THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
C. F. WHITNEY & CO., PUBLISHERS.
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 28, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Original in Bankruptcy—Sale of Steamer, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

G. Pollock—Sale of real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Mrs. Hutchinson—Sale of real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

FINE BUILDING SITE ON ESPLANADE STREET AT AUCTION.—Messrs. McCoveen & Co., will this day, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, five certain lots of ground, by the square bounded by Esplanade, Dauphiny, Chartres and Kerlerec streets, a very desirable building site. See their advertisement.

THE GRAND CONCERT AT ODD FELLOWS' HALL.—We call attention to the extended and diversified programme of the second grand vocal and instrumental concert, to be given by the ladies of this city, on Monday evening next, at Odd Fellow's Hall, for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the war. The first concert of the same kind, given last December, proved a brilliant success, and with its hand some proceeds much substantial relief has been afforded to soldiers, widows and orphans. We can not doubt that this second entertainment, as attractive in itself, will result in the like success and beneficence.

ABBOTT'S THEATRE.—Mr. Chanfrau reappears to entertain his friends, this evening, by the presentation of personations of the three principal parts in "Our American Cousin." He will appear as *Lord Dundreary* in one act—as *Jim Crankwell* in one act, and *Sneezy*, the Butler, in the third act. Mr. Floyd will be the alternate *Lord Dundreary*, Mr. Baker the *Sneezy*, and Mr. Fisher the *Jim Crankwell*.

This dramatic *tour de force*, with other attractive features, constitutes a taking bill, and spoil dover a large house, if only for the gratification of curiosity. We admit that this is a clever intervention upon Morlacchi's prendente painting something "over under the sun." But Mr. Chanfrau is apparently an original; and, besides this, we know of no better means of testing his versatility of talent. The English Lord is very far removed from the Green Mountaineer; and, that one wrote "Rosedale" has certainly nothing in common with *Sneezy* behind the scenes.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—The management offer for the patronage to day the same programme that was so successful at Mlle. Josephine Egan's benefit last night and which includes the famous pantomime, "Hamon, or the Magic Sword", with its transformations, mystifications, illusions, &c., Miles. Ellen and Josephine in their pas de deux, Mons. Leon and Cony in their pantomimic tricks, and the Fairbank with its changing waters, its dazzling fairies, and its beautiful colections, are attractions that ought to fill "Old Drury." The admission to this matinée has been reduced to half price; and a large amount of pleasure can then be secured at a comparatively small expenditure.

Lilah, a noted dancer of European reputation, will make her first appearance to-morrow.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—A great bill, with everything, has been prepared with special reference to little folks, even to "*Bo-peep*." *Mabinda*. Should you fall the roll, little ones, there will be none of the favorites but what will be, in military parlance, "all present or accounted for." Call the veterans of Turpinhow, and you shall see bounding up the superb Christine, the Infanta Eulalia, the fairy Alice (not much bigger by the way, than many among you) and the graceful DeVere. Call the mimics, and you will hear the earwigs in the gushing opera of Tennent, the mellow notes of Clyde, and the comic piano of Tom Russell. Ask for the native ones, and is not Dekker there with his "Flying Bar," and Hengender with these that he honored his. And if you want the funny people, the humbler measures do you need from Bob Hunt, Rosendale, German and Jacobs? After all is said, if you want to enjoy yourselves finely, and a good deal of pleasure, go to the novelty Matinée of to-day.

FANCY DRESS AND MAY BALL.—We acknowledge a polite invitation from the committee to be present at the grand fancy dress and May ball to be given by the Young Men's Clerical City Benevolent Association, at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Tuesday, May 1st. The ball is given for the benefit of the Home of the Aged and Infirm, and as it is in the hands of experienced and capable managers, it cannot fail being a pleasant one.

One interesting feature of the occasion will be the dance of "May Queen. We are positively assured that no pains will be spared to make the selection of a queen will be made between 11 and 12 o'clock on the night of the ball. Let staff "three ladys," therefore, dress her prettiest and look her best. The judges are gentlemen of taste, and know how to appreciate the charms of beauty.

MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 49 and 51 St. Charles street, with its anatomical models and figures, is open to visitors daily between 9 A.M. to 10 P.M.

FIRST GRAND CALICO BALL.—We acknowledge an invitation to the "first grand calico ball," to be given by the Young Men's Calico Club at Odd Fellows' Hall this evening. We fully anticipate, from the character of the management, and the reputation of well as really elegant and tasteful standard of dress, that it will be highly enjoyable in general spirit and in no slow detail.

Planting Cotton to the Neglect of Corn.

(From the Opelika, Alabama Independent, April 14.)

We observe that the planters on the river lands are directing their attention to cotton, to the neglect of corn, and that much less corn is planted than usual for this time. Indeed, from present indications, we are inclined to believe that there will not be corn enough raised this year for the wants of the country for the wants of the people.

Every very ordinarily be questioned whether the cotton policy either now or at any other time. The cotton crop is uncertain and speculative of the small amount of cotton to be raised this year, and the consequent high prices of the staple, coupled with the hope that the great grain producing lands of the north West will supply the South at a cheaper rate if any one cotton crop should be disappointed, that, less and great inconvenience would be occasioned.

The crop of corn has been usually distributed under the knowledge of the long crop and the high hope forward to market, and the belief that approaching seasons will produce a full yield. The cultivation of the staple has been quite as various and exhausting, and to a great extent, can only be conjectured. When it is well known that the rolling price of cotton has induced every effort of the South to engage in its production, and that, notwithstanding the diminished number of laborers, every effort is being made by diverting the energies to the work of raising cotton, it is fair to presume that a large crop will be produced.

The value of this crop will amount to a million of dollars, and it is possible to foresee some contingencies in the smaller number, which would substantially expose a fair average production. Should the cotton crop fail in certain, that with the prospects produced by other countries, a failure of the crop in Texas, or one and a half million of bales, will suffice to keep high price near the present standard, if not to reduce it to the ordinary level of seven. Expectations of so short a crop are not probable, may be safely ventured, and expenses incurred, based upon such adjusted receipts, may result in great loss.

And then, in addition to the failure of an average yield, may the seasons be heavy and the supplies of the Northern States, the means of the present generation have been exhausted in the relief of the absolute justice and expediency of free labor for persons employed in planting tropical or semi-tropical staple in the war, when engaged in skilled industry or variously employed work in northern climates. The industrial months of emancipation in Alabama might well have modified this overwhelming theory. But even experience is long presumption against contingent and dangerous reasoning in the condition of a people. Although the Freedmen, probable as it was, seemed the most reasonable expectation that before finishing their "holiday" in full off, and to continue to the work which year by year small means was left to the importation of new laborers, there are thousands in England who have exposed their free negroes of the South would furnish the first stopping the cotton crop, the war blighted, the old supply of Southern cotton would be in with every succeeding year. If they are said of the enormous mortality of the hands attending the war and emancipation, they are ready to dismiss the statement as a cotton-grower's invention to "bull up" cotton market by promoting a disinclination to the free of the purpose of a supply. And if they hold of the reduced reliability and efficiency of the freed labor, laborers for pecuniary purposes, they are ready to set this statement down also as a mere bit of shareholders' prejudice.

It is only time that will correct the unsuccessful effort of the mistaken direction. The correction may be delayed by the actual results of the possibilities of the cotton cropping, which are too demonstrable to be overcome with loose conjectures of the "bulls or bears," or with the extravagant and fanciful dreams of dogmatical theorists. Meanwhile it is to be feared that the price of cotton will continue to experience a fever-weed tendency, and the consequent revulsion in all branches of industry and speculation based on cotton at high prices, or expectations of the cotton interest, may be focused. To overlook this inevitable consequence would be the greatest improvidence. Those who note it in time, and adjust their plans and operations accordingly, will be the safe and fortunate. Unquestionably the cotton crop and prices will be better than the corn and bacon. The corn can be heard; the spray begins to fall on the dank and leaden the cheek.

