The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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All advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till ordered out.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:

THURSDAY MORNING, JAN. 5, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Martha."

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Miss Fanny Thompson Troupe—"Sinbad, the Sailor."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"The Opera Comique Troupe—"Little Red Riding Hood."

BULLARD'S PANORAMA, of New York City, at Lyceum Hall, City Hall Building, at 7 and 9 o'clock, P. M.

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement, in another column, of Messrs. Field & Bell, wholesale and retail dealers in Pittsburg, Anthracite and English Cannel coal, also in all kinds of wood, corner of Camp and Girod streets, and No. 361 Magazine street.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to attend an installation of officers of the Clerks' Benevolent Association of Louisiana for the year 1871, at their new hall, No. 8 Carondelet street, this evening.

We direct the attention of the Democratic members of the Legislature to the communication which appears in this issue, entitled "The Balance of Power." It sets forth, in concise terms, the duties of the anti-Radical members of the Legislature, in the present crisis.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Balance of Power.

NEW ORLEANS, January 4, 1871.

To the Editor of the New Orleans Bee:

The Democratic minority in the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session at Mechanics' Institute, obviously hold the balance of power, as long as lasts the present division in the Republican party of this State. The moment the dissension is at an end, this minority is powerless to achieve any results, though it may be useful occasionally to clog hasty and mischievous legislation.

The question then occurs as to the line of policy to be pursued by the Democratic members.

In the first place, it is self-evident that cohesion among themselves is necessary to give full development to their strength; and that separate individual action, without system and combination, cannot lead to any serious result for good.

The Democratic members, therefore, should meet in daily caucus to compare notes, discuss public matters, and adopt such course of action, as may, in their judgment, prove most beneficial to the State.

In the second place, they should, after mature reflection, determine with which of the two Republican wings they will cooperate, if at all—to what extent they will cooperate—and on what terms this co-operation should be made.

As to a fusion with any of these parties, that is out of the question. Neither the one or the other of them contemplate such a course. The question is simply to determine what benefit may be reaped, on this occasion, on behalf of the State, not for the mere individual advancement.

Let the Democratic members, as a unit, demand for their co-operation the repeal of such obnoxious laws as the election, registration and constabulary laws, and also of the Metropolitan Police, and have a fair representation in the Senate and House committees.

The people are entitled to substantial and statesman-like legislation; and the above laws, so fraught with danger to the public peace, and weighing like an incubus upon society, should be replaced by such laws as will have a tendency to bring about an era of good feeling in this State.

But, before giving their co-operation, the Democratic members should require proper guarantees, and not trust implicitly to mere promises. These laws must be repealed before the election of United States Senator. The Democratic must place in nomination a Democratic candidate—and compel balloting once a day, until the repeal of the obnoxious laws be effected. Then, but only then, would it be time to withdraw the Democratic candidate so as to allow the fraction, with whom the co-operation is stipulated, to elect the candidate of its choice for United States Senator.

If there is no substantial benefit to be reaped in this matter of co-operation, then let the Democratic members keep aloof. An alliance with any other object or advantage would be disastrous to its tendency. Better let the two fractions of the Republicans fight it out squarely—leave themselves to the utter annihilation of one by the other, or of both together.

X.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ST. CHARLES.—This time honored establishment is drawing good houses nightly, to witness the laughable burlesque of "Sinbad the Sailor." The play and the company are already too well known to need further comment, but the favorable impression created by Miss Louise Arnot, as the *Sultan*, cannot be passed over. The lady is a *bonâ fide* actress, and throws a spirit and life about her impersonification of this part which can hardly be surpassed. In her songs she is excellent, and the audience appreciate the fact, as is evinced by the number of encores.

MISS DARGON'S READINGS.—To-night Miss Augusta L. Dargon, of the late Variety Company, and the leading lady of that carefully selected combination, will give a reading at Odd Fellows' Hall. The programme she has arranged comprises selections of the choicest nature, and in the few times we had the pleasure of seeing her upon the stage of the Varieties, her display of the real requisites necessary to a first-class artiste, warrant us in assuring our readers that in attending Miss Dargon's readings to-night they will afford themselves a real intellectual treat. In addition, they will assist in giving expression to that spirit of sympathy towards the deserving of misfortune, in which the people of New Orleans have never been known to fail. Had that calamitous fire not occurred, Miss Dargon would have certainly become a great favorite with our people, as was shown by the estimation in which she was held upon the few opportunities of winning approbation. The following is the programme selected:

PART I.

