The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. | NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1870. | 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,166

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPONT & LIMA, Publishers,
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4. Price of Daily—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday. Subscription, $6 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements, having for run of the paper, first insertion, $1 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 $1 per square.

Advertisements inserted in inferior type to be charged as new, each insertion.

Last, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.

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Its no time shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

All Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 10 cents not per line, each insertion.

All transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.

Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published at times.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Semi-Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR ..... $5.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1870.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Convention, at its late meeting in the city, adopted the following resolution providing for the manner of appointment of the State Central Committee. We extract from the minutes:

Mr. Hatch, of Jefferson, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of this Convention is hereby authorized to appoint persons from the State at large, who, with one person appointed by the Democratic organization of each Ward of the city of New Orleans, and each parish of the State, shall constitute a Democratic State Central Committee until the assembling of the next State Convention, and until their successors are appointed.

On motion of Mr. Brice, of Orleans, Mr. Hatch's resolution was amended by striking at the close thereof, and that the President of the Convention be appointed as one of the delegates for the State at large.

And the resolution was adopted as amended.

In pursuance of this mandate of the Convention, Judge Voorhies, as President, has appointed the following gentlemen as members of the State Central Committee:

E. T. Merrick, of Orleans.
A. G. Brice, of Jefferson.
F. S. Goode, of Terrebonne.
T. C. W. Ellis, of St. Helena.
H. D. Ogden, of Orleans.
B. F. Jonas, of Orleans.
C. F. Buck, of Orleans.
J. Ad. Rozier, of Orleans.
John Pasley, of Orleans.
Fermin Fuseller, of Orleans.

The Ward organizations in New Orleans have the right each to appoint one member of the Committee, by virtue of the terms of the above resolution, and their attention is now called to the subject.

The St. Louis Hotel.

The attention of our readers, particularly those of the Second District, has in our previous issues been called to the importance of opening the St. Louis Hotel for coming business season. We are glad now to be able to announce that nearly one-half of the sum of money required by Messrs. Bartels & Winnemore, who propose to lease the establishment, has been subscribed.

Mr. Rosen, the cashier of the People's Bank, informs us that ten thousand dollars have been subscribed for the use of the contemplated lessees, and to aid in furnishing and stocking the hotel. The loan is made in this way: Subscribers give their notes, payable on the 15th of October at the People's Bank, receiving therefor the obligation of Bartels & Winnemore, payable two years after date, with eight per cent. interest, the interest payable semi-annually at the People's Bank.

The business men of our District do not need to have it impressed upon their minds that it is indispensable something should be done, not only to retain the trade of the District, but to bring back what we have lost. The opening of the St. Louis Hotel, we are persuaded, will have a large influence towards this end, and we therefore hope that the trifling sum of money required to open the hotel will be raised at the disposal of the lessees without further delay.

A NEW BOOK.—We are informed that there will be, in a few days, on sale in this city a little book from the pen of our old and esteemed journalistic colleague, of the *N. O. Crescent*, George L. Catlin—now city editor of the New York *Democrat*. The book is entitled "Tit-Bit for Travellers, or Random Pages from a Reporter's Scrap Book." It will be found at all the book stores of this city on or about Sept. 30th. The volume is intended chiefly for travellers and is composed of sketches and descriptions, the scene of some of which is laid in the neighborhood of New Orleans. Catlin is a sprightly writer and we feel safe to say that anything coming from his pen will be interesting. His many acquaintances in New Orleans will be ready to encourage this venture in book making.

FAIR FOR WOUNDED GERMAN SOLDIERS.—A Fair will be held at the Turner Hall, on the corner of Lafayette and Dryades streets, on Tuesday, Sept. 13, to continue until Saturday, Sept. 17, the proceeds to be devoted to the use of the wounded soldiers of the German army. Tickets of admittance fifty cents. We acknowledge the courtesy of an invitation from the Committee of Arrangements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The enterprising managers of the Academy have again inaugurated their popular matinées, the first of which of the season will be given today, noon, when the Emerson Minstrels appear in a fine bill appropriate for the occasion.

