THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,564.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 26, 1865.

SAVE YOUR COINS.—Messrs. Drake and Markham, No. 56, Camp Street, have Wine Morocco shoes that fit like a glove, only six dollars a pair.

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

NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—Mr. Wm. O. Rogers, superintendent of public schools, requests male teachers applying for places, and not now connected with the schools, to call at his office this evening at 6 o'clock.

OPENING OF THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—This elegant theatre, throughly renovated, will be opened on Wednesday evening, under the lessecship and general management of Mr. W. R. Floyd, and under the stage management of Mr. Lewis Baker.

Both these gentlemen possess extensive experience. Mr. Floyd has not before been presented to our public in the above capacity, but he comes well commended. Mr. Baker needs no introductory commendation; for three seasons he was at the Varieties as manager and actor, and we can attest his eminent judgment and skill as the first character and his rare cultivation, artistic finish, and conscientious effort in the second character. A better stage manager the Varieties could not have from the whole circle of names that occur to us possible in such a connection.

The company brought out by Mr. Floyd is strong numerically, and otherwise. Most of its number are new, but we recognize a few names that were once familiar to our boards and others whose prestige commands favorable expectation.

The bill for Wednesday includes *The Irish Heiress*, a comedy by Boutricault, and the farce of *Fool in the Family*.

Molasses from Cuba.

The marine news this morning contains a serious and noteworthy sign of the times. The Spanish bark Soleta is reported at Quarantine, from Matanzas, with a cargo of molasses for this market.

At first blush, this shipment might look like one of three mercantile ventures which come under the generic description of "carrying coals to New Castle." Several years back it would have belonged undoubtedly to this category. But several things have changed since then, and no change has been more marked than the altered status of Louisiana in relation to mechanic products. We can not characterize the shipment in question as "carrying coals to New Castle," for the simple reason that the Louisiana New Castle no longer exists; its site is a waste, its mines are abandoned, its operatives are removed, or only linger useless and idle.—The metaphorical coals, (cargo of molasses,) from Matanzas, do not come to New Castle, but to a market which is about as far from being preoccupied with the like products of domestic industry as Boston or Cincinnati.

We do not wish to draw a gloomy picture; we would be glad to believe it is a gross exaggeration to speak of our State as no longer, to an appreciable extent at home or abroad, a producer of sugar and molasses, but a consumer, not able to satisfy its own consumption, and obliged to resort to a foreign supply, and to be a purchaser in the home market where it was once the great vendor. But facts such as that referred to in the marine news—and the shipment mentioned is but one in a multitude of similar cases of direct or in direct importations—do not exaggerate the story they tell. They speak with melancholy plainness and force, and bear deductions which are also but too sadly clear and irresistible.

For about three years a trial has been made in this portion of the State, under various auspices and conditions, to utilize the negro population, after being emancipated, for purposes of agriculture, especially for the cultivation of the two great staples of Louisiana, sugar and cotton. Successive military commanders seemed anxious to do their best, with regulations applied to the employment of free negroes, formerly plantation hands, to prevent the decline of agricultural production within the Union lines. The Freedmen's Bureau then took the matter from the hands of the Generals commanding, with much prediction of satisfactory results.

Nevertheless, production has steadily declined in the districts where this system has been on experiment for three years, we have to import for our own use, and pay for at five or six times former prices, what was one of our chief commodities of export. If cotton were an edible vegetable, needed for home consumption, we would have to eke out a supply of that by importing it from Brazil or Egypt, as we satisfy our saccharine wants by obtaining sugar and molasses from Cuba. Louisiana is as much entitled to its *quondam* appellation of the "Sugar Bowl" as *lucus* to be so called *a non lucendo*—as much, and no more.

We by no means view the case as hopeless or gravely discouraging; but it can not be denied that experience is tremendously against reasonable expectations of splendid results from our present conditions of labor and agriculture, including in those conditions the disposition of the free labor tree, the restraints and difficulties of planters, and the broken and precarious state of levees.

The steamship Victor, Capt. Gates, from New York on the 16th inst., arrived at her wharf yesterday afternoon with a full freight of assorted merchandise and the following passengers:

Lieut J G Thorp, Capt F G King, F Robinson, W A Whipple, J F Burchardt, R M Stevens, Thos Gibson, W H Stoughton, E M Smith, A Guy, Mortimer Carr, W Smithlow, F Taber, J F Gwathmey, W Clark, Mr McLoor and son, Mrs E Mechin, Mrs McPhilips and two children, L S Picket U. S. Navy, J Leonard, U S, J K Gillespie, F Loeb, George Mullit, James Brown, M Bulcrow, T Kleinke, T Wibal, A Harvey, J McCartery, John Nelson.

