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NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN. 26, 1869.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 26, 1869. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,658.

THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

The leading features of the new city charter now before the Legislature, which has the sanction of the Real Estate Owner's Association have already been set forth in this Journal. We understand some amendments have been made, but they are not essential and do not vitally change the project. Up to the present time, the new scheme has not met with any opposition except from two classes of persons, and we are informed, it is generally approved by our citizens with the exceptions alluded to. This opposition, as might be expected, comes from the partisans of the social equality doctrine, who demand that all change should be delayed until after the inauguration of Gen. Grant, in the hope that the new President will throw his influence in their favor so as to enable them a representation in the city Government under the proposed system, a hope that, we believe, is delusive. The other class who oppose the charter are those who drew some profit from the present regime and who naturally wish to continue soaking the public teat.

The objection of the first class is not worthy of notice. It does not affect the itself directly to the proposed system. The white people of New Orleans are largely in the majority in any election and no new registration is likely materially to change it. Gen. Grant has no power and we believe, has no disposition to turn a minority into a majority.

As to the second class of objectors, the unpopularity which they show with respect to certain clauses of the new charter, is strange on the part of the defenders of the worn-out and rotten system, which has plunged us into inextricable difficulties, difficulties in which they with still to keep us that they may continue fishing in these troubled waters. Their opponents are truly curious. With a feint of indignation they cry out that the new charter is calculated to destroy the government of the city in the hands of an "oligarchy" and an "aristocracy." Upon these words they ring the changes that by this means they may excite the less intelligent portion of the community. But we think they have in this made two mistakes: first in attributing to any class of the voters such stupidity as the argument implies and secondly in the assumption that which has no truth. It is from the laboring class that the new system is to receive its main support. It is that class who voted down the 14 to "three million bond ordinance," the scheme which was so strenuously advocated by the opponents of the new charter. It is the laboring class who have suffered most from the mismanagement of our municipal affairs, and from the rotten system under which we have lived so long. We feel certain the Cry "Hall 'Ring" will receive no countenance from the hard working mechanics. If we understand the design of those who have the new charter in hand, it is that most of capacity—most of energy and men of experience shall be entrusted with the administration of the city's affairs, not necessarily men of wealth but rather, men competent by their knowledge of business and their ability to serve the public. Such men, if characterized by integrity whether rich or poor will have no difficulty in giving the security required and they are to be elected by the qualified electors of the city. Now we take leave to ask those objectors what there is of oligarchy or of aristocracy in this design? If the people of the South are satisfied of any thing since the war, it is that there is no good government, city, State or National to be expected from those large bodies of men—these legislative assemblies, in the present state of society. It is not pretended that under the new system there will be no money making and no favoritism, but we do expect that the people will be better governed than heretofore, will get more for their money that they have from the present system. It is no objection that hostile administrations of their friends will have an opportunity of benefiting by their faultless. This is incident to all systems of government. But we want a vigorous and efficient administration and we believe it can be had under the new charter, which its opponents cannot affirm has been the case under the present one. We say distinctly that the masses, for whom the opponents of the new charter seems to speak, will really have a better opportunity of expressing their preferences under that charter for officers of the city than they have ever had. Who have always nominated the Mayors and members of Council, we should like to ask? Was it not done in those compact of party which undertook to control every election? Who selected the officers of the city? Were these not "rings", who brought to bear had a prescriptive right to be supported by the city? What have been these frauds of the masses over done for the great body of the people? Which class of the community has most cause to complain of municipal mis-government? The rich or the poor? Who suffered most by the depreciation of the currency? We do not find any objection in the clause of the new charter, which provides that the members of Council shall give a bond to the city of a ten thousand dollars for the faithful performance of their duties. That is a most salutary provision, and the best in the charter. It is the tendency of experience that officers of banks and other public institutions, whose friends guarantee their fidelity by sufficient bonds, are rarely found to throw that responsibility on those that thus become answerable for them. But we confess it rests mainly with the voters themselves whether the new system, if adopted, shall bring about the much needed improvement. It rests mainly with them to select good men for the future Council. Under the new charter it is not likely that the professional politicians—that class of men who have hitherto obtained elevation by cheap methods—will be continued in office, and that accounts for this perturbation among them. Nor is it probable that two-fisted contractors will have the same opportunities of gorging themselves at the public expense as they produced in by Democrats, but who speculate positively with the intervention of the Democracy and are ready to take my favors they can get—men who denounce the present Legislature, and at the same time accept contracts from it and from the Governor for this, that and the other. It comes with a good grace from such men to accuse those who favor reform in the city government, of joining hands with Radicals. Those Democrats who are willing to accept municipal reform from the Legislature, do not favor that body nor accept their favors, but they see no objection to take from them for the public benefit a good measure if they can get it, without compromising any principle. Our columns show that we have never recognized the Legislature as a rightfully constituted body, but it is a *de facto* body, and that we cannot help.

