THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, DEC 6, 1868.

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Mr. R. G. Macgregor, the New Orleans Agent of this solid Insurance Company, calls attention through our advertising columns to the fact of his readiness to issue policies on all descriptions of merchandise and property at current rates. Losses payable in gold. There is no doubt of the wealth and solidity of this company. It is one of the soundest in England.

THE TENNEY MILLION BOND ORDINANCE.—The election yesterday resulted in the defeat of this measure. The vote was a larger one than we expected, although only about one-eighth of the voters of the city went to the polls. We presume that few non-property holders were among them, but the expression of opinion is unmistakable. It is evident no such measure will be approved by this community. Out of six thousand two hundred votes only three hundred were for the issue of bonds, and these were probably officers of the city and their friends. The City Council deserve to be severely reprehended for putting their constituents to the expense of holding this election, ($8000,) and for the inefficient manner in which it was conducted. Some of the polling places were not opened at all.

EXCITEMENT IN FRANCE.—There were rumors in the city yesterday of troubles in France, and our readers will perceive by a telegram in another column that there has been a collision between the troops and the people in Paris, growing out of the Bandin affair. It may be supposed that the Government has been acting with some vigor in the suppression of the disturbance, which does not, however, seem to be one of large proportions. The Government appears to have no difficulty in dealing with it. The only ugly feature of the affair is the excitement in the money market, which will no doubt disappear as rapidly as it arose. There is nothing we imagine to create uneasiness.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—The opera of "Lucie de Lammermoor" was performed last night before a large audience, among whom we observed many strangers now visiting the city. Miss Hasselmans acquitted herself of her role in brilliant style, and was warmly applauded. Of Mr. Miesé the same may be said, although he was suffering from cold and evidently making an effort to go through his part.

We are in receipt of a Havana paper of the 1st instant, for which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. R. S. Strobel, purser of steamship Cuba. It contains an account of an engagement between the Government troops and the insurgents, the result of which had already been communicated by telegraph.

Col. M. W. Clunkey, so long of the editorial staff of the Memphis Avalanche, is in our city for the benefit of his health, which, we regret to notice, is quite delicate.

The dedication of the Touro Infirmary is to take place to day.

THE BOND ORDINANCE.—We do not believe that the resolutions in opposition to the Bond ordinance, and purporting to emanate from the Property Holders' Association, represent the views of a majority of our property holders, or even of a majority of the association. We cannot think that the property holders, as a class, wish to involve the city in the alternatives of repudiation or of an oppressive and destructive taxation. But to one of these alternatives we must come if we do not adopt the plan of cutting the city money out of the way, so that the taxes now levied may be paid in greenbacks. Property holders should reflect that the city government cannot go on much longer as it has gone for the last year. If this bond ordinance is defeated the result will be that it will be difficult to bear than the small tax to be collected in order to meet the interest on the bonds.—Crescent of yesterday.

The above appeal to property holders to vote for the Bond ordinance yesterday, on the ground that "the city government cannot go on much longer as it has gone on for the last year," was probably lost upon them. Property holders and non-property holders do not intend the city government shall go on another year as it has been doing, and for that very reason they voted against the ordinance.

SAMPLE OF SUGAR FROM THE PARISH OF ST. JAMES.—Messrs. Lafitte, Duffilho & Co., commission merchants, St. Louis street, exhibited to us yesterday a sample of sugar grown upon the "Sport" plantation of Dr. Ferrier, in the parish of St. James, which indicates the superior management of those engaged in its cultivation and preparation for market. The color is rich and even, and the grain large. Mr. Chauff is the sugar maker, and Mr. Henri Lorret the manager of the plantation. At the same time there was shown to us a vial of the clarified juice expressed from the cane grown upon the same plantation. It seemed to be pure, and without color.

