THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) AT
No. 75 Chartres Street,
NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1866.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces.	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
1 sq.	$2 50	$3 50	$5 00	$8 00	$12
2 sq.	3 50	5 00	6 50	10 00	15
3 sq.	5 00	6 50	8 00	12 00	18
4 sq.	6 50	8 00	10 00	15 00	20
5 sq.	8 00	10 00	12 00	18 00	25
6 sq.	9 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	30
1 col.	15 00	20 00	25 00	35 00	50
2 col.	25 00	35 00	50 00	75 00	100

Business advertisements, when inserted every other day, to be charged one-third less than transient rates.
Post or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $50 per month.
Business Advertisements having the run of the paper, one square, $10 per square; each subsequent insertion, $5 under ref square.
Front or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as transient insertion.
Regular advertisers, who substitute largely, shall be charged extra for the unusual demand thus created upon the printing department. Advertisements without a specified number of insertions, will be continued until forbid, and charged for accordingly.
Advertisements not marked for a specified time, will be published until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Business communications, or notices of Advertisements, charged double rates.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Auction Sales this Day.

By Boulé and Coppens, at 10 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.
By J. L. Lamothe, sale not taken at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.
By J. A. Coppens, at a splendid house, with bar, sale, adjourned sale, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at the head of Old Basin, opposite St. Louis street.
By Boulé & Boerkeger, sell the fine steamship Minnesota, 299 tons burthen, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

We are obliged to Mr. E. E. Overall, of the Commercial Exchange and Reading Rooms, for late Liverpool papers by steamer.

We are authorized to say that the proposition to make the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad has not yet been made to the Directors of the Company, representing as they do the State, City and Stockholders.

THE MAYOR ELECT.—The new Mayor elect, Hon. John T. Monroe, published an address to the people of the city yesterday morning, declining his position to be finished "on account of the reconstruction policy of President Johnson," with the "firm determination to use every effort in my power to assist in preserving tranquillity, order and harmony." As regards appointing the police, to hold during good behavior, he says he shall take care to appoint only those whom he knows thoroughly identified with them of our citizens, and whose character is a public pledge of honesty, sobriety and capacity. He remarks that a thorough reorganization of the police will be effected in due season, and he will cheerfully co-operate with the Police Commissioners to apply the necessary remedy when officers fail to give satisfaction. A fairer programme could not be desired.

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.—Governor Wells announces in a circular that this institution is now open to "Benevolency Cadets," under act of 1861 amended in 1866. The School Board in this city are requested to appoint such cadets for New Orleans. The appointee must be 14 years of age, and must have the rudiments of education. He will be furnished with everything but clothing, and will be required to teach in the State for two years after completing his term. We are glad to learn that the Seminary is considered as a firm and lasting basis.

BARNUM'S AVERTISEMENT.—The *Sentinel* of the 7th, says:

There is a perceptible falling off in small kinds of advertisements at this place. The sudden rise with which this took place is owing, no doubt, to the genius of the Treasury Department in the matter of cotton permits. All other business is in a great extend, predicated upon the cotton crop of this year, and consequently feels in that direction completely paralyzed. All branches of trade. The policies of the Treasury agents in the premises which have so severely criticised, bound fairly are not that anything in "politics in Dennark." The matter has been taken in hand by some gentlemen strongly interested, and we will have to wait patiently the result of the issue. In the meantime, cotton is seeking other ports for market, or thereport at this time is locked up in anything but a safe place for cotton. Matters are adjust that all the cotton and bonds of shipment, above the raft has been seized. We hope for the best, but what it would be better to bring it all the cotton and give up at once, than to be dallying with it all this season. If all the old crop is not in before the new crop comes in, the chances are this latter might accidentally be taken for the former, and be gobbled up too.

THE ARRIVAL OF the Hamburg Steamship Hansa.—The steamship Hansa, Capt. Lorenzen, from Hamburg via New York, arrived in the Mississippi at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street.

New York, March 3.—The Boston *Herald* gives a long account of the very elaborate discovery of the new Tunnel, between Boston, Chelsea, Revere and Lynn, and the Fish of Lynn's World's West Roxbury, on account in the Boston press, who are bound to be a great success. The tunnel is to be open some shortly after the opening of the Boston Tunnel, which arrangement will be the effect of bringing a hundred additional, and be extensively used by himself.