Important Circular from the Louisiana Freedmen's Bureau Relative to the Trial of Freedmen by State Courts.

Headquarters, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands,
State of Louisiana, N. Orleans, Sept 25, 1865.

CIRCULAR No 15.

Whenever any judicial officer of the State arraigns and tries freedmen for alleged fault, and shows by his proceedings that he is disposed to deal as justly with this class of persons as with white persons, no interference by any of the agents of this Bureau will be allowed. The cooperation of such officers assists rather than retard the work of this Bureau.

Officers of the Bureau will only interfere with the civil authorities when the testimony of the freedmen is denied, or when, by reason of old codes or disregard of new ones, impartial justice is denied on account of the color of the person applying for it.

The officers of the State will everywhere be invited (and they are hereby invited) to aid the Bureau in administering justice to the freedman, and in promoting the peace and industry of the country.

Each State officer who accepts this invitation, and who is willing to receive the testimony of freedmen, without prejudice on account of color or origin, is requested to make the same known, in writing, addressed to the Assistant Commissioner, at his Headquarters, in New Orleans.

In all cases where State officers will not treat the freedmen in this manner, the duly authorized officers of this Bureau will establish, in connection with their offices, tribunals for the trial of all cases where freedmen are interested, in accordance with the law of Congress, of March 3d, 1864, and the orders of Major General Howard in pursuance thereof.

By order of

THOMAS W. CONWAY,
Assistant Commissioner, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands:
D. G. FENNO,
1st Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.

OFFICIAL:

General Joe Johnston has been defeated as a candidate for President of the Richmond and Danville railroad. A majority of the stockholders voted for him, but the large vote of the State was cast against him. A Mr. Buford was his successful competitor.

BY TELEGRAPH

Wirtz Not Expected to Live—A. H. Stephens to be Released.

New York, September 23.—The physician in attendance upon Captain Wirtz, now on trial at Washington, asserts that he will not live through the trial.

It is reported that Hon. A. H. Stephens will shortly be released. It is expected that, in this event, he will proceed to Georgia and give his powerful aid to the restoration of the State to the Union.

The steamships George Washington, Monterey and Golding Star have arrived from New Orleans.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

New York, September 23.—Cotton remains unchanged at 45 1|2a. Good Middling Mobile was sold by auction at 48 1|2c.

Breadstuffs are firm.

Coffee is unchanged.

Molasses is firm.

Sugar has advanced ¼c.

Lard sells at 30c.

Gold is steady.

[Special to the New Orleans Times.
QUICK PASSAGE OF A STEAMER.

New York, September 23.—The steamer New York arrived to-day, having made the trip across the Atlantic, from port to port, in six days eleven hours and twenty minutes—the quickest passage on record. The Baltic's quick trip was made in six days and twenty-one hours.

The passengers stated at this lightening trip raised a sum for presentation to Captain Fough and handed over one hundred and sixty dollars to the coal heavers.

In the Iberville *Pioneer* the name of Mr. Alfred Shaw, late Sheriff of this city, is agitated favorably for the office of Governor.

We learn that the ship Expounder, Captain Irving, from Boston for this port, with a cargo of 1060 tons ice, is ashore inside of South Point Light.

It is announced that State militia will soon supersede the United States troops in Virginia, as in the case of Mississippi.

Items, from Jackson, Miss.

(Special to the Mobile News.)

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 22—The gap in the New Orleans and Jackson Railroad, two miles below this place, was closed yesterday. A train from Brookhaven and Summit will be closed in a few days, and complete railroad communication be established to New Orleans.

The Southern Railroad will be completed to Big Black very soon.

Osterhaus assumes command of this Department vice Slocum absent on leave, pending the tender of his resignation.

Business is very active here.

Brick walls and chimneys are fast giving way to commodious business houses.

A Large and Formidable French Steam Frigate in New York Harbor—Her Armament 32 Guns, her Crew 462.

(From the New York World, 15th.)

There is a French man-of-war in our harbor, and she carries thirty-two guns. She has come to anchor off Castle Garden, and it is said that she intends remaining here during the coming gay and festive season. Her officers are all Frenchmen of the Frenchiest type, and as they are fond of the opera, they propose to keep their ship where she is at present, so that they can have the pleasure of seeing the workings of the machinery by which our fashionable society lives, moves, flirts, dances, warbles, and has its delightful evenings at the Academy, and elsewhere.

When the Muscovites were here some years ago, they went almost crazy with the raptures they enjoyed in listening to the pleasant warbling of the operatic music in best St. Petersburg "all holler," and they lavished their bouquets and plaudits on the prima donnas in such a generous manner that one could not justly have been considered a lunatic if he had conceived the idea that the Russian was composed entirely of soul, and had declared that the "aforesaid" had a heart so big that his rise had to be widened and enlarged in order to give the "thumper" a chance to perform its genial offices.