DEATH OF COMMODORE KEARNY.—Commodore Lawrence Kearny, United States Navy, died at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, on the 29th ult., at the age of 79.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The gorgeous spectacle entitled Metamorphosis "Undine" is to be given for the first time in this city at the Academy Monday night. It is another one we will splendid scenery, elegant wardrobes, powerful calcium and electric lights, and wonderful and complicated mechanical effects, and numerous ballets, marches and evolutions, and other features characteristic of the "Naiad Queen," "Undine," the "Black Crook," etc. It is announced that nearly two hundred persons will be employed in the grand ballet Army of the Amazons, and a complete corps necessary for the production of the piece on the grand scale contemplated. It will of course be the sensation of the week.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—At this elegant theatre we are to have, on Monday night, Reade's celebrated dramatization, in 3 acts, of Tennyson's beautiful idyllic poem "Dora."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—"Dora," which has been attracting fine houses to the St. Charles the past week, is to be repeated tonight. As we have said before, it is admirably presented, both in point of acting and stage scenery and effect.

OLYMPIC VARIETIES.—The engagement of Harry Robinson, the singing of Minnie Garvin and St. Clair, and the dancing of Minnie Henrietta, Lestile and Lizzie Walters, and other features, make up a very popular entertainment at the Olympic.

THE NEW YORK CITY ELECTION.—The telegraph announced the majority of Mr. A. Oakey Hall, for Mayor of New York, at 35,000. It will be seen by this dispatch that it was much larger.

New York, Dec. 1.—The total vote of the city for Mayor is 96,844, of which Hall Dem received 73,034, and Genking 20,960—Hall's majority 51,074. The total registry was 173,588. O'Gorman is elected by nearly the same majority.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.—The steamship Juniata, Capt. Hoxie, sailed last evening for Philadelphia via Havana, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

For Havana—Miss M Vaughan, Miss Samard, Mr H Duncanbetor, Edward Mathews, Pro ulard, A Mazan, M Le Grand, F Kosch, Miss C Cusseau.
For Philadelphia—Mrs The Roberts, Mr Thos Roberts, Miss J S Hall, Miss Evans, Miss Paul.

The steamship Cuba, Capt. Dutchmart, from Baltimore, via Havana and Key West, arrived last evening, with a full cargo and the following passengers:

FROM BALTIMORE—Mr Dubobert and child, J Andrews, Miss Andrews, J C Harlow, Mrs Bell, child and servant, John T Jenkins, Fernando Cooper, Wm Ford and child, Mr Fitzpatrick and Lady, E Stanton, W Johnson L Fox and lady, A J Terry, A Troyer, wife and 4 children.

FROM HAVANA—P Havent, John Martin, Max Hamel and 2 children, Mr Gock and lady, E Gil Tabouda, wife and servant, Mrs C H Eliot, W Tabouda, J Lange, A B Tuco, Chas S Bradford, Chas S Bradford Jr, Mrs Dunch, Mrs Cannon and daughter, C A Alonso, G Rant, V Doumay, Mrs M A Pringle and child.

SAILING OF THE CRESCENT CITY.—The steamship Crescent City, Capt. Weir, sails this morning at 9 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and the following named passengers:

W J Shaw, George T Perry and wife, Master J M Kelsy, John Welch, Samuel Casey and three in steerage.

SAILING OF THE MARIPOSA.—The steamship Mariposa, Capt. Hamilton, sails this morning at 8 o'clock for New York direct, with a full freight and a number of passengers.

SAILING OF THE DE SOTO.—The steamship De Soto, Capt. Bates, sailed last evening for New York direct, with a full freight.

SAILING OF THE ALLIANCE.—The steamship Alliance, Capt. Parker, sails this evening at 5 o'clock for Havana and Florida ports, with a good freight and 20 passengers.

South Carolina wages to blacks are: $100 a year and "found" to farm workers; women, from $5 to $7 a month and "found." Mechanics get more, means averaging $2 per day.

THE LATE ELECTION AND MR. BARKER'S REPORT THEREUPON.