For planters, one thing is which they can "hedge" against too large a stake on cotton, and measurably more than offset from the evils of speculation, is to do the best they can on corn, and to do the best they can on cotton, and measurably more than offset from the evils of speculation, is to diversify their production as much as possible by planting corn and other crops that tend to economy for less of price in what they sell by employing them with what they would otherwise have to buy. It is not yet too late to pursue this policy, in Louisiana, we know of many large planters who are engaged in cotton cultivation in this South. The same mistake has been frequently manifested in the North, where so many of universal minds of a Radical stamp have been "obstinately bull" to believe that the commercial interests of that section could suffer any diminution from emancipation and the making of negro which it was effected. Infatuated with which of optimistic theory of the war, they persisted in anticipating in its results the gratification of all their wishes, the combination of all advantages however impracticable in themselves contradictory of one another. It may seem strange enough that they should suppose that manufacture, discouragement of labor, the wide-spread devastation in the finest agricultural region of the country, would, in a commercial sense, cost them nothing that they should suppose that they could, so to speak, fill the servitude process gone and still derive from it the same commerce years of golden prosperity or could dry up all the waters and yet go on in making regular cotton according to the ratio of all manner of deadenated fab. Yet they appear to see nothing strange in all this, except the disappointment which must always follow exaggerated anticipations formed on false premisses, even when they have been fortified by hopes based, if not on the wish, at least on the belief that it is to perceive that, while the hopes have been formed, the premisses have been more or less crippled or obstructed in the South, and with the political and social shaking of the entire country exposed to the agitations and constant change, they have not count confidently on most unusual results. Nothing of abundant supply of cotton and increase of foreign exchange and home manufacture.

In England the cotton is slower in giving way. There, as in the cities of the Northern States, the means of the present generation have been exhausted in the relief of the absolute justice and expediency of free labor for persons employed in planting tropical or semi-tropical staple in the war, when engaged in skilled industry or variously employed work in northern climates. The industrial months of emancipation in Jamaica might well have modified this overwhelming theory. But even experience is long presumption against contingent and dangerous reasoning in the condition of a people. Although the Freedmen, probable as it was, seemed the most reasonable expectation that before finishing their "holiday" in full off, and to continue to the work which year by year small means was left to the importation of new laborers, there are thousands in England who have exposed their free negroes of the South would furnish the first stopping the cotton crop, the war blighted, the old supply of Southern cotton would be in with every succeeding year. If they are said of the enormous mortality of the hands attending the war and emancipation, they are ready to dismiss the statement as a cotton-grower's invention to "bull up" cotton market by promoting a disinclination to the free of the purpose of a supply. And if they hold of the reduced reliability and efficiency of the freed labor, laborers for pecuniary purposes, they are ready to set this statement down also as a mere bit of shareholders' prejudice.

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The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW YORK.

Until recently the decline in the price of cotton followed with considerable regularity the decline in the premium on gold. Taking gold as the standard of value, the expected no actual fall in the cotton market, but was only one of the indications of the advancement towards par of the national currency. But the result is very different now, as is now observed, the price of cotton has been down and the premium on gold is still very or shows a tendency to go up. The fall in the cotton market is then actual and expresses a clear loss to its owners. The decline in Liverpool quotations of cotton to the extent of several pence is, of course, independent of the fluctuating relations between gold and greenbacks in this country. It is due purely to the rapid accumulation in the market of the old stock of cotton imported through the blockade, and partly to the alarmed hostility of British commercialists in regard to unfavorable reports of cotton prospects in the United States, and an equally chronic disposition to the exaggerated estimates of the extent and yield of the cotton crops under present cultivation. This is also largely due no doubt to the international troubles of Europe and the grave apprehension that they will lead to a war of monstrous proportions and of exhaustive conflagration in respect to commerce and industry. This last influence is one which the cotton interest in this country, while feeling it acutely, has no means of neutralizing or mitigating. But the effect of the other circumstances concerning to depress the Liverpool cotton market may be counteracted by the varying aspects of the cotton production in the Southern States, as seen in the present condition and amount of labor and land devoted to the production of cotton in those States.