The objection which have been made to the new charter are not in our minds, of the weakest character, and the irascibility it has called forth only proves that they who make them have no confidence in their own arguments. We have only supported the Real Estate Owners' Association—a body comprised mainly of small proprietors—because we believe they sought the best interests of the people. When we find that this is not their object, we will be as vigorously opposed by us. We fight under the flag of reform, which has for its end the establishment of a government, rational, honest and economical.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY.

We are pleased to notice the return of Capt. D DeHaven, who is so active in the interests of this company. There will probably be a meeting of Directors and stockholders there day evening, at the St. Charles Hotel.

TEXAS ELECTION.—We had the pleasure, yesterday, of an introduction to Mr. E. F. Hamilton, the gentlemanly editor of the Texas *Charles*, published in the town of Quitman, Wood county. Mr. Hamilton, who came here a short time ago on business connected with his excellent paper, leaves to-day for Texas. The *Charles* is an interesting and influential sheet. It has a wide circulation in Eastern Texas, and as an advertising medium is inferior to no other journal in that portion of our neighboring State. We do not therefore hesitate to recommend it to our friends of New Orleans and to the trade generally.

CUBA.—Advices have been received in Washington from that revolutionary party residing in Cuba, that this revolutionary party is hourly becoming stronger, and little doubt is entertained by those competent to judge of events that the revolutionists will be successful. A Washington paper says those facts have been made known to prominent Southern and Republicans, and it is not impossible that some action will be taken by Congress showing the sympathy of the United States with the struggle now going on in that country.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

City Mortality.—We are indebted to Dr. S. C. Choppin, Secretary of the Board of Health, for the following report of interments at the different cemeteries in this city for the week ending the 26th instant: Total number of deaths in Camps of Instruction 3, still born 7, pneumonia 4, bronchitis 2, congestive fever 3, typhoid 2, small pox 2, cancer 2, disease of the heart 1, marasmus 2, old age 1, inanition 2, of other diseases 42, not stated 2. Of the above 44 were males and 36 females. Thirty seven were white, 31 black, 4 mulattoes and 18 not stated. Of these 17 were less than 1 year of age, 8 were between 1 and 5, 3 between 5 and 10, 3 between 10 and 20, 8 between 20 and 30, 13 between 30 and 40, 4 between 40 and 50, 9 between 50 and 60, 4 between 60 and 70, 5 between 70 and 80, 1 between 80 and 90, 2 between 90 and 100, and 1 not stated. Of the above 54 were natives of the United States, 7 of Ireland, 5 of Germany, 1 of France and 11 not stated.

Corrections.—In our account of the assault alleged to have been committed by Mr. J. Gallant on Mrs. Calliet, we should have added that the lady in question was not Mrs. P. T. Calliet, but Mrs. A. Calliet, residing at the Strangers Hotel, 129 Chartres street, and that the assault was made about 6 o'clock in the morning, and not in the evening as stated. The warrant, as will be remembered, was continued for further examination.

Supreme Court.—This Court rendered decisions yesterday, as usual on Monday, but none of them were of special interest to the public.

Examination of Louis Martin.—The examination of Louis Martin, charged with murder in killing Salvador Fernandez, Jr., a reputed lover of the wife of the accused, was commenced before Recorder Geernel yesterday, and after the examination of a few witnesses for the prosecution, the case was continued privately by A. Bandolo, Esq., the case was continued till Friday. The testimony so far as elicited was substantially the same as that elicited before the Coroner.

Stabbing.—At 11½ o'clock Sunday night a difficulty occurred in a house of ill-fame on Treme street, between two colored men, John Fletcher and Jos Carter. The affray resulted in the former being stabbed in the forehead and dangerously wounded. Fletcher was taken to the Charity Hospital, and Carter arrested by corporal Hussey was locked up at Treme Station.