Two scenes from Paris.....Rev. H. H. Milman
Childish Prayer.....Wm. A. Hagenred
Charge of the Light Brigade.....Tennyson
Ingleside.....Robert A. Poe
Curfew Bell.....Thomas Hood

PART II.

Court Scene—"Merchant of Venice".....Shakespeare
Recession the Rhine.....Mrs. Norton
Mrs. Gamp's Man for a That.....Dickens
Crossing.....Thomas Davis
Selections from Bedott Papers.....Frances Miles Finch

THE ACADEMY.—The weather was just cold enough last night to enjoy a seat in the cozy, well-warmed Academy, and many there gathered to see their old friends "Little Red Riding Hood," who acts a wolf, or something of that kind, and little "Jacky Horner," whom we dimly remember as a very good little boy, afforded amusement was sitting in the corner and munching Christmas pie. It is a well written up extravaganza, interspersed with song, dance, indiscriminate and fun. Lucille Western is underlined for next Monday night.

A cough, Cold, or Sore Throat, requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in some incurable Lung Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and will almost invariably give immediate relief.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many *worthless and inexperimented upon articles are offered, which are good for nothing*. Be sure to obtain the *true Brown's Bronchial Troches*. Sold everywhere.

DELAYS ARE DANGEROUS.—Mothers as you love your offspring don't fail to use Mrs. Winslow's Syrup for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

A correspondent of the *Nord* says he has seen MacMahon's report on the affair of Orléans. The Marshal entirely exculpates the Empire, by which, he says, he was the victim, only unfortunate. His own intentions had been to retreat with his army on Paris, but he yielded to pressing orders of the Empress, which were transmitted by MM Rouher and De Palikao.

After the first of January there ought to be some abatement in the price of coffee, sugar, and spices. On that day a pound in the daily on tea of almost a pound and a quarter cent a pound in the duty on sugar, and two cents a pound in the duty on coffee. On spices there will be a large reduction, and does not the consumer, and the trade, feel an interest in the special interest of the manufacturers? The surplus revenue for future years is estimated by Protectionist organs at one hundred millions per annum. We propose to keep it up at this figure for their own benefit and that of the bondholders.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Gen. Faidherbe's Report of the Battle Near Bapanne.

Prussians Driven from All Their Positions.

Parisians Demand a Grand Sortie.

The Journals Accuse Trochu of Feebleness.

Evacuation of Rouen by the Germans.

Continued Success of Gen. Chanzy.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Report of Judge Advocate Holt.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Bordeaux, Jan. 4.—The following is official: Gen. Faidherbe sends the following dispatch to the Minister of War, dated Bapanne, Jan. 3:

"We have fought a battle near Bapanne, which lasted from 8 in the morning to 6 in the evening of Monday. We have driven the Prussians from all their positions and villages occupied by them. The enemy's losses are enormous. Ours are serious."

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Paris advices show there is intense excitement among the population, who demand a great sortie. A minister of the Mayors of the city called upon General Trochu and insisted that he give way to the desire of the people. Some of the Paris journals accuse Trochu of feebleness, and a number of the Republican newspapers in noting this expression of opinion seem to coincide.

It is mentioned that orders have been sent to Generals in the field to hasten movement upon Paris. A new General has been appointed to command the French forces at Havre.

The evacuation of Rouen by the Germans is considered certain, as Manteuffel is forced to concentrate his forces in the North by the forward movement of Gen. Faidherbe along the valley of Tois.

Gen. Chanzy continues to meet with success over the enemy with his flying columns.

London, Jan. 4.—At the New Year's banquet at Versailles the King gave a toast to the German Princes, to which the Duke of Baden responded in a speech rejoicing at the restoration of the old German Empire, and concluded with a toast to King William, the victorious.