We confess to a feeling of reluctance to comment upon the indecent notion of our State authorities touching the count of votes in the late election. Every fair man must admit that it was an outrage for which there is and can be no excuse, except the excuse of party interest. Every Democrat and every opponent of Radical rule must now be satisfied, if he was not before, of the folly of engaging in an election with these people. We lose both time and temper in the contest. They are as much lost to shame as professional criminals or the outcasts of the streets. We have a like reluctance to occupy ourselves with a critical examination of the report of Mr. Baker upon the late election. Our readers do not need to be told that a document issuing from such a source must be filled with those partisan statements which have made that functionary notorious. We feel that it is a waste of time and space to meet his assertions with counter-assertions. There is no credit to be gained in such an encounter. We were satisfied before the election that no matter whether the Democrats voted or did not vote, their opponents would appropriate the substantial fruits of the victory as if they had won it. We have high authority for saying that Governor Warmoth announced, ten days before the election, the programme of his party, which has since been carried out. He was then satisfied that the Registration lists would show a large majority for the Democracy and stated that his followers would be advised and instructed to give up the contest, relying upon the cry of intimidation to annul the election. Already we hear from Washington that the election in Louisiana will be disregarded by the leaders of the Republican party and our Congressmen rejected. What use then in an election at all? There is no dishonor in being compelled to submit to overpowering force, but it does seem to us as degrading to be continually made the tools of our opponents. The fact is they are determined to retain the power by fair means or foul, and they have the means of carrying that determination into effect. It is childish to refuse to recognize the fact. If we are not to be treated fairly, even when the government is in the hands of our opponents and the elections are carried on and superintended by themselves, we ought to refuse to participate in the farce. It is only office-seekers we serve by voting under such circumstances.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE BILL.

ABSTRACT OF JUDGE LEAUMONT'S DECISION.

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1. As to act No. 1, Judge Léaumont says there is no doubt, in his mind, of its being in direct violation of article 159 of the Constitution, having been passed before the fourteenth Constitutional amendment had been adopted. The fact of its passage previous to the adoption of the amendment is proved by the number attached to the act and by an examination of the journals of the Legislature. No repeal of the city charter was therefore effected.

2. Judge Leaumont then proceeds to test act No. 74, commonly known as "The Metropolitan Police Law." He concurs with Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, as to the unconstitutionality of this act also, whose language he thus quotes:

In the records of the able judge presiding over the Sixth District Court for the parish of Orleans, "it may be immaterial for the purpose of the issue presented in this case, to decide whether the act or the sections of it referred to by counsel be constitutional or not," and I concur with him in his opinion that the act is permissive and not obligatory; that it is optional with the city to avail itself of the provisions of that act or not; but the issue is made, and should and must and shall be decided, it is unconstitutional, wholly and thoroughly so, in its sections and in its entirety.

He holds that it violates articles 42, 114 and 117 of the Constitution. Article 42 provides that:

"No bill shall have the force of a law until on three several days it be read in each house of the General Assembly, and five thereafter allowed thereon, unless four-fifths of the house, when the bill is pending, may deem it expedient to dispense with this rule."

Judge Léaumont shows, by reference to the journals of the Legislature, that the bill in question was not read in the manner provided for by article 42 of the fundamental law.

Says the Judge:

"Act 74 is unconstitutional again in this, that it violates article 117 of the Constitution, which provides that "they shall not have power to enact at the same time, more than one office of trust and profit, except that of justice of the peace or notary public." In the words of the learned Judge of the Sixth District Court, it is not so far as argument that the section making the Lieutenant Governor of the State a member of the Police Board, is a palpable violation of article 117. The argument that it is not conferring another office, but extending the duties of the Lieutenant Governor, is not sound. The Lieutenant Governor is a constitutional officer, whose duties and powers are prescribed and defined in the Constitution. No law can enforce him to perform duties not appertaining to Lieutenant Governor; and if the extra labor is imposed upon him in any other capacity than Lieutenant Governor, it is a distinct office, and comes within the inhibition mentioned in article 117.

But that inhibition applies only to offices of profit. The Lieutenant Governor may be made ex-officio the president, chairman or member of ten thousand other offices, provided they be not offices of profit, but he cannot be made ex-officio president, chairman or member of any office of profit, for if that could be done a willing legislation might make him ex-officio Judge of the supreme Court, ex-officio Judge of the several District Courts, ex-officio Secretary of State, ex-officio Auditor of Public Accounts, ex-officio Treasurer of the State, and give the whole government into his hands.

