THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 73 Chartres street,
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, DEC 23, 1865.

The Press of New Orleans.

Agreement adopted November 16, '65.

The undersigned proprietors of the Press in the city of New Orleans, agree to be governed by the following uniform

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Square:	1 month not.	2 mos. not.	3 mos. not.	6 mos. not.	12 mos not.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	[illegible]
Two	20	36	50	80	[illegible]
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	38	67	90	140	225
Five	45	80	105	170	275
Six	54	90	120	200	325
Seven	60	100	135	230	375
Eight	65	115	150	260	420
Nine	70	125	165	290	460
Ten	75	135	180	320	500
Eleven	80	145	195	350	540
Twelve	85	155	210	380	580
Thirteen	90	165	225	410	620
Fourteen	95	175	240	430	660
Fifteen	100	185	255	450	700
Thirty	175	330	450	750	1200

Monthly advertisements, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Second Page Monthly Advertisements each square, $30 per month.

Transient Advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

Second Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion $1 50 per square.

Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged new each insertion.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from above named transient rates, as may be agreed upon; *provided*, that in no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents net per line, each insertion; except auctioneers, who shall be allowed the same discount on Business Notices as on Advertisements.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

G. F. WEISSE & CO., *N. O. Bee.*
A. M. HOLBROOK, *N. O. Picayune.*
J. O. NIXON, *N. O. Crescent.*
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *N. O. Times.*
EDWIN L. JEWELL, *Southern Star.*

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

THE EYE AND EAR.—*Dr. Gardner* can be consulted daily for deafness, odhis in the ear, and all diseases of the eye. Office, 176 Camp street, near Julia. Read his advertisement.

Collector Kellogg, at this port, has received a circular from Secretary McCulloch directing Customs officers to prevent the entrance into United States ports of Spanish or Cubian vessels of war with prizes, or captures in charge of prize crews, except when they seek a refuge in distress. This is under an act of Congress of 1799.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Academy launches out to-day in a rich and brilliant programme, designed expressly for the Christmas holidays. The first holiday matinée will come off to-day at 12.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—Dot is discontinued here, instead of being retained for the holidays as formerly. The spectacular and fairy piece of the Nolan Queens is on the bills for to-night, and will be, no doubt, with fine scenic and general effect.

DIARY AND ALMANAC.—One of the most useful and convenient articles of this kind is a pocket-book diary and almanac for 1866, from the house of F. F. Gourdy, bookseller and stationer, containing, besides various official and statistical information, a chronological catalogue of the events of the late war.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—Mr. Davey, the affable and efficient stage and acting manager of the St. Charles Theatre, will take a benefit Sunday night, in the Sacred Sisters. Which who remember the happy effect which this rare medley of the comic and romantic was produced on former occasions, at the same place, under the management of Mr. Davey, will know what to expect from its production on Sunday night.

There will be a matinée at the St. Charles with a various bill arranged for the occasion.

THE OPERA.—The second night of Mr. Strakosch's Troupe proved quite a success, there being present a large and appreciative assemblage, among whom there were recognizable many of the *habitués* of this theatre of the olden time, lovers and judges of music, and we are sure that Flotow's delightful opera of "Martha," which was presented for their enjoyment, gave them ample gratification.

The charming Madame Patti Strakosch, who is an old favorite here, was warmly greeted; her graceful and amiable bearing, on former visits not being forgotten. Her operatic power and cultivation are undisputed.

Signor Ferrari rendered the solo in the third act with much feeling.

Mlle Canissa shows talent and great promise being yet in some sort, from her youth, in her operatic novitiate.

The Opera for this evening will be La Traviata, and for Monday evening Lucia di Lammermoor.

THE JACKSON NEWS AND MISSISSIPPIAN.—Mr. E. M. Yerger, editor and proprietor of the *News and Mississippian*, published at Jackson, Mississippi, the leading paper of that State, is now in the city, stopping at the St. James Hotel. Mr. Yerger has invested great vigor and ability in his paper, which so commands a wide circulation and attention. To mercantile houses desirous of communicating extensively with the interior of Mississippi, an excellent opportunity is thus afforded of doing so. Mr. Yerger expects to remain in the city about a week.

From Purser Winship, of the steamship Lizzie, we learn that the citizens of Nassau, N. P., were organizing into military companies for the purpose of protecting themselves against a threatened insurrection of the negroes.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* pronounces the statement quite true, that the journals that the Emperor Napoleon had, in an autographic letter to Mr. Seward, demanded the recognition of the *de facto* Mexican government to be utterly without foundation.