Paris advices state that citizens suffer greatly from lack of fuel and food. The severity of the latter, however, is mitigated by stores officially distributed by the Government.

It is announced that Austria will arrest and detain all French prisoners who escape into her territory during the war.

London, Jan. 4.—Advices from Rome say Cardinal Antonelli received cordially the Ambassador sent by King Victor Emanuel to congratulate him on reaching Rome.

The Prussian Government has declined to accede the Austrian demand upon the neutrality of the neutrals, the mutual guarantee for the security of the navigation of the lower Danube.

Austria sends Count Szlomin, as assistant to her representative at the London Conference.

The steamer City of Rio de Janeiro, from the City of New York, was wrecked near Rio Janeiro. The steamer Humboldt has been dispatched from Rio for her relief.

The Rastock, a vessel from Philadelphia with petroleum, was wrecked off Langeness. Her crew was saved.

London, Jan. 4.—A plan is on foot for a reception and dinner to Jules Favre on his arrival here to attend the Conference. The project is said to be in favor.

Count Jaubert's words that plenipotentiary to Versailles is authoritative are contradicted.

By the surrender of Montmédy 3000 prisoners, 106 guns and a quantity of stores fell into the hands of the Germans.

Berlin, Jan. 4.—Certain bankers of Berlin have received notice of imprisonment for participating in subscriptions to the recent French loan.

Brussels, Jan. 3.—King William has abandoned the idea of entering Paris upon his capitulation.

The forts of Paris are to be garrisoned, and prepared for two years, and if the Germans to hold Alsace, Lorraine, Belfort, Bitchenal and the line of communication with Paris.

After an unconditional surrender, the Garde Nationale will be armed, and made responsible for the preservation of order in the capital, and a new Legislatif will be summoned to meet on the third following month.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 4.—*World's* cable:

London, Jan. 4.—The Duke of Cambridge is about to resign the command of Sir Napier, as Commander-in-Chief of the army, and Rt. Hon. Edward Cardwell as Secretary of War, by Lord Strathnairn.

England is determined to arm.

New York, Jan. 4.—*World's* special:

London, Jan. 4.—General Faidherbe, on Monday attacked Gen. Manteuffel, near Bapanne. The fighting lasted seven hours. The result is not definitely stated, as was renewed, when the Germans retreated.

Gen. Chanzy continues to advance on Orléans, while the Germans are retreating.

Gen. Bourbaki is expected to join some columns is moving on Chalons and the other on Orléans, via Gien.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 4.—Cotton dull; holders firm—middlings 14½c. Receipts 425 bales; exports to the continent 1407, coastwise 1134; sales 600; stock 89,929.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—Cotton quiet and firm for high grades; receipts to-day 58 bales; exports 250.

Cincinnati, Jan. 4.—Cotton dull and drooping; middling 14c. Flour and Grain unchanged. Corn 50@55c. Pork 19 25. Bulk Meats—nothing doing. Bacon—shoulders 8c; clear rib 11c; clear sides 11½c. Lard 9c. Whisky 87c.

Chicago, Jan. 4.—Flour quiet and firm. Wheat—No. 2 spring excited; 2c. higher; closed quiet at 91@91½. Corn—No. 2 opened firmer; closed easier, 43½@44½c. Rye 76c. Barley 72½@75c. Pork 19 25. Highwines 86c, for iron-bound. Provisions—Meats nearly steady; Mess Pork closed $18 50. Lard 11½c. Bulk Meats 10@10½c, lower, closing quiet at 9c. Bulk Shoulders lower, $8 30@8 35. Cattle dull; 10@20c. lower; $3@6 75.

St Louis, Jan. 4.—Flour steady and in moderate demand—superfine winter $4 85@4 90. Wheat 1c. higher and in fair demand; No. 2 red fall at 92. Corn dull and in demand—extra family $1 25. Oats 39@40c. Rye nominally 80c. Provisions quiet and only wanted for prime. Pork $18 75@19. Bulk meats—shoulders 8c; clear rib 10c; clear sides 10c. Bacon—shoulders 8½c; clear rib 11½c; clear sides 12c. Sugar-cured Hams 14@16c. Lard dull 11c. Hogs lower $3 25@3 40; bulk of sales at $3 40@3 50. Cattle unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

Memphis, Jan. 4.—Passed down—W. R. Arthur. River falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 4—5 P. M.—Barometer 30.35. Wind north and fresh.