Again, the act is unconstitutional because it violates article 111 of our Constitution, which reads as follows: "Every law shall express the object or subject in its title."

Now the act 74 is entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." If all the Court desired to be severe, it might very well say that the title or body of an act should be made in legal language; that is, all the words, used in the title or body of the act, should be interpreted as they are to be understood in law, and not as they are usually understood in conversational language; and therefore, that the act, by virtue of its title, would simply be unconstitutional for its purpose to "establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof"—just as if it were Congress legislating for a territory.

Now, to provide a government thereof means, in good legal language—as a government is composed of three distinct branches, the Executive, the Judicial and the Legislative—that said bill is going to provide for all that in that metropolitan district; but I will presume that such is not the construction of the act; it is beyond the meaning that the word "government," in common parlance, would carry its import, as in the phrase, "Rules for the government of the court." But it can, Still, by section 12 it levies, or at least authorizes the district thereon designated to levy, a special tax for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred and described in that act. Now, the bill no where expresses that object. In order to do that, something more should be stated in its title; it should have read, "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, to provide for the government and meet the expenses thereof," or words to that effect. The object of that section, No. 22, not being included in the title of the act, it follows that the same is unconstitutional.

Another word: first it may be said that, therefore, the whole act is not unconstitutional. Yes; but that is when one section of a law is declared unconstitutional, it does not follow that the whole act is unconstitutional, unless when that section is a material part of the act.

A section, without which the act would be of no avail, being declared unconstitutional, the whole is unconstitutional.

It is therefore ordered that the injunction be dissolved, and that there judgment in favor of the defendant in injunction.

Further Particulars of the Pollard-Grant Affair.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 25, 1868.—From an entirely reliable correspondent in Richmond I learn some facts to-night that give rather a different shade to the Pollard-Grant tragedy. It seems that the day before the shooting Grant went to Pollard and asked him if he were the author of the obnoxious article. Pollard said he was, and refused to retract. Grant then challenged Pollard, and offered to fight him then and there. Pollard refused on the ground that he was under bonds and was not at liberty to accept a challenge. Grant thereupon told Pollard to beware, that as he had refused either to retract or give honorable satisfaction he (Grant) would shoot him on sight. This threat, it seems, caused the police to carefully watch Grant, and the result was that he found but one opportunity to wreak his vengeance upon Pollard, and that was when he saw him entering his office. I send you these points from excellent authority.

The lessees of the Mississippi Central Railroad have proposed to the City Council of Memphis to purchase their controlling interest in the Memphis and Granada Railroad, and pledge themselves to construct a direct road from Memphis to Troy, making the shortest through line from New Orleans to New York, via Memphis, Paducah, and Vincennes.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Woolley Withdraws His Suit Against Butler.

Effort to Keep the Georgia Senators Out.

Loss of the Steamers America and United States.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Dec 5.—General Schofield has returned.

Members of Congress are arriving rapidly.

The Dyer Con t of Inquiry will adjourn from Saturday next to the 10th of January.

Internal Revenue receipts to day $352,000.

Woolley has withdrawn his suit in Baltimore against Butler, for false imprisonment.

There is a strong pressure here to keep the Georgia Senators out, but not to disturb the Congressmen, they being Congressmen representing constituencies—not effected by the action of the State Legislature.

S. S. Florence, recently defeated for Congress in the Second Pennsylvania District, has been appointed Assessor for the same district.

Washington, Dec 5—Secretary McCulloch's report shows that the national debt is increasing.

Internal Revenue receipts for the year will reach $120,000,000.

Yellow Snake, Chief of the Omaha Indians, was killed by white ruffians at Dorley, Iowa. His warriors, numbering 1600, are muttering for revenge.

