The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$3.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 22, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC — Doll and Partner.

CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Forrest.

The Present Attitude of the Democratic Party.

The Omnibus *Telegraph* contains in its last issue an article upon the political situation in this State, which was elicited by a Bibelotic written by senator Black, from of Lafourche Parish and published in the *Bee* of October 19 (Homer, in which the latter sets forth his views with regard to a reported coalition of certain Democrats with Gov. Warmoth. Senator Blackburn is decidedly opposed to such an alliance and in this the *Telegraph* concurs, declaring that it cannot see any difference between the Warmoth and Dunn wings of the Republican Party which justifies a preference for one over the other. This contemporary thinks there is no need to be in a hurry in closing with the proposition either wing, and advocates the waiting policy.

Bibelot, we think, he expresses the opinion of a large majority of the Democrats of the State. It is true that advances have been made to the Democracy by the leading men of both factions of the Republican party. Gov. Warmoth, it is understood, has sought our aid in his contest with Messrs. Dunn and Carter, who represent the Grant men in Louisiana, and the latter have indicated a desire to receive our support in their promised measures of reform, such as the repeal of the election registration, constabulary and other obnoxious laws. But we have not learned what were the guarantees which were offered to the Democrats that these proposals were sincerely made and would be faithfully executed. And we presume that no alliance has been formed by those empowered to speak for our party. There has been no session of the Democratic State Central Committee since August, at which such a subject could be discussed, and such an important matter determined. We suppose that this very question will be taken up during the present sessions of the committee, and the policy of the party for the future declared. That this policy will be one which shows clear of all complications with any other wing of the Republicans we think very probable from our knowledge of the views of its members. It seems to be the opinion of the most judicious citizens here and in the country parishes that the Democratic members of the legislature should hold themselves entirely free of all conditions of alliance, either with the Warmoth or Dunn men, so as to carry out instruct for the best interests of their constituents. There should be no trading with conservatives for the reforms which all so feel to be necessary in our State affairs cannot come from alliances or agreements which do violence to our convictions of right. We prefer an independent attitude is best because we can then give our support consistently and effectively to that party or section of a party which we find to be in earnest after reform.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.—This body held a meeting at Exchange last night pursuant to call. There were present a few of the country members of the committee and a fair representation of city members. Without transacting any business the committee adjourned to meet again to-night at No. 12 Royal street.

The Parish committee were also in session but a call and in connection with the former body we presume that the policy of the Democratic party of the State, touching the next State election, will be definitely discussed and an understanding arrived at before final adjournment.

English Cannel Coal at W. G. Coyle & Co., 38 Gravier street.

THE NEW ORLEANS LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Our readers will be glad to learn that a number of our prominent citizens have formed themselves into an Association with the above name, whose object is the establishment of a public library in the city worthy of its character as the Metropolis of the South and the home of a cultivated community. It has long been a matter of reproach to our citizens that there has been no public library free to the use of the public which models modern publications of standard authors. The New Orleans Library Association is composed of gentlemen of scientific attainments and literary culture, who have in view the placing within the reach of all the principal works published on every subject upon every branch of human knowledge as well as the immortal compositions of ancient authors. The best reviews and magazines, and the leading political journals of Europe and America will also be provided for the use of subscribers.

The following gentlemen constitute the first Board of Directors of the Association: Messrs. Christian Roselius, Amicus Fortner, W. W. King, Paul Fourchy, D. C. Holliday, Ad. Schreiber and P. C. Cavillier.

The Board met for the first time on the 17th inst., and elect the following officers:

Christian Roselius, President.
Vice President, W. W. King.
Secretary and Librarian, Albert Fabre.

The office of the company is temporarily located at No. 12 Gravier street, where all parties desiring to become stockholders are invited to call on the President or Secretary. Messrs. Cavillier and Fabre who are simply every information as to the terms of subscription, etc. The directors have all agreed to act gratuitously and all contributed to assist them in establishing a library which we trust will be a source of pride to the present and future generations, and in this we hope their praiseworthy efforts will be rewarded fruitless.

The Catholic Library and the State Fair.