The Frenchman, like his more city continental neighbor, loves music and social delights, and we presume that the officers of the Themis will cause quite a sensation among the gay world of New York.

The man-of-war Themis, in which these Frenchmen have come to our port, is one of the largest war frigates afloat. She has an appearance of ponderosity, and perhaps "clumsiness," but there is something very formidable in her presence—something which stamps upon the mind of the beholder that she would not be a pleasant antagonist to trifle with.

She is some four or five years of age, and, since her entrance into the service, she has been mainly engaged in cruising among the squadrons of the empire. She is a full rigged steam frigate, and is propelled by a screw. Her length is two hundred and fifty-four feet, and her extreme breadth forty-six feet. Her guns, thirty-two in number, are all new, are rifled, and of heavy caliber. The officers are very proud of their vessel, and declare that she is the fastest boat belonging to the French navy. They say that she can make twelve knots an hour with ease, and do even better than that, if necessary.

Twenty six of her guns are carried in the casemates, while the other six are fixed on the upper deck near the stern of the ship. Her officers are twenty in number, exclusive of the midshipmen, of whom there are ten, and her crew consists of four hundred and sixty-two men. Her first officer is LeBarod de Didelot, rear-admiral commanding the imperial naval division; M de Verneuil, flag captain, and chief of staff, and M. Ribourt, first captain.

Her engines are of six hundred horse-power. On her deck she carries ten small boats, and also a steam tug.

A visit to a French man-of-war, lying in the waters of the North river, with the shadows of the Jersey hills on one side of her, and the dust and smoke of the metropolis on the other side, is an affair which does not come off every day in the year.

* * * *

A large number of the crew were loitering about the deck, while others were engaged in cleaning the guns and putting every thing in first-rate order. The ship arrived on Tuesday, and like all vessels coming in from a cruise, it was found necessary to set the broom and mop at work brushing up and washing things. The officer's rooms are most splendidly fitted up, while the boiling department, in which the crew hold their interviews with Morphasus, is a model of neatness. Every thing about the ship looks tidy and clean, one of the officers remarking that the French system of "keeping house" on board ship was probably the best and completest in the world. On the second deck was a band of music, all the way from Paris, and the knights of the cornet, trombone and other instruments were displaying their orchestral abilities in the apartment in which they were assembled. The crew are attired in blue jackets and trousers, and look much like Yankee tars who belong to UncleSam's service.

An Ohio Editor's Sketch of Mr. Stanton's Late Assistant Secretary.

A short time ago General Lee was seriously assailed in the columns of the Chicago *Republican*. There was a natural curiosity to know who could have so disgraced himself by using the language contained in the article referred to. The Columbus (Ohio) *Crisis* explains the whole matter by this vivid sketch of the culprit:

A WAR OFFICE PIMP.

The only person who has had the depravity to question the personal courage of George W. Morgan, is the miserable poltroon who edits the Chicago *Republican*, Chas A. Dana, late Assistant Secretary of War, under Stanton and a professional eavesdropper and pimp of the War Department, who kept a short-hand reporter behind a screen to take down the conversation of visitors for blackmailing and other purposes. This fellow Dana went to Vicksburg as Stanton's spy, and inspected the assaults upon that city through a glass at the safe distance of three miles outside the range of the guns. After the struggle of the day was over, he would sneak around headquarters, picking up crumbs of information and food together, and sport to his master Stanton every expression of opinion unfavorable to the Administration. He was despised in the army as a spy, tattler and poltroon, and was published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* as a coward. There was not a private soldier in either army in the late war who is not a better judge of courage than this Dana. Aside from this, any man who knows George W. Morgan, and pretends to question his personal or moral courage is a scoundrel or an ass. Dana is both.

RETURN OF THE REBEL GEN. STERLING PRICE'S FAMILY.—Mrs. Sterling Price, Miss Stella Price and C. Price, arrived in this city on Saturday, from Texas, and are occupying rooms at the Olive Street Hotel. Edwin H. Price, a son of the General, now in business in Brooklyn, N. Y., is also on a visit to the city. General Price is at present in Brazil.—*St. Louis Democrat, 15th.*

STORM IN CALCASIEU AND SABINE.—We read in the Opelousas *Courier* of the 23d Sept:

The news which we receive from Calcasieu informs us that a terrible storm has passed on Grand Chênière, 12 or 15 days ago. An individual who has just arrived from Lake Charles reports that on Tuesday last the citizens of that town were greatly excited and were preparing boats to go to the rescue of the unhappy victims of the storm. It is supposed that all the inhabitants of Grand Chênière, amounting to several hundreds, have been submerged by the back water from the Gulf. Fragments of furniture, houses, &c., were found afloat several miles to the north, in the river.

