THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 29, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

By G. de Feriet—Two-story brick house, 80 Orleans street; brick stores 39 and 47 Front Levee street; 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 Exchange Alley; Nos. 94, 96 and 98 Royal street; two valuable building lots on Constantinople street; valuable property on Bayou Road; dwelling house with garden on Conti street; and valuable building lot on Englesia, street.

DWELLING HOUSES, COTTAGES AND OTHER PROPERTIES AT AUCTION.—Messrs. Walton & Deslonde offer this day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, two three-story brick residences on Rampart street, at and near the corner of Toulouse street. Persons in need of that class of property will find it to their advantage to attend the sale. These houses are well located and possess every convenience. In addition, the same firm will sell a cottage on Thalia street, one on Bourbon street, and a lot of ground at the corner of Anthony and Canal streets. For particulars, those interested are referred to the advertisements of Messrs. Walton & Deslonde.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP.

The leadership in the present Congress on its reassembling, or in the succeeding Congress of 1867, will have much to do in the adjustment and solution of pending disputes and difficulties regarding the restoration of the excluded States. The discord and acrimony between the Executive and the Legislative Departments were hardly less personal than political in origin and in manifestation. Up to the opening of the session last December nothing had taken place to foreshadow the impossibility of a substantial concurrence on practical questions connected with restoration between Congress and the President. The annual message nowhere in tone or in detail displayed a disposition to ignore the functions of the Legislative Department in the matter of the representation of the Southern States and in the general readjustment of the affairs of the country on a peace basis. It, on the contrary, showed a frank purpose to invite rather than to reject a friendly co-operation in these regards on the part of the majority in Congress representing the same party by Districts and States which the President represented as a collective organization. There soon began to appear obstacles to the President's anticipations that restoration would be speedily consummated, after the assembling of Congress, in substantial accordance with the spirit and theory of the plan initiated by him in the recess of that body and at a moment when the close of the war devolved upon him the necessity of adopting that plan or some other. And here it may be remarked as a fact worth recalling that the first hostile manifestations towards him in Congress, were brought out by those commending to their consideration with his endorsement the report of Gen. Grant the purport of which was to show the late rebellious population of the South, having honestly accepted the situation and given tokens of loyalty were fit to be restored to political relations with the Union without further conditions or delay. Senator Sumner called it a "white washing document," and both Gen. Grant and President Johnson were involved in the first assault of the Radicals in Congress upon "my policy" by which they subsequently sought to stigmatize the views and the position of the President as peculiarly and obstinately entertained by himself. It is among the paradoxes and curiosities of politics that the same Radicals have expressed themselves very favorably towards Gen. Grant for the next Presidency, and have been among the foremost in otherwise honoring him. It incurs to them the fact lends strongly to support the supposition that principle has had very little to do with the hostility of Congress to the President, and that this hostility has been mainly personal and factious, embodied especially in a few leading and intemperate men, foremost of whom was Thaddeus Stevens.

It is not unimportant, then, to consider the question of the future leadership in Congress. Will Mr. Stevens continue to be the leader of a regular branch? Since the adjournment of Congress the political aspect has considerably changed. The Republican party would seem, with increasing signs of success in the contests elections, to be less favorable to extreme views and intemperate leaders than before. It has concluded, perhaps, that some compromise with conservatism is the price which it must pay for success. Hence it is scarcely to be supposed that Mr. Stevens, who in his Bedford speech repudiated the Constitutional Amendment as comprising final conditions of restoration, will be recognized as an exponent of the views of the party in that particular, inasmuch as the National Committee of the party has expressly referred to the Amendment as alike the Congressional and the Republican plan of reconstruction, and none other whether urged by Stevens, Phillips, or any other virulent extremist. It is clear that, as an organization, the Republican party does not support the rebellious policy, and that it is willing to appeal to the milder and simpler policy of the President by pledging itself and its representatives to abide by the Amendment as comprising conditions precedent to restoration.