We do not suppose there is a doubt upon the mind of any person as to the feelings of the City of the Archbishop of the State Fair. They have always been fully in accord with the promoters of the enterprise. By the subjoined letter which has been addressed to Mr. Luther Holmes, Secretary of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Perche, it will be seen that the objects of that body have his hearty concurrence.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 19, 1871.

Mr. Luther Holmes, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association.

MECHANICS INSTITUTE, New Orleans.

Dear sir: I regret to have been absent when you were so kind as to call at my residence. Being personally busy I cannot do much by myself towards the success of the State Fair, now going on, but I will continue to do what I did from the beginning by concurring in its success to the extent of my influence.

As the Chief Pastor of the Catholics of this Diocese I can answer for them all that they are prepared to promote the welfare of their other native or adopted land in both cases, beloved country.

We, Ministers of God, fall from being opposed to material progress, we can own the blessings of the mighty impulse the improvements and inventions of our age, knowing that physical progress, rightly understood and practiced, is calculated to help that intellectual and moral progress which is the main object of good citizens and true patriots.

As regards the benefit to the heart of South and a Louisiana, I am always ready to support heavenly measure that may promote the welfare of the South in general and of Louisiana in particular, and my most ardent desire is to see our fair well succeed in its grand mission through the indomitable energy and persevering exertions of our children, that prosperity may be which she is entitled in every respect.

I remain, dear Sir, respectfully yours,

+ NAPOLEON, Archbishop of New Orleans.

English Cannel Coal at W. G. Coyle & Co., 38 Gravier street.

THE PRESIDENT'S LATEST APPOINTMENT.

Political circles have been startled by the announcement that the President's offer to Ex-Attorney General William M. Evarts of the Counsellorship to the Geneva Commission had been accepted by this gentleman. In justice to Mr. Evarts it becomes necessary to explain the motives which prompted the President to make such a selection, as well as the reasons which caused its acceptance by a gentleman whose hostility to the present administration was no more a secret as that of Senator Schurz.

Ever since the Reform-Movement gained any reliable hold among the prominent political agitators, showing its influence over the masses by the many proselytes who were daily seeking refuge in its camp—Mr. Evarts has been recognized as the faithful exponent of its principles. He was frequently mentioned as the most available candidate for the presidency of the faction which endeavored to unite the liberal elements in both the existing parties, and which had so nobly been aided in this work by the glorious efforts of Carl Schurz. But a very short time ago, Mr. Evarts explained his views fully to the utter bitterness and imbecility of party-rule in a letter addressed to several gentlemen of New York, who had called upon him to address one of their meetings and endorse one of their candidates for mere party sake. He dwelt with great stress upon this one point: that only the character and ability, and in no wise the party popularity, should from the mode upon which any candidate for office could solicit the votes of the people.

And now, after the hopes of everybody had been fixed upon this man, who even sacrificed to his principle the portefeuille of Secretary of State, which was offered to him by Mr. Grant last summer; after all eyes were riveted on his every movement in behalf of the cause of reform, he is suddenly and without any further explanation called away from the field of his labors and "put out of the way," as though his further stay might endanger the country.

But the President's little game in this case is "too thin" not to be penetrated at a single glance by the sharp and vigilant eyes of so keen an observer and so thorough a diplomat as Mr. W. M. Evarts. He could not be outwitted thus easily, and the President will to his sorrow become aware of the great error he has made. For, instead of sinking into oblivion by means of the appointment to Geneva, the strongest adversary in the Presidential contest of 1872 has placed him before the eyes of the whole admiring world in an honorable and highly responsible position, which can only be filled satisfactorily by a gentleman with whom integrity and knowledge are inseparable. The many and influential friends of Mr. Evarts are resolved not to remain idle during his labors with the Commission, but they will pose his claims for the leadership of the Reform party with renewed vigor.