Mr. Gates, the civil engineer, who has charge of the Tunnel, is a native of Massachusetts, and has been employed by the Boston Tunnel Company, representing as they do the State, City and Stockholders.

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 75 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 15, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,732.

LEGISLATION OR REVOLUTION.

"Step by step, the President is marching onward to restoration or revolution," says the Petersburg, Va., *Index*; and he is saying it expressions most directly which has been more than once suggestively intimated by other journals in the North as well as in the South. We object to this in so far as it is towards the President's action with reference. It does not convey a just and logical idea of his true attitude to the political situation, if we judge that attitude, as we should judge it, from his messages and speeches, and from the tenor of all his public acts. We will think into that the President's mind is based on the simple idea of restoration, and that it only contemplates the idea of revolution as an contingency to be subdued, not as an alternative to be accepted. He is not war with the spirit of revolution couched in the numberless devices of the Radical majority of Congress to change secession, to very fatally change the Constitution of Union, and to work a fundamental change in the form of government. He denounces the spirit of revolution in the persons of Sumner and Stevens, when he characterizes as enemies of the Union and the Constitution. Indeed, he has so clearly marked out the ground of conflict, and so distinctly indicated his faith, that it is hardly possible to mistake the position in which he stands to every question and in every contingency involved in the struggle.

If there is any thing problematical in the evolution of the contest it relates to the measures that may be employed. For revolutionary assault always tends to a crisis which will necessitate a certain degree of revolutionary resistance. Violence begets violence. The existing law is sometimes powerless against those who break it. It can not be denied that the tendency of the temper for some time manifested by the Radical faction in Congress is to push Congressional usurpation to a point where the President would have to virtually or formally abolish Executive authority, lay down his Constitutional rights and functions at the feet of a sort of Congressional despotism, or boldly assert his legitimate power by such means as might be at hand and as the emergency might make it a necessity to adopt. It is generally conceded that Andrew Johnson is not the kind of President out of which a revolutionary and revolutionary faction may make a political or official cipher. He has shown his firmness to defend the Constitution and his Constitutional rights to the last, and some what may be what the pernicious designs of his assailants. The issue of the conflict, in case of a revolutionary extremity, may of necessity not be precisely that which the President is now striving to obtain; but unless he fail, it must be far different from that which his assailants seek.

JUDICIAL ADVERTISING AGAIN.

There is a short horse in the House of our General Assembly, which is going a long time for those who have undertaken his grooming to carry. The animal, which has been kept invisible for some time, was brought out on Tuesday and carried awhile with considerable vigor. We can not say that the process improved his appearance; indeed, the dust which it raised only had the effect of obscuring him. The food of this legislative nag is in *future*; like all who live on expectation, he is now as lean as hungry. Let him be Monopoly, and, depend upon it, he will be fat enough if he ever gets to his fodder.

The Senate bill providing for the publication of judicial advertisements in the parish of New Orleans in one paper chosen by the Legislature, came up in the House on Tuesday. There upon occurred some desultory debate on the subject between Messrs. Wells, McConnell, Scanlan, Bailey and others, and the bill was finally referred to a select committee, instead of being referred to the city delegation as a matter of local interest, as was proposed by Mr. Jonas. Mr. McConnell objected to the latter reference on the ground that it would result in killing the bill.

Now, since the bill, in spite of frivolous assertions to the contrary, must be conceded to be by every impartial mind a measure of peculiarly local concern to the people of this city, there ought to be no better reason why it should not be permitted to live than the assurance that a reference to Representatives of this city would kill it. For, so unpopularly, those Representatives are not in the amount or so recreant as to neglect the opportunity of serving their constituents by acting promptly and favorably on any measure initiated to them which would be of advantage to the local population.

Mr. Gates is entitled to the chief championship of the remarkable idea that there should be but one paper in the city to publish judicial advertisements, for the sole benefit of those problematical and eccentric persons in the country who take great joy and are supposed to spend most of their valuable time, in pursuing that class of city advertisements which relate mainly to Sheriff's and Auctioneers' sales. But Mr. Gates is altogether too modest in the application of his argument of convenience.