Attempted Robbery of a Lady.—About 6 o'clock last evening, a lady, whose name we have the account, was passing along near the corner of Rampart and St. Louis streets, she was assaulted by a man who gave her no violent a blow on the breast with his fist that she was so frightened as to be unable to give any alarm. In consequence of which the lady had the fortune to discover that he had failed in an attempt to rob her of a gold watch, the object of the assault, the chain being visible to his marvellous eyes. He half, however, torn the watch from her belt and when she got over her fright she found it dangling by the guard from her neck. But for the guard she would doubtless have lost it. The impudence of these robbers is astonishing. But lately we heard of a lady who was held by one of two men, while the other robbed her of a kiss. The impudent Rinaldo Rinaldini.

Robbery.—A man by the name of Patrick Reagan was assaulted and thrown down on Saturday night, and after receiving two dread ful blows with a club, was robbed of a small amount of money. The party accused of the robbery was one Thomas Murray, and has since been arrested.

Died of His Injuries.—Richard Pierce, who something like seven weeks ago, had his leg mashed by the handing of the steamer Celeste, died at the Charity Hospital Sunday evening at 8 o clock. He has been an inmate of the institution since the day of the accident. Coroner Mooke has held an inquest on the body.

An Outrage.—Archy Hays, a negro boy eighteen years of age, was arrested Sunday evening by officer Conley, charged by Mrs. Rose Murray with having, at No. 281 Gravier street, outraged the person of her daughter, a child four years old. The discovery was made last Thursday, but Mrs. Murray was not at that time aware of the identity of the offender. Observing that the child was suffering, she tried several remedies, none of which proved effective. Inquiries were then instituted, and the child at length confessed the matter, giving all the circumstances connected with the horrible affair. Hays is quite a pretty little creature, well grown for her age, and has fair hair and blue eyes. The negro will be arraigned and remanded without the privilege of bail.

Stung Slotted.—At a late hour Sunday night a white man, named Patrick Hughes, while standing in front of Michael Sheehan's coffee house, corner of Lesdern and Levee streets, was attacked by some unknown assailant, knocked down and severely beaten with a slung shot. He was attended by Dr. McKay, and subsequently sent to his residence on Front Levee street, between Gelenale and Erato.

Colored Boy Shot.—About 11 o'clock Sunday morning a colored boy named William Bee, set. fifteen years old, while on his way to church in Jefferson City, was shot by some unknown person, and instantly killed. A fence, at the corner of St. Charles and General Taylor streets. The ball entered his head just behind the ear, inflicting a dangerous wound. He was taken to the residence of his parents on Telemaque street, between Baronne and Dryades, where he now lies in a critical condition. Not withstanding the severity of the wound, he did not seem aware of it, or conscious he was in any great danger.

Door Breakers.—Chirley Earle has been arrested at the instance of Andry Earle, charged with attempting to break open the door to the Phoenix House; and Peter Gate, charged by Mrs Frederica Thompson with attempting to break down the gate to her premises.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, in every old sea capote ever seen nearly. Now, sir, I am testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. Those same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WHITE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Delegate, and sold at half the price.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARYLAND.—The following is the list of passengers per steamship Maryland, Capt. Sellstrom, from Baltimore via Havana:

F J Glasgow, F G Lewis, C Bird, J A Wood, H Bobey.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MANHOMA.—The following is the list of passengers per Steamship Manhoma, Capt. Kendrick, from New York, 16th inst.

Mrs S Black Mrs J Henry and child, Mr Ash Scott, wife and child, Dr J Yelard, A Colmer, F Kresge, A F Dowsett, and 9 in the steerage.

Jail Delivery.—On Friday night last the jail of St Bernard parish was broken open, and three of the prisoners made their escape. It appears that upon that night the policemen were placed in cells which were separated by a corridor, and that they first succeeded in breaking the partition and walls which separated them from this passage. Having entered this they next proceeded in forcing an exit through an opening near the doorway. The jail has long been known to be insecure, and it will be remembered that it was for this reason that the prisoners in the St. Bernard riots were sent to this city for safe keeping.

The Levee Bonds.

The following is the report of Gen. Lee on this subject, referred to in our report of the proceedings of the Legislature:

REPORT OF MR. LEE.

NEW ORLEANS, January 2, 1869.