Mr. Evarts himself was asked to accept his latest Presidential appointment by the entire legal fraternity of New York, of whose association he is the president. Even the sitting Justices of the Supreme Court and some members of the U. S. Senate, without late have openly avowed their allegiance to party reform, they had not yet forgotten the excellent practices which Mr. Evarts developed in some of the most complicated cases ever brought before our courts and the great act which he had shown in the legal action against Jeff. Davis, and the defense of President Johnson. Some of the reasons given by him as Attorney General rank among the most able and thorough documents ever issued from that bureau, and he will carry on the Adjustment Commission therefore, will be of the highest value to his country. And this last point stands foremost among the reasons which induced Mr. Evarts to take upon his shoulders the irksome duties of an office which otherwise he should certainly have refused. He desires to serve his fellow-citizens without looking towards any remuneration or reward. He thinks practically immaterial the time in form, leaving his profitable and highly respectable legal practice, to exhibit himself in the service of his country, which, in due time, must fail to acknowledge his noble action.

English Cannel Coal at W. G. Coyle & Co., 38 Gravier street.

THE FIFTH STATE FAIR.

FOURTH DAY.

The death of visitors which has thus far characterized the affair, and which would simply be a terrible reflection upon the commercial prospects of New Orleans if not satisfactorily explained, continued to the utter improvement on Tuesday. The explanation of this—singular science where there should be mystery—seems at first blush due to enchantment—to some supernatural power which keeps the exhibitors spectators and renders all spell-bound and incapable of action. Every one remains motionless and stupefied to await a signal. The great day has not yet arrived, and all not arrive until Thursday. Until then, and possibly for a longer period, the booths and stalls must remain emblems of visitors, and not all of the charms of a six-legged pig—of innumerable engines—of the most magnificent bridges at any fair in the United States, and of the innumerable objects that are on exhibition for the delectation of the Fair Grounds can attract any crowd. At present New Orleans is desolate and disconsolate—weeping over the misfortunes that have befallen her present and past seasons, and can illafford to throw away any money in jetsettings and idle lavishing at the Fair or anywhere else. The citizens at home, through the pressure of hard times, stay away, and those that ought to have come from abroad are deterred by yellow fever. Altogether the times are sadly out of joint for fairs or anything else, and the lack of life which is everywhere visible in our streets is still more visible in the almost deserted Fair Grounds.

What will ultimately become necessary in the management of the Louisiana Fair is that larger bodies and classes of men than heretofore have had any experience should now have a very very Association which calls itself a State Fair such an association should have accredited, and in other words be a well organized industry and product in the State and class of population. An association, for instance, in which Creole, French, German, Irish and Hebrew residents of the State could hold directors sent by them responsible for any inequality or lack of justice or neglect. Both the cotton, sugar or tobacco grower, or the resident of any parish, however remote, could look for information and advice and direction would receive at a thousand popular centers—would be independent, as it were, of any misfortune arising from bad seasons and similar causes.

The men who now refuse to contribute because the association is a private corporation would have no cause of grievance, or if any really was felt, would have but little to say. If such a movement as Fair Association was well organized each year, instead of petty jealousies like those which struggle for supremacy would be compelled to exhibit, or sink without a struggle under its magnificence. The judges and awards of the fair arbitrators would be received without questioning or sneering. In the same way that the awards of the Havana lottery, recognized, are received and fee for their fairness, have for a great number of years.

These reflections have been suggested rather as showing the present general dullness and want of life at the Fair Grounds, than with the view of finding any fault or cavil. A solitary visit to the Fair Grounds, and a careful survey made of the elegant buildings and tasteful exhibitors of our country, which, in due time, cannot fail to acknowledge his noble action.

English Cannel Coal at W. G. Coyle & Co., 38 Gravier street.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Prince replied as follows:

"Gen. Dix, ladies and gentlemen—I beg to express my warm thanks for the manner in which I have been received. The feeling which exists between Russia and the United States is as strong as it is lasting, and nothing can disturb it. I shall pass rapidly through New York, but I will carry with me the recollection of the high character, is greatly appreciated everywhere. But on my return I shall have the pleasure to spend your hospitality so kindly tendered me."

The formal ceremonies of welcoming the Prince, who was thinking of the day through, and nearly every lady and gentleman on board was presented to the Prince and cordially shaken by the hand.

The Mary Powell, on returning to the city, landed at pier one, which was decorated with flags of America and Russia intertwined.

Denver, Col., Nov. 21.—Strong winds have prevailed for several days, and much snow has fallen. The railroads are blocked by drifts. There is now fourteen inches of snow on the ground.