At present the commercial mind in Europe is evidently reasoning with regard to the prospective supply of cotton from the United States upon the hesitation of cardinal mistake as to the actual capital and labor engaged in cotton cultivation in this South. The same mistake has been frequently manifested in the North, where so many of universal minds of a Radical stamp have been "obstinately bull" to believe that the commercial interests of that section could suffer any diminution from emancipation and the making of negro which it was effected. Infatuated with which of optimistic theory of the war, they persisted in anticipating in its results the gratification of all their wishes, the combination of all advantages however impracticable in themselves contradictory of one another. It may seem strange enough that they should suppose that manufacture, discouragement of labor, the wide-spread devastation in the finest agricultural region of the country, would, in a commercial sense, cost them nothing that they should suppose that they could, so to speak, fill the servitude process gone and still derive from it the same commerce years of golden prosperity or could dry up all the waters and yet go on in making regular cotton according to the ratio of all manner of deadenated fab. Yet they appear to see nothing strange in all this, except the disappointment which must always follow exaggerated anticipations formed on false premisses, even when they have been fortified by hopes based, if not on the wish, at least on the belief that it is to perceive that, while the hopes have been formed, the premisses have been more or less crippled or obstructed in the South, and with the political and social shaking of the entire country exposed to the agitations and constant change, they have not count confidently on most unusual results. Nothing of abundant supply of cotton and increase of foreign exchange and home manufacture.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Per the New Orleans Bee.)

NEW YORK DELEGATION

THEIR VIEWS ON RECONSTRUCTION.

Little Favor for Black Suffrage.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Cotton Speculating—Gold Rising.

Washington, April 27.—The House proceeded to consider the report of the committee on bills of a private character.

Washington, April 27.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis has received permission to visit her husband.

Washington, April 26.—The Senate refused to concur in the Cuba Telegraph bill. A Committee of Conference was appointed.

Washington, April 27.—The Treasury Department is informed that smuggling over the Canada border has ceased.

The House resumed its consideration of the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

New York, April 27.—The *Times*'s special says the meeting and action of the New York Congressional Delegation last evening with reference to the question of reconstruction, has been the subject of much comment to-day, and has created considerable surprise among the citizens who conceived the majority of that delegation are sure to favor forced negro suffrage in any event. The following is the substance of the proposition which was received with the greatest favor by the meeting:

First—A Constitutional amendment basing the representation upon the population and providing that whenever any State denies suffrage to any class of citizens of the United States for any reason except for participation in the rebellion, such disfranchised class or portion shall be deducted from the basis of representation.

Second—A constitutional amendment prohibiting the payment of the rebel debt and providing that there shall be no compensation for emancipated slaves.

Third—As a part of the plan of restoration it is proposed that whenever these amendments be ratified by a sufficient number of States, to make them a part of the Constitution, then each of the rebellious States shall be entitled to the admission of their representatives on their taking the required oath of office.

Fourth—The following classes of persons to be forever debarred from holding office under the United States Government; the President and Vice President, heads of all departments, members of Congress and judges of the Supreme Court of the Confederate States, their representatives in Congress, all persons who left official positions under the United States Government to aid in the rebellion, all who served in the rebel army above the rank of Colonel, or the navy above the rank of Master, and all persons guilty of treating our prisoners contrary to the rules of war.

This proposition was not formally adopted, but it was agreed that it should be presented to the Reconstruction Committee as that which would be generally acceptable to the New York delegation. The proposition of negro suffrage, either immediate or remote, was rejected with very little favor. The question of the immediate admission of Tennessee was discussed, but such members as expressed themselves on it were decidedly in favor of it. It is understood that the views of Tennessee and some members of the Reconstruction Committee are in accordance with the proposition, viz: Senator Harris and Representatives Conkling and Boutwell.

The Tribune's special says the statement in the Senate on Saturday night that the Senate to-day, in executive session, discussed Cuban affairs, means that military confirmations which were passed upon without opposition. If the dance is to be credited, the majority of the Senate definitely announced that no nomination should be confirmed when to fill a place made vacant by the suspension of Sickles and any competent officer who supported the election of Andrew Johnson in the late Presidential campaign. The Senate is bound to sustain the President.