On Monday we are promised something in the recherché in the first appearance of the "Société Comique Grande of Specialists," a combination of talent and novelties, gathered by Mr. Bidwell in this country and Europe.

Messrs. S. B. Churchill & Bro., 81 Tchoupitoulas street, offer great bargains in guns, hardware and cutlery. They have double-barrel guns at $9, $10, $15, $20 and $25; rifles at $15 and $20; revolvers at $8 and $10; hand-saws at $12 and $15 per dozen; tennon saws at $6 and $7 per dozen; knives and forks at $1, $2 and $3 per dozen; pocket knives at $3, $4 and $5 per dozen; assorted plows at $4.50 and $5 each; McClellan saddles at $5 each. They have a new and well-selected stock, bought for cash at the lowest market rates, and those who wish to buy at reasonable prices should give them a call.

YOUNG HEADS OR AGED SHOULDERS.—It is no longer a loathsome task to darken gray hairs. DYALON'S VITALIA OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR, effects the change without any unclean accompaniments. It is a liquid, clear fluid, and has a pleasant aroma. The number of applications determines the shade. No sediment, no stickiness, no darkened bottles.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. 17

AVERT THE EVIL.—If mothers would give Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup to their children when sick, mortality would be less among them. It costs only 25 cents.

WAR NEWS.

(From the Western Papers.)

The Reception of Paris—What King William Says About It.

Paris, Sept. 11—P. M.—The *Siècle* says that King William, in replying to the address of the diplomatic agents concerning the anticipated bombardment of Paris, said:

"I trust it will be unnecessary to resort to extreme measures after the arrival of my armies under the walls of Paris.

"I expect to reduce the city by surround, or it and destroying all means of escape."

The German Loan.

New York, Sept. 13.—A London letter contains a statement of the German Bonds, on the authority of a medical man connected with the Prussian army: In the battles, including Gravelotte, 73,605 were killed. The prisoners, and missing and wounded numbered 21,000.

Tours, Sept. 13.—This city is overcrowded with Parisians and foreigners, whose flight from Paris was hastened by the proclamation permitting none to leave after the 15th inst. Many Americans are among the refugees.

A Bitter Frontier.

Munich, Sept. 13.—Prussia has formally notified Bavaria of her intention to annex Germany's portion of France as a military frontier.

(Special Dispatch to the *New York Herald*.)

Strasbourg.

Brumath, near Strasburg, Sept. 8.—Operations against Strasburg are carried on vigorously but surely, Gen. Leewenstein, Gen. Werder's chief of staff, says he expressed the opinion that with patience and certainty the place will fall about the 10th not before. Burning unfortunate accidents to the cause of the Germans are of rare occurrence. It is impossible to not entirely a matter of chance. Strasburg is surrounded by a circle of more than 18 first class. Under the circumstances of the 18 can be changed, and there are insurmountable obstacles which will capitulate as soon as the third and second parallels completion. The first parallels are armed with 24-pounders. The third with 24-pounders, which, at the distance of 1,200 paces, will be in silence the batteries.

(Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Herald.)

Not Time Yet.

London, Sept. 13.—Within the past week advances have been made toward the King of Prussia concerning overtures of peace. Official intimations have been given that the king can't have sufficient knowing the authority of the persons making the propositions, that the time has not come to receive them, and that it will be time when the Prussian army has arrived before Paris. The king is still anxious for such a peace as will give safety in the future, and will make a formal demand on Paris, and be ready to receive the proposition of the authorities.

German Opinion.

London, Sept. 13.—The *North German Gazette* says that Prussia is not bound to recognize the French provisional government, and the Prussian *Cross Gazette* says if Prussia does so to-day she will be obliged to recognize Rochefort's friends to-morrow.

Hope Abandoned.

London, Sept. 13.—The *Post* speaking officially says that the neutrals have abandoned all hope of suspending hostilities. Bancroft is making no further effort toward mediation.

Cartelings.