With fully as much reason, he could insist that all other advertisements which relate to vendible properties in the city, including those of wholesale and retail merchants, should be published in the same single paper, so that people in the country could obtain information of them and rest assured of being informed; and not only as to judicial sales, but also as to the entire mercantile stocks and assortments in the city. There would still be great room for extending the idea of Mr. Gates. To consummate his plan of moral convenience, as regards the city press and advertising, as his genius has begun to develop divined, it is only necessary to abolish all the city papers but one, and to compress all the mercantile houses and all private advertisers of every sort but one, so that the moral population would receive their news, and their politics, and every manner of advertisement in one newspaper omnibus, and, without having their choice distracted by a multiplicity of candidates, when visiting the city, would purchase everything they sought at one vast bazar, their dry goods, their millinery, their shoes and hats, their groceries and liquors, their quiet medicines and "Yankee notions" in general. There would be a sublime simplicity in this arrangement such as always commends itself to figantic intellects. Commerce might shrivel, the city itself dwindle into insignificance in working out so immense a consolation. But what have local interests to do with the matter? Is the sublimity of monopoly to be spoiled by groveling considerations of the vulgar?

Messrs. McConnell and Scanlan seemed to think that an objection to the greatest price of judicial advertising a sufficient argument for the monopoly proposed in the Senate. They do not prove that the price is too high, but think it enough to assert that the public offices pocket the half of it.

The Senate, gentlemen, said there is so, and as regards the printer, were it unavoidable it would be rather a reason for increasing than for lowering the rate of judicial advertising. For within the past five years the cost of newspaper publishing has more than doubled, while the price of advertising has been raised only fifty per cent. But supposing the reduction of the rate of judicial advertising to be an open question, the fact would afford but a slim pretext for creating a great advertising monopoly to illustrate a new scale of prices for the same in effect higher or lower as regards the profits of the monopoly. We have yet to learn that this is the only form in which a uniform legal rate of advertising can be obtained.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATOR LANE'S RESOLUTION FOR VOTING BASIS OF REPRESENTATION ADOPTED.

Decision of Second Comptroller Against Allowing Rent for Property of Confederates in Captured Dwlles.

REPORT OF THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

GOLD CLOSED AT 139 129.

COTTON, AT FORTY-ONE CENTS.

Washington, March 14.—SENATE.—Lane's resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report resolutions amendatory of the Constitution basing representation on voters, basing direct taxation on the value of property, pledging the faith of the Government to the redemption of the national debt and prohibiting payment for slaves.

New York, March 14.—The British steamer Tulla has arrived from the Sierra Vista and Turmacco mines with $30,000 in gold dust.

The London *Herald* says the movement has begun for laying the Trans-Atlantic sub-marine cable during the summer.

There is growing excitement about the new gold mines of Columbia, which are reported to exceed in richness the best of Colorado.

New York, March 14.—The *Commercial* says money shows increasing ease. The banks readily lend on call at six per cent. There is an abundance of dry goods offering at auction. Paper is taken at somewhat higher rates. The demand for gold yesterday was active on account of the failure of two gold brokers on short contracts. The price consequently ascended to 139½.

At the request of the Ministers of Finance of Canada, the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday gave the Canadian authorities permission to place their officials on our side of the St. Lagrande to examine baggage and freight destined for the British provinces, Federal officers being allowed some privileges on the other side of the river.

The Second Comptroller has decided not to allow the claims for rent or other use of Confederate property seized during the war in captured cities and used by Union officers for military purposes.

New York, March 14.—The United States Revenue Commissioners' report relative to the relation of foreign trade, to domestic industry and the Internal Revenue will be sent to Congress to-day by the Secretary of the Treasury. It reviews the rapid progress in manufacturing enterprise showing the Westward tendency of the wealth of the country and taking ground in favor of a liberal policy on the part of employers towards the compensation of mechanics and laborers. A schedule of proposed changes of the provisions in the tariff accompanies the report, and the specific duties on imports are enumerated. The report concludes "The indications however are so strong that the prompt action of Congress may be required for the relief of the country before any revision of the tariff can be effected. The great competition in sending goods to this country and the great movement thereto already commenced has attracted attention abroad and given us full notice throughout of this movement, which, if continued, may require special and temporary legislation to prevent losses, both to our working classes and the revenue."

New York, March 14, 12 M.—Cotton 41c. Gold 131.