To the Honorable the President and Members of the Senate:

The commission appointed under the provisions and act No. 158, approved 1868, to dispose of 1586 levee bonds of $1000 each, beg leave to submit the following report: That this commission, organized October 5, 1868, that, at or about that date, these bonds were selling in market at about forty-seven cents. Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs, it was not deemed best to offer them for sale at that time. There were at the date in the hands of purchasers some $2,000,000 of this series of bonds, which had themselves been issued by the State, and the semi-annual interest thereon was to fall due on the first of November; a wise provision of act originally providing for the issue of these bonds had imposed an annual tax, which, being paid into the treasury, was set apart as a sacred fund for the payment of their interest and for their final redemption. In July, 1868, that fund was in amount sufficient to meet the coming November interest, but the transient necessities of the Legislature induced, by act, transfer of this fund sufficient to the general fund. There was, therefore, nothing with which to meet the November interest.

The Commission decided to negotiate a loan of $100,000, and from this sum deposited to the credit of the general fund; the Treasurer should restore the sum borrowed from Levee fund, and the credit of the State be preserved by the payments of the November interest. This was done, Mr. W. S. Pike was employed by the Commission to negotiate a loan of $100,000, which he effected on terms and conditions set forth in the contract herewith submitted, marked "A."

In effect, the contract of loan was that by a pledge of three hundred bonds, Mr. Pike obtained from one J. H. Banker a loan of $100,000 for ninety days, giving said Banker the option of the purchase of one hundred of these bonds at sixty cents at the maturity of the loan.

The expense of the loan, as returned to the Commission by Mr. Pike, was as follows:

Loan	$100,000 00
Deduct ninety-two days' interest on same @ 1 per cent	1,826 33
And 1½ per cent of commission	1,500 00
Exchange	483 45
	3,791 78
	$96,208 22

The loan realized net $96,208 22, which was at once deposited with the State Treasurer. About this date twenty-five bonds were exchanged for others issued under the authority of the present General Assembly at the same value of the bonds, to wit: forty-seven cents. These realized the sum of $11,750. About December 1, 1868, Messrs. Lynch and Lee, of the commission, were deputed to proceed to New York and attempt a negotiation of the bonds. On their arrival in New York they were steering with Vincente, had at the time chloroform applied to his face with a sponge, and at the same time the dirk-knife of Landrieu's bodyguard were put quoted on the stock exchange, nor would they be admitted. There was little if any market on the street; the only offer transpiring during the time was that from Messrs. being of a lot at 52 cents, which offer found no takers. After much negotiation the commission at length closed with Messrs. Osborn & Cammack 1300 bonds at fifty-one and one-quarter cents per dollar; as per contract herewith transmitted, marked "B." As a preliminary condition to negotiation it was accepted by Messrs. Osborn & Cammack that provision should be made for the payment of interest on all State bonds sworn by in January and February, 1869. The Commissioners communicated with the Treasurer, who transmitted a pledge that from the proceeds of the bonds would accrue to it that the interest on State bonds accruing in January and February, and amounting to about $70,000, gold and $40 in paper.

The terms, in brief, of this contract, were that Messrs. Osborn & Cammack should purchase 1300 bonds at fifty-one and one-quarter cents; total $666,250. Bonds to be delivered and money paid in amounts and at date as follows:

December 20	300 bonds	$280,000
January 1	300 bonds	156,000
January 20	200 bonds	102,000
February 1	300 bonds	151,250
Total	1300 bonds	$666,250

There were remaining in the hands of the Commission 261 bonds. These bonds the Commission decided to exchange at their current market value for warrants issued by the authority of the present General Assembly, as authorized by the act creating them. These bonds were so exchanged at the rate of *sixty* cents per dollar and realized the sum of $156,600.

The total proceeds of the bonds placed in the hands of this Commission for sale or exchange are as follows, to wit:

1300 bonds sold at 51¼ cents	$666,250 00
25 bonds exchanged at 47 cents	11,750 00
261 bonds exchanged at 60 cents	156,600 00
Total, 1,586 bonds realizing	$834,600 00

Less actual expenses—

Expenses Commission at New York	$1,000 00	
Ex. Charges on $90,000	994 55	
Telegrams	0 50	
Ex Charges on 1000		
Leves Bonds	80 00	
Sundries, as per bill "A"	132 15	
	$2,213 20	
Expenses of Loan in October	371 78	
Estimated balance expenses	3,000 00—	9,004 98
		$825,595 02

By terms of the act authorizing sale, one half of said proceeds are to be placed in the treasury to the credit of the levee fund, and one half to the credit of the general fund. One half of said proceeds amount to $412,797 50