Let us hope, while awaiting particulars, that the disaster is not so great as some seem inclined to believe it.

From another source we learn that the tornado visited Niblett's Bluff, on Sabine River, on the 12th, capsizing all the houses in that little village with the exception of two or three.

Fearful Scene at Niagara—Hair-breadth Escape from Death.

A correspondent of the Concord (N. H.) *Statesman* writes:

"Professor Baggley, of Dartmouth College, had a very narrow escape at Niagara Falls on Friday evening. While walking on Goat Island with a party of ladies, one of them dropped her parasol, which slid some fifteen or twenty feet down the bank of the river. Mr. Baggley went down and picked it up, but on attempting to return, the bank being steep, and the ground hard, lost his footing and fell down to the very brink of the precipice, which, at this point, is eighty or ninety feet high. Here he caught hold of the roots of an up-turned tree, the trunk of which hangs over the abyss. The shock caused the tree to shake violently, and it appeared on the point of falling over the precipice. The ladies shrieked and called for help, but no assistance was at hand. A movement on the part of Mr. Baggley, or a great wind sufficient to cause the tree to fall. At this critical moment one of the ladies took off her bazquine and skirt, cut them in strips, got shawls and other articles of clothing from the rest of the party tied them together, fastened a stone to the rope thus formed, and let it down to Mr. Baggley, who, taking hold of it, walked slowly up the bank. It was a moment of fearful suspense. The rope was held firmly by the ladies above, but it might untie or break, and the fall of a hundred feet on the rocks below must be the inevitable result. When Mr. Baggley reached *terra firma*, his fair rescuer, who had shown such remarkable presence of mind, fainted, and was taken home in an unconscious state."

The Conflict in the Republican Party

The Boston *Transcript* takes exception to the dispatch of a Washington correspondent in relation to the violent controversy now going on between the Republican leaders on the policy of the party, and discusses on what it terms the sensational character of the New York press. It says:

Differences of opinion undoubtedly exist among prominent Republicans as to the policy to be pursued toward the seceded States, but there is a substantial unity upon the one great point—that the South shall not be allowed to escape from the legitimate political, social and economical consequences of its wrong doing, and, as a necessity, the North shall be fully protected, in the future, from the schemes of Southern plotters against the peace, order and stability of the Government, and the great pecuniary interests of the free States be saved from Southern intermeddling, which might prove extremely prejudicial if undue haste be displayed in admitting the insurgent population to the privileges they have forfeited. This is what constitutes a New England Radical, and it is in essence, the creed of every real Conservative in the Eastern States and throughout the Union.

The bogus Conservatives are those who in Kentucky and New Jersey are making a pestilent fight against the anti-slavery amendment to the Constitution of the United States. In South Carolina they are conniving to form a party with the proslavery men of the North, so that secession may never be practically accomplished in Kentucky, to refer again to that State, the Louisville *Journal* declares them to be rebels. In South Carolina the Conservatives have defeated the Union ticket for the State Constitutional Convention, and elected such eminent champions of conservatism as Wade Hampton, and like bloodthirsty representatives of the "chivalry."

Throughout the country the only radicalism that now prevails would conserve and preserve, beyond chances of peril, every republican interest and institution, while conservatism develops itself only in a blind, pertinacious adherence to principles, issues and organizations, which have to be destroyed that the Government may continue in its vigor and purity. The only strife between patriots must relate to the methods which shall most assist radicalism, as that defined and manifested, to the speediest triumph. There is no chance for other contention, and such, we opine, is the real character of the discussion now going on between prominent Republicans, in different parts of the Union—sensation writers to the New York press to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY.—The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes on the 15th:

The action of the Democratic Convention at Albany, last week, has been a summer to politicians of every stripe, and an eye-opener, particularly to the Republican leaders. As several of the nominees, and a fair share of the platform, must be looked upon as loyal, anti-slavery, and really Republican, it looks as though the firm of Seward, Weed & Co., (including, of course, the honorable H. G., its former junior partner,) would be obliged to adapt a part of the programme already made to its hand, if success is desired in the coming canvass. There is no mistaking the elongations of countenance, and droopings of lower jaw, just now characteristic of the followers of the Hero aforesaid; for evidence accumulates as to the discouraging prospect ahead of them. It would require a Delphic prophet to predict an easy success for the party that opposes Dean Richmond's newly-vamped Democracy this time, and many a sound Republican shakes his head ingeniously, and talks dolefully about the results of the fall election. Inasmuch as the Albany Democrats have purged themselves of treason, and cold shouldered their old copperhead associates, it may not be flying in the face of Providence to imagine that a worse thing might befall us than the election of their ticket.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Inquest—The Coroner yesterday held an inquest on the body of a negro man, found in the river at the foot of Customhouse street, and a verdict of "found drowned" was returned—The body, which appeared to have been in the water several days, was not identified.