The Prussian government has thanked Minister Washburne for extending assistance to the Germans in France.

The *Times* says M. Thiers came to England pursuant to information reaching the provisional government, and is doubtless authorized to express the views of that government touching peace. We hope these views may be accepted as the basis of negotiation. The conditions will probably embrace the dismantling of Metz and Strasburg, or their occupation for three years by the Germans. If the terms are at all reasonable, England will back them.

Russia.

Is more decided than ever in opposing the dismemberment of France and proposes a Congress to settle the terms of peace.

(Special to the New York Tribune.)

The French Note.

London, Sept. 13.—The French Government addressed an informal communication to England expressing a desire that the latter would convey to Prussia the readiness of France to accept an armistice and her sincere desire for peace on a practicable and durable basis. France wished such a communication to be made through some neutral and friendly power rather than directly from her own foreign office to Prussian camp. Earl Granville replied that he would gladly be the means of communication between the two belligerent powers, and that the good offices of England so far as they could avail, were entirely at the service of either power. It is understood that he was not asked to address to Prussia any representations or proposal of any kind as coming from England. It has not therefore been necessary to reject any such application.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The foreign office has necessarily considered the possibility of such a request being made, and while it does not desire to make any announcement in advance, has turned towards the fortifications on the approach of the main body.

London, Sept. 16.—The French are useleedy destroying works of art on the approaches to Paris, which will not delay the Prussian advance an hour.

The French journals to-day persist that mediation is possible. In the meantime the Prussians are massing at some distance from the city. The defensive measures around Paris are so great that the French hope it will deter the Prussians and compel peace.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—There is a violent newspaper controversy upon Olozaga's course, who has been recalled from France for exceeding instructions in recognizing the Republic.

Sagasta succeeds Rivero as President of the Cortes.

Berlin, Sept. 16.—Mariners have been officially notified that the approach to Hamburg is dangerous.

The lights have been extinguished and the channel is filled with torpedoes.

The Belgian Legation have been officially advised that the blockade of the Baltic and North sea was raised on the 11th inst.

Bouillon, Sept. 16.—McMahon arrived here to-day.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 16.—The *Official Journal* regrets King William's determination to treat only with the Emperor Napoleon. As the Emperor cannot reign again in France, he cannot receive a Prussian.

London, Sept. 16.—Italian troops have occupied Civita Vecchia, meeting with no resistance.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 16.—Special to the *Evening Telegram*:

Paris, Sept. 16.—A corps d'armée left Paris this morning to attack the Prussian's advance which is now in the immediate vicinity.

The Prussian outposts are north-east and south-east. Several disguised Uhlans were discovered in Paris.

The Prussians continue the work of devastation, and plunder the passengers baggage of the captured trains.

Large arrivals of the Garde Mobile continue.

The newspapers appear at half size in consequence of the scarcity of paper.

Paris, Sept. 16.—The Minister of War reports many captures of Prussians in the neighborhood.

The Minister of War has advices from Gen. Ulrich, commanding at Strasburg; the bombardment is constant and terrible, and the city is badly damaged. Ulrich adds, he has no idea of surrendering.

Paris, Sept. 16.—It is reported that as the Prussians demand guarantees in case of peace, the French Government is preparing guarantees.

The military headquarters at Tours is rapidly organizing an army, which will be known as the army of Loire. Volunteers enrollments exceed 30,000. In all of France over 1,000,000 volunteers have been enrolled.

Italian volunteers in great numbers have left Lyons.

Electric lights have been place on all the forts around the city, to discover the enemy's night movements.

It is reported the government has the cypher correspondence with the key. Startling developments are expected.

Paris has twice the amount of powder expended at Sebastopol.

London, Sept. 16—3 P. M.—The following has been received from Paris:

The Prussians' advance are at Bretcuil and Neuilly-sur-Marne. Their scouting parties occupied Corbeil and Clamiert.

Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

New York, Sept. 16.—*Times* special:

Paris, Sept. 15.—Bread and meat decline; salt and provisions advanced.