Washington, March 14.—Mr. Davis offered a resolution that the joint Committee on Reconstruction ought to take the testimony of a reasonable number of witnesses from the Southern States, whose names may be suggested by Senators and Representatives.

Mr. Grimes objected and the resolution goes over.

The bill to increase and fix the peace establishment of the army of the United States was then discussed.

The House was engaged in the consideration of the joint resolution making an appropriation for the Paris exhibition for 1867.

Washington, March 14.—The Senate passed the bill for fixing the peace establishment of the army. It has a proportion of negro regiments.

New York, March 14.—The cotton market closed steady with sales of 2500 bales at 41c. for middling.

Gold closed at 139½.

[The Western wires are interrupted to-night.]

(Associated Press Dispatches.)
By Telegraph to the Bee.

Washington, March 13.—The Senate refused to pass the bill for the admission of Colorado. The House bill passed the Senate, granted the freedom of the Territories of Montana and Idaho, born in the United States, to be citizens of the United States, to protect them in their civil rights, and to furnish the means for vindication.

Nothing is to be construed so as to affect the laws of any State concerning the right of suffrage.

The wires are interrupted north of Jackson Miss.]

From the Rio Grande.

We have the Matamoros *Ranchero* of the 3d inst., and from it take the following:

CORTINA COME FROM THE BORDER.

The *Ranchero* of the 2d says: Juan Cortina is no longer on the border. Upon Negrete and Carbajal being arrested for troubling by Bob Shears, Cortina got disgusted with the company he was keeping, and pulled up stakes and started, he said, for Linares. We are well assured that he was advised to "git up and git," and he dusted.

STRIKING OUT OF THOUGHT AT BROWNSVILLE.

We find in the subjoined from the *Ranchero*: A general mustering out of the white people of the Rio Grande has already been inaugurated. We understand the work went on bravely yesterday, much to the regret of some of the resident population on the border. Considerable alarm was manifested in Brownsville through fear that the niggers might kick up a dust before the regulars could arrive and take the place of the white soldiers now out and going out of service. Gen. Getty is to remain in command of the frontier, so far as we know, per naturely.

ALLEGED PLOT TO CAPTURE AND PILLAGE MATAMOROS.

The *Ranchero* of the 2d says:

We announce as a fact that an organization exists on the greenback side for the immediate capture and pillage of this city, and that a date has been fixed when the city is to be in the possession of robbers. The forces with which it is expected to take this long brooded-over victory, are to be made up of Federal soldiers being and to be disbanded. More than one month ago; even before it was known that the white soldiers was to be mustered out, were we apprised of the infamous undertaking. During this time spies have been constantly pouring about this city, and not a day since has passed without new proof that the work was progressing.

To go at once to the root of the whole affair, we will say that it is pretended by the heads of the infamous filibuster scheme that nearly if not all the white soldiers on the other side are pledged to embark in the work as soon as mustered out.

BAGDAD AND BOCA.

The *Ranchero* states that stages make regular trips between Matamoros and the Boca, running loaded both ways.

The Mexican sloop Jupiter, from New Orleans, arrived at Bagdad on the 27th February, with 24 casks claret, 25 bbls. flour, 15 bbls. onions, 20 bbls. potatoes, 25 tax hmons, owner on board.

The schooner Aurora was discharged at the Brazos on the 28th Feb., and was to leave for New Orleans with quick dispatch.

THE FENIANS AND MEXICO.—The following occurs in a Western paper:

It was stated in the New York *Citizen* a few weeks since that shortly the Irish would have a republic of their own. The other night an orator at one of the many Fenian Circles in New York said that the paper in question referred to Mexico; that Lodie Maximilian was about to withdraw his troops, not through fear of the Government, but to make room for the legions of the I. F. B.; that Maximilian had agreed to abdicate on condition of being proclaimed president of the new republic; and that as soon as the republic had been proclaimed, ships of marque would be issued against British shipping. All this the author said and more. Whatever truth there may be in it, it is certain that the members of the F. B. expect some great movement to take place within a few weeks.

INCREASE OF FRENCH COMMERCE.—From recent official returns we find that the imports of France in 1865 were more than those of 1864 by 254 millions of francs. The exports of last year exceeded those of the previous year by 373 millions.