Governor Fenton has commuted the death sentence of Catherine Johnson, of Buffalo, who murdered Bridget McDermot, to imprisonment for life.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Madison, Ind, Dec. 5.—Immediately after the Collision between the Mail Boats America and United States, the petroleum on board the United States took fire and in thirty seconds from the time of the collision was in flames. It is supposed that about eighty lives were lost including forty women. The American lost no passengers. The United States was upwards and the United States was downward bound. The accident occurred at half past eleven last night. The boats departed from their respective landing at 8 o'clock on Friday.

Providence, R. I., Dec. 5.—Grant is visiting Burnside. He goes to Hartford to night.

Important Suit—Mr. Bonelli Asserts Ownership to the Mercurial Refining, etc.—In the Sixth District Court, Judge Cooley, Mr. John C. Bardendants to dissolve the injunction. The principal ground alleged by the petitioners was that by virtue of the laws now in force, act No. 1 and act No. 74 passed at the late session of the Legislature, the Mayor of the city is divested of all the authority he previously possessed, as head of the police, and they had been exclusively invested with the same. The defendants allege as a reason why the injunctions should be dissolved, that the laws above quoted are in violation of the Constitution of the State. The court holds that a clear and legal issue was thus made up, and proceeds to test the constitutionality of the acts under which the Board claim exclusive authority over the police of New Orleans:

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Again, the act is unconstitutional because it violates article 111 of our Constitution, which reads as follows: "Every law shall express the object or subject in its title."

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Bonelli vs. Cain Case.—The application for a re-hearing in this case was argued yesterday before Judge Cooley, of the Sixth District Court, and a rehearing refused. Judge Cooley delivered a written decision, which, for some reason we learn, is withheld from the reporters till Monday. We presume because he does not wish it to be published till it is revised.

The Chicago Thieves.—The case of the five prisoners brought before United States Commissioner Waller, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus was postponed until Monday. The Sheriff appeared before the Commissioner and stated that his followers would be advised and instructed to give up the contest, relying upon the cry of intimidation to annul the election. Already we hear from Washington that the election in Louisiana will be disregarded by the leaders of the Republican party and our Congressmen rejected. What use then in an election at all? There is no dishonor in being compelled to submit to overpowering force, but it does seem to us as degrading to be continually made the tools of our opponents. The fact is they are determined to retain the power by fair means or foul, and they have the means of carrying that determination into effect. It is childish to refuse to recognize the fact. If we are not to be treated fairly, even when the government is in the hands of our opponents and the elections are carried on and superintended by themselves, we ought to refuse to participate in the farce. It is only office-seekers we serve by voting under such circumstances.

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Again, the act is unconstitutional because it violates article 111 of our Constitution, which reads as follows: "Every law shall express the object or subject in its title."

Now the act 74 is entitled "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof." If all the Court desired to be severe, it might very well say that the title or body of an act should be made in legal language; that is, all the words, used in the title or body of the act, should be interpreted as they are to be understood in law, and not as they are usually understood in conversational language; and therefore, that the act, by virtue of its title, would simply be unconstitutional for its purpose to "establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof"—just as if it were Congress legislating for a territory.

Now, to provide a government thereof means, in good legal language—as a government is composed of three distinct branches, the Executive, the Judicial and the Legislative—that said bill is going to provide for all that in that metropolitan district; but I will presume that such is not the construction of the act; it is beyond the meaning that the word "government," in common parlance, would carry its import, as in the phrase, "Rules for the government of the court." But it can, Still, by section 12 it levies, or at least authorizes the district thereon designated to levy, a special tax for the purpose of meeting the expenses incurred and described in that act. Now, the bill no where expresses that object. In order to do that, something more should be stated in its title; it should have read, "An act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, to provide for the government and meet the expenses thereof," or words to that effect. The object of that section, No. 22, not being included in the title of the act, it follows that the same is unconstitutional.

Another word: first it may be said that, therefore, the whole act is not unconstitutional. Yes; but that is when one section of a law is declared unconstitutional, it does not follow that the whole act is unconstitutional, unless when that section is a material part of the act.

A section, without which the act would be of no avail, being declared unconstitutional, the whole is unconstitutional.

It is therefore ordered that the injunction be dissolved, and that there judgment in favor of the defendant in injunction.