The signal telegraph has been put on Arc de Triumphe. A new system of signals with colored lights has been arranged and tests removed. The movements of the enemy is visible from the signal stations. The underground wires will run from station to station. Balloons will be used, and a photograph bird's-eye view will be taken continually of the enemy's advance.

Troops from Sedan are still arriving. Among those who have arrived is a General in peasant attire.

The Prussians are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack from the southern and southeastern sides, so as to secure their supplies, and at the same time prevent reinforcements from the south and west.

The military men of experience here say the power of this city to resist is limited only by the supply of food.

Trochu has 410,000 men under arms.

It is announced that the Crown diamonds, which were lodged by the Empress in the Bank of France, are of paste, and that the real ones were sold long since through an American dentist named Evans, and the money converted to the use of the Imperial family.

Paris, Sept. 16. — The *Herald's* correspondent dined last night with Victor Hugo and family. In reply to some remarks, he said he had come to Paris to share the perils of the citizens who had no public role to fill; his poor presence on the ramparts would be useful, he would go around daily and stimulate by words the ardor of the patriotic defenders of the city.

He regarded an attack on Paris absurd as well as cruel. The war was begun against Napoleon, now he is a prisoner, the King of Prussia sends him refuge and servants while he sends us, who never provoked this war, bomb-shell.

Never in the world's eventful account in history. I don't know, he added, what part may fall to my lot to play before the Prussian army, but Paris is his choice of determined defense and cowardly surrender.

If it should be, though it seems impossible, decide on the latter course, I can only return an exile to my old retreat at Guernsey. If it etcets the former I trust I may be permitted to make any communication in my power.

Cotton in moderate demand; Tobacco firm; receipts light; sales to-day 95 bales at $5 @@ 16 50. Whisky 89@90c. Sugar firm; sales of 300 hds Molasses—Shoulders 12½c; sides 14½@14½c.

Chicago, Sept. 16.—Flour firm and in better demand. Wheat advanced 6@6½c, closing at $1 07, cash. Corn active; 1½c higher, closing at 64@64½c. Oats 36@36c. Rye 70c. Barley $1 05@1 07. Highwines 89@c. Pork $26 75@26 50.

N. Orleans, Sept. 16.—Flour inactive supplies $4@25. Wheat dull and weak; No. 2 red fall $1 05@1 06. Corn inactive; yellow 75c.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, Sept. 16—8 P. M.—Barometer 29.60. Wind north northeast, light.

No arrivals or departures.

FROM PASS-A-LOUTRE.

Pass-a-Loutre, Sept. 16—6 P. M.—Weather calm. No arrivals.

Sailed—Steamer Sarah.

(Previous Dispatches.)

New York, Sept. 16.—St. Thomas advices to Aug. 31 have been received, by which it appears that the position of President Baez is becoming critical. His Minister of War has resigned. The deception practiced by Baez turns to defeat his friends into enemies. The opponents of Baez favor annexation to the United States. Private advices predict the overthrow of Baez before October.

London, Sept. 16.—The Italians have surrounded Rome. Victor Emanuel's programme has been fully accomplished.

Florence, Sept. 16.—After the occupation of the Papal States, Italy will summons a National Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

London, Sept. 16.—There was a collision between the Italians and Papal Zouaves yesterday near Rome, it was a small affair.

The Italians have reached Cotronto near Civitta Vecchia. They will doubtless occupy to-day Villatri and Valmontone, walled towns, 27 miles from Rome.

It is rumored that troops from Paris yesterday and to-day were attacked by the Prussians and several passengers were killed. All communication with Paris will be uncertain.

Regular troops and franc-tireurs left Paris to oppose the Prussians on the Loire.

Bazaine at Metz, is well supplied.

The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

Paris, Sept. 16—Noon.—The Prussians having captured a train at Sedlis, travel thitherward has been stopped.

There are 30,000 Prussians at Joinville.

London, Sept. 16.—The *Times* has the following mediation miscellany: Russia declines further effort. Bancroft denies intimation of Prussian intervention.