A destructive fire occured at Kit Carson's Hotel, on Sunday, at 10 o'clock. The Kit Carson House, Perry House, dry goods and grocery stores, two billiard saloons and the postoffice were burned. Loss, $100,000. No insurance.

New York, Nov. 21.—The *Herald* states that the Charters of several Saving's Banks, owned by members of the ring, don't contain provisions for the protection of the public, which are found in all the Charters of other Saving's Bank.

New York, Nov. 21.—It is stated that a quarter of a million of dollars worth of frauds were perpetrated upon the Brooklyn Treasury by the ring thieves.

New York, Nov. 21.—In the Court of General Sessions this morning, Judge Bedford charged the Grand Jury on frauds against the city, and suggested that the Grand Jury and the Charter Oak Cotner to assist them in an immediate rigid investigation of all the notorious frauds, without respect to persons or political parties. It matters not that many of the alleged criminals have fled the country, the law will reach them.

Illinois, Nov. 21.—Acting Gov. Conley vetoes the bill ordering a special election to fill the vacancy created by Bullock's resignation.

Boston, Nov. 21.—The premises of Wm. T. Wild were seized to-day by revenue officers for irregularities in importing goods.

New York, Nov. 21.—Arrived—Ville de Paris and Manhattan.

St. Louis, Nov. 21.—Matilda Heron gave an unmistakable signs of insanity while performing at Deiber's Opera House last night.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The remains of J. B. Stubbs, a reporter on the *Republican*, was found in the ruins to-day.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21—Evening.—Cotton closed firm—middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9⅝d. Yarns and fabrics quiet but firm. Turpentine 50s6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21—Evening.—The Gold, Stock and Bond exchanges closed to-day, to allow the employees to participate in the reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Governments closed steady—at advance. Gold weak—10½@10¾. Money 5@6. State bonds dull—Tennessees and new South Carolinas weak. Sterling weak.

New York, Nov. 21—Evening—Cotton closed easier; sales to-day 2[illegible] bales; middling uplands 14c; Orleans 14¼c.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Liverpool, Nov. 21—Noon—Cotton market firm; middling uplands 9¼d; Orleans 9⅝d; sales 10,000 bales, of which 1[illegible] are for export and speculation; uplands, low, Orleans 9¼@9½d. Broad stuffs quiet and steady. Western wheat 11s. 10d. Corn 35s. Lard 46s. 6d.

New York, Nov. 21.—Weather very fine. The remains of the Grand Duke Alexis takes Black to-day according to programme.

It is stated that German bankers here have orders for $100,000 in the north of American stock in railway shares.

San Francisco, Nov. 21.—The Grand Jury is investigating certain stage coach robberies, attributed them to Indians.

The Tonkos and Apaches are again on the war path.

Twelve of those implicated in the Los Angelos Chinese massacre have fled the country.

Madison, Wis., Nov. 21.—Washburne's majority for Governor will not reach 10,000.

New York, Nov. 21.—Charles O'Conor thinks Tweed will escape punishment through a flaw in the indictment.

Cheyenne, Nov. 21.—The House repealed the woman suffrage law by a vote of 9 to 7.

New York, Nov. 21.—Isaac W. England, publisher of the *Sun*, has been appointed Commissioner of Public Instruction.

Horace Greeley, Peter Cooper and Inches the Presidency of the Department of Public Parks, vice Sweeny.

Steamboat owners have formed a permanent organization and will endeavor to induce Congress to amend the navigation laws.

Lowell, Mass., Nov. 21.—A man, charged with the seduction of his sister-in-law, and a doctor, who is accused of abortion in the case, has disappeared.

London, Nov. 21.—The ship Mary Baker, of Boston, from Liverpool for Bermuda, and a British ship from Sierra Leone for Liverpool, were the vessels which collided in the Mersey as telegraphed yesterday. Both vessels sunk and all on board were lost.

Advices from Constantinople report cholera. The cholera is said to be daily increasing.

New York, Nov. 21.—Arrived: Steamship North America and Egypt.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.—Steamship Nevada.

London, Nov. 21—Noon.—Consols 92¼, 5-20s for 1872 92.

Frankfort, Nov. 21—Bonds 97¾@97¼.

