act to repeal an act relative to eligibility of certain persons. Both referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Dickinson (Dem.) introduced a resolution relative to the taking of testimony before commissioners, limiting the time of taking such testimony to twenty days.

The Senate then adjourned until Saturday, 9th instant, at 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE.—House met at 12 o'clock M., pursuant to adjournment. Speaker Lowell in the chair. Sixty-one members present.

More, (Red.) of Ouachita, introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of five, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the conduct of the Board of School Director of the city of New Orleans, in passing at their last meeting, on the evening of the 5th inst., a series of resolutions denouncing the Governor for certain alleged conduct in his management, in relation to the management of the public schools.

The resolution of More provoked the resolutions of the Board as treasonable, revolutionary and treasonable.

More stated the resolutions of the Board to be actually disgraceful, and it was most lovely of expression and vituperative language than anything he ever saw as having emanated from a public body. He deliberate. He said the language of the resolutions of these men, claiming to be gentlemen, was such as to unfit them for association with the Bowery boys of New York city.

Wilt, (Dem) of Orleans, called More to order, stating that he wished to know whether it stood that the members of that Board were gentlemen, and that the representative from Ouachita must not hold such language.

The Speaker called both members to order.

Kent, (Dem.) of St. Helena, thought it would be appropriate to report the whole subject to the "Pass and Order" committee.

Noble, Dem. of Orleans, thought it simply ridiculous to the House of Representatives of a Southern State to begin the proceedings of each day's body of men until such resolutions should have been officially communicated.

More said it had been the misfortune ever since the inauguration of the Southern Confederacy to have things smoothed—to have things silent. That the people were even kept in the dark in a desire to flatter Gen Grant, and in the other and more powerful motive to be found in the fact that if the Senate has to be consulted in the selection and dismissal of officers, such member will have less freedom in the bestowal of patronage.

And we are to have the same fearful rush of hungry office-seekers that have disgraced us of old.

Well, yes. We were hungry office-seekers before we came to Congress, and we held our places through the consent of other hungry office-seekers, who look to us for the spoils. If we cannot satisfy them, they will turn on us.

"So there is no hope of getting out of this demoralized condition of the service, returning to the constitutional purity of the fathers!"

"The constitutional purity of the fathers, as you call it, was well enough. But we have learned more than that a government is not made up of paper constitutions, and cannot rise above the virtues and intelligence of the people. Only hailing it, no more than a dream can rise above its head. We representatives are not the representatives of the learning, nor the morality of the land. We are simply the representatives of the people, and come to our place through their accredited agents—the politicians of the caucus. Look at Butler, if you want an illustration. He is a man of large brain—wonderfully cultivated—and yet he is a drivel.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1869.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 1700 bales at the Auction Rooms of Mr. Wm. New grade ordinary at 22 to 23c, good ordinary at 23½ to 25½c, low middling at 24½ to 24½c, middling at 25 to 25½c, and strict middling at 25½ to 26½c.

The unfavorable tenor of the New York and Liverpool telegrams received soon after the opening had a decided influence, and buyers were unwilling to go on unless at a reduction to which factors would not submit. At a later hour the prices were more or less deteriorating and the market exhibited less weakness, but still the demand continued limited, and the sales were confined to the lowest possible amount need above, while prices closed almost nominal at the quotations given. The offerings were unusually light, many factors refusing to accept the ruling rates.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales.....8,064
Limited stock last statement.....4,401
Sales.....[illegible]

Stock to date.....[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard.....[illegible]

To-day exports embrace 7,505 bales to Liverpool and 400 to New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts to-day comprised 854 hhds Sugar and 1261 bbls Molasses. The demand continues active, and all the receipts were sold at higher prices, especially for Molasses. Inferior Sugar 8 to 8½ lb, common 9¼ to 10¼c, fair 10¾ to 11¼c, fully fair 12¼c, prime 12¾c, choice 13 to 13½c, yellow clarified 14 to 14½c, white 15 to 15½c per lb. Inferior Molasses 50 to 60c, common 65 to 70c, choice 72 to 73c per gallon.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Bob Burns, Clarendon, and Hornet, from Pittsburg, have arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR.—There is no line in market for purchase in earnest, and those are the grades most in request. The sales of Superfine Flour appear to be decidedly firmer, especially for double extra and the grades below. The sales entered upon comprise 1000 bbls, of which 250 bbls double extra at $7 75, 150 bbls at $8 50, 300 bbls extra at prime terms, 200 at $10; 50 double extra at $7 70; 100 do, at $7 70; 100 superfine at $7 65, 100, 100 and 200 do, at $7 75; 30 treble extra at $8 25; 100 on private terms and 300 treble extra at $9 per bbl.