First District Court—Judge Abell—James Hughes, a witness in the case of Charles Duffy, accused of killing his wife on Barracks street, and who has been confined in the Parish prison, failing to furnish security for his appearance at the trial, was yesterday discharged, upon his own recognizance by order of Judge Abel.

Recorder Campbell's Office—The case of Timothy Foley, accused by Pray Roach of stealing two bales of cotton on the 1st August last, from the cargo of the steamer Rain, was yesterday dismissed, the prosecutor failing to appear.

The case of John Brady, charged with larceny of two bales of cotton, the property of Sam Dalbow & Co., from the Levee, was dismissed for the same reason.

Recorder Gastinel's Office—The examination of the case of William Swan, accused of the murder of Isaac Harrington in this city on the 9th inst., was commenced before Recorder Gastinel yesterday, the Attorney General appearing for the State. The evidence being but partly heard, the Court adjourned at a late hour in the afternoon, and continued the case until this morning. The circumstances of the case were fully published at the time the homicide was committed and the facts thus far developed by the testimony do not vary the aspect of the case as it was then presented.

Sixth District Court.—B. Gerson, S. Newberger *et als*, *vs.* Hebrew Congregation Shearith Chaseed.—This case came up yesterday before Judge Duplantier, on a motion to reestablish the injunction and, the evidence being heard, was continued to-day for argument.

The plaintiffs are Benjamin Gerson, Simon Newberger, Mathias Haecke, Charles Levy, Jacob Dreyfous, Isaac Simmons, Isac Levi, Samuel Friedland, Nathan Dreyfous and David Simon.

It appears that a considerable number of the members of the German Synagogue on Hampart street, have been for some time without abiding accomodation, and that accordingly arrangements are being made to the Congregation, necessitating an increase of seats.

The officers of the Synagogue with the laudable desire of making a room for these new members, lately determined to remove the platform used by the Chazir, which stood in the body of the Church, and to enlarge the gallery by extending it in front several rows of seats, so as to make room for the Chozir.

This change alike determined on at a meeting of the Congregation and by a majority vote, was not acceptable to certain members, who are said to be opposed on principle to the leading of the seats by a chazir believing it to be contrary to ceremonial order and an innovation on pure and long-settled custom; and who determined to avail themselves of this opportunity to manifest their dislike to this innovation. It should be stated that this is the only Synagogue in New Orleans in which a chazir leads the music.

The extension of the gallery consequently turned what were the front seats into back seats, and is alleged to be an illegal interference with the right of property and possession vested in those parties who had rented or purchased the front seats in the gallery, the locality being the essential condition of the contract. It is further alleged that this extension depreciates the value, destroys the advantage and detracts from the comfort of those front seats.

Upon these allegations the dissatisfied members—ten in number—sued out a writ of injunction in this Court, to restrain the officers of the Synagogue in this interfering with their rights and privileges, and praying for an order to demolish the new erection, and injunction was issued accordingly.

The defendants on their part allege that plaintiffs only desire to create trouble in the Congregation—that they have suffered no irreparable injury, from the change alluded to and that in the Synagogue is in almost daily use at the present time, being the New Year of the Jews when the services are of a very sacred nature and lasting for 21 days—to remove the erection complained of would materially obstruct the services, upon which showing the injunction was set aside.

The plaintiffs thereupon moved that as the injunction had been set aside on separate representation, it be re-established, and assigning for further ground that this was not one of those cases where the injury alleged could be appreciated in money value, but was a case where the injury would be "irreparable" being an interference with moral and religious rights, and that in such a case the law gave no discretion to the Court to set aside an injunction.

The rule came up for trial yesterday, Messrs Hoskins and Phillips appearing as counsel for the plaintiffs and Messrs. Whitaker and Mills for the officers of the Synagogue. The greater part of the day having been occupied in the examination of witnesses, the case was continued until to day when the rule will be argued.

Another Negro Disturbance.—On Sunday a boy named Wagner, whose parents reside on Barracks street, was assaulted by a negro, struck with a brick in the face and severely wounded. A number of negroes then attacked him, and were in the act of beating him, when the Patriotic Benevolent Association, marching down Bourbon street, arrived at the scene of the disturbance. Wagner's father, who was in the procession, perceiving the situation of the boy rushed to his rescue. The other was also set upon by the blacks, when the whole procession broke up, and for a time a serious riot seemed to be threatened. The police were prompt on the spot, but before their arrival the ballyragers had dispersed.