Prussia is satisfied with England's reserved attitude as defeating French hopes for anything than a peace. Germany demands Alsace and Lorraine.

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EASILY ANSWERED.—Since the advent of Grant's Administration, six millions have been drawn by internal revenue collectors. The Philadelphia *Age* wonders why the Government does not prosecute them. We dare say the Government goes a good deal longer and hardier to prosecute itself.

To the Voters of Jefferson Parish and the Senatorial District.

Having been appointed a committee, by the Carrollton Missouri Republican Association, to address you in relation to the public interests of the State, we would say that every citizen, whether rich or poor, is interested in the manner in which the affairs of the State are managed.

If the taxes are high, and the public money squandered, the burden is felt as heavily by the laboring classes as by the wealthy. We, as Republicans, view with regret the reckless and unprincipled manner in which those who were elected by the Republican votes have managed the affairs of the State entrusted to them, and in order to remedy, or at least to check that evil, the Christian Republican party has been formed.

We look upon this as an auspicious time for calling upon candidates who will be important to be elected in their stations. When there are two political parties arrayed against each other, it is difficult to get men to reason about the worth or merits of the fitness of the candidate for the position which he solicits, but each party will vote his ticket right or wrong against the opposite party.

Party spirit has so high that the meanest and most unprincipled men upon either ticket were voted for merely because they were nominated.

The Republican party succeeded.

It would make the address too lengthy to speak of the reckless manner in which money was appropriated, and the arbitrary manner in which their affairs have been managed.

The Governor, whom we elected on the Republican ticket, has been proper to abuse and repudiate both parties, by selling protection to the colored population, who were mainly instrumental in his election, and in refusing to sign bills to protect them in their rights, and in refusing to appoint honest, competent and well tried Republicans to office, and in appointing men from the Democratic party those whom he deemed the leading spirits of said party, or such as he supposed would pander to his purposes and designs.

As both the Democratic and Republican parties have been thus broken down and repudiated by the Governor in assumming the responsibilities of both, we entreat all who desire or wish for the prosperity of the State to lay aside all party predilections or personal preferences, and join with the Christian Republicans, and they elect men who are honest and competent, and who will not plunder the public treasury and their own pockets aggrandizement. Unless men of correct principles and moral honesty unite together, we must expect to see our country sink under the corrupting influence of wicked rulers. Unite with us, and redeem the State from decay and misrule.

C. Fisk,
Chairman of said Committee.

At a meeting of the Carrollton Missionary Christian Republican Association, held at the Methodist Church in Carrollton on the 8th day of September, 1870, the following preamble was adopted:

Present—Josiah Fisk, President, in the chair. Thomas Brown was elected Secretary pro tem.

On motion of James Scott, the following preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, We, as Republicans, sympathized with feelings of sad and mortified surprise at the interference of the Governor, H. C. Warmoth, in the Nominating Convention held in Carrollton on the 31 day of September, 1870, to nominate candidates for parish officers, by dictating to delegates who they should vote for, and threatening to discharge them from the police force unless they voted for the candidate of his choice (one who is working at the very foundation principles of Republicanism).

And whereas, We do believe that the candidates nominated by said Convention (elect) fully represent the principles of Republicanism.

And whereas, In the original Constitution, or platform of the Christian Republican Association, the right was reserved to reject all resolutions unfairly or fraudulently made.

Therefore, be it resolved, That we reject said nominations, and recommend to the different branches of the Christian Republican Association in the parish of Jefferson, and in the 28th District of New Orleans, to meet in Conventions in Carrollton at such time as may be agreed upon by the Presidents of said associations; to take into consideration the best means to procure harmony, and unity of action in the Republican ranks; and to nominate such a ticket as can be voted for by all friends of right and justice, wishing the prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That the President appoint a committee of five to address the voters of Jefferson parish and this Senatorial District.

Whereupon the following named persons were appointed on said committee: Rev. George Washington, P. B. Cox, Rev. Thomas Brown, Rev. Evan Green and James Scott.