In 1861 the French exports amounted to 1,256,260,000 francs, but rose to nearly 3,000,000,000 francs in 1865.

In 1865 the importation of the precious metals into France exceeded the exports by more than 562 millions.

The revenue and indirect taxes there is a surplus of 671 millions gained by the French Treasury.

In connection the recent liberal changes made in the commercial policy of France is accompanied with the views of Napoleon, who seems to have quality of a statesman. Prices are highly in France, yet the people are full of the idea that they are gaining something by the free trade from the advance of France towards Fenian invasion.

The Fenian Question in England Viewed as an American Invasion.

FENIANISM AN AMERICAN INVASION.

[From the London Times, Feb. 16.]

Such is the jealousy of the British constitution, and such the liberal tenor of its practice, that a case of necessity has to be made for withdrawing a single safeguard from the liberty of the subject. The case must be somewhat extraordinary and exceptional—equivalent to a civil war, or a foreign invasion, and not unlike it in character. It is necessary to show that we have to deal with men who have cast off the character of subjects and forfeited its rights; who are thus foes within our gates, and consequently more dangerous than if they stood outside and showed their true colors. The "Fenians," when Parliament on Saturday last adopted the discretion of the magistrates and excluded for the present from the right of speedy deliverance, are not only conspirators; they are even more than rebels; they are actual invaders, who have either cast off our allegiance altogether or sworn fidelity to those who have done so.

It is an American invasion of the very name which in several instances has led to civil war and secession. Hundreds of adventurers have made their way into Ireland for the purpose of raising and organizing a revolt, and, no doubt, with a formidable degree of success hitherto. Happily, the vastness and audacity of the design, and still more the perfect security of those at the true headquarters of the movement in New York prevent alike consternation and excuse. Nobody can deny the conspiracy, the invasion and the intended revolt; nobody can dispute that persons so engaged have lost the rights of citizens. Though secret oaths, strange disguises, midnight drills and assassination may be found necessary here, it is not so on the other side of the Atlantic, where the utmost publicity appears to be coveted. The invaders themselves give us the fullest information about their plans. The Irish people, evicted from Dublin, has found refuge at New York, and already shows the result of a more congenial atmosphere. We have received several copies of it, and if there ever was any disguise in the intentions of Fenianism, it is now thrown off, we are told, without any equivocating, what we are to expect should her Majesty's forces get the worse of it in the approaching struggle.

How does the American government regard a public organization, with manifestoes, plans of action, summons, appeals for personal and pecuniary aid towards the conquest of Ireland and the subversion of her Majesty's authority! There are things which are wrong in London and right at Washington, and the evidently is one of them. On this side of the Atlantic we fall sympathize, and expressed them, in favor of the oppressed, and the Irish are all for American struggle when it was actually raging. We certainly had no hand in its origin, for it came out of the blue, and interests were all for peace. Nothing done here can afford the least apology for tolerating an open collection of money, and muzzling of men, and general preparation for the invasion of these isles. Still less can anything justify the reign of terror known to prevail among the most contented and prosperous of the Irish population in the United States. It ingenuously declared by some authorities—and certainly there are things in the conduct of the Irish People before us which support the assertion—that no Irishman in the States dare refuse his subscription towards the Fenian cause. Can it be for the interest of the United States to allow an organization like this to penetrate and to undermine the whole Union? Unless it be the dreadful new disease called by the Irish the nigger, the malady of the Fenian invasion. Can it be for the interest of the United States to allow an organization like this to penetrate and to undermine the whole Union? Unless it be that dreadful new disease called by the Irish the nigger, the malady of the Fenian invasion. Can it be for the interest of the United States to allow an organization like this to penetrate and to undermine the whole Union? Unless it be that dreadful new disease called by the Irish the nigger, the malady of the Fenian invasion.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF LOUISIANA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14TH, 1866.

Senate.—This body was called to order by the Hon. A. Voorhies, Lieutenant Governor, at 12 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Father Moynihan.

The journal was read and approved.

Mr. Kennedy reported on the bill making appropriations for the general expenses of the State, for the year ending the 31st day of December, 1866. The bill was taken up, slightly amended and adopted.

Mr. Mundy reported in favor of the Act for the encouragement of medical education. Adopted.