The British mail steamship, which was reported lost, arrived in the port of Liverpool on the 28th November last, after a short voyage of thirty-eight days.

Arrival of the Equator.

The steamship Equator, Captain Vevers, from New York December 30, via Nassau, N. P., December 11th, with a full cargo of assorted merchandise, arrived at her wharf yesterday morning. We are indebted to her Purser, Mr. Winship, for the following report:

Left New York on the 31 inst., on the 7th inst., when about 150 miles south west from Hatteras encountered a heavy gale and heavy sea, during which lost foremast over board, with all sails and rigging attached, carrying with it top of main topmast and spring mainmast; on the same day the steampipe broke, succeeded in patching it, and made for Nassau, N. P., and arrived there at noon on the 11th inst., where we were detained repairing damages until the 14th inst., on which day we left for this port. Left in port at Nassau steamship Mary, bound to London. Steamship Mexico sailed on the 12th inst. for Havana.

The ship Conquest, Capt. Lewis, from Boston bound to New Orleans, was lost on the Florida coast (No particulars given as to time of place). A portion of her cargo had been brought into Nassau and sold. Capt. Lewis was at Nassau, and was to have left for Boston in a few days.

Official Correspondence Relieving Gen. Parsons, of Alabama, and Recognizing his successor.

[From the Mobile Evening News, 23d.]

Montgomery, Dec. 19th, 1865.

To day dispatches were received from Hon. W. H. Seward, relieving Governor Parsons of the Provisional Governor of the State, and to-morrow at 12 M., in the hall of the House of Representatives, Governor Parsons will formally deliver the papers and property of the Executive office to Governor Patton. The following are correct copies of the despatches above referred to:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 18th, 1865, 2:30 P. M.

His Excellency Robert M. Patton,
Governor of the State of Alabama:

By direction of the President I have the honor to transmit herewith to you a copy of a communication which has been addressed to his Excellency Lewis E. Parsons, late Provisional Governor of Alabama, whereby he has been relieved of the trust heretofore imposed on him, and directed to deliver into your Excellency's possession the papers and property relating to the State.

I have the honor to tender you the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it may be found necessary in effecting the early reorganization and the permanent prosperity and welfare of the State over which you have been called to preside.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, Dec. 18, 1865.

To His Excellency Lewis E. Parsons, Provisional Governor of Alabama, Montgomery, Ala.:

In view of the entire warrant in the judgment of the President of the United States, the early and conduct of the proper affairs of the state of Alabama may be remitted to the constitutional authority chosen by the people thereof, without danger to the peace and safety to the United States. By direction of the President, therefore, you are relieved from the trust which was heretofore imposed on you as Provisional Governor of the State of Alabama, whenever the Governor elect shall have qualified and shall have notified you of the fact. You will transfer to him the papers and property of the State now in your custody at Montgomery, the Governor elect.

I avail myself of the occasion to express to you the President's entire satisfaction of the fidelity, ability and discretion which have marked your official conduct.

W. H. SEWARD.

Suppressing Insurrection in Jamaica.

The English have not been doing things by halves in suppressing the negro insurrection in Jamaica and "removing the causes thereof." Late Jamaica journals contain interesting accounts of the progress made in the work of suppression and pacification. They paint the details in a dispassionate and colorless tone that, considering the circumstances, is quite remarkable. Since the troops arrived, they tell us, most of the great heads and petty leaders of insurrection have been captured and hung, and altogether about two thousand insurgents have been either hung or shot. The shops of the blacks have been destroyed, their houses razed, and their villages reduced to heaps of ruin. No only is martial law established everywhere, but the soldiers are allowed to conduct themselves as in a conquered country. "We appropriate what we want *ad libitum*," writes an English Captain. "Nearly all the men are now mounted, for we seized all the horses and saddles that we can find." The panic in the villages visited by the soldiers are described. The inhabitants take to flight very much as those of hostile Indian villages in this country were accustomed to do at the apparition of the soldiers of a Jackson or a Harney. "We then fire on them," the Captain remarks with phlegmatic naïveté, "because they try to escape." But the dismal horrors of this conflict of races in Jamaica eclipse any scenes of the kind incident to wars of the Americans with the Indians. The prompt and remorseless vigor of military execution in that island may be judged from the following in the Montego Bay correspondence of the Jamaica *Standard*:

A man belonging to one of the scouring parties in search of the escaped rebel, Miles, informed me yesterday that the water of the Morant Bay river (Johnson's river) must be unwholesome on account of the number of dead bodies rotting in the upper part of it, which flows through the Blue Mountain valley. He reports that in the Negro river especially—a tributary of the Johnson river—a great number of carcasses lie about on its banks and in its shallows. It was through this district that the Sixth, under Colonel Hobbs, marched on their way from Maitlands to Stony Gut, and no doubt they dealt out to the flying rebels their righteous desert. Those whom the soldiers spared the Maroons have destroyed, and my informant states that from the "barracks"—Trinity District—down to Coley Estate, only two cottages has been left. I feel happy that such a judgment of extermination has been adopted, and that besides the cottages in this district, those at Bechford Town, Nutcliffe, Stanton Land, etc., have all been burned down.