On motion the Rev. J. Fisk, was added to act as chairman of said committee.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Association be signed by the President and Secretary, and published in the N. O. *Republican* and in the N. O. *Tribune*, and in all papers friendly to the principles of right and justice and the prosperity of the State.

JOSIAH FISK, President.
T. Brown, Secretary pro tem.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1870.

The Money market has worked rather easier to-day. The demand for accommodations on the street continues active on the outside, but with more capital seeking investment borrowers have been able to secure accommodation at much lower rates than of late. At the banks there has been no change. We quote as street rates for 18 to 24 months, 8@10 per cent, secured by first class collaterals, and 12@18 for less good security. Bankers are still quoting demands Alsace and Lorraine.

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COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 16, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 1126 bales at prices ranging some little irregularity, but requiring no change in our quotations, which we repeat as follows: Low ordinary 10@11c, ordinary 12@13c, good ordinary 13@14½c, low middling 16¾@17c, middling 17¼@17½c, strict middling 18@—c, and good middling (nominal) —@18½c.

The market opened with a good inquiry, and although factors were very firm in their pretensions the demand continued fair throughout the day, resulting in sales to the amount noted above. Some brokers who had orders for strict classifications found prices stiffer; others claimed to have bought without difficulty at previous rates. Good ordinary, for example, sold at 13c, and 5 better quality, but hardly strict, gold brought up 13½, while 13¾c would have been paid for 50 bales, excepting, which is up above our outside quotations. The demand was for Great Britain and the North.

The sales for the past three days sum up 4000 bales, making a total for the week of 9700 against 8400 last week and 6250 the week before. Week's receipts 6215 bales, embracing 475 from other delivery points and 5740 proper, against 3101 proper last week, and 1615 last year. Receipts since August 31st 6687 bales, against 2448 last year. Week's exports 4017 bales, embracing 4000 to New York, and 9 to Boston.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand August 31st, 1870—bales	20,000	
Net Receipts, overland, this week	475	
Net receipts proper, this week	5740	7,215
		27,215
Shipped to date	20,000	20,000
Current receipts		7,215

Stock on hand and on shipboard—bales 17,215

To-day's exports were to Belshazzar. Receipts proper since last evening 764 bales, against 1020 last year, and since Friday evening 3740 bales, against 2101 for the corresponding time last week, and 6619 last year. Total receipts since August 31, 6687 bales, against 2448 last year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There were receipts this morning of 9 hhds Sugar and 3 bbls Molasses. The market is dull and the business is confined to dealers who are doing a retail business at 10¼@10½c ⅌ ℔ for common; 11¼@11½c for fair, 12½c for fully fair; 13c for prime, 13½@13¾c for choice, 19¼@19½c for yellow clarified, 14 @14½c for white. Plantation Molasses is quoted at 35@35c ⅌ gallon; city refinery rebolted 50@75c, syrup 60.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have been no arrivals since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—Buyers are holding off in anticipation of liberal receipts, and the market is dropping, with a decline of 12½@25c ⅌ bbl. Superfine quoted at $4 @4 25; single extra at $5 00@5 75; double extra $5@6 12½; treble extra at $6 37½@6 50; family at $6 50@7 50; and choice Fridy treating $7@7 50; fancy at $8 @8 25; 100 bbls were sold to-day, of which 50 were at $4 25 for single, 25 extra at $6; 12½ do, at $6 25; 100 treble extra at $6 62½; 200 do and 500 treble extra and 200 choice extra on private terms.

CORN—The supplies are light, but the demand is limited, and the sales are confined to 1500 sacks, of which 100 white mixed sold at 70c, 500 yellow at 70c; 300 choice white in bulk, 50 white and 100 white mixed at 80c; 100 yellow at 65c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply but not much in demand, 175 sacks Seed sold at 50c, and 150 Gallons at 60c ⅌ bushel.

HEAD—Is dull and prices have declined. Sacks Meal have sold on the landing at $1, and 50 pasent sacks at 90c ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Choice is scarce and in demand, bales selling Western Sold at 90c, and 95c choice at $1 ⅌ ton.