Mr. Gibson called up the Act to provide for the protection of immigrants. This act prescribes that all boarding houses for the entertainment of immigrants shall be licensed, and gives rules to prevent that immigrants be overreached by such boarding house keepers, transportation lines or runners and agents for such enterprises. The act further prohibits such boarding houses to be kept in connection with coffee houses, liquor-beer saloons or places where intoxicating liquors are kept. The bill with amendments, was adopted and sent to the House.

An invitation to the members of the General Assembly to attend the exercises of the Medical College was received and accepted.

Mr. Gibson called up the Bill proposing Constitutional amendments.

The proposition to amend the Constitution as to the appointment and terms of judges was adopted and sent to the House.

After considerable discussion, the Senate refused to suspend the rules to take up the substitute for title 15, (published before) at its third reading.

The Senate then went into executive session.

House.—The House met at 11 o'clock, A. M. A quorum was present at 20 minutes past 11. The Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker pro. tem., was in the chair.

Mr. McCamey moved that the Clerk of the House be required to furnish the State Printer with a list of absent members of the morning and evening sessions of the House, to be published in the State journal, in a conspicuous place of the daily paper, with the exception of those absent with leave of absence.

Leave of absence was granted to Messrs. Austin and Prudhomme from this evening session.

The Chairman of the Finance Committee reported a revenue bill, which was ordered to be printed.

The committee to whom was referred the bill relative to judicial advertisements reported favorably, and the same was fixed for the special order for Thursday—(to day).

Mr. Bailey, the city delegation to whom was referred the Bill creating two sheriffs, reported the same without a report, subject to the pleasure of the House. The consideration of the Bill was fixed for Friday next.

A communication advised the House of his signature to and approval of certain bills.

Mr. Walker's Act, to abolish School Directors, was referred.

The Stamp Act was partially considered in the Committee of the Whole and the House adjourned to seven o'clock, this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The *House* met again at 7 o'clock, P. M., Hon. J. B. Elam, Speaker, pro tem., in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Scanlan, the House went into the Committee of the Whole for the purpose of reconsidering the bill, to raise a revenue to the State by means of Stamps and stamper paper. Several motions were made to amend or reconsider, but the House obstinately refused to make any changes.

At 11 o'clock, P. M., it was ascertained that there was no quorum present.

On motion of Mr. Elam, the House adjourned. The roll was called and reported, "no action taken for want of a quorum." The report was received and the House, on motion of Mr. Bills, adjourned.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 14, 1866.

We have no material change to notice to day in the general market, but no favor met the demand for money, which is still very urgent, indicating a reduction of 1c per ½ from yesterday's quotations, while the decline in Sterling bills, which commenced to about 1½c per cent was again to only about 3-4c 1½c per cent. The advance was consequently still more on the side of the buyer, and the sales summed up 3000 bales.

Gold opened with a sale at 139, which was the outside rate last evening, but subsequently advanced to 139½ and then fell to 139 at the close, as in our last report. The sales included $16,000 in two equal lots at 12½, and two detachments of $10,000 at 12½; $7,000 and $10,000 at 12¾, and $5,000 and $2,000 at 13. Gold Checks on New York for $40,000 sold at ¼ per cent premium. Nothing of any moment was reported in Silver. Dealers pay 120 to 122 for the small amounts of Silver dollars offered at their counters and sell at 123 to 124. Merchants generally hold at a fraction above the outside quotations for gold, or are exchanged for it at par.

Sterling Exchange from New York being the cheapest, has to both Gold and Sterling, for which Exchange again gave way about ¼ per cent, the sales of Sterling were $800 bill offering at 135, $10,000 do at 134¾, $2,000 at 136, $4,600, $1500 bill of lading and 1700 bill (200 Cotton) at 136¼, $3,000 at 136¼, $1300 at 137, $15,000, $3,000 at 137, $1,000 at 137¼, $4,000 at 137¾, $5,000 at 138, $5,000 Bank at 138¼, and $1,000 private bankers at 138½. Sterling on Paris is lower and 125 to 125½ for bill of lading bills, 126½ to 127 for good clear, and 127¼ to 127½ and 128 for Al clear. In Francs we noted sales of 250,000 good commercial, 150,000 and 100,000 at 5.15, 15,000 A1 at 4 12½, 200,000 first class at 4.15, and 40,000 of a favorite signature at the unusual rate of 4.07½. We also heard of a bank bill for a round amount having been sold at 4.08½. At commercial cards be quoted under 4.12½. The banks held Sterling at 138½ to 139 and Francs at 4.07½ to 4.05.