CORN.—There is very little prime or good shipping corn in market, and the business doing is consequently on a limited scale. Sales to-day include 1800 sacks, of which 750 White at 75, 200 at 75c, 250 do at 78c, and 100 yellow at 80c per bushel.

OATS.—Are dull and prices are lower. St. Louis is selling in store at 60c, and Ohio river at 65 to 67c, 800 sacks St. Louis sold to late to store at 66c. Yesterday, we reported, 450 sacks Ohio river sold on the landing at 68c.

BRAN.—Is dull at $1 37½ per 100 lbs.

HAY.—Is in light supply, but the demand is moderate at $26 to $27; fair, $25 50; ordinary, $23 to $24 per ton.

PORK.—Last night there were sales on change at 29¾ bbls there, of which 40, 75 and 100 bbls of $29 50 cash, 100 bbls, 30 days, influence of advices from the West, the market was crowded and prices are higher. There were sales at the Exchange Sale Rooms, 100 bbls, of which 50 and 100 at $29 75, 50 at $29 50, 200, 375, 400 and 600 at $30, and 100 at $30 25 per bbl. It is retailing at $30 50 per bbl.

BACON.—What with the advices from the West and the limited supply here, the stock is held higher. Shoulders 14½ to 15c, clear rib sides 16½ to 18½c, clear sides 17½ to 19½c per lb. Sales shoulders at 14½ and 14¾c per lb.

LARD.—A fair business is doing in a jobbing way at firm and full prices. Fair in tierces is quoted at 19c, prime 19½c, kegs 20c, 50 tcs sold at 20c per lb. Refined is quoted at 20c.

DRY SALT MEAT.—Is scarce and shoulders are now held at 13c per lb. An offer of 21bs was refused for a lot of 50 sacks. They are retailing at 13½c per lb.

RICE.—Continues. Rice is in good request, and owing to the light supply rates have advanced 50c per tierce and 1c per lb. We quote ordinary 7 to 7½c, prime 7½ to 8½c, choice 8½c per lb.

EGGS.—Are selling at the landing under Pontchartrain at $3 to $3 50 per bbl. Prime Eggs are worth $6 50. Apples $5 to $7. Beer brings $12 to $13 per bbl. Cabbages $30 to $40 per crate.

BUTTER.—The market is steady. We quote choice Western at 35c, fair to prime 30 to 32c, common to good Northern 40 to 45c per lb.

MALT AND HOPS.—Malt is in heavy supply and limited demand. We quote Western at 90c to $1 25 per bushel. Hops are very dull, now being quoted at 16 to 22c per lb.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 8, 1869.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yorktown, Barton for New York.
Steamship Orleans, Sentlett, for Galveston.
Steamer Freedom Convoy, White, for St. Mary's.
Ship Bridgeton, (British) Pitman, for Liverpool.
Ship Prudentia, Weeks, for Liverpool.
Ship Challenger, (British) Joseph, for Utilla.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Venus, Hamilton, from New York (via Galveston) to Harris & Bidwell—34 distinct entries and passengers to Lamarque & Co.
Steamship Orleans, Sentlett, from Galveston, to C. A. Warner & co—1st distinct 30 Steamship Hornet, Barton, from Bayou Sarah—C. A. Wheeler & co—1st distinct.
Steamer Alice, Money, from Amite River.
Ship Mind, Abernety, from Liverpool, via Mobile, to Adderley, Moss & co.
Ship Wm Cummings, Miller from Antwerp—Order.
Ship Sunny Side, Hall, from Antwerp—Order.
Ship Sumner, Keazie, 8 days from Guadeloupe, to J. A. Scott.
Brig Lucy, Hatch, from Bangor, to Order.
Brig Ellen, Hall, from Boston, to Order.
Brig Hattie Baker, Fuller, 12 days from Boston, to master—1st distinct.
Brig Lizzie, Lewis, 8 days from Boston, to H. Pepper—1st distinct.
Schr Ida, Hall, 8 days from Tech's Island, to Goldsmith & Co.
Schr Cecelia, Lord, 8 days from Tampico, to Hughes & co—2d distinct.

ARRIVALS AT OUT BARS.