THE LICENSE ORDINANCE.—The City Council requests that the public should be informed that the license ordinance introduced by Mr. Bonnaire at the meeting of the Council on Tuesday last, was or. ered to be printed, with the view to submit it to the people but with no definite intention of passing it as it now reads. On the contrary the Administrators state that they would not be satisfied if full notice of complaints against the ordinance should be placed before them, together with any suggestions from the public, at any time between this and the first regular meeting in December.

There are, besides, they say, some inaccuracies which have appeared in the daily papers, such for example as the statement that persons doing a wholesale and retail business will be taxed twice. On this score, however, the papers have acted on precedents, and a clearer definition in the ordinance would have obviated misapprehension.—*N. O. Bulletin.*

A Paris letter to the New York *Times* says: "Gen. Ducrot's book is still the topic of conversation in club and army circles, and Ducrot is seriously to see what Gen. de Wimpffen is going to do about it. That doughty warrior has been cruelly dissected. He has not an inch of defense, and, to make matters worse, he has been brought out in absolute falsehoods in trying to throw the blame upon other shoulders which should forever rest upon his own. At length we have something like the truth about Bazaine, and we see that it was the vanity of Gen. de Wimpffen which threw the army back into that dreadful chasm after its movement of forces had really been begun. He did not know that the Prince Moltke was simply amusing him in front while he was trying to surround him, and the plan was carried out so well that, as King William said in his report, the French army was surrounded in an open field." The general impression is that de Wimpffen will challenge Ducrot."

POSTAGE TO FRANCE.—After a great many complaints and remonstrances made to both the French and American Governments, a rate of postage has at last been agreed upon, which is as follows:

By French steamers.—For letters weighing one-third of an ounce ten cents, prepayment obligatory. In addition to this fifty cents must be paid by the receiver in Paris. Newspapers two cents prepaid.

By England, prepayment optional. The rates to point of destination are as follows:

Letters weighing ½ ounce	10 cents.		
" " 1 "	16 "		
" " ½ "	30 "		
" " 1 "	36 "		

In case of non-prepayment the postage to be paid on receipt is 1 franc 20 centimes (24 cents) for each third of an ounce.

It appears from this table that the result of the squabble between the two postal departments is that letters to France can be franked via England, but not directly by the French route.

A Texas politician of the Radical school recently addressed a crowd of negroes at Austin. Promoted by Governor Davis, who sat at his elbow, he said: "My friends, you have had a Republican Government for the past two years, and what has it given you?" "Nuthin'! nuthin' taxes! taxes!" yelled a hundred voices. "My friends, you did not understand my question; it has given you liberty and life and schools." "Hi! hi! dat's so."

The new Bonapartist journal in Paris, edited by M. Clement Duvernois, is doing yeoman's service in behalf of the tabooed empire. The editor expresses his conviction that the welfare of France can only be secured by the restoration of Napoleon. In the meantime the *Avenir Liberal*, of Paris, announces a project in that city to found an Irish Republican club, for which already 7000 signatures have been received.

Captain George A. Magruder died in Paris on the 16th ult. He was formerly an officer of the navy of the United States, but resigned from it at the beginning of the war. He did not, however, join the Southern Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and brother of General John Magruder.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HALLOWE'EN LARKS.—The train which left a train on the Pontchartrain railroad on Monday afternoon, and whose flight for was terribly mashed thereby, died of the injury. Yesterday morning, Jim Hughes, the last of the rapidents of the accident, No. 311 Robertson street, but no blame was imputed any one for the casualty. He was forty years of age, and a native of this State.

The body of Wm. Bernard, a Prussian, aged 18 years, who was washed off the schooner Champion and who was knocked overboard and drowned, in the Bayou St. John, by a collision between his vessel and another, on Thursday last, has been found.

A young man, nephew of a gentleman well known up town, is alleged to have absconded yesterday morning with over $2,000 dollars in bonds and currency. He suppress names for the present, as the police are on the track of the defaulter, and we learn he will be shortly apprehended.—*Times.*

There was an error in the account published in this column yesterday, of the sale of Billiards which took place on Monday night between Dion and Miller. When the game closed the latter had scored 779, not 497, as stated.