DRY SALT MEAT—A lot of 50 sacks shoulders sold, 65 scrap, at 14c ⅌ ℔.

SIDES—A lot of 6 cases shoulders sold at 15c ⅌ ℔. The supply is light and only a retail business is doing at 15½c ⅌ ℔ for shoulders; 16½c for clear rib sides; 17c for clear sides, and 50@55c for sugar-cured hams.

LARD—Tierces are in supply and dull at 17¼@17½c ⅌ ℔. Kegs are scarce and wanted at 20c ⅌ ℔.

PORK—Is dull. Mess is held at $26 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $26@26 ⅌ bbl.

WHISKY—A lot of 35 bbls Indiana rectified sold at 90c ⅌ gallon cash. Ordinary to Chinaman, selling at 90@95c; choice, or Cincinnati, $1@1 05.

CORN MEAL—Kiln-dried is quoted on the landing at $4 75; in store at $5 ⅌ bbl.

CHEESE—Choice factory is scarce and commands 16c ⅌ ℔. Inferior is dull and prices are nominal.

BUTTER—Choice is in light supply and good demand; Goshen is retailing at 40 @ 45c; prime and inferior is plenty and dull. Western is quoted at 35@35c; common Northern nominal at 25@30c; inferior 16@20c.

BACONS—Is in light supply, the demand is increasing and prices are advancing. Sales are reported at 12½c for clear and 12c ⅌ yard for hams and 20c for rolls. Sides are scarce. Western Bagging is selling at 20@22c.

Cattle Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17, 1870.

Arrived during the week—Cattle, 1 Texas Steers, 150 Calves and Yearlings, 40 Hogs and 100 Sheep.

Sold—Sold Texas Steers, 120 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Hogs and 100 Sheep.

Left over—Left over 30 Texas Steers, 30 Calves and Yearlings, 150 Hogs and 100 Sheep.

Texas Steers, choice, ⅌ head	30 00	35 00
Texas Steers, fair, ⅌ head	25 00	28 00
Texas Steers, 1st quality, ⅌ head	22 00	25 00
Texas Steers, 2d quality, ⅌ head	20 00	22 00
Texas Steers, 3d quality, ⅌ head	18 00	20 00
Texas Cows, ⅌ head	12 00	15 00
Texas Calves, ⅌ head	7 00	8 00
Texas Yearlings, ⅌ head	7 00	8 00
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	3 00	4 00
Texas Hogs, ⅌ head	4 00	5 00
Texas Hogs, ⅌ head, of good quality	6 00	7 00
Beef Cattle, ⅌ head	30 00	35 00
Beef Cows, ⅌ head	25 00	30 00
Beef Calves, ⅌ head	10 00	12 00
Beef Yearlings, ⅌ head	12 00	15 00
Beef Sheep, ⅌ head	3 00	4 00
Beef Hogs, ⅌ head	6 00	7 00
Fresh Cows, with Calves, ⅌ head	35 00	40 00
Calves, ⅌ head	12 00	15 00
Calves, ⅌ head	10 00	12 00

For the Benefit of the French and German Wounded Soldiers!

A GRAND DRESS BALL AND PROMENADE CONCERT will be given at Concert Pavilion, Lake Ponchartrain Railroad, on Wednesday, Sept. 21st, 1870, for the benefit of the French and German wounded soldiers.

Tickets to be equally divided between the French and German Consuls in this city.

TICKETS ..... $50 00.

MANAGERS:

Louis Schnauer,	Theo. Cavalier,
Jos. Fortier,	Jos. Labarre,
Jos. Chaumette,	Ch. Weisse,
F. Rhomp,	H. Stewart,
J. Schoen,	Jos. Tourneur,
J. Spencer,	Jos. Tourneur,
Chas. Wagner,	Jos. Nicol,
Ch. Weiss,	Ch. Weiss,
Ch. Weiss,	Ch. Weiss,
Ch. Weiss,	Ch. Weiss