Further Particulars of the Pollard-Grant Affair.

Washington, D. C. Nov. 25, 1868.—From an entirely reliable correspondent in Richmond I learn some facts to-night that give rather a different shade to the Pollard-Grant tragedy. It seems that the day before the shooting Grant went to Pollard and asked him if he were the author of the obnoxious article. Pollard said he was, and refused to retract. Grant then challenged Pollard, and offered to fight him then and there. Pollard refused on the ground that he was under bonds and was not at liberty to accept a challenge. Grant thereupon told Pollard to beware, that as he had refused either to retract or give honorable satisfaction he (Grant) would shoot him on sight. This threat, it seems, caused the police to carefully watch Grant, and the result was that he found but one opportunity to wreak his vengeance upon Pollard, and that was when he saw him entering his office. I send you these points from excellent authority.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1868.

The Money market proper is without any material change. On the direct A1 notes with undoubted collateral there are quoted at 10 per cent. per annum or 1 per cent. per month, and and second grade at 1½ to 1¾; first class business paper without collateral at 1 per cent. per month, and good and second class at 1½ to 2. Mortgage paper is done occasionally at 10 to 12 per cent per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers, and are free leaders for short periods on satisfactory collaterals.

Notwithstanding additional receipts of small notes the supply was again scant, and some money dealers paid a premium in order to provide themselves with sufficient change. There will be further arrivals next week.

Gold opened at 135¾ to 135¾ (against 135¾ at New York) and, after selling as high as 136¼, closed at 135¾ to 136. The sales included: $2000 at 135¾; $2000 at 135¾; $10,000 at 136; $1000, $4000, $5000, $5000, $10,000 $12,000 and $25,000 at 135¾; $5000 at 135¾; $40,000 at 135¾ to 136¼; $75,000 at 136, and $15,000 at 136¼. In Silver $2000 in American half-dollars sold at 134¾ to 135¾. We quote 133 to 133½ for American half-dollars and 128½ to 133½ for Mexican dollars.

The market for Foreign Exchange has been unsettled by the fluctuations in Gold at New York, and rates have ruled much higher. The sales of Sterling included: £5000 clear at 146, £6000 at 146⅛; £17,000 at 147 to 147⅛, £6000 at clear at 147⅛; £1000 bank at 147, and £6000 private bankers at 147⅛. In France 75,000, 100,000 and 100,000 Al commercial paper bonds at $ 87½; 40,000 and 100,000 at 3 86¼; 300,000 at 3.86; 50,000 and 70,000 at 3 85. Sterling may be quoted at 146¼ to 147 for A1 bills of lading and clear, and 147⅛ to 147⅜ for bank; and France 3.87½ to 3 86¼ for the former and 3.83¾ to 3 82½ for the latter.

The business in Domestic was to a moderately fair extent and rates were a shade easier. The banks checked on New York at ¾ to ⅛ per cent. discount, the latter being the rates for small amounts, and the sales of commercial included $2000, $25,000, $25,000, $35,000, $10,000, and $30,000 New York sight at ⅜ per cent discount, $35,000 at 9-16, $15,000 sight on Boston at ⅜ and $10,000 at ½.

In Stocks there were sales of 35 shares bank of New Orleans at $37 50, and 20 shares at $38 25. Also, at auction, (by Messrs. Palfrey & Co.,) 10 shares Merchants' Bank of New Orleans at $97 50, 10 and 90 shares Carrollton Railroad at $93, and 25 same at $93 50.

City ten per cent. Bonds were weaker, the sales including $5000 at 70 and $5000 at 71. These figures indicate a marked falling off

City Treasury warrants were dull and rates easier; $2000 sold at 20½ per cent. discount, and $4000 at 10. The dealers bought the small sum offered across their counters at 41 to 42 discount and sold at 30.

COMMERCIAL

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1868.

COTTON.—The sales to-day were confined to 2000 bales on easier terms, a part of the business in fact indicating a decline of ⅛ to ¼c. We now quote ordinary at 20½ to 21, good ordinary at 21½ to ⅝, low middling at 22½ to —, middling at 23½ to —, and strict middling at 23½ to 23¾c.