The latest report from the committee appointed to solicit subscriptions to a joint stock company for the construction of iron barges for the navigation of the Mississippi River announces that the amount of stock subscribed for is $212,700, which includes $93,500 subscribed by the underwriters.

The Superintendent of public schools in this city, Mr. Carter, informs the Mayor that at least $600,000 will be required for the pay of teachers and other expenses, including repair of school houses for next year.

City Council.—At the meeting yesterday, a full board was present, the Mayor presiding.

A message from the Mayor, on the subject of the bullet, was read.

Mr. Shaw presented an amended budget and moved that it pass a third reading. The amendments were adopted and then the ordinance passed unanimously. Mr. Walton, Administrator of Finance, voting yes. With a reservation that the Council should not be obligated to spend the estimates for expenditures, but only such amount as may be received into the Treasury.

The License ordinance then came up. Some amendments proposed by Mr. Bonzano were adopted, and the matter laye over until the next meeting.

An ordinance to contract with the Firemen's Charitable Association for the extinguishment of fires, for five years was presented.

Mr. Lewis proposed to do away with hand engines and have nineteen steam engines instead of fifteen.

Mr. Bonzano moved that a steam engine be located at Milneburg, which would make twenty steam engines in all.

Mr. Lewis accepted the modification.

Mr. Reichert said it was objected that there were already too many steam engines, for when they got to a fire, as much and sometimes more damage was done by water than was done by fire. Besides the increase would require an additional allowance of $20,000 to the department for additional service.

Mr. Lewis urged the superior usefulness of steam engines over hand engines and said an additional compensation of $10,000 a year—an increase from $140,000 to $160,000 per annum—would be satisfactorily to the department, for procuring and working the additional steam engines he proposed.

The Mayor stated there presentatives of the Board of Underwriters, when conferring upon this subject, with him, stated that, in, at most, seven steam engines were sufficient for the city, and that if the contract were put up at auction to be given to the lowest bidder it would not cost the city over $[illegible] per annum. The Mayor added that he knew little of this matter until referred to it by the underwriters, and informed him upon the subject; until they had, by argument in favor of a paid fire department, and by referring to other cities in support of their arguments, convinced him that a paid department would be better. He was upon their representations and reasoning that he had favored the proposition of a paid department. He was not the very person who had so reasoned to him who had grossly ignored the opinions expressed to him and said that the present extension would not object to a renewal of the contract.

The amendments proposing an increase of the chief of engineer, were rejected.

Mr. Delassize moved to so amend that the contract should be terminated at the pleasure of the Council, whenever water works have be introduced which would render the services of the Firemen's Charitable Association unnecessary. The amendment was lost.

The vote being taken upon the adoption of the ordinance, Messrs. Walton and Shaw gave their reasons for their votes, voting for the ordinance under protest, because he could not help instead of a full board not, at present, any separate, and the latter voting nay because he thought the fire police should be under the control control and supervision of the city government, and time would prove that what was considered would be expensive an undertaking for the city would prove financially destructive to the Firemen's Charitable Association.

The ordinance passed, Mr. Shaw's being the only vote in the negative.

The ordinance granting to C. E. Gardebay, Edward S. Wurstburger and others the right of way, free of cost or tax for the franchise, for a railroad from Canal street to Lafayette a mean, in the Third District, down Royal street and the Bourbon street, the road to be finished in 1871, passed finally.

Ordinances were adopted, on first reading to open Philip street, from Franklin street to Mazeppa, and to open St. Claude street on both sides, of the point of intersection, between St. David and State streets.

The dog tax ordinance, requiring a tax of two dollars per annum to be paid on each dog, and a collar with a tag, tax receipt to be on each dog's neck, and providing that every dog without a tag, who on the streets, shall be killed by the police or sold at public auction, was discussed and then postponed for further consideration.

Adjourned for a recess, the Board to convene at the call of the Mayor.