The New York *Economy Post*, an able and influential Republican paper, indicates the changing tone of the party towards Mr. Stevens when it says:

"We hold the leadership of Mr. Stevens in the house to be mischievous to the Republican party, which he has again and again forced into a false position before the people. We desire to relieve the Republican party from the burden of sustaining him, especially as he has recently announced his determination to impose new conditions upon the Southern States when Congress reassembles. The mass of the Republican party do not agree with Mr. Stevens; they deplore the consequences of the influence which he, with the *Tribune's* help, exercised in the last Congress; they see clearly that his predominance is mischievous and dangerous to the party, and they are anxious to know if, on the real meeting of Congress, he is once more to have the support of the *Tribune* in ruling the Republican party in the House."

If the words of the *Tribune* are worth anything that "paper is committed against the leadership of Mr. Stevens by its recent endorsement of the Amendment as the Congressional plan of reconstruction.

THE LATE LOUIS HEYLIGER.—The death of Mr. Louis Heyliger, formerly of this city, is announced in late English papers. At the end of the war last year Mr. Hyliger terminated his office as Confederate Agent at Nassau, in which capacity he had acted during a great part of the contest, controlling a large proportion of the blockade running business which rendezvoused at that point. A gentleman of fine address, versatile talents, and great business facility, besides discharging creditably various civil and commercial engagements, he was connected honorably and usefully with the press of New Orleans. For the greater portion of the period he was associated with the *Bee* in the capacity of commercial and financial reporter, and subsequently in other relations. At the fall of the Confederacy, he sought retirement, with a comfortable competency in England, the country of his birth and education, where his death can not excite sincere regret among any than among his old associates in this paper and his wider circle of friends in this city of his adoption and his love.

FOR NEW YORK.—The steamship Geo Cromwell, Capt. Vaill, sails at 8 o'clock this morning, with a full freight, $62,500 in specie and a number of passengers.

Passengers per steamship Concordia, from Boston:

By R & C Woodward, agts: Saml P Hixon, Robt Brown, Mrs A Brown, Miss A H Brown, Miss F Brown, J Hallett, Jr, P H Dixon, G E Hixson, J D Sayton, J Rice, R J Palfrey, M E Putney, R E Kidder, M E Hunnegan, F J Stetson, Jos A Kenly.

CROPS IN EAST AND WEST FELICIANA.—We are informed by reliable authority that there will not be a half crop made in these two parishes. That is, where planters calculated on one hundred bales of cotton they will hardly realize forty.—*Baton Rouge Advocate, 26th.*

REPORT OF A RETURNED LOUISIANA DELEGATE.—The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, noticing the return of Mr. J. C. Bogan, says:

We regret that he does not bring us any favorable report of the political condition North and West; but at the same time he does not despair of the chances of a favorable result of the coming elections. From Mr. Payne and others who have lately returned home as well as from Northern exchanges we learn that the bitterness of both parties in the North against one another has seldom been equalled.

THE ENGLISH REFORMERS.—The "Reform League" of England, of which so much has been said of late, has officially announced its objects to be—first, to procure the extension of the elective franchise to every resident and registered adult male person, of sound mind and uncontracted of crime; and, secondly, to obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot. To carry out these objects, the Reform League, at a recent meeting, determined to raise a fund of £50,000 in gold, to be called the "Lecture and Special Purposes Fund," and also inaugurated a system of correspondence with branch Reform Leagues in various parts of the kingdom.

"Terrible weather, this," said Quilp, wiping the brow. "Never saw any weather too hot for me," was the decisive reply. "Good for you," said Quilp. "I congratulate you on being prepared for your ultimate destiny."

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 29, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,929

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

New York Markets of the 28th.

Ex-Secretary Harlan, Charged with Fraud in the Interior Department.

Gen. Dix and the N. Y. Naval Office and French Embassy.

Mexican News via San Francisco.

Increase of Cholera in Memphis.

Western Markets.

Desperate Fighting near Mazatlan, Mexico.

Fearful Storm on the Newfoundland Coast.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The *Union* charges fraud on ex-Secretary Harlan, in the matter of eight hundred thousand acres of reserve lands in Kansas, belonging to the Cherokee Indians, which were sold to the Connecticut Emigration Company for one dollar per acre, payable in nine years in instalments. The Cherokees paid a half million in gold for these lands thirty-one years ago, and the *Union* says they are worth three or four millions. The sale was made by Harlan the day before he left the Interior Department.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Gen. Dix is here, and to-day received his commission as Naval Officer for New York. It is said he will hold it for a short time, resign and then accept the position of Minister to France.