Arrests—Jimmy Pocket was arrested on Gaitain yesterday, accused by J. H. Mahony of the larceny of a small sum of money and some valuable papers for him.

Emma Kirby was arrested on Bienville street on the complaint of Samuel Abbott, accusing her of stealing $70 from him. Henry Delonce was also placed under arrest as an accomplice in the theft, and on a charge of assaulting the policeman who arrested him.

John Dorsey, a butcher in the Tenne market, was in custody on Commissioner Cassery, who alleges that he was selling putrid meat.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
MONDAY EVENING, *September* 25, 1865.

The market did not fairly open this morning until after 10 o'clock, operations having been suspended previously by a heavy rain storm, and after it cleared up the bad condition of the streets and building obstructed operations in Western Produce, the sales of which were consequently of limited extent. Sugar and Molasses also continued inactive, but there was a fair demand for our leading staple which resulted in sales of over 2,000 bales at about previous rates. A large business would undoubtedly have been done, had the movement not been checked by further advance in freights, a scant supply of steam-freight room, and the high pretensions of holders, who were rather more stringent in consequence of the alleged receipt of private telegrams reporting the New York market to have closed on Saturday at 46c for Middling, and the latest quotation from Liverpool to be 19d.

Gold opened dull, dropping and unsettled, some parties asking 145 1|4 to 145 1|2, and others willing to sell at 145, and after subsequently selling as low as 144 1|2, finally closed at 144 3|4, against 145 3|4 to 145 1|2 on Saturday evening. The sales included $60,000, in three or four lots, some by one party, at 144 1|2, 144 3|4 and 145; $5,000 at 145, $12,000 at 145 ⅛, $2,000, $5000 and $10,000 at 145 1|4, and $2,000 and $10,000 at 145 1|2. Also, $1000 at 145, at one price at 145. Nothing was reported in silver. We have no material variation to notice in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included about $1,000 at 152 1|2 to 153 1|4 for bill of lading bills, 151 for good clean bills, and 153 for first class; $2,000 bill of lading and clean (4000, 2300 and 3000) at 153 1|2; and $2,500 clean at 154. Nothing was reported in France. We quote Sterling at 152 to 155 for private bills, and 156 to 157 for Bank; and France at 3.60 to 3.70 for the former and 3.60 to 3.62½ for the latter.

There being no mail for the North there was but little remittance demand for Domestic Exchange. The Banks and dealers generally checked on New York at ⅛ discount, but we are aware of $88,000, in two Bank check, passed at 1|8. Outdoors, the sales included $150, 000 New York sight at 1 and 1 1|8, mostly 1 1|8, $35,000 at ¾ 1|8, and $25,000 at ¼ ⅛, $20,000 one day's sight at 1¼, $15,000 five days at 1⅛; and a round amount at 1 1|4 for five days', 1⅜ for ten days' and 1½ for fifteen days.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 10 shares City Railroad at the advanced rate of $150 50 and 56 Gas Light at $41 50. Both these stocks have materially improved within a short time past, but the former much more than the latter. The Gas Light has generally relied at about $40, over City Railroad, but the relation between them is now reversed. There is a fair enquiry also for Bank of America, and Citizens' Bank. A round lot of Southern Bank has been placed in the market, but as yet the holders have not determined what to sell, and waits offers. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The last sales reported were the 10 Railroad issues noted in our last report at 70½ and 71. The Consolidated are quoted at 86.

In unsarned Bank bills we noticed sales of $2500 Louisiana State Bank at 58⅝c per dollar, $2500 Bank of New Orleans at 68½, and $1200 Bank of Louisiana at 38. There was some inquiry at 58½ to 59 for Louisiana State and 68½ to 69 1|2 for Bank of New Orleans. The demand for Bank of New Orleans has been stimulated by a sale of real estate having been made payable in its notes. They are generally held at 70. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 37 to 39 and 40 asked. Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 67 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 80, and Crescent City at 78 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ and 1 P cent discount for full amount currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, September 25, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a fair demand and although the movement was checked by the stringent pretensions of factors, the sales summed up 2,100 bales, embracing 800 in the city, and 300, 250, 160, 150, 150, 140, and 60 to others. We have no quotable change to note in prices. The good effect of a reported improvement at New York and Liverpool, (the latter being said to be the quotation in the one market and 19d in the other) was neutralized by a small supply of steam freight room for New York, and a further improvement in rates. We consequently continue to quote Ordinary at 33 @ 35c, Good Ordinary at 38 @ 40, Low Middling at 41 @ 43 and Middling at 44 @ 45.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 16th, 1865, bales.....	23,288	
Received since Saturday.....	4,422	
Received previously.....	96,543—99,014	
		122,302
Exported to-day.....	150	
Exported previously.....	44,354	
		44,504
Stock on hand and on shipboard cleared.....		80,798