Bar Carlos Brown, from Biloxi—1000 bbls shell.
Bar J. Arthur, from Biloxi—18 cords wood.
Bar Ben Wyatt, from Bay St Louis—1000 bbls shell.
Bar Sidonia, for Bayou Lac aux—14,000 bricks.
Bar Lillian, from Biloxi—1000 bbls shell.
Bar H Hodgkins, from Biloxi—40 cords wood.
Bar Kate Salem, from Biloxi—1000 bbls shell.
Bar Fusey, for Mississippi—12 cords wood.
Bar Dandie, from Pass Manchac—[illegible]
Bar Ellen, from Biloxi—1000 bbls shell.
Bar Jessie, from Biloxi—[illegible]
Bar Mary Ann, from Biloxi—[illegible] order.
Steamer Bowdoin, from Tobacco—[illegible] to order.

ARRIVALS AT NEW BARR.

Schr Alsace, for Biloxi—[illegible] shell.
Schr Mary Ann, from Biloxi—[illegible] bbls shell.
Schr Gertrude, from Pascagoula—[illegible] cords wood.
Schr Hermione, from Biloxi—[illegible] bbls shell.
Schr Antelope, from Pearl River—[illegible] feet lumber.
Schr Lessena, from Pearl River—[illegible] feet lumber.
Schr Sea Horse, from Pearl River—[illegible] feet lumber.
Schr Ella Ivy, from Pearl River—[illegible] feet lumber.
Schr Pippin, from Carrington—[illegible] feet lumber.
Schr Mary Francis, for Biloxi—[illegible] shell.
Schr Star, from Biloxi—[illegible] shell.
Schr Princess, from Pascagoula—[illegible] cords wood.
Schr Little Bill, for Biloxi—[illegible] shell.

—STEAMBOATS—

Wauashia, Stanton, from Pittsburg.
The Forest, Dunram, from Donaldsonville.
J. H. Hoag, Hoag, from Donaldsonville.
Frank Pomeroy, White, from Amite Landing.
Hornet, Barton, from Bayou Sarah.
Robert Sarah, Merrett, from Cincinnati.
E. L. Hodge, Hoag, from Donaldsonville.
Bayou Gondolier, Dunram, from Bayou.
Stanwood, Gentry, from Grand River.
J. D. Mitchell, Gentry, from Mississippi.
Discount, Heritage, from Lower Coast.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 7, 1869.

Nothing has transpired to indicate any material change in the Money market proper. The street rate of money has quoted at 10 per cent, seldom to 1 per cent, a month for *Al* paper, secured by unquestionable collaterals, and 1¼ to 1½ for second grade; 1 per cent. per month for prime paper, without collaterals, and 1½ to 2 for good and second class. Mortgage notes run at 10 to 12 per cent per annum, and 1½ to 2 per cent for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are from Bankers on call or for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 135½, (against 135¾ at New York) and after selling as high as 135¾ closed at 135¼ to 135¾. The sales include $3600 at 135 5-16, $2000, $6000 and $20,000 at 135¼, $10,000 at 135 3-16, $2500, $4000, $5000, $10,000 $18,000 at 135¾, $2500, $3000, $4000, $6000, $10,000 and $15,000 at 135¼, and $3000 at 135¾. The only sale reported to us in $1 is at 135¼. Exchange on New York is quoted 12 to 12½c for American half-dollars, and 13¾ to 13¾c for Mexican dollars.

Operations in Foreign Exchange were of moderate extent, the market closing stiffer in opinion, with the course of gold at New York. The rates of Sterling include £3000 and £3300 A1 and £3000 A1 bill of lading at 146, £3300 at 146¼, £2000 at 146¾, and £2000 at 146¾. In Francs 40,000 A1 commercial sold at 5 87½, 200,000 A1 commercial and private bankers' at 5 86¼ to 5 85, and 21,000 private bankers' at 5.85. Sterling may be quoted at 146 to 146¾ for A1 bill of lading and clear, and 147 to 147¼ for bank; and francs 5 86¼ to 5 85¼ for the former and 5 85 to 5 83¾ for the latter.

The offerings of Domestic Exchange were quite fair, and with a better demand for some morning rates were stiffer. The banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ per cent, discount, and the sales of commercial included $6000 New York sight at 11-16 discount, $10,000 and $75,000 at ¾, $15,000 at 13 16, $50,000 at ¾ and 13 16, $20,000, $60,000 and $45,000 at ¾, $15,000 and $20,000 ten days' sight at 1¼, $15,000 twenty days' at 1¼, $70,000 thirty days' at 1¼, to 1½, $15,000 one day's sight on Boston at 1¼, and a gold check on New York for $16,000 at ¾.

In Stocks $20 shares Crescent City Bank sold at —.