New York, April 27.—There has been no admission of further patients to the children hospital. Three more deaths have occurred.

The Post's Washington special says: Mayor Wallach prohibits the landing of passengers from emigrant vessels which arrive here overloaded to be transported into the Mississippi.

Portland, Me., April 27.—The steamer New Brunswick has arrived from Rockport with two hundred Fenians. On leaving for Bangor the Fenians attempted to draw pistols on the officers and obliged the boat to stop. The officers of the ringleaders were put ashore and sent on by rail, and the boat proceeded on her voyage.

San Francisco, April 27.—The California Telegraph Company completed the line of poles on the United States Pacific Telegraph Company, to prevent the latter from doing business on the Governorship of Jamaica on the 1st of Sir Henry Storks.

The Times City Article of the 12th says the only fact before the public is that all the negotiations between Austria and Prussia are from day to day, identical with those which have usually preceded every modern war between two powerful nations.

The Vienna Post says the German Government have unanimously determined, at the next session of the Federal Diet, to reject the proposition of Prussia for reform, and to request the Diet to summon Prussia to disconnect her armaments.

The Berlin Provincial General says Prussia has a well founded hope that in General Government and people will support the proposition for reforming the Constitution of Germany.

France.—The Senate has adopted the previous question to a petition for the modification of the Constitution relative to the rights of Spain.—It is reported that General L. Lersundi succeeds the present Captain General of Cuba.

New York, April 27—12 M.—Cotton 30 to 32. Gold 129¾. Sterling exchange 108½.

THE GREAT TEES RAILROAD.—Notwithstanding the loss of near $120,000 in value of leaves and other serious losses by the war the financial prosperity of the company are bright. The debt of the company will probably all be paid this year and a respectable fund remains on hand. The revenue has delayed the reconversion of the damaged portion of the road, and whether it be leased or not (which will give to be doubtful by calling remote for New York and Boston, 8c per lb by steam for New York, 14, nominal, by steam for Liverpool, 8d by sail for Liverpool and 14c by sail for Havre.

(Correspondence from North Louisiana.)

COUTCH PROSPECTS—WET WEATHER—BAD ROADS—GOOD CONDUCT OF THE NEGRO LABORERS—JUDICIAL MATTERS—THE VICKSBURG, SHREVEPORT AND TEXAS RAILROAD.

MONROE, OUACHITA PARISH, LA., April 25, 1866.

EDITOR OF THE BEE:

The crops in this section of North Louisiana do not present as flattering a prospect as was hoped for at this date. The spring so far has been an exceedingly wet one. It has done little else but rain for the last sixty days, keeping the fields saturated and rendering them unfit for the plough as well as for planting the seed. Cotton, of which there is not much growing in this parish, is small and exceedingly in appearance so yet, and cotton is only now being planted in this neighborhood. It would perhaps have been better to have waited a week or ten days before putting the seed in the ground, so that the water might run off and the sun impart some heat to the soil. There is a good deal of uneasiness, too, about cotton seed. Most of our planters have been relying on that of the growth of 1861 and 1862, there being very little fresher seed to be had near home, and the means of purchasing abroad not over abundant. I am informed by those who have tested it that this old seed is mostly rotten and refuses to come up.

There is time yet to make a fair crop but the chances of having a good stand are greatly impaired.

Persons who have passed through different sections of the cotton States lately, say that the face of the country in North Louisiana and especially on the Ouachita river presents a more flourishing appearance than any other part of the cotton region.

The Ouachita river has been within three feet of the high water mark of last year, when it overflowed its banks, but is now on a stand at this place, and is falling at Camden. We learn from Trinity that Black River is also falling, so that the danger from overflow is probably over for this year.