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The stocks of both are very small, they are more than ample for the demand, however, which is local and limited. About 40 hhds Sugar and a few bbls Molasses have been received from the south since Saturday. These receipts are on the market.—There was very little enquiry to-day, and the only sales that have transpired are a few hhds. Louisiana Sugar, by retailers, at 12 1|2c for common, 14 @ 16 3|4c for fair, 16 1|2 to 16 3|4c for fully fair, 17c for prime, 17 1|2c for choice, 18 1|2 to 19c for yellow clarified, and 20 1|2 to 21c per lb for white clarified. Last Saturday, not reported, 20 hhds common Sugar sold at 19 prime at 17c and 30 yellow clarified at 18 to 18 1|2c per lb. There have been no sales of Molasses, although there is some inquiry for it. We quote Bank of Louisiana at 37 to 39 and 40 asked. Louisiana State Bank at 57 to 60, Bank of New Orleans at 67 to 70, Merchants' Bank at 60 to 64, Union Bank at 77 to 80, and Crescent City at 78 to 85. The inside figures are the prices paid for the small sums offered at the counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ and 1 P cent discount for full amount currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

CRESCENT NEWS.

CITY OF JERUSALEM, September 24, 1865.

Arrived yesterday, 300 Texas Steers, 41 Hogs. Amount of stock sold: 452 Texas Steers, 33 Hogs. Stock remaining on sale: 400 Texas Steers, 8 Hogs. 23 Milch Cows and 261 Veal.

The market is dull at Steers and Hogs.

Western Beeves, in quality, @ lb net... 00 — 00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ lb net... 00 — 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ lb net... 00 — 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ head..... 35 — 40
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ head..... 25 — 30
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, @ head..... 15 — 20
Inferior Texas Steers, @ head..... 5 — 10
Hogs, @ lb gross..... 8 — 9
Milch Cows, in use, @ head..... 40 — 50
Veal, @ head..... 5 — 10
Sheep, Goats, @ head..... 5 — 10
Milch Cows, @ head..... 40 — 50
Veal, @ head..... 5 — 10
Sheep, Goats, @ head..... 5 — 10

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Iron—200 bales cotton Bolton, Stebbins & co—84 A J Dubos—30 J Bach—24 A P Dicker—20 Leftie, D. S lot & co—27 Payne, Hunt & co—8 Blumenberg—21 A S Gimpenbl—41 F J Dufilho—21 F Tenorio—19 J W Richardson—19 Friedrangel & Gerson—22 Scott, Gage & co—15 J M Tolson—18 Rea & co—12 G W Wood—7 J J Rabin—7 J A Wilson—8 Gibson, Wells & co—3 A Gomez—5 E F Russell & co—4 J W Rutledge Jones—4 H Gimpenbl & Gerson—7 P Mahoney—3 Saunders & Gibson—12 D S Garrett—1 J Ambrose—1 Total, 621 bales cotton.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Judge Patterson—112 bales cotton Madison, Valentine & co—32 J A J Turner—32 Pritchard & Quesne—22 A F Blumenberg—20 Wolfe, Rea & co—20 Keith & Bernard—17 Harper, Walker & co—17 A Brahe—22 W A Johnson & co—12 Sevier & co—12 Bowen, Garrison & Hardman—10 G L Wheaton—12 A Mitchell—10 Sparks, Byrne, Vance & co—8 Leftie D S Garrett—8 L Kunz & Bro—8 J W Rutledge & co—8 Leftie, D S lot & co—7 J Fleming—7 Bolton & Stebbins—6 Jones & co—6 P Hanson—6 bale and 13 bales and sundries by other—Total, 415 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Big Cone Eagle—190 bales cotton Duff, Green & co—111 J W Wadsworth & co—10 B Alby & co—36 Correll, May & co—64 J Walk & co—34 J Allison & co—33 order—17 Stephens & Morgan—14 H Robert Jr—10 J J Payne & co—28 E Wentworth—7 Shelbard & Poole—17 J C Martin & co—15 Byrne, Vance & co—17 D S Pace—21 S W Mississippi & co—16 Jones & Bolcomb—10 Oliver, Atwater & co—12 Payne Hunt & co—7 J A Gibbs—7 Gibbs & Pugsley—6 R C Wentworth & co—7 J C Black—6 G F Gordon—5 J Jackson—5 J Rosing & co—5 Myers & co—4 A Gibbs—4 Wentworth—3 S Allen & co—4 L Bennett—3 J W Cunningham—6 and 4 bales and sundries—Total, 636 bales cotton.