This trenchant policy on the part of the British authorities does not seem to be pursued so much in the spirit of mere retaliation—although a certain ferocity of revenge has undoubtedly marked its details—as in the spirit of cool calculation seeking a speedy, practical, thorough solution of a fearful social problem. The authorities had but scant time in which to deliberate on the measures to be adopted in what they conceived to be the only alternative before them—the alternative of surrendering civilization in Jamaica and abandoning the island to the fate of Hayti, or of crushing the rebellion with one dire and bloody stroke and tearing up its roots, as it were, so that there should be permanent security against its renewal. The latter course was decided on, as has been signally demonstrated in the proceedings against the insurgents. The leading idea of the decision is prominent in the speech of the Governor at the recent opening of the two Houses of the Jamaica Legislature, wherein, reviewing the late occurrence, he called upon all the members of the Council to assist him in framing such measures as should prevent the island from becoming a second Hayti, and should secure them for the future against any repetition of such rebellion and bloodshed as had lately been witnessed."

Mr. Bright has denounced in a speech not long since delivered in England what he calls the "massacre" of the negroes in Jamaica, and has predicted that the perpetrators will yet be brought to the bar of justice. Yet it is not likely that Mr. Bright's denunciation, supported by sentimental philanthropy among some English, will effect any substantial change in British policy in reference to the troubles with the negroes in Jamaica. Indeed, this policy was so swift in decision and so definitive in effect that it would be difficult by any ordinary intervention on the part of the home Government to change its result. On the other hand, it is quite likely that Englishmen of any of Her Majesty's colonies when encountered by such a crisis as lately arose in Jamaica, will deal with an inferior or semi-barbarous race, be it in the West Indies or in the East Indies, very much as they did in that dangerous emergency. It is their way. It is also, as experience has heretofore many a time indicated, the American way, and, not limiting observation to particular nationalities, it is the Celtic way, the Teutonic way, the Caucasian way. For when the self-preservation of race and civilization is invoked in deadly conflict, there has been from all there but one answer. Inferior races in such cases have usually been taught as the pioneer fights the autumn fire and destructive animals of the forest, as the cultivator fights noxious weeds that infest his field and threaten to supplant his crop.

Important Circular from Gen Baird to the Freedmen.

Head quarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of La.
New Orleans, La., December 19, 1865.

CIRCULAR No. 32.

To the Freedmen of Louisiana:

The following Circular Letter from Major General Howard, Chief of the Bureau of Freedmen is published to you for your information and guidance:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Jackson, Miss., Nov. 11, 1865.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

It is constantly reported to the Commissioner and his agents that the freedmen have been deceived as to the intention of the Government.

It is said that lands will be taken from the present holders and the divided among them next Christmas or New Year. The impression, wherever it exists, is wrong. All officers and agents of this Bureau are hereby directed to take every possible means to remove so erroneous and injurious an impression. They will, further, endeavor to overcome other false reports that have been industriously spread abroad with a purpose to unsettle labor and give rise to disorder and suffering. Every proper means will be taken to secure fair written agreements for the coming year, and the freedmen instructed that it is for their best interest to look to the property holders for employment.

The Commissioner deprecates hostile action, and wishes every possible exertion made to produce kind feeling and mutual confidence between the blacks and the whites.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major General, Commissioner.

Official:
(Signed) MAX WOODHULL,
Colonel, Assistant Adjutant General.

From this letter you will perceive that it is the wish of the Commissioner who has charge of your interests and who speaks, at the same time, the wishes of the President and of the people of the North, to whom you are indebted for your freedom, that you should at once find homes for your families and employment for your labor during the coming year.

Never has so great a change in the condition of a favorite race been made in so short a time; your friends everywhere are anxious, that, during this first year, you are permitted peacefully to enjoy your new rights; you may escape, as much as possible, the ills and afflictions that must follow so great a revolution.