Washington, Sept. 28.—Congress, at the late session, authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to sell such of the revenue cutters as are not adapted to the service. The Department will accordingly soon dispose at public sale of six of the steamers which were built in a manner more suitable for war than for the civil service. There will then remain nineteen revenue steamers, six of which are on the lakes, and nine sailing vessels. The number might after it has been increased by eight, proposals for the building of which have been invited. Sailing vessels only are to be employed where they can render the requisite service while their use will materially decrease the expenses as between them and steamers.

The receipts from customs at the ports of Boston, New York and Baltimore, for the week ending September 22d, were as follows: Boston $401,900 71; New York $1,329,256 46; Baltimore $118,488 81. The receipts at New Orleans from the 8th to the 15th inst., were $157,181 04.

New York, Sept. 28, evening.—Gold closed at 145¾. Coupons of '81, 111¾; do of '64, 107¾. Carolina is firm. Cotton closed firm with sales of 3000 bales at 38 to 39c. Flour and wheat dull. Pork firmer at $28. Lard heavy. Sugar steady at 10¾ to 12c. Coffee quiet and firm. Naval stores quiet.

New York, Sept. 28.—Arrived, steamers Tripoli, from Liverpool, and Grenada, from Charleston.

Stephens's Fenian Headquarters yesterday were all bustle and activity. Important negotiations are pending to astonish the Brotherhood.

A *mild pronunciamento* has been entered in the case of President Roberts, and the case has been dismissed.

The flaw discovered in the indictment of the Fenians at Erie will necessitate their discharge.

An Ottawa special denies that the Fenians are concentrating on the frontier.

New York, Sept. 28, 1 P. M.—Flour and Wheat dull. Pork a shade better, at $31 Lard quiet, at 16¾ to 17c.

New York, Sept. 28.—Gen. Santa Anna has addressed a reply to Minister Romero, in which he takes the leaders of the present Republican Government in Mexico to task for refusing to receive his services against the Empire. He declares that their refusal will not deter him from doing his best in behalf of the country. He has means in every section of the country among the defenders of the Republic, as to avert himself anxious to do, is not stated.

Thaddeus Stevens, in reply to a letter asking what effect the success of the President policy would have on National securities, says: "In answer to your inquiry what effect the success of the President's views will have on the National securities, I am of the opinion that its effect would be very injurious. The President contends that the body of men acting as a Congress has no Constitutional power and could do no valid acts in the absence of the excluded States. The Congresses that authorized the war declared that it was the duty and duties to put it was composed of precisely the same number of representatives from the same States as the present. If it should be decided that those Congresses had no Constitutional authority to do the 5-20s, 10-40's, 7.30's and the legal tender greenbacks will have been issued without authority and declared void. Whether they would ever be redeemed would depend on what the President would consider a Constitutional Congress after the admission of the Rebel representatives when the condition of the debts of both belligerents would be considered."

Baltimore, N. Y., Sept. 27.—Gen. D. Leadbetter, late of the Confederate army, who died of apoplexy at Clifton, Canada West, last night, left a considerable sum of money and valuable effects.

Cape Race, Sept. 28.—There are as yet no advices from this station. If we can depend upon land lines are still prostrated, but we learn that communication is expected every hour to be restored. Not many persons understand that the line in Newfoundland, passes through a dense forest, and in one case a continuous distance of 250 miles. Stations are established every fifty miles, and in case of a freshet it becomes necessary in getting repairs to make a detour of fifty miles into the interior to get across the swollen streams. The public are unable to understand why breaks are not sooner repaired, but one who has tried a journey, and made the New found land woods offer, can readily comprehend the delay.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—News from Mazatlan, Mexico, is to the effect that the Imperialists and the men of war had left Guaymas to the Liberals. A fight had occurred near Mazatlan. The French lost 300 and the Liberals 250 in killed and wounded.

The garrison of Imperialists at Urez was cut to pieces on the 4th inst. by Martinez, no quarters being shown.

Gen. Landerra, an Austrian commander, was killed in an engagement at Guadaloupe on the same day.