To commission has received of warrants in exchange for bonds..... 168,350 00
Loan in October..... 96,208 22
Loan December 20..... 200,000 00
Loan January 1..... 155,000 00
$619,558 22

There is yet to be received—
January 20..... 160,000 00
February 1 $151,250
Less loan, $100,000 which falls due at that time, is to be deducted therefrom..... 100,000— 51,250
$653,808 22

Deduct from expenses..... 9,004 98
The amount of discount on loan..... 3,791 78
Leaving the sum of 5,213 20
as estimated total amount of commission..... 5,213 20
Not total..... $825,595 02

Of the sums received, the commission has paid into the Treasury

TO THE CREDIT OF THE GENERAL FUND.

State warrants, as proceeds of 986 bonds exchanged.....	$168,350 00
Cash from loan.....	96,208 22
Cash from instalments paid.....	152,599 98
	$417,797 50
The commission has paid into the treasury to the credit of the Levee Fund.....	$393,994 67
There is yet due from sale of 1300 bonds on 20 December 20.....	$160,000 00
February 1.....	$151,000
Deduct loan due February 1st.....	100,250— $51,250 00
	$211,250 00

Of this will be deposited to credit of Levee Fund..... $206,872 83

Leaving balance of $2,377 17 to meet the remainder of estimated expenses.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. C. WARMOTH, Governor;
A. DUBUCLET, Treasurer;
JOHN LYNCH, Of Senate;
A. L. LEE, Of House of Representatives.

THE FRENCH OPERA.—To-night will be performed Meyerbeer's grand opera "Robert Le Diable", an opera which gives Mr. Pinot so fine an opportunity to display his rare talents. The other characters in the opera are performed by Madame Cambiler, Miss Hanselman, Messrs. Van Hoffen and Jullen.

We thank Peter Johnson, of steamship Maryland, from Havana, for late papers from that port.

POLITICO ECONOMICAL TRUTHS.—The New York *Tribune* says:

"Queen Victoria Wales, in his recent able report, says that in this country the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer. He gives this as the result of his inquiries into the condition and prospects of the nation. If it be a fact, it is one of evil omen. It shows that republican institutions cannot save a nation from going the downward road, or its people from degradation and decay."

"If it be a fact"—indeed! As if anybody could have a doubt on the subject. Does not the Times know that pauperism has increased in New York ten times as rapidly as population, and wealth 5 Pope, nearly a hundred years ago, wrote:

"For forms of government let fools contest—
That which is best administered is best."

And if there be one person who supposes that Republican or Democratic institutions will enable this country to escape the fate of all others, and have fewer vampires on the population because it becomes the nation have more State then they have elsewhere, that person is silly enough to need a guardian. The vast territory at the disposal of the Government, and which has enabled it to furnish homes to all who would accept them, has so far prevented us from realizing that Republican institutions, like the affection for one another of young lovers, "will not do to live on love alone." When that is exhausted, or whenever our population shall have become as dense as that of European countries, we shall find "the bottom of the rice barrel that it was for this reason that the privateers in the St. Bernard riots were sent to their *party for safe keeping*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

A Baltimore Bank Robbed of $125,000.

Fighting in the Streets of Havana.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Jan. 25—SENATE.—Edmunds, reporting the amendments to the House bill repealing the Tenure of Office law, moved that it be indefinitely postponed.

After a struggle for precedence of business, Sherman's currency bill was postponed by 21 to 30, and the Pacific Railroad bill, was discussed to adjournment.

HOUSE.—Among the bills under regular call were those appointing a committee of seven to investigate election irregularities in South Carolina; the appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river, and several railroad and distillery removal bills.

A bill was introduced by Corley for the better protection of loyal men in the South, and one by Prince, of Georgia, incorporating the Southern Express Company.

The suffrage amendment was postponed to Wednesday, and to Dawes' Railroad bill recommended and referred to the Committee on Public Lands, which is equivalent to killing it. Adjourned.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Col. Robert C. Buchanan, 1st Infantry, and Col. Alvin C. Gillem, 24th infantry, are assigned to duty under their brevet rank as Major Generals.

The Senate Judiciary Committee report adversely on seating Hill, from Georgia, among other reasons because the Legislature by which he comprised ineligible men. Trumbull's minority report favors seating Hill, because he is an unelectioneering man, and Congress has recognized Georgia as a State.