You are free as white people are free, and the faith and honor of the American people is pledged to protect you in your freedom, and in all the rights of liberty and the pursuit of happiness through the industrious employment of your labor, and of whatever other faculties God has given you.

But, to enable you to earn money so that you may educate your children and procure better clothing and food, and more of the comforts of life generally than you have heretofore had, you must go to those who have lands to till, or other employment to offer, and money to pay for the service you render.

The capital of this country is valueless without your labor; you are, therefore, necessary to the success of property, and as soon as the little prejudices of the present are past, the people will become your best friends, for it will be their interest to foster and protect you.

It is the earnest advice of those most interested in your well-being, that you at once apply to the land owners who have lived near you in times past, and whom you have known as fair dealing men, for employment; that you make with them the best and fairest bargains to work during the coming year, and that you indulge in those bargains provision for your young children and for your old and helpless relatives. Then, when you have made your contracts, to which you be faithful (keep faithfully and religiously, and that you discourage among any of your companions who attempt to shirk from their duty.

There are those, I know, who speak as your friends, and advise you not to make long contracts for a year labor, and the advice which they give may be worthy of consideration here year, or the year following, but it is not the best advice which, it is contrary to the policy of the Government which is now exerting over your interests, and is responsible for your protection.

I expect you to assist immediately your employers, and to make contracts to cover the whole of the coming year.

A. BAIRD,
Brevet Major General U. S. Vols; Asst. Com. Bureau Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, State of Louisiana.

Official:
D. G. FERRO,
Assistant Adjutant General.

THE EYE AND EAR.—Are you suffering from deafness or diseases of the eye? If so, go and consult Dr. Gardner, the skillful oculist and aurist. Office, 176 Camp street, near Julia. Read his advertisement.

RATHER COOL.—"A I morning brings have a beaming tendency of silence," said A Editor to a young lady. "You will scarcely at least cold morning, won't you dance?" replied the young lady.

THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series, Vol. XVII—Whole—13,652.

BY TELEGRAPH

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Letters from Mr. Seward to the Governors of Georgia and South Carolina

REDUCTION OF THE WHITE TROOPS IN GEORGIA, ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Mr. Sumner Declares the Spirit of Rebellion Still Exists—Split in the Republican Party, etc.

MR. STEVENS PROPOSES TO COMPENSATE LOYAL SUFFERERS BY THE WAR BY CONFISCATION.

Important Special Message from the President in Behalf of Nationality and Representation.

AMENDMENT FOR NON-ASSUMPTION OF THE CONFEDERATE DEBT PASSED THE HOUSE.

Southern Members, Except One for Each State, to Come Home.

L. D. CAMPBELL, OF OHIO, MINISTER TO MEXICO.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Washington, Dec. 19.—The Secretary of State has addressed a letter to the Governor of Georgia transmitting a copy of the communication addressed to the late Provisional Governor of that State, relieving him of that trust and tendering the co-operation of the Government of the United States whenever it was found necessary for the prosperity of the State of Georgia.

New York, Dec. 20.—A heavy gale commenced here this morning. Much destruction has been done to the shipping.

Boston, Dec. 20.—The anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims will be observed, and there will be a military display to-morrow.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The War Department has ordered a reduction of the white troops in Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, to seven thousand men.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner made a speech on the bill to maintain the freedom of the inhabitants of the States lately in rebellion and read a number of letters, public and private, to show that the spirit of the rebellion still existed.

Mr. Saulsbury replied saying there were indications of a split in the Republican party. He further stated that if the President would stand by the principles of his special message he would promise him the support of two millions who did not vote for him.

Mr. Cowan also replied to Sumner saying that the statements he made were all based on anonymous letter.

In the House Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to double the pensions of those who were made pensioners by the casualties of the late war, to pay the damage done to loyal men by the rebel government and rebel raiders, and enforce the confiscation laws so as to pay the same out of confiscated property of the enemy.

Both Houses of Congress have agreed to adjourn to morrow till the 5th of January.

Washington, Dec. 19.—Several resolutions were offered calling upon the Secretary of War for a detailed statement of the numerical strength of the regular army.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau so as to secure the freedmen and all persons in the United States, and protect every individual in the full enjoyment of his rights, person and property, and furnish him the means of vindication.

A message was received from the President relative to the condition of affairs in the South, in which he says: "From all information in my possession, and from which I have recently received from the most reliable authority, I am inclined to cherish the belief that sectional animosity is secretly and rapidly assuming itself into a spirit of nationality, and that representations connected with a properly adjusted system of taxation, will result in a harmonious relation of the States.