The principal feature in the Bond market was the active movement in State Levee six per cents, accompanied with an advance of 2 to 2¼ per cent. There were sales and remains of $4000 at 61¼, $10,000 at 62, $26,000 at 62¼, $10,000 at 62¾, $10,000 at 62¾, $20,000 at 62¾, $60,000 at 63, and $10,000 at 63¼. In City ten per cent. bonds $2000 changed hands at 78½, $9000 at 78¾, and $10000 at 79.

The only transactions reported in Warrants are $2000 Metropolitan Police at 61¾ and $1700 at 62, showing an improvement.

City Treasury Notes were quiet and unchanged; $6000 sold at 27¼ per cent discount. Bills on Boston and the small class of school paper their occasion at 30 discount, and sold at 27.

Rates at last evening's Board embraced $3000 and $600 Gold at — to 135¼.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

St. Louis, Jan. 7.—Santa Fe advices report an affray between white and colored troops, in which two white and three colored were killed. A large number on both sides were wounded. The affray originated in a dispute given by the whites, where the blacks claimed the right to dance. After expulsion from the dance the blacks procured arms and returned, returned, killing one white man on the road. The whites state that the negroes burned the building and other depredations followed.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—The Supreme Court to-day granted peremptory mandamus, requiring the acting Mayor to declare who was elected Mayor of the city of Charleston, on the 16th of November last.

Governor Scott was served with an injunction restraining him from issuing his proclamation to the bill-holders of the Bank of the State for bills funded.

Nothing important done by the Legislature to-day.

Savannah, Jan. 7.—The Ogeechee troubles have about ceased. The Deputy Sheriff with a guard brought in 27 prisoners.

New York, Jan. 7.—Cyrus W. Field was seriously injured to-day by a fall.

Chicago, Jan. 7.—Chandler has been re-elected senator from Michigan.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 7.—Cotton opened dull with a declining tendency, but closed steady; sales to-day include 1,000 bales at 28¾ to 28¾c; steady for shipping grades; less active and scarcely so firm for other grades; superior to prime 29 to 29½c; middling uplands, nominally 28¾c; fair extra 29 to 29½c; good middling Gulf and lower; new white Southern 29 to 29½c; prime; new 29¾ to 29¾c. Lard firmer; tierces, new 20¾ to 20¾c. Whisky steady at $1. Groceries quiet and dull. Naval Stores quiet. Freights quiet—Cotton by sail 3 16 to ¼c.

New York, Jan. 7.—5-20's of 1862, 112; of '64, 108¾; of 65, 109¾; new tones, 107¾; of '67, 108; of '68, 108¾. Stocks closed strong and active. Gold 135¾ to 135¾. Sterling 9¼. Money easy at 7 in currency to 7 in gold.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—Sales 76 hhds Tobacco; old Burleys 11½c; manufacturing 7 to 7½; lugs 5 to 6½c; common to medium leaf 7 to 11. Mess Pork $30. Cotton 26c. Lard 19c. Bulk Meats—Shoulders 12½ to 12¾; clear ribs 16½ to 16¾; clear sides 17¼ to 17¾. Bacon—Shoulders 14½c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c; hams 18½c, packed. Flour—Superfine $5 50 to $6 50; fine $6 to $6 50; family $7 to $8. Corn 60 to 65c. Oats 58 to 60c. New Orleans Sugar 12 to 13½c for prime. Molasses 70c. Whisky—Corn, free $1.

Louisville, Jan. 7.—Weather clear and warm. River stationary. 12 feet 5 inches in the channel.

Cincinnati, Jan. 7.—Flour 25c higher—family $7 75 to $8 00. Wheat $1 70. Corn 63 to 65c. Oats 55c. Cotton 25½c. Whisky $1 00. Mess pork $29 00. Bulk meats—Shoulders 13¾c; clear ribs 16c; clear sides 16½c; hams shoulders 13¾ to 14c; clear rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18c. Lard 19 to 20c.

St. Louis, January 7.—Tobacco unsettled. Hemp—Dressed $170 to $175. Wheat $1 60 to $2 00. Corn 63 to 65c. Oats 55 to 58c. Whisky 97c. Pork $29 00 to $30 00. Bulk shoulders 11½c; clear ribs 16¼c. Bacon—Shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 18¼c; hams 18c. Lard 18½c.

Plenty of water to all points.

Mobile, Jan. 7.—Cotton market dull; price declining; middlings 25c; sales 750 bales, including 250 sold after market yesterday; receipts 1,000; stock 19,000.