The market opened with a moderate enquiry and buyers were willing to pay a fraction of ¼c predicated on last evening's Liverpool telegram, but as factors were unwilling to make any further concessions the movement was languid and limited. At the close buyers were not as free and more freely, but operations were then partially suspended by receipt of telegrams reporting a decline of ¼ pence in gold at New York said to be caused by some evil political disturbance in Paris, which led to exaggerated rumors on the subject, and prevented the usual influence of Gold on the cotton market therefore. Hence there was very little done during the latter part of the day, and nothing to show the effect of the 5 p m dispatches from Liverpool, which reported a decline of ⅛d. The market closed unsettled, and quotations must be regarded to a great extent as nominal.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st	1,000
Received since last statement	2,151
Received previously	246,448
	249,599
Exported	242,649
Stock on hand	6,951
Cleared to-day	2,000
Cleared previously	213,648
	215,648
Stock on hand and on shipboard	34,951

The exports to-day embrace 450 bales to Barcelona, 2186 to New York, and 465 to Philadelphia.

TOBACCO.—Since our review of Wednesday last the Tobacco market has ruled steadily. The business is confined to 10 kinds low leaf at 5½c, and 1 — at 13c per lb. There is no stock to speak of to meet the wants of foreign dealers, and the local requirements are limited. The bid of the new crop, bonfoed as having been received in our last report, has not yet been sold. The receipts for the week ending Nov. 28 have reached 42 hogsheads, and the stock now on hand is 1680 hhds, of which a little over one third are in factors' hands. We quote nominally:

	Light	Heavy
Refuse	3 @ 3	7 @ 8
Common	4 @ 4½	8½ @ 9
Medium	5½ @ 6½	10 @ 11
Good	7 @ 8	12 @ 13
Fine	11 @ 12	14 @ 15
Choice selections	15 @ 16	16 @ 17
Extra do	17 @ 20	18 @ 20

FREIGHTS.—The foreign freight market presents a better general appearance. Unengaged vessels refuse to go on the berth unless at higher figures, which has imparted considerable firmness to rates, though there has been as yet no quotable advance. The demand for room to Liverpool and Liverpool and Havre continues, and can it be said to have increased much. Cotton to the regular steamers has good cargoes of Sugar, Molasses and Cotton for Trades, but only a moderate amount of Cotton. There is no improvement in the business by sail to the North, there being only one vessel, a small vessel, engaged for Liverpool at a quote, by steam Cotton to Liverpool 1d, to New York and Philadelphia 1c, to Boston 1¼c per lb, and to a Mediterranean port 1½c per bbl. Pork and Beef to Northern ports 7½ per bbl. Bacon to New York 90 per 2000 lbs. Corn to Northern ports 12 to 12½c per bbl. Corn to Mobile ports 12½ to 15c per bushel. By sail the rates are, Cotton to Liverpool 9 16d, to Havre 1 3-16c, to Bremen 1¼c per lb. Corn to Liverpool 9½d per bushel. Oil Cake to do. 35s per ton.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts this morning were rather light, and comprised 50 hhds Sugar and 1313 bbls Molasses. The demand was very good to day, and prices are firmer. All the receipts, together with this which was left over from previous supplies, were sold at 7½c per lb for fair, 7¾c for prime, 8½c for choice, 9½c for fair, 10c for prime, 12½c for choice, 13c for fair, 14c for prime, 15c for yellow clarified, and 13 to 13½c for white; 45c per gallon for inferior Molasses, 47 to 50c for common, 55 to 55c for fair, 57 to 60c for prime and 62c choice.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The steamer Thomas Dean, from St. Louis, has arrived since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—We quote a good demand, and firm market for the medium and fancy grades, which are scarce, while the higher grades continue plenty and dull. The principal sales consisted of 300 bbls Ohio Superfine at $6 75, 300 double extra at $7, 250 choice extra at $7 50, 200 family at $8 25, 50 and 50 do at $8 50, 50,