Washington, Jan 25.—In the Supreme Court, in the case of the Louisiana Mutual Insurance Company against the Board of Commissioners District Court, judgment was reversed and the cause remanded for a new trial.

One of the names in the Ku Klux Klan, the name of which is withheld, was robbed to-day of $125,000. Among the securities stolen were $50,000 bonds of C. & O. Railroad and $40000 of N. O. J. & G. N. Railroad.

It is stated that the Committee on Railroads and Canals will report unanimously in favor of the Governor's message allowing the bonds of the International Pacific Railroad, extending from Cairo to the Rio Grande.

The Democratic leaders no signs of clearing the Supreme Court *mandamus* restoring Brodley to the roll of attorneys.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Richmond, Jan. 25.—Gen. Stoneman issued an order to-day, appointing Gens. Wilcox and Granger and Col. Franklin to constitute a board which shall investigate and report on applications for pay of officers in Virginia, except the Executive and State officers in the Capitol, and then establish the commanding General to fill vacancies now existing and which it is contemplated may occur within the next 30 days. All applications for office to be addressed to Col. E. W. Stone, Recorder of the Board at Richmond.

The following have been removed: Judge Rives, officers leaving about 3000 officers whose occupants are ineligible and to be removed. The other three offices ranges from $7000 to $5000 per annum.

Wilmington, Jan. 25.—Robbers attacked the house of ex-Sheriff Reuben King, of Robeson county, near Lumberton, on the 22d inst., mortally wounding King and R. F. Ward, a visitor at King's house. The perpetrators escaped.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 25—Evening.—Cotton dull and declining; sales 1200 bales; middling Uplands 28½c. Flour—shipping grades of State and Western dull and heavy; superfine $5 90 to $6 35, common to fair extra Southern $6 75 to $7 20. Winter Wheat dull and heavy, spring dull and declining for export. Corn slightly favors buyers. Pork $30 37. Lard, kettle, 20¾ to 20¾c. Whisky dull, $1 01 @ $1 04. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 56 to 57c. Rosin $2 65 to $2 68½. Freights more active.

New York, Jan. 25—Evening.—Government closed strong; 6s 30s of '62 113¾, of '64 110¾, do. new 108¾, do. new 108¾, of '65 110¾, do. new 108¾, of '67 108¾ 10 40s 108, Louisiana 6s nine 75. Levees 71¾. North Carolinas 74, do. new 70¾. Alabama Eights 93½.

Sub-treasury balance $67,000,000.

New York, Jan. 25—Evening.—The supply of money is abundant at unchanged rates, viz: 5 to 7 per cent, discounts 7 to 9. Sterling 109½ to 109¾. Gold 136¼. Stocks excited closing strong.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—Sales 38 hhds Tobacco; lugs to medium leaf $5 to $13 50. Cotton 28½c. Mess Pork $31. Lard 20c. Bacon—shoulders 14½c; clear sides 17½c; dear sides 18½c. Bulk shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17½c. Clear sides 18½c, all packed Superfine Flour $5 75 to $6 25. Wheat $1 75 to $1 85. Corn $1 02 to 1 07c. Oats 63 to 65c. Rye $1 42½ to $1 45. Whisky—raw free $1.

St. Louis, Jan 25—Superfine Flour $5 50 to $6. Wheat—common fall $1 25 to $1 30. Corn 88 to 89c. Oats 50 to 53c. Rye $1 10 to $1 15. Whisky 95 to 96c. Pork $30 50 to $33. Bulk shoulders 13c; clear sides 16½c. Packed shoulders 13½c; clear sides 17¼ to 17½c; hams 16c. Lard held at 19½c.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn 67 to 75c. Rye $1 02 to $1 05. Mess Pork held at $30 50. Lard 19½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½c; sides 17¼ to 18c. Hams 18½ to 19c. Lard 20c. Butter 33 to 38c. Eggs 20 to 21c.

Mobile, Jan. 25.—Cotton entirely nominal; nothing done; receipts 3968 bales; exports 1624.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Jan. 25, 7 P. M.—Barometer 30 35. Wind E. and light. Arrived—Steamship W. G. Howse, Tripp, from Galveston, to C. A. Whitney & Co; steamship Saxonia, Ryan, from Mobile, to Williams, Haywood & Co. No departures.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—Weather unsettled and cold. River falling, with 8 feet in the canal.