Arrived—Schooner Little Lina, Eden, master, 8 days from Jamaica, with fruit to J. Mickles & Co.

Sailed—Ship Delftshaven.

FROM PASS-A-L'OUTRE.

Pass-a-l'outre, Jan. 4—6 P. M.—Wind N. E., light.

Arrived—Three-masted schooner T. S. Gordon, Smith, master, 19 days from New York, with a general cargo to Order.

Coasting—Schooner Morgan, Lockwood, master, at 4.30 A. M., from Indianola via Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamship Cortez, Nelson, master, at 11.30 A. M., from New York to A. Morrison.

Sailed—Barks St. Paul, Siva and Bridgport and schooner Nellie Bowers.

(Telegrams to the Bee.)

Paris, Dec. 31.—The supply of coal has all been due for manufacturing cannon, and they the drays and mills and the gas of the Bois de Boulogne and the Boulevards are now being cut for children to sling for want of milk. Dressed taxidermists are now.

The Prussians continue field operations in spite of the cold weather. At Nitch and Fort Valerien, the cold is intolerable. The superior range of Prussian guns compelled the evacuation of Mont Avion.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The Pennsylvania Senator Buckalew for the first time since 1860.

The State debt of Pennsylvania is $80,000,000.

Mr. Milligan, clerk of the Senate Committee of Commerce, fell dead in the Capitol this morning.

London, Jan. 4.—A telegram from Berlin reports that there was a fighting on the Swiss frontier on the 1st inst., in consequence of Bourbaki's attempt to force his troops retreated into Switzerland. Thirty-two were disarmed by Federal soldiers.

A severe engagement is reported to have taken place on the 3d inst., between the Prussians and Bourbaki, in the South-Eastern part of Eastern Bhile, near Belfort. No particulars given.

Advices from Lille reports that a vague report in current there to the effect that a battle was fought on the 30 inst. near Amiens, in which the Germans were defeated, and that the Prussians are said to have been defeated along the whole line.

King Amadeus made his entry into Madrid on Monday, and was most enthusiastically received by the people.

London, Jan. 4.—Lloyd's bulletin informs attack has been made by the Prussians upon the French Army of the North under command of Gen. Faidherbe. They are said to have occupied the towns of Achiette and Bapaume, after driving the enemy from the Germans. The town of Ervillers and Behagnes were also carried by the French after hard fighting. Losses heavy on both sides.

Versailles, Jan. 3, via London, Jan. 4.—The bombardment of the forts on the south side of Paris continues with such effect that only Fort Nogent now replies to the German fire.

Madrid, Jan. 3.—Amadeus, immediately upon his arrival, visited Gen. Prim's widow. He then proceeded to the hall of the Cortes and took the oath as King of Spain. The enthusiasm of the people is indescribable. The Ministers consulted Rivas, Zorilla, Rivero and Olozaga on the formation of a constitutional ministry.

London, Jan. 4.—Noon.—Consols' 92½. Bonds 89½.

Liverpool, Jan. 4.—Noon.—Cotton dull and irregular; uplands 9¾d; Orleans 6¾. estimated sales 8000 bales.

Washington, Dec. 4.—Congress re-assembled to-day. With scarcely a quorum in either House.

The Senate passed Sherman's bill, authorizing an additional issue of three millions of 5 per cent. bonds for funding purposes.

Also agreed to Sumner's resolution calling on the President for copies of all papers relating to San Domingo negotiations, etc.