The negroes—for I dislike the term "freed men", perhaps because, as Daniel Webster said in his speech in reply to Hayne while eulogizing Nathan Dane, an eminent citizen of Massachusetts, "it comes from too near the North Pole"—and I am not an admirer of Puritan philology—continue to conduct themselves with remarkable propriety, and there seems no reason to believe a different report will be received from us on this subject. The officers of the Bureau have little or nothing to do. Insubordination and disputes which were so extensively prophesied and which did exist to some extent last year, are rare and exceptional, and the Commissioner's presence is not indispensable to either employer or laborer. I heard "a colored gentleman" ask the Clerk of Court yesterday for a marriage license, when he was rather taken aback by the enquiry as to whom he proposed to offer the hand of Hymen; that this fetter opinions should not be some a proper one in the community. The "freed man" had not thought of that and was advised by the officer to bring a responsible person to give his liability to support a family.

There has been an attempt made by a stranger to open a school for colored children at this place, but the project—proposing that rather bold experiment undertook to impress the church edifice belonging to private individuals for the purpose and to commit some other indiscretion, which resulted in a conviction that his idea might not be very advantageous or agreeable to himself, and I think the effort has been abandoned. The school proposed. Our more sensible citizens are not generally opposed to the education of the children of the colored people, but suggest that suitable teachers for them can be found nearer home.

The Twelfth Judicial District Court, Judge Coleman R. S. Crawford presiding, has just adjourned after a laborious session of 12 days, although without disposing of the large docket of civil and criminal cases, which has awaited its action for some time past. A special term is ordered for the fourth Monday in May, principally, however, to try an important suit between two railroad companies.

This is a suit brought by G. M. Brauner & Co., the first bidders, at the Sheriff's sale of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Texas Railroad, at Monroe in February last, against the Sheriff of this parish and John T. Ledeling and associates to whom the road was knocked off. Damages of one hundred thousand dollars are claimed of defendants in solido. The suit bids fair to become a "mare nobilis," and, as the lawyers say, "will be hard fought before they get through with it. The facts are these: Brauner & Co. bid for the road $850,000 and there the highest bid for the property was first knocked off to them, but the Sheriff demanding cash payment in excess of the amount that the bidders were prepared to pay, refused to be called for by the judicial order of sale, and they refused to comply with his demand, tendering only the sum they believed would cover the requirements of the law, whereupon the Sheriff again offered the property, which had been appraised at $75,000, and it was bid in for $50,000 by Ludeling, Ray, Stanly, Jones and others, the majority of whom are very shrewd lawyers of this parish.

The Sheriff declared these latter parties to be the owners of the railroad, its franchises and other property, and executed a title of the same to them. This was a valuable property, worth over one million of dollars in its appurtenances, sacrificed, it is alleged, through fraud and collusion, to pay a claim of $7,26, which was the amount claimed by the applicant for the order of seizure, by virtue of a mortgage given by the Company to secure the payment of a debt contracted by them for the purpose of raising money to build the road, for which bonds W. R. Gordon, the petitioner, held over.

These parties Gordon, Ludeling, Ray and others were the original Directors and Stockholders of the railroad, and were personally concerned in the issuing of the bonds, borrowing money upon them and executing the mortgage referred to. They are now found disregarding their own obligations and pretending title to a property thus carefully set apart as security for money lent on their own personal bills and liabilities.

During the session of the Court, General Henry E. Jackson, an eminent lawyer of Selma, Alabama, arrived here as counsel for certain of these stockholders, residing in that State and in Europe, for the purpose of amendmding the bills respecting the singular transaction. He has employed Mr. Campbell and Spofford, Attorneys of your city—the former of whom was previous to the war a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States—to bring suit for the property in the U. S. Court at New Orleans, in behalf of these absent bondholders, whose rights have thus been violated. Notice has been given that a bill will be filed in the Court of Chancery for the Second District, and entertained for trial before the First District Court.

Edward Larkin, arrested with C. D. Moore and H. C. Purnell, for being dangerous and suspicious characters—Larkin having burglar's tools in his possession—was arraigned. Larkin was sent to the workhouse for 30 days, and the others discharged on bonds of $500 for their good behavior. Larkin had a chisel, a screw-driver, and 10 keys.

Recorder Letten's Court.—A lot of colored persons, charged with being a nuisance and dangerous to the neighborhood of the Washington Engine house, Third District, were arraigned yesterday and released on condition that they change their quarters.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, April 27, 1866.