Vicksburg, Jan. 25.—Passed up: Kingsley at 3; Alice Dean and Bismarck at 6; Belle Lee at 5, and Olive Branch at 6 P. M. Down: Mary Alice and barges at 1 P. M.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Firing occured on the streets last night between volunteers and citizens. Several persons were killed, among them Samuel Cohner, an American, and Rothling and Stoppelbeyn, German merchants. Shots were fired from the windows of Cabanas and Theon and Ville Nueva Theatres. At the latter place, as the audience were leaving, two ladies and some others were killed.

A Key West schooner was seized by the Government, on suspicion of aiding the rebels.

Havana, Jan. 25—Evening.—Duke has withdrawn all volunteers from the streets and substituted sailors from the fleet as patrols. Everything is now quiet.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling Uplands 11¾ to 11¾d; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11¾d. Sales 10,000 bales.

London, Jan. 25—Evening.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 75⅛.

Liverpool, Jan. 25—Noon.—Cotton dull. Middling uplands 11¾ to 11⅞; middling Orleans 11¾ to 11¾. Sales 10,000 bales. Other markets unchanged.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Sugar—No. 12 centrifugal nominal yesterday. Great uneasiness exists.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Afternoon—Cotton full Middling uplands afloat 11¾d. Later. The 6 d. Futures 47s.

Havre, Jan. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady.

London, Jan. 25.—Afternoon.—Consols 93⅛. American securities dull.

Frankfort, Jan. 25.—Bonds 79 5-8. Business small.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.—Afternoon.—Breadstuffs unchanged.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The Election Committee heard the Louisiana contest to-day, and will give it a further hearing to-morrow.

The Reconstruction Committee have a member of Radical Methodists in opposition to the plan of the Virginia committee of nine, as it allows church property.

The House has allowed the Arkansas Representatives full pay for the fortieth Congress.

Robinson introduced a protest against ratification of the Alabama election treaty.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1868.

DEAR SIR:—In your paper of last week you or one of your correspondents say that Dr. —— is not the originator of the celebrated PLANTATION BITTERS, and that they were manufactured and sold by one *Pedro Martelle*, an old Spaniard, in the Island of St. Thomas, over forty years ago, in every old sea capote ever seen nearly. Now, sir, I am testify to the above as being true, for I have followed the sea for over forty years, most of the time doing business with the West Indies. Those same Bitters, differently put up and named, were brought to my notice on my first trip to the Island of St. Croix for a cargo of rum, and for years and years after my ship's stores were never without them. I always supplied my family and many of my neighbors with them, and can truly say a better Bitters and Tonic is not made in all the world.

Yours, truly,
CAPT. HENRY WHITE.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—Superior to the best imported German Delegate, and sold at half the price.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MARYLAND.—The following is the list of passengers per steamship Maryland, Capt. Sellstrom, from Baltimore via Havana:

F J Glasgow, F G Lewis, C Bird, J A Wood, H Bobey.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP MANHOMA.—The following is the list of passengers per Steamship Manhoma, Capt. Kendrick, from New York, 16th inst.

Mrs S Black Mrs J Henry and child, Mr Ash Scott, wife and child, Dr J Yelard, A Colmer, F Kresge, A F Dowsett, and 9 in the steerage.

Jail Delivery.—On Friday night last the jail of St Bernard parish was broken open, and three of the prisoners made their escape. It appears that upon that night the policemen were placed in cells which were separated by a corridor, and that they first succeeded in breaking the partition and walls which separated them from this passage. Having entered this they next proceeded in forcing an exit through an opening near the doorway. The jail has long been known to be insecure, and it will be remembered that it was for this reason that the prisoners in the St. Bernard riots were sent to this city for safe keeping.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1869.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 1150 bales at irregular and lower prices, showing a further decline of ⅛c, and in some cases ¼c or more. Quotations are nominal, but may be put down at — to 25¾c for good ordinary; — to 26½c for low middling; and — to 27½c for middling.

In giving the above it is proper to add that a considerable portion of the business was on the basis of 25c for low middling (against 27 to — on Saturday,) which shows a reduction of — to ¾c per lb; but a large part was at 26½c for the prime grade. A good style of middling sold at 27½c. Most factors entered up their samples being unwilling to meet the demand at the ruling rates. Others were more desirous of realizing and ready to accept the prices paid. While low middling could not be forced off at over 26c, it would have been difficult to fill an order of any magnitude at less than 26½c.