Domestic continued to rule in favor of buyers, the Bankers only taking the New York drafts per ½ discount, while out doors the sales included $20,000, 150,000, 60,000 and 100,000, at ¼ per cent discount; $40,000 one day bight at 9-16, and $10,000 ten days at ⅞. The expansion set in yesterday were par at ⅛ discount, and the sales of sight out doors at ⅛ to ¼, which indicates the extent of the falling off in the demand.

The sales of Stocks included 50 shares City Bank at $121 75, 91 Water Works at $55 50, and 100 Mechanics Bank at $28. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. They are quoted at 75 to 80 for the Consolidated and 60 to 60½ for the Railroad issues, according to the coupons.

The principal feature in the Bank note market was an active demand for Louisiana State bills, which resulted in sales of 1,000 at 79½c per dollar, $1100 at 79, $20,000, $3000, 3000 and $1000 at 79½, and a lot of which we did not get the particulars at 81. All other Bankers were selling still more. We now quote Bank of Louisiana at 53 to 55c, and it to 58c per dollar; Louisiana Bank, 77 to 78, and Bank of Louisiana, 90 to 92 cents. Merchants' Bank at 77 to 79, and 82 to 83; Bank of New Orleans, 85 to 90, and 91 to 93. Crescent City Bank, and Union Bank at about the same. The inside ranges of the above figures represents the actual range of prices for the small sums offered at their counters and the sales of large lots of City Bonds for round amounts. City Treasury notes are at ½ per cent discount. 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,
Wednesday Evening, March 14, 1866.

COTTON.—Discouraging accounts from New York caused a decline of ½c to ¼c per cent in Foreign Exchange, in consequence of which buyers returned to go on unless at lower prices, but as sellers of Cotton evinced a willingness to meet the demand, the market ran off to a limited extent, embracing 3200 bales, taken by thirteen buyers, at figures indicating a reduction of fully 1c per lb from yesterday's prices. The accordingly quote ordinary at 39 to 39½, good ordinary at 40 to 40½, low middling at 37 to 38c, and middling at 41 to 41½c. The sales in cotton generally scarce, and being in some request, remarks disproportionately higher prices than the lower grades, which are still in good running with good supply. We heard of a list for foreign export.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales 69,000
Received to-day	1,015
Received previously	1,000—bales 1,000
Total	70,015
Cleared to-day	2,000
Cleared previously	68,261—68,261
Stock on hand not cleared	1,754

The clearances comprise 2040 bales for Liverpool, and 470 for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 12 hogsheads Sugar have been received from the coast since yesterday, no Molasses. There is very little left of any description of Sugar in hands—the last lot and the sales to day are confined to 75 bbls Sugar, in several lots, part on private terms and 25 bbls at 12½c per lb, for fully fair. Of Molasses we have to record the receipt of 40 and 65 per gallon. The market is well supplied with Sugar and Molasses, but there is very little demand for either. Cane Molasses may be quoted at 40 to 45c. per gallon. There is a good inquiry at 40c., but the stock is mostly held, in bond, at higher prices. Prices for Cane Sugar are altogether nominal and our approximating figures could not be given accurately.

TOBACCO.—The supplies are insufficient for extended operations. There have been small sales to the trade at prices ruling within the range of the following quotations: Common leaf 7 to 7½c; good do. 9½ to 10c; common leaf 14 to 15c; fair 16 to 17c; good do. to 20c; fine 24 to 25c; choice manufactures 30 to 35c per lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change to note in the condition of the general market since yesterday. The movement is on a limited scale and prices show a tendency in favor of buyers who are holding back for more liberal receipts from the West, although the supplies are now ample. Full particulars of the market and of the transactions that have transpired to day are given in detail in the following remarks:

FLOUR.—We have to note a very dull and depressed market. The sales to-day are confined to 100 barrels, of which 1000 bbls in lots on terms which have not transpired; 100 common at $4 62½; 115 choice superfine at $8 50; 50 in extra at $9 25; 100 at $9 75, and 300 good extra at $11 per bbl. An active jobbing trade is being done at $6 50 per bbl. for superfine.