There is an actual quiescence of authority to the General Government throughout the country visited by Gen Grant. The mere presence of a military force without regard to numbers is sufficient to maintain order. The President say the good of the country and economy require that this force should be white troops.

In the House, Leavenworth offered a preamble and resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to examine into the alleged disloyal statements of Harris, of Maryland, and report the same to the House with such action as they recommend. Adopted.

A resolution was adopted in the House by more than two-thirds majority to submit to the Legislature of the several States an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting the recognition of the Confederate debt.

Cincinnati December 22.—Flour unchanged. Wheat dull, at $2. Corn dull, at 50 to 55c. Oats, 43c. Cotton, 46 1/2c. Whisky, $2 25c. Dressed Hogs, $10 75c. Pork, $26 50. Green Meats advanced. Lard, 17c.

The *Commercials* Washington dispatch says the Southern members to Congress elect have decided to return home, leaving one from each State to represent them before the Committee of Congress.

Philadelphia, December 22.—The safe of the Sanitary Commission was robbed of $6,450, the property of John Watson, the chief clerk.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Mrs. Lincoln, the widow of the late President, is given $25 000, instead of $20,000, erroneously reported yesterday.

New York, Dec. 22—The cotton market closed very firm at 52c for middling. Sugar is quiet and steady at 11c Pork, $28 37 1/2. Lard, 19c. Gold closed at 145 3/4.

Chicago, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet. Wheat, $1 29 3/4. Corn, Pork, $26. Lard, 17c Hogs, $8 25 to 10 25. Gold 146 3/4.

Washington, Dec 22—The President yesterday nominated Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, Minister to Mexico, vice Gen. Logan resigned.

Jno. Bigelow has been nominated for Minister to France.

Washington, Dec 20—The Secretary of State has addressed similar letters to the Governor and late Provisional Governor of South Carolina, to those recently forwarded to Alabama and Mississippi.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

MINISTER TO JAPAN.

New York, Dec. 22.—A Washington special says the President sent to the Senate the name of Gen. Van Allenberg as Minister to Japan.

APPREHENDED NEGRO OUTBREAK IN VIRGINIA.

The *Herald's* correspondent says the people of Richmond are in high excitement, apprehending an outbreak among the negroes during the holidays. The Superintendent of the Richmond and Danville road has issued notice that no freight will be carried over that road between the 31st of December and January 5th.

THE FRENCH TROOPS IN MEXICO.

The *World's* special says there is no official information from the French Government that the Emperor intends to withdraw the French troops from Mexico yet.

It is vaguely given out by the French Minister in diplomatic circles that such is his intention.

Maximilian expects to supply their place by American troops, which are reported on their way to Mexico.

PARDON PETITION

Washington, Dec. 23.—A delegation of Mississippians yesterday presented to the President a petition for the pardon of Mr. Davis. The President made no formal reply.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Wilson in speaking upon the bill to secure the freedom of citizens of the States lately in rebellion, and in replying to Mr. Saulsbury, denied that the Democratic party was coming into power, either through the agency of the Freedmen or anybody else, and said it required time for the reconstruction and reorganization before it could govern this country.

Mr. Saulsbury denied having said that the Democratic party was to come into power immediately by the agency of the Freedmen. He said that opprobrious epithets ought to cease on the other side of the House.

The Senate has adjourned to January 8th.

Mr. Henry Winter's resolution, expressing the thanks of the constitutional convention given twenty seven States as having united in

CONGRESS OF TEXAS.

Charles Dupuy, of Houston, is nominated as Governor of Utah Territory.

St. Louis, December 21.—A large portion of the city buildings were destroyed by fire to-day, involving a loss of $200,000, on which there is a pretty large insurance.

RECONSTRUCTION IN THE SENATE.

Washington, December 21.—In the Senate Mr. Stewart called up the bill to secure freedom to the States recently in rebellion. In speaking to Mr. Sumner he remarked that the Southern States were never out of the Union, and the North was not justified in forcing negro suffrage upon the South while they withhold political rights from the negroes in the Northern States.

Mr. Wilson replied at length in favor of the bill.

THE AMENDMENT.

Washington, December 21.—The proclamation from Secretary Seward announces the adoption of the constitutional amendment by the vote of 27 States.

Buffalo, December 21.—We were visited last night by the heaviest gale which has passed over this city for several years. It was accompanied with snow and sleet, and did considerable damage.

New York, December 21.—The steamer Mississippi, from New Orleans, has arrived; also the steamer Chauncey, from Aspinwall.