THE DECLINE OF PRESIDENT GRANT.—President Grant has been a respectable mediocrity with a somewhat declining reputation. His Administration has accomplished a few real reforms in finance, but none of a good deal of debt. Congress has not yet persuaded Congress to get rid of the inconvertible currency and return to cash payments. He has not yet succeeded in doing anything at all towards the most needful of American reforms—the reform of the civil services. He has got accepted our overtures for a settlement of the Alabama dispute. He has not pleaded the Senate to give its consent to the San Domingo annexation. He has—no doubt, only by a piece of blundering carelessness—involved the Administration in what looked like the shadow of responsibility for a very unpleasant and mischievous Cuban conspiracy. He has been seemingly changeable and fickle, and to his best diplomatic representatives, and not very fortunate in others of them. On the whole, when the Grant Papers are at an end, he will have done nothing to sustain in the field of politics the reputation he had gained in the field of war, and, therefore, as happens to all strong men who are discovered to be strong only on one side, he will be popularly in an Ishmaelite.—*London Spectator.*

MARSHAL MCMAHON.—European papers say: It is the opinion of the last Marshal McMahon has been sent to Wetzladen. He made in which the orders of the King of Prussia, were communicated to the Marshal was probably intended to relieve the royal displeasure at his refusal to imprisonment in the fortress of Ingolstadt. Gendarmes in uniform, with a royal carriage for Marshal McMahon was staying, and the officer in command presented the letter from the King of Prussia, directing him to return himself at Wetzladen on the 1st December. The officers refused to accept the required to sign a formal acceptance of the Ingolstadt, and he did, and on refusing to give their parole were sent as prisoners to Germany and an armed escort. The Marshal was met at the railway station.

The Pennsylvania Railway Co. has that "*the judiciary of that State is in the back parlor*." In other words, they own them.

The Great Financial Annual.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1871, for distribution gratis, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German, French, Spanish, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and English language, and all who wish to enjoy the benefit of the best medicine, should send and procure the valuable information it contains relative to the cause, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, and many other matters of general interest, including the most complete and reliable astronomical calendar, the number, the farmer, the mechanic, and general man; and the valuable data have been made for many years, and the publication has become a reliable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The manufacturers and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are known throughout every part of every clime, half the civilized world, and the demand for the article is also increasing, with perpetual illustrations of its curative powers, and the testimony of numerous witnesses, and other instructive and interesting matter, will be found in the Almanac. Among the innumerable diseases with the opening of every year, and the change of the seasons, and many is liable for a certain class of complaints, the proprietors of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, Pittsburg, Pa., have prepared a valuable work, which they will give to all who may apply for it, gratuitously, in the city, town and village, and are extensively and throughout the entire United States.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Money market presents no without any material variation. The street rates are still 10 @ cent. ⅌ annum for 1 ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for all kinds of approved paper, and 12 @ 15 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for indorsed collaterals, and 1@1½ ⅌ cent. ⅌ month for all business paper without collaterals. The Banks are fully stocked. Receipts for the coming week are very light.

Exchange is quiet and steady. There is a good demand for Sterling Bills, but only moderate operations. A vessel was taken up for New York at 9d for Mahogany and 9d for Pitch Pine, and a steamer at 17s 6d. Freights are quiet and steady. Cotton, 11-16d, Liverpool, 11-16d, Antwerp, 11-16d, Hamburg 11-16d, Cotton to New York, by steamer, 3/16, Sugar 3/8 to 7/16, New York, by steamer, 3/8, Liverpool, by sail 20s 6d, Tallow 7½d, Flour 4s, Grain 10d @ 12d.