CORN.—In liberal supply and in fair demand at yesterday's prices. There were sales of 5000 sacks of white, 2000 mixed and yellow mixed in lots at 75c, and 3000 mixed and yellow at 77c per bushel. By section, 17,000 sacks damaged, were sold in lots, at 70 to 80c; 22½ per sack, and 15c added for value of sack.

OATS.—Prime and choice are scarce and in request. Ordinary are plenty. The sales comprise 1000 prime at 56c, 1000 prime at 56, 1000 prime and 100 choice at 56c per bushel. An offer of 50c per bushel has been offered for all the prime Oats on the landing.

BRAN.—The market is quiet and unchanged. The sales are confined to 500 sacks in lots at 90 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—The supplies are small, but more liberal receipts are expected. The sales to-day cover prime 1800 bales, of which 100 ordinary Western at $27 50; 600 do Western at $28, 150 prime at $30, and 500 bales New York at $28 per ton.

PORK.—There was a sale yesterday, not previously reported, of 100 bbls fall weight Mess at $29 50 per bbl. The market is very dull.—Dealers obtain $30 per bbl. at retail.

GREEN MEAT.—Extreme dullness prevails—in fact there is scarcely any demand. Green Shoulders are held in first hands at the reduced price of 19c. per lb. Shoulders are retailing at 16c. and Sides at 15c. per lb.

BACON.—The market is in good supply, but dull. Shoulders are selling in a small or retail way at 14½c per lb, Ribbed Sides 18c, Clear Sides 19c, Plain Hams 22 to 23c, and Canvassed, Sugar Cured at 24 to 25c per lb.

LARD.—Is in fair supply, but there is only a retail demand at 20c per lb for Prime in tierces and 22c in kegs.

WHISKY.—The market is very dull and there is only a small retail business doing at $2 20 to $2 24 per gallon for Rectified.

STAR CANDLES.—Are dull, and are selling in small lots at 20c per lb for short weight and 24c for full weight.

COAL OIL.—Is retailing in bbls at 80c, and in cases at $1 per gallon.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is scarce and in good demand, but Common is neglected. Cheese is in light supply and in request. Northern Butter is selling at 45 to 50c. Western 16 to 40c, Cheese, Northern and Western 22 to 24c, English dairy 25 to 26c.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 50. Apples at $5 to $6. Onions at $1 50 to $2 50. per bbl. Beans at $7 to $8 and Eggs at $27 to $30 per bbl.

COOPERS.—There is a good demand for the interior, but at lower prices. Dealers are now supplying the demand at 30 to 35½c. per lb for ordinary to prime Sir.

FREIGHTS.—The market continues very dull. The rates are ⅛ to ¼c per lb for cotton by steamships for New York, ⅛c by sail and ⅛c by steam for Boston, ⅛ to ¼d by sail and 1¼ to 1½d by steam for Liverpool, and 1¼ to 1½ by sail for Havre and Bremen.

BEEF GOODS.

And offers to the numerous friends and customers, at WHOLESALE ONLY, and at the LOWEST MARKET PRICES

Jamaica,
Bloached Cotton,
Brown do.
Hobbinet and Netting,
Suspenders,
Stripes,
Tickings,
Cottonades,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Sarages,
Muslins,

And all GOODS recently purchased by him at PANIC PRICES on the Northern markets, and in Eng. & France and Germany.

Thomas C. Payan respectfully solicits a call from merchants at his present establishment before they go anywhere else.

mh13 1m 1p

Splendid Property Front on Bayou Road.

Will have to be sold, by order of the Probate Court, several Houses on Barracks street, one of which is established as a distillery.

BY G. DE FERIET, Auctioneer.

Office, No. 12 Royal street.

THURSDAY, March 15, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Conti and Customhouse streets will be sold at the highest bidder.

MINNETONKA, A

Unreserved Sale

Of the Steamship

MINNETONKA,

By Order of the Underwriter's Agent,

BY TOURNE & NEUBERGER.

EUGENE TOURNE, Auctioneer.

Office, 57 Carondelet street.

THURSDAY, the 15th of March, 1866, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets will be sold at the highest bidder.

MINNETONKA, A

STEAMSHIPS, &c.

STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK MAIL ST