Montreal, December 21.—Snow has fallen to the depth of eight inches. It is blowing heavily.

Salt Lake, December 21.—A fire occurred at Camp Douglas, which destroyed the commissary warehouse with Government supplies, involving a loss of over $1,000,000.

NEW YORK AND WESTERN MARKETS.

New York, December 21.—Cotton closed at 50c for middling. Gold closed at 146. Sterling unchanged. Stock heavy; Government bonds quiet. Whisky $2 30; Coffee quiet and firm; sugar 13 3/4; Pork $28 37 1/2.

Louisville, December 22.—Flour $7 15; bacon 15c; rope 17c; bacon shoulders 15c; clear sides 15c; hams 22c; lard 16 1/2c; cotton 44c; corn 55c; oats 50c; tobacco dull, better grades fully sustained.

Cincinnati, Dec. 22.—Flour quiet, wheat $2; corn 50c, oats nominal, pork $10 75, pork $26 50, cotton 46 1/2, whisky $2 22.

Louisiana Legislature.

Sitting—Friday, December 22, 1865.

Senate—This body came to order at the usual hour, the Lieut. Governor in the chair, and a quorum present.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. B. Walker.

A message from the House reported the signature of the President to bills of general interest.

The minutes of the last sitting was read and approved.

Mr. Keenan reported a bill to provide for defendants to pay estates of judges, throughout the State, amounting to $100,000, and for the salaries of the employees of the General Assembly.

Several motions, to take up special bills, were declared out of order, and Mr. Mohen brought up a bill ordering the election of Municipal officers for the city of New Orleans.

The bill passed through the second reading with considerable engineering, cutting off debate by calls of the previous question, but the Senate refused to suspend the rules to pass it to the third reading.

A House bill proposing to raise a revenue with stamped paper, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The House requested concurrence in a joint resolution postponing the adjournment of the General Assembly to Wednesday at 12.

Pay Warrants on Treasury were quoted the day: The sales of Sterling fostered £7,000 for sight bills, (2,000 and 5,000,) at 157 to, £11,000 at 1, (2,000 and 10,000,) at 157 to, £5,000 at 157 3/4, £20,000 first close at 157 3/4, about £20 000 at from 157 to 157 3/4, and 158, and £5,000 at 158. In France we noticed sales of Sterling at Marseilles, at 5 25 3/4, and 5 50 3/4 at 5 60. Sterling may be quoted at — to 157 for bill of lading bills, and 157 to 158 for 1 to first class clear, and 5 francs at 5 25 3/4, to 5 50 for Commercial. The Banks sold 150 000 for Sterling and 3 55 to 3 56 3/4 for francs.

The supplies of Domestic Exchange are still limited, but we have no improvement to note in rates. The Banks and drafters generally checked on New York at 1/4 per cent, discount, but some of the former supplied the accommodation at 1/2. Some round sums—that is, $70,000 in two checks—were passed at 1/4. The seaside demand was quite fair. Outdoors, some New York drafts were sold at 1/4 discount, and $15,000 at 1/2, $10,000 ten days at 1 1/4, and 1 1/2, $76,000 thirty days at 1 7/16 and a smaller amount at 1 1/2.

The stock market continued to exhibit considerable animation. 30 shares Canal Bank sold at $57, and 1/6 at $57 50; 81 Union Bank at $64 37 1/2, and 10 at $65; 50 Citizens' Bank at $37 50, and 100 in a lump at $37 50; 25 Citizens' Bank, (15 and 50,) at $130 40 at $130 50, and 50 at — and 50 Bank of the Union at $87 50. Surprising, in addition to the amount reported, 50 shares Bank of New Orleans sold at $33. We also heard of a small sale of City Railroad to day but did not learn the particulars. Mechanics' Bank transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 86 @ 88 and the Rail Road issues at 74 @ 76.