SUGAR—Received to-day 512 hhds. The market is dull and nominally lower. Sales of 1 hhd. at 7½c, 2 hhds. at 7¾c, 1 hhd. at 8c, 1 hhd. at 8½c, 1 hhd. at 8¾c, 1 hhd. at 9c, 1 hhd. at 9½c, 1 hhd. at 10c, 1 hhd. at 10½c, 1 hhd. at 11c, 1 hhd. at 11½c, 1 hhd. at 12c, 1 hhd. at 12½c, 1 hhd. at 13c, 1 hhd. at 13½c, 1 hhd. at 14c, 1 hhd. at 14½c, 1 hhd. at 15c, 1 hhd. at 15½c, 1 hhd. at 16c, 1 hhd. at 16½c, 1 hhd. at 17c, 1 hhd. at 17½c, 1 hhd. at 18c, 1 hhd. at 18½c, 1 hhd. at 19c, 1 hhd. at 19½c, 1 hhd. at 20c, 1 hhd. at 20½c, 1 hhd. at 21c, 1 hhd. at 21½c, 1 hhd. at 22c, 1 hhd. at 22½c, 1 hhd. at 23c, 1 hhd. at 23½c, 1 hhd. at 24c, 1 hhd. at 24½c, 1 hhd. at 25c, 1 hhd. at 25½c, 1 hhd. at 26c, 1 hhd. at 26½c, 1 hhd. at 27c, 1 hhd. at 27½c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 1812 bbls. Good molasses is to be required, but the poor descriptions are neglected. The inferior were mostly sold, however, at 30@35c for inferior and centrifugal, 40@45c for common, 50@55c for fair, 60@65c for prime, 70@75c for strictly prime, and 80@85c for choice.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a moderate demand, and a scarcity of double extra and the grades below. About 1600 bbls were sold, of which 16 at $5 75; 100 do. at $5 80; 100 double extra at $6 12½; 100 do. at $6 25; and 100 choice extra at $7 37½ ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in light supply and firm; 400 and 1000 sacks white sold at 75c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—The market is quiet but firm, with a light supply and none on the landing; 150 and 250 sacks Mississippi sold at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in light supply; prices, however, are little easier; 500 sacks sold at $1 ⅌ ⅌ ⅌.

HAY—Is in supply and steady; 50 and 60 bales choice Western sold at $26 ⅌ ton. Prime is quoted at $28.

PORK—Mess is quoted at $20 before 25 ⅌ bbl. It is in good demand at $20 50. We have sales of 1012 bbls, of which 117, 50 and 400 at $20 50; 25, 50, 60 and 150 at $20 75 ⅌ bbl. This is retainable at $20 75 ⅌ bbl.

LARD—Is quiet but firm, with a light stock; 50 tierces pickery sold at 12½c, and 160 kegs kettle-rendered at 14c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—The market is nearly bare, and shoulders are now held at 9½c ⅌ lb. Last evening 7 cases shoulders sold at 9c and 6 casks clear sides at 11½c ⅌ lb.

BACON—There is very little here. The market is bare of shoulders and nearly so of clear rib sides; clear sides are held at 12½c and sugar-cured hams at 16@18c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in good supply. Western is selling at 16½; Northern at 17 @ 18 ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is scarce and in request, and prices are higher. Bottled good proof is quoted at $1 05@1 10 ⅌ gallon, with small lots at $1 20. Common is quoted at 90c. Whisky sold at $1 05 ⅌ gallon.

CORN MEAL—50 and 60 bbls kiln-dried sold at $3 25 ⅌ bbl. From store it is quoted at $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

BUTTER—The market is quiet and steady. Choice Goshen sells readily at 45 @ 50c ⅌ lb. Fair to good is at 35@40c. The poorer qualities are still in request and quoted nominally 15@25c for Western inferior, and 30@35c for common Northern.

CHEESE—Western sells quick at 15@16c; 16½ @ 17c for factory, 14½c for reserve, and 17@18c for Eastern Dairy.

COFFEE—There is nothing doing from first hands, the stock consisting of sold goods. There is a fair jobbing trade from second hands, and we quote: 12,000 bags. We quote the market firm at 13½c @ ⅌ lb gold duty paid for ordinary, 14½c @ 14½c ⅌ lb for good, and 15@15½c ⅌ lb for prime.

Gazette Commercial Summary.

NEW ORLEANS, January 5, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—136 Texas Steers, 80 Calves and 7 Sheep, by railroad, and 1 Horse, by road.

Sold yesterday—275 Texas Steers, 24 Calves and 7 Sheep, at Hogan and Milch Cows.

Arrived to-day—200 Texas Steers, 50 Calves and 7 Sheep, at Milch Cows.

Yet remain unsold—Of 9 cars.....

Texas received, per railway, 9 cars.....

Texas received, per road, 1 car.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas received, 24 cattle, 7 sheep.....

Texas Cows, with Calves at foot.....

Texas Cows, with Calves at foot.....

Texas Cows, with Calves at foot