NEW ORLEANS—Per steamer Sam Gaither—220 bales cotton Bolton, Stebbins & co—149 Correll, May & co—18 Leftie, D S lot & co—10 Levy & Dreyfous—41 J J Payne & co—8 J A H Bonnet—8 A B Dunn—8 Leftie, D S lot & co—8 Mallorcon—8 J Bergundi—14 M Lehman & co—8 Wright & Co—8 Merritt—8 A Bernard—8 Leftie, D S lot & co—27 Ford Parish—20 J B Price & co—8 Hunt & Bartlett—20 Oliver, Atwater & co—20 J L Lee—20 Morgan, Wells & co—12 E Pinkston—10 J W Champion—12 C E Wells & co—12 Hunt & Bartlett—10 J T Leftie—10 Jones & co—11 S H Allen & co—24 Orton, Wheaton & Fowler—12 J Wilson—8 Kanzler & Gerson—8 and 7 bales and sundries—Total, 492 bales cotton.

MOBILE—Per steamer Chamberlain—39 bale bales and sundries

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Per steamship Victor—And's mdse
NEW YORK—Per ship Cleopatra—Sundries
Elliot & McKenzie—10 pipe molas B Gelson—20 do S A
Sonnet—2 do 661 bass qual & Monkhouse—50 bbls molas to order
BOSTON—Per ship Flying Eagle—107 tons ice to H McCuskey—20 tons hay to order
NEW YORK—Per bark M E Roberts—And's mdse
NEW YORK—Per ship Gem—And's mdse
CHARLESTON—Per brig Billy Butts—187 hhds, 10 tierces and bbls molasses Hunter & co

CLEARED.

Per steamer Gem from New York—F Goldsmith—B Gesendorfer—J W Harden—G M Morrison—M W Kelly—T Bonham & Co—Bonham & Gresham—W T Converse & co—F M Todd & co—T T Morris—J J Lanier—A S M S Co—Meyer, Dunlap & co—L Hirsch—T C Green—Lord & Harris—R Rosher—Borron & Frank—R G Hennessy—R M Dunn—Stebbins, Bolton & co—Thomas, Lord & co—Leftie—L Fix—G A Fendler—Hunt & Gates—Sutter & Gessner—Wessinger & Gessner—Wessinger—Fobel & Sanger—Pepper & co—J Cassard—Total 61 cabin passengers.

For brig Ellen, F Stewart from Philadelphia—E J Hart & co—Bunn & Frederickson—Levi & Morris—Leftie & co—Bolton & Stebbins—Stebbins & Porch—Rice Bros & Co—Bishop—J M Courtenay—Kearny, Magee & co—H Wolf—J A Elder & co—G Stout—N F Mims—G A Fendrich and others.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

WASHINGTON—Per steamer Iron—200 bales cotton Bolton, Stebbins & co—84 A J Dubos—30 J Bach—24 A P Dicker—20 Leftie, D. S lot & co—27 Payne, Hunt & co—8 Blumenberg—21 A S Gimpenbl—41 F J Dufilho—21 F Tenorio—19 J W Richardson—19 Friedrangel & Gerson—22 Scott, Gage & co—15 J M Tolson—18 Rea & co—12 G W Wood—7 J J Rabin—7 J A Wilson—8 Gibson, Wells & co—3 A Gomez—5 E F Russell & co—4 J W Rutledge Jones—4 H Gimpenbl & Gerson—7 P Mahoney—3 Saunders & Gibson—12 D S Garrett—1 J Ambrose—1 Total, 621 bales cotton.

ALEXANDRIA—Per steamer Judge Patterson—112 bales cotton Madison, Valentine & co—32 J A J Turner—32 Pritchard & Quesne—22 A F Blumenberg—20 Wolfe, Rea & co—20 Keith & Bernard—17 Harper, Walker & co—17 A Brahe—22 W A Johnson & co—12 Sevier & co—12 Bowen, Garrison & Hardman—10 G L Wheaton—12 A Mitchell—10 Sparks, Byrne, Vance & co—8 Leftie D S Garrett—8 L Kunz & Bro—8 J W Rutledge & co—8 Leftie, D S lot & co—7 J Fleming—7 Bolton & Stebbins—6 Jones & co—6 P Hanson—6 bale and 13 bales and sundries by other—Total, 415 bales cotton.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Big Cone Eagle—190 bales cotton Duff, Green & co—111 J W Wadsworth & co—10 B Alby & co—36 Correll, May & co—64 J Walk & co—34 J Allison & co—33 order—17 Stephens & Morgan—14 H Robert Jr—10 J J Payne & co—28 E Wentworth—7 Shelbard & Poole—17 J C Martin & co—15 Byrne, Vance & co—17 D S Pace—21 S W Mississippi & co—16 Jones & Bolcomb—10 Oliver, Atwater & co—12 Payne