The Uncurrent Bank Note market was quiet at about previous rates: $1000 Bank of Louisiana sold at 49 1-2c per dollar, and some small lots of Louisiana State Bank and Union Bank at 72 1-2 and 85c for the latter. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 47 @ 48 and 49 @ 50 per dollar, Merchants' Bank at 83 @ 85c, and 70 @ 71c; Louisiana State Bank at 68 @ 70, and 72 @ 75; Bank of New Orleans at 78 @ 80, and 82 @ 85, Crescent City Bank at 78 @ 80, and 82 @ 84, and Union Bank at 78 @ 80, and 82 @ 85. The entire range of the above figures represents the same paid money dealers, the small sums offered at their counters, and the ordinary figures of the market for round amounts City Treasury Notes rule at 3 @ 5 per cent discount, and the usually received medium of exchange in our local trade and are preferred by both State and City taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, December 22, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning under the favorable influence of the improvement reported at New York, and, although the movement was not quite so active, there has been no reaction to shipments caused by the newsmen's strike, yet still there was a fair and quite general demand, and the sales reached up 2,900 bales, of which 1,000 were taken by spinners at prices, figures being accepted in some cases as low as at any time during the week, while in others, it appeared to have a little easing good staple, or other desirable lots, fairly realized full prices. With this remark, Ordinary may be quoted at 38 @ 42; Good Ordinary at 44 @ 45, Low Middling at 46 @ 48, and Middling at 49 @ —, which show that the market has maintained the position at the commencement of the week. The week's sales sum up 11,750 bales, against 17,500 last week, 15,000 the corresponding week of 1864, and 10,400 bales of the same week in 1863. The week's receipts have exceeded those of the previous week, while the aggregate proper, (exclusive of the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included herein) receipts are about the same, the figures being, respectively, 32,711—32,734, against 11,271 last week, and 22,402 the week before.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales	22,320
Received to this date, (including 1,000 Texas)	10,391
Received previously	32,711—32,734
Cleared to-day	450,446
Previously	32,711—483,157
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	104,000

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The rice pile closed yesterday comprise 2,0 bbls Molasses and 225 bbls Sugar. The market for Molasses is very quiet and unchanged, that for Sugar is dull and prices are rather in favor of our fullest quotations. Demand for both Sugar and Molasses is very limited and is altogether confined to operators of the trading, so that the supply when sold, only changes hands and still remains on sale. The total stocks on hand are very light, however, and there is no prospect of any increase in the receipts.

The sales to-day comprise 150 bbls and 20 half bbls Molasses, in several lots, at 70 @ 75c; 225 bbls Sugar, fair to prime, and 90s @ 9c; a fairly fresh, and 175 bbls Sugar, in various lots, at 11 @ 12 1-2c @ lb for Common to Good Common, 13 1-2 @ 13 1-2c for Fair, 14 @ 14 1-2c for Prime, 14 1-2 @ 15c for Prime and Fully Fine for Choice, showing a further very material decline, especially in the lower grades, since yesterday. The sales for the week comprise 695 bbls Sugar, 1,600 bbls and 100 half bbls Molasses, 1,000 bbls and 61 bbls Sugar, 1,804 bbls Molasses—cleared only 24 bbls and 23 bbls Sugar and 1,000 bbls Molasses. Imported from Cuba 917 boxes Sugar, 5 bbls and 225 bbls Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—We have no change of any importance to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. There is not much animation about it, but yet the stocks are firmly held and prices all around are steady. Full particulars of the market for the various articles and of the sales made on the previous day, are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR—There was only a limited local demand to-day, and the prices for the regular trade rule nominally at about 1000 bbls, of which 300 on private terms, 100 Fine at $6 75; 75, 50 and 60 Superfine at $6 37 1/2, 100 Good Extra at $7 12 1/2, and 100 do at $7 50 @ bbl. By auction, 1,790 bbls damaged and at $3 50 @ 5 75 @ bbl. The sales for the week comprise 13,000 bbls. Receipts 30,720 bbls—cleared 11,742 bbls.

CORN—There was a fair demand to-day, and prices are firm and full. About 7,000 sacks were sold in several lots at $1 05 for Mixed, and $1 15 @ bushel for White. Yesterday, yet previously reported, 2,600 sacks were sold at $1 12 1-2 @ bushel for Mixed, and $1 20 @ bushel for White. Week's sales 24,000 sacks. Receipts 31,207 sacks—cleared 5,000 sacks.

HAY—The stock is fair and is very firmly held. The demand is good. There were sales of 200 bales of Hay at $28 @ bale, of 400 at $1 00 @ 100 lbs, and 150 at $1 55, an improvement of 5c per 100 lbs. Week's receipts 912 sacks—sales 3,000 sacks.

BACON—Are in good supply, but appear to be less in demand. On y 500 sacks were sold to the trade to-day, at which 500 at 9c, 100 at 9 1-2c, and 300 at 10c @ bushel. By auction, 3 018 sacks were sold at 9 @ 10 1-2 @ bushel. Sales for the week 5 600 sacks. Receipts 21 707.

HAY—The market is fair, but receipts mostly of Inferior, which is very difficult of sale. Prime and Choice in course and in request, and some 700 bales have sold to late at 1,000 @ ton. Received during the week 700 bales—sold 1000 bales.