MEETING STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales	3,046
Received since last statement	5,722
Arrived, previously	89,295—98,063
	101,109
Cleared to-day	2,961—98,148
Stock on hand	98,148
Stock on hand and on statement	98,148

The exports to-day were for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts to-day of 264 hhds Sugar and 1156 barrels Molasses. Prices for clarified Sugar are higher to-day, otherwise the market is unchanged. The demand has exhibited less activity, but the supplies were mostly sold at about previous rates. Inferior Sugar 8¼ to 9¼c, per lb; common 10¼ to 10¾c; fair 11 to 12c; fully fair 12½ to 13½c; prime 13½ to 14c; choice 13¾c. yellow clarified 14¾ to 15c; white 15¾ to 16c. Common Molasses 60 to 64c per gallon; fair 66 to 68c; prime 67 to 69c; choice 71 to 73c.

RICE—There is no foreign freight market and business almost entirely inactive, but sometimes there is a good demand for room. Rates are as follows:

By steam: Cotton to Liverpool 11-16d; to Hamburg 14d; to New York 14c, to Boston 14c, to Philadelphia 14c per lb. Sugar, To Boston, Flour, to New York, nominal. Molasses to New York $2 75 to $3 per bbl. Pork and Beef to New York $2 per bbl, and $2 50 per tierce. Corn to Northern ports 20 to 22c per bushel.

By sail: Cotton to Liverpool ¼d, though an engagement to fill out is occasionally made at ⅛ freight; Flour to Rio Janeiro $1 per barrel. Hay to New York and Boston 1c per lb. Corn to Northern ports 15c per bushel, to Liverpool 10 to 10½d; Oil Cake to Liverpool 22c and 6d to 25s per ton.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers Mississippi, from Cairo, Westmoreland, from Cincinnati, and Lizzie Hines, from Louisville, have arrived since our review of Saturday.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but firm to-day without any change in prices. Common is quoted at $5 50 per bbl; fine $5 75; superfine $6 75; single extra $7 12½; double extra $7 25 to $7 50; treble $7 50 to $8 50 per bbl. The principal sales to-day embraced 2140 bbls, of which 600 treble extra, 100 and 550 choice extra on private terms; 100 on its merits at $7 25; 100 choice extra at $12; 70 fine at $5 75; 200 superfine at $6 87½; 50 double extra at $7 50; 200 treble extra at $7 50 @ 8; choice extra at $9 50; 100 and 100 do. at $10 per bbl.

CORN—Is in better supply. The demand is good for the trade and for shipment at full prices, and 10,450 sacks were sold, of which 2000 white at 78c; 200 white and 100 yellow at 80c; 5000 white and 1000 yellow at 78c; 100 white, 210 do., 100 and 150 yellow at 80c per bushel.

OATS—By section 514 sacks inferior sold at 65 to 67½c per bushel.

HAY—1000 sacks sold at $1 10, and 500 at $1 15 per 100 lbs.

HAT—350 bales prime Ohio River sold at $24 per ton.

PORK—Continues in active demand on spot account, and last Saturday's closing prices are well sustained. There were sales to-day of 669 bbls mess, of which 100 on private terms, 65, 100 and 100 at $31 75; 65, 100 and 100 at $31 87½; and 50 at $32 50 per bbl. It is retailing at $34 25 to $32 50 per bbl.

BACON—Shoulders are quoted at 15½ to 15¾c; clear rib 16¾c; clear sides 17c per lb. The last are saleable at 18¼ to 18¾c. In order sold a 18¼c.

LARD—Is quiet but firm. 20 kegs prime sold at 20c per lb, and 50 tierces at 20¼c. Tierces is quoted at 20¼c.

DRY SALT MEAT—Shoulders are retailing at 14c per lb, and are quoted at wholesale at 13¾c.

SIDES—Are quoted at wholesale at 17¼ to 18c, and Western 18 to 18¼c per lb.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is selling from store at $3 50 to $3 75 per bbl.

BUTTER—Both Northern and Western are in better supply to-day, and prices have given way. Western at 36 to 40c per lb for choice solid packed, 30 to 33c for inferior, 37½ to 39c for choice roll, and 40 to 45c for inferior do. Northern at 49 to 50c for choice Goshen, and 40 to 45c for common to good.

CHEESE—The market is unchanged. Western is quoted at 17 to 18c for Western Reserve factory, 22c for factory, and 15 to 16c per lb for inferior. Northern at 21 to 22c for cream. English dairy 22 to