First District Court.—Tuesday, November 21.—The case of Mr. E. Merle, accused of stealing a certificate of indebtedness from the office of the Administrator of Accounts, in the City Hall, in May last, was resumed, and the evidence for the State having been presented yesterday, the defense commenced. Mr. Merle, in his behalf, testified that the prisoner was in the three-story brick building No. 46 Peters street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, owned by Mr. Samuel Lord, and occupied by Mr. E. Benjamin as a rag and moss store. The second floor, where the fire originated, was partially destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of rags. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. So the police report. Mr. Benjamin's stock was insured to the amount of $13,000.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1871.

We notice a tendency toward still more easy money, and the supply of available funds is in excess of the demand for discounts at fair, but not pleasing, rates. We quote A1 paper with reputation and collateral at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and second grade 15@18; first-class business paper, without collaterals, 12@18, and second grade 18. Mortgage paper still rules at 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

The Stock Market was quiet and steady at 104¾@11 against 104@11 at New York. And closed at 104¾@11 (against 110¾). The sales included $100 and $1000 at 110¾, $500 at 110¾, $1000 $2000, $1,000 and $5,000 at 111, and $10,000 at 111¼@111¾.

In Silver, $500 in American half-dollar gold at 100¼; and $500 at 100¾. We quote 99¾@100¼ for American half-dollars. Mexican dollars are nominal.

Foreign Exchange is very active, the reported sales of Sterling embracing only about £40,000, of which £9000 bill of lading at 110¼, £2000 at 110¼, £2000 clear at 110¾, £15,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 110¼@110¾, £3000 A1 clear and £4000 A1 bill of lading at 110¾, £1100 ship's bill at 110¾@120, and £3000 first class at 120.

In Francs embracing about $800,000 commercial at 5 91½@5 89. We quote Sterling at 110¼@120 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and [illegible] for bank.

We have no variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The bank remittance rates are still 50@¾ ⅌ cent discount, and round amounts selling at cotterie at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The sales included $10,000 New York bank drafts at 9-32 ⅌ cent discount, $20,000 and $25,000 bank and $185,000 bank and private bankers' at 5-16 and $10,000 commercial at ⅜.

Little or nothing is doing in New York gold checks. Some of the banks offered to draw gold specie for remittance at ½ ⅌ cent ⅌ cent.

The Stock Market was tolerably active, the only exceptions being 100 shares Red River Rail Co. at $1 80, 50 Louisiana Levee at $2 [illegible], 200 do. at $2 [illegible], and Pacificatic Flooding Co. at $1 50, and at $1 75.

Yesterday, not reported, $4000 new City Ten per cents Bonds changed hands at 70, and $6000 at 69¾.

A small amount of State Warrants brought 55¼.

City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1871.

COTTON.—The sales to-day amounted to 4000 bales, of stronger prices in the middling but weaker unfavorable nearly, closing without any material change from last evening. We accordingly repeat our quotations, and give the sales in the order, that which was for even running of the types, while cuts are for average lists, with the outside rates for stains:

	Average Receipts	Sales
Low Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

The sales included some low cotton from the Gulf to 12c. The best sale of ordinary reported was at 11c, but we hear of a having been sold at 10c. Low middling sold at 11 and 11¼c, strict do at 11½c, mostly the former, middling as high as 12c, strict middling as 12¾c, and good middling at 13¼c. At the close 13¼c was an extreme outside price for strict middling. The demand was active, but the movement was checked by moderate receipts and factors asking above the limits of some orders.

The sales for the past three days sum up 16,500 bales, against 17,000 bales last corresponding time last week. Receipts since Friday evening 15,077 bales, embracing 12,[illegible] other delivery port and 2,[illegible] 1871 from Mobile and 13,867 proper, against 15,[illegible] proper for the corresponding time last week, and 10,[illegible] last year. Receipts proper since August 31 [illegible] against 126,[illegible] last year. The exports exhibited 14,[illegible] bales, embracing 3,[illegible] to Liverpool, 2,[illegible] to Havre, 1,[illegible] to Genoa, 1,[illegible] to Boston, 500 to New York, 400 to Philadelphia and 437 to Mobile.

The Exchange Market exported "Damaged goods" market steady.

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1871—bales	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived since last statement	[illegible]	[illegible]
Arrived previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cleared previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	[illegible]	[illegible]
" " corresponding time last year	[illegible]	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 3619 bales to Liverpool, 2070 to Havre, 1382 to Barcelona, 1000 to Boston and 13 to Mobile.