HOGS—The stock is light—there is a fair call for Packing, which is being supplied at $12 @ bulkhead full weight Meat. The sales during the week comprise about 600 bbls Meat from first hands at $21 @ bbl. Received 2,049 bbls, 68 bbls cleared and 200 bbls.

BACON—There is very little doing beyond a small retail business at 15c for Shoulders, 16c @ 16c for Ribbed Sides, 19 @ 19 1-2c for Clear Sides, 19c @ 19 1-2c for Clear Rib Sides, and 20c @ 20 1-2c for Sugar-cured Hams. Sweetbreads and Hams are in good supply, but Hams are in demand. Sales of 25 boxes Shoulders sold at 14 1-2c @ lb. Received during the week two cases.

LARD—There is very little on hand. Demand is good. Sales of 100 tierces at 17c @ lb for Prime to Choice, and in kegs. Small sales have been made during the week at the price. Received during the week 841 tierces, 1064 kegs. Stock 2,053 kegs.

CORN MEAL—Some 20 barrels sold in lots at $4 75 @ B. They are receiving at 14 1/2c @ barrel for Common—Choice brands in very active and very much in request, which Canal is plenty and full. Sales comprise 45 @ 50 barrels Middling @ B. Cheese is in good demand and quoted at 21 @ 22c @ lb. Sugar-cured sold at 20 @ 21.

CHEESE—Something readily in small lots at 21 @ 22c @ pound, and 20c in bulk.

BALE ROPE—The supply is ample. The demand is good. Sales of 100 coils at 12 1-2c @ lb. Received during the week 1,000 coils.

BALING TWINE—Is scarce and commands 20c @ lb readily.

BUNDLE—There have been considerable sold at 20 to 22c coils.

GUNNY BAGS—Are selling at 30c a piece for second hand and 35c for new.

LEAD, BARREL—The stock is light, but there is very little demand, which is supplied by Jobbers at 20 to 21c per pound in rolls, and 22 to 23 1/2c in bulk.

WHISKY—There is no demand for round lots, but a good retail business is doing at $2 25 @ 2 40 @ gallon. Very choice brands command a little more. Received during the week 1,040 bbls—cleared 641.

BRANDIES—Continue very dull and nominal at $2 25 to 2. Cognac at $2 25 to 2 50. Ale at $6 to 8 per bbl, and Biggs at $6 to 8 per barrel.

GROCERIES—There is a very good retail demand for the country and city trade at $9 for Coffee, Ordinary, 20 to 21c for Fair to Good Fair, and 21 to 22c for Choice Rio.

SUGARS—Continue bright sentiment, but while foreign are firm, the home are lower. We quote Ordinary at 11 @ 11 1-2c @ lb for Common and 12 @ 12 1-2c for Fair to Good Fair, and 13 @ 13 1-2c for Prime and Fully Fine for Choice. Sales of 100 hogsheads Cuba Sugar at 11 1-2c @ lb, and 1 hogshead Louisiana Sugar at 14 1-2c @ lb. Receipts 917 boxes Cuba Sugar, 5 bbls and 225 bbls Molasses.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—We have no change of any importance to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. There is not much animation about it, but yet the stocks are firmly held and prices all around are steady. Full particulars of the market for the various articles and of the sales made on the previous day, are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR—There was only a limited local demand to-day, and the prices for the regular trade rule nominally at about 1000 bbls, of which 300 on private terms, 100 Fine at $6 75; 75, 50 and 60 Superfine at $6 37 1/2, 100 Good Extra at $7 12 1/2, and 100 do at $7 50 @ bbl. By auction, 1,790 bbls damaged and at $3 50 @ 5 75 @ bbl. The sales for the week comprise 13,000 bbls. Receipts 30,720 bbls—cleared 11,742 bbls.

CORN—There was a fair demand to-day, and prices are firm and full. About 7,000 sacks were sold in several lots at $1 05 for Mixed, and $1 15 @ bushel for White. Yesterday, yet previously reported, 2,600 sacks were sold at $1 12 1-2 @ bushel for Mixed, and $1 20 @ bushel for White. Week's sales 24,000 sacks. Receipts 31,207 sacks—cleared 5,000 sacks.

HAY—The stock is fair and is very firmly held. The demand is good. There were sales of 200 bales of Hay at $28 @ bale, of 400 at $1 00 @ 100 lbs, and 150 at $1 55, an improvement of 5c per 100 lbs. Week's receipts 912 sacks—sales 3,000 sacks.

HO