The commercial week closed to-day with an inadequate market on nearly every branch of trade, and our leading staple completely unsettled by the very unfavorable tenor of the foreign news. Our previous accounts indicated that the depression at Liverpool was caused by the heavy accumulation of stock, and the large amount at sea, but the panic new reported appears to have been excited from the growing apprehension of hostilities between Prussia and Austria, and the danger of their involving a general Continental war, the effect of which upon finance and trade, can only be conjectured.

The advance in the New York Gold market, published in the morning papers, had quite an exciting effect in our own, which was material by increased after the publication of the evening papers with intelligence of a further rise, and after opening at 127¼ to 128, the market soon advanced to 130, and subsequently rose to 130 to 132, at which it closed against 127¼ last evening. The sales included $15,000 in three or four lots at 127¼ to 128; $3,000 at 128; $2,000 and $10,000 at 129; $10,000 at 129¼; $5,000 at 129½; $10,000 in two equal lots at 130; $5,000 at 131½; $10,000 at 131¾; $2,000, $9,000 and $5,000 at 132; and $10,000, towards the close, at 132. A gold check on New York for $25,000 was passed at a discount. Nothing of any importance was reported in American Silver, which is held at higher rates. A round amount of Mexican dollars was sold at 1 per cent. premium in exchange for gold.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, April 27, 1866.

COTTON—The accounts from Liverpool published in the morning papers being still more unfavorable than the news yesterday, the market has not only continued completely unsettled, but the decline in prices, which seems to fill, required still further concessions from factors, and the sales, which were confined to the lowest, afford no basis for quotations, which we are again compelled to omit. We learn, however, that Good Ordinary sold at 26c, against 28 yesterday, and Strict Good Ordinary at 27, against 31 yesterday. The sales for the past three days sum up 2200 bales, making a total for the week of only 3300. The receipts proper for the week, including the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are embraced in their respective statements, amount to 10,322 bales, against 10,921 last week, and 12,249 the week before. Decreases from last week 498 bales. The week's exports comprise 25,133 bales. 17,222 of which were to foreign ports, and 811 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865.....bales 88,399
Received to-day.....0 0
Received previously.....377,395—376,195
Total.....464,594
Exported to-day.....4,422
Exported previously.....359,856—364,278
Stock on hand.....100,316

The consumption comprises 400 bales for Liverpool, 1200 for Rouselons.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have not been a single sale made of Sugar for the great alone yesterday and only 3 bbls Molasses. The market is well supplied with Sugar and Molasses, both of which are entitled to foreign protection, but the demand is only in a limited way, being confined to a few dealers on the landing and the city grocers. The sales to day comprised 10 hhds Muscado at 11c, 40 hhds prime Porto Rico Sugar, on private terms, and to be 14½c per lb. Of Molasses 55 bbls good fermenting Louisiana sold at private terms. We quote good to prime fermenting Louisiana 45 to 50c per gallon. There has been a small retail demand for Sugar during the week at 12 to 12½c per lb for Inferior Louisiana, 11 to 12c for Common, 12½ to 13c for good, 14 to 15c for Fair to Fully Fair, 15½ to 16c for Prime and 16 to 16½c for Choice. The principal sales of Molasses, for the week, sum up 160 hhds Louisiana at 11c for Common, 14c for Seconds, 15½c for Prime, 16c for Choice and 17c for White Clarified. About 1500 hhds Cuba Sugar, No. 12, sold in lots at 11c, 11¾ and 12½c per lb. Cuba Sugar is retailing at 12½c for No. 12, 13c for No. 14, 13½c for No. 16, and 14c for No 18. The receipts of Molasses for the week embrace 285 bbls Louisiana at 75c per gallon for Prime fermenting early in the week, and 45 to 50 since, then a lot of 80 bbls and 100 bbls Cuba sold on private terms. Molasses has been retailing at 67½c per gallon, and the lots are reported as quoted. Cargo of 150 hhds Cuba was put up at auction, 15 hhds with the privilege of more, when the highest bid for the entire lot was 31½c per gallon in bond, which was not accepted and the Molasses was withdrawn. The sugar imports during the week amount to 1479 hhds, 49 tcs, 50 bbls and 1646 bags Sugar, 136 hhds, 48 tcs and 637 bbls Molasses. The receipts from the coast, for the week consist of 1 hhd Sugar, 215 bbls and 1 hhd Molasses. Cleared 34 hhds Sugar, 175 bbls Molasses.