Receipts proper since last evening 2650 bales, against 6067 on last Tuesday, and 9[illegible] last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 13,077 bales, against 12,781 for the corresponding time last week, and 20,[illegible] last year, and since August 31 of 126,912 bales, against 126,[illegible] last year.

Tuesday.—The demand continues to be active for the finest supplies, for a railroad from Canal street to Lafayette a mean, in the Third District, down Royal street and the Bourbon street, the road to be finished in 1871, passed finally.

Ordinances were adopted, on first reading to open Philip street, from Franklin street to Mazeppa, and to open St. Claude street on both sides, of the point of intersection, between St. David and State streets.

The dog tax ordinance, requiring a tax of two dollars per annum to be paid on each dog, and a collar with a tag, tax receipt to be on each dog's neck, and providing that every dog without a tag, who on the streets, shall be killed by the police or sold at public auction, was discussed and then postponed for further consideration.

Adjourned for a recess, the Board to convene at the call of the Mayor.

First District Court.—Tuesday, November 21.—The case of Mr. E. Merle, accused of stealing a certificate of indebtedness from the office of the Administrator of Accounts, in the City Hall, in May last, was resumed, and the evidence for the State having been presented yesterday, the defense commenced. Mr. Merle, in his behalf, testified that the prisoner was in the three-story brick building No. 46 Peters street, between Customhouse and Bienville streets, owned by Mr. Samuel Lord, and occupied by Mr. E. Benjamin as a rag and moss store. The second floor, where the fire originated, was partially destroyed, together with a considerable quantity of rags. The fire is supposed to have been set by an incendiary. So the police report. Mr. Benjamin's stock was insured to the amount of $13,000.

DELAYS AND DAMPNESS.—Mothers prepare your sons against coming home, don't fail to the Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, unrivalled children.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1871.

We notice a tendency toward still more easy money, and the supply of available funds is in excess of the demand for discounts at fair, but not pleasing, rates. We quote A1 paper with reputation and collateral at 10@12 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum, and second grade 15@18; first-class business paper, without collaterals, 12@18, and second grade 18. Mortgage paper still rules at 10 ⅌ cent. ⅌ annum for A1, and 12@15 for second grade.

The Stock Market was quiet and steady at 104¾@11 against 104@11 at New York. And closed at 104¾@11 (against 110¾). The sales included $100 and $1000 at 110¾, $500 at 110¾, $1000 $2000, $1,000 and $5,000 at 111, and $10,000 at 111¼@111¾.

In Silver, $500 in American half-dollars gold at 100¼; and $500 at 100¾. We quote 99¾@100¼ for American half-dollars. Mexican dollars are nominal.

Foreign Exchange is very active, the reported sales of Sterling embracing only about £40,000, of which £9000 bill of lading at 110¼, £2000 at 110¼, £2000 clear at 110¾, £15,000 A1 bill of lading and clear at 110¼@110¾, £3000 A1 clear and £4000 A1 bill of lading at 110¾, £1100 ship's bill at 110¾@120, and £3000 first class at 120.

In Francs embracing about $800,000 commercial at 5 91½@5 89. We quote Sterling at 110¼@120 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and [illegible] for bank.

We have no variation to report in Domestic Exchange. The bank remittance rates are still 50@¾ ⅌ cent discount, and round amounts selling at cotterie at ¼@½ ⅌ cent. The sales included $10,000 New York bank drafts at 9-32 ⅌ cent discount, $20,000 and $25,000 bank and $185,000 bank and private bankers' at 5-16 and $10,000 commercial at ⅜.

Little or nothing is doing in New York gold checks. Some of the banks offered to draw gold specie for remittance at ½ ⅌ cent ⅌ cent.

The Stock Market was tolerably active, the only exceptions being 100 shares Red River Rail Co. at $1 80, 50 Louisiana Levee at $2 [illegible], 200 do. at $2 [illegible], and Pacificatic Flooding Co. at $1 50, and at $1 75.

Yesterday, not reported, $4000 new City Ten per cents Bonds changed hands at 70, and $6000 at 69¾.

A small amount of State Warrants brought 55¼.

City Treasury Notes are nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

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