Savannah, Jan. 7.—Cotton opened quiet and closed firm. Middling 25¾ to 26c. Receipts 2375 bales. Exports coastwise 1691 bales.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 7.—6 p. m.—Barometer 30.20

Arrived—ship Spectator, Kilham, master, from Cardiff, with railroad iron to master; bark Marie, Baille, master, from Marseilles, with general cargo to order; schooner Charles Annette, Williams, master, with general cargo to G. A. Fendlick & Co.

Sailed—steamship De Soto.

RIVER NEWS.

Vicksburg, Jan. 7.—Passed down—Continental at 4 P. M. Passed up—B. R. Lee at 4, and the Thompson Dean at 5 P. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Feb. 7.—The Seine has asked the postponement of the conference eight days, to enable the Turkish Government to instruct its representative.

Madrid, Jan. 7.—A communist plot is reported to have been discovered in Alava.

Havana, Jan. 7.—The Government authorities last night removed the signets of Queen Isabella and all other symbols of the Bourbon dynasty.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 7.—Evening—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm—Red Western 10s to 10s 3d. Provisions and Produce unchanged.

London, Jan. 7.—Decrease of bullion in the Bank of England £74,000.

(Previous telegram.)

Havana, Jan. 6.—Power restrictions are to be placed on the publication of telegraphic dispatches, and press liberties of the press are disposed.

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

Only Direct Line to France.

The General Trans-Atlantic Company's New Line of First-Class Mail Steamships Between New York and Havre, Calling at Brest.

THIS splendid new vessel on the [illegible] favorite route for the Continent join the following:

ST. LAURENT.....Demond.....Saturday, 23d Dec.
EUROPE.....Lamarie.....Saturday, 9th Jan'y
VILLE DE PARIS.....Surmont.....Saturday, 23d Jan'y
FRANCE.....Duchesne.....Saturday, 6th Feb'y

PRICE OF PASSAGE (IN GOLD) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin, $140; Second Cabin, $80—including table wine for either class.
TO PARIS—(including Railway Tickets, furnished on board.)

First Cabin.....$145.
Second Cabin.....85.
Third Cabin.....45.
Steerage, including railway tickets.....35.

Steerage checked through to Paris.
The attention of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
☞ Persons having for France may obtain their passage ticket here, in New Orleans, by applying to the undersigned, instead of sending or telegraphing to New York.
For passage, apply to
VIGNIE PERRILLIAT.
[illegible] 127 Common street.

For New York.

Merchants' Steamship Line.

Connecting the fast steamships
GENL. GRANT.....Capt. H. A. QUIN.
CORCORAN CITY.....Capt. WM. WEIR
GENERAL LEE.....Capt. W. H. HERBERT
GEN'L MEADE.....Capt. A. W. SAMSON
UNITED STATES.....Capt. GEO. L. NORTON
Sailing from New York and New Orleans:
The steamship
SHERMAN,
Wm. P. Henry, Commander,
will leave her wharf, opposite Jackson street, on Sunday, January 10th, at 10 A. M.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers.
CABIN PASSAGE.....$60 00
☞ Through Bills Lading signed to Liverpool.
For freight or passage apply to
WOOD, LOW & LUDWIGSEN.
[illegible] No. 120 Common street.
☞ The GEN GRANT will follow the SHERMAN leaving on Sunday, Jan. 17th, at 4 A. M.

For New York Direct.

The Greenwich Line.

This line is composed of the following steamships:
GEO. WASHINGTON, CORTES.
GEO. CROMWELL, MARIONA.
PASSAGE.....$60.
The steamship
GEO. CROMWELL,
will leave her wharf, foot of Tonlouse street, on SUNDAY, January 10th, at 4 A. M.
Freight for LIVERPOOL, BREMEN and HAVRE taken by this line, and through Bills of Lading given.
For freight or passage apply to
ALFARED HOULTON,
[illegible] 41 Carondelet street.

GENERAL TRANS-ATLANTIC COMPY'S

REGULAR LINE FROM NEW ORLEANS TO HAVRE, Touching at Brest.
Steamer Louisiana, Capt. Lamarie, Saturday, January 9th.
Passage from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, one berth, 1st class and all food, $125 in gold, $125 in gold.
Passage from New Orleans to Havre, one berth, 1st class food, $120 in gold.
Passage from New Orleans to St. Nazaire, steerage, $100 in gold.
Children under three years old, free.
Children over three years and under eight, pay one-half.
Children over eight and under twelve, pay half price.
Children over twelve years pay full price.
Steerage passengers must provide themselves and be provided with cooking utensils.
Children under eight and under tw