TOBACCO—The receipts are now comparatively fair and the stock on hand is fully sufficient to meet the demand. Subscription to loans buyers for foreign governments is now coming forward and operate to a very considerable extent. There is some enquiry during the past week for export, on speculation and for the city trade, resulting in sales of 27 hhds for the city trade, 12 on speculation, and 63 for export, together 96 hhds, all taken at prices ranging within the range of the following quotations which we retain: Lugs 6 to 7½c; Leaf 7 to 14c per lb currency for light to fine, Good Common 15 to 18c, Common Leaf 9 to 13c, Fair 12 to 17c, Good 18 to 20c, Fine 18 to 22c, Choice Selections 21 to 26c. The receipts of the week comprise 315 hhds. Cleared 34 hhds.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The activity and excitement noticed yesterday, continued to-day, but we have to note a quiet market to-day. There was not much enquiry and the movement was mostly in a jobbing way, but there was a good demand for Lard, and prices are all equal and are very firmly held at yesterday's advanced prices. We refer to the following quotations set forth in detail for full particulars in our market:

FLOUR—There was less demand to-day but holders were very firm, the stock of Superfine and Extra which is in request being small. The sales embraced 2,610 bbls, and of wheat flour, 500 Superfine, 200 Extra, on private terms, 100 Superfine at $6 25, 211 and 250 do at $6 50, 50 Low Extra at $6 50, 100 do at $10, and 50 Choice Extra at $11 per bbl. Superfine is retailing actively at $6 50 to $7 per bbl. Prices have very firm and unchanged during the week with sales of 13,000 bbls mainly to the local trade but some for export. Quote: Fair to Good Superfine $5 25 to $6 50, 100 do at $7 for Fine, $6 25 to $6 50 for Superfine, $6 65 to $9 for some on its Merits, $9 25 to $10 for Low Extra, $10 to $11 for Medium Extra, $11 to $11 50 for Good Extra and $12 75 to $13 50 per bbl for Choice Extra, very family Extra commanding $15 per bbl. Week's receipts 19,800, Sales 23,600.

CORN—There was less demand to-day and prices appeared to be easier although the supplies are very small. The sales to-day embraced 3000 sacks, of which 1000 Mixed at $1 08, 1000 choice Yellow at $1 10 and 1000 White at $1 12 per bushel, leaving very little in first hands. There were sales by a dealer on the landing of 600 sacks White Mixed, one lot, and 600 choice Yellow, one lot, at $1 15 per bushel. There has been a very active demand during the week and prices have advanced until to-day fully 10c per bushel. Week's sales 28,000 sacks, receipts 64,134, cleared 10,761 sacks.

OATS—We note a quiet but very firm market with sales to day of 600 sacks at 65c per bushel. Until to-day no sales have been small and the demand being good, prices have advanced fully 5c per bushel during the week with sales reaching 8000 sacks. Week's receipts 7338 sacks, cleared 172 sacks.

BRAN—The supplies are small and insufficient for the demand and only small lots are selling at private sales at $1 75 per 100 lbs. Prices have advanced 15c per 100 lbs during the week, the market prior being now $1 40 per 100 lbs. Week's sales 9,200 sacks, receipts 1100 sacks.

HAY—The supplies are small and consist mostly of Common Prime Timothy and Prairie and in request and would command $30 to $32 per ton readily. The sales to-day comprise 150 bales good Western at $28 and a lot of Timothy 1250 bales at $27 per ton. Week's sales 3,500 bales at $27 for Ordinary, $27 to $28 for Fair and Good and $29 to 30 for Prime. Week's receipts 1697 bales.

PORK—Continues in decided request but the stock is small and very elevated prices. $39 50 per bbl was offered for several round lots of Mess and 50 and 200 bbls Mess sold at $39