Mazatlan would probably be evacuated by the French in October.

Sonora was in undisturbed possession of the Liberals.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—A letter received here dated Sept. 21st, giving an account of Corona's recent operations at Palos Pictos, near Mazatlan, says seven hundred and fifty men under the command of Colonels Gonzalez and Martinez, attacked the French position from the rear, dismounting one piece of artillery and exploding the Imperialists' magazine. The French, throughout from Mazatlan, made two desperate charges under Capt. Delatka, and succeeded in rescuing their cannon. An Imperial battalion called Camadores soon after arrived, and drove off the Liberal forces. Both sides exhibited the utmost bravery. Especial praise is awarded to Capt. Delatka for his obstinate defence.

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 28.—Forty-six new cases of cholera and thirty four deaths within twenty-four hours, an increase of one over yesterday's report.

Louisville, Sept. 28.—Sales 122 hhds of Tobacco at unchanged rates. Flour—Superfine $8; fancy $14 75. Mixed Corn in bulk 78c. Oats 48c. Prime Mess $27 75. Pork $32 25 for Mess. Bacon Shoulders 15¾. Clear Sides 20¾c. Lard in tierces 18¼c. Whisky $2 33. The river is falling fast with 13 feet of steam boat water on the falls.

The running races at the Woodlawn course, advertised for October 8th, have been postponed to the 15th, on account of the postponement of the Jockey Club meeting.

Cincinnati, Sept. 28.—Flour unchanged and firm; Superfine $10 50 to $11; trade brands $11 50 to $15. Wheat rather quiet at $2 75 to $2 80. No 1 red Corn quiet at 85c. No. 1 Oats drooping at 40 to 42c. Rye scarce and firmer at $1 10 to $1 15. Barley $1 40 to $1 65. Whisky $2 33. Provisions are generally dull, but not lower. Mess Pork $32 25. Bulk meats 14¾ to 16¼c. Bacon 18¾ to 20¾c. Lard lower at 17¾c. Flaxseed declined to $2 80. Cotton active and higher; Middling advanced to 37 to 38c. Gold 144¾.

St. Louis, Sept. 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat brought and sold better; the best grades are higher. Prime $2 60 to $2 65. Corn firm and unchanged. Oats lower at 48 to 52½c. Mess Pork heavy at $33 50. Bacon lower: Clear Sides 20 to 21½c; Clear Ribbed Sides 19c. Lard dull; Choice Kentucky 20 to 21½c. Whisky firm and unchanged.

Toronto, C. W., Sept. 28.—The provincial fair closed to-day. The exhibition was a great success.

A large number of the recently arrived troops are on the way to their destination on the Western Peninsula.

A number of the Canadian Ministry are in town.

Portsea Bergue, Newfoundland, Sept. 28.—A fearful gale of wind prevailed on Saturday last, on the Eastern coast of Newfoundland, and great many wrecks are reported. A French frigate was lost at St. Pierre. Several coasters were wrecked, and over 150 dead bodies were picked up at St. Pierre on Sunday, of persons lost from different vessels. No further particulars.

Mobile, Sept. 28.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 500 bales. Middling 38c., firm. Sales of the week, 3400 bales; receipts of the week, 1600 bales; exports for the week, 3,898 bales; stock in port, 23,000 bales.

Vicksburg, Sept. 28.—Passed up, Julia, at 9 last night, and Southerner at 4 P. M.

Passed down, Mississippi, at 4 A. M., and Grey Eagle at 6 P. M. River rising.

The ostrich recently sent by Professor Agassiz from Brazil to the city of Boston, died last Friday night. The Gazette says "he was unable to digest the city fare."

Letter From North Louisiana.

MONROE, OUICHITA PARISH, Sept. 22d, 1866.

Editor of the Bee:—What with a wet spring, a long, dry summer, and then a continuance of heavy rains again, the planting interest had suffered, one would think, misfortune enough, laboring as it did under other unavoidable evils, without any additional calamity; but to crown all, the caterpillar made its appearance two weeks ago in full force in the parish, and speedily made a clean sweep of the cotton fields and now there is not a leaf nor a young boll to be seen. This, of course, cuts off the crops very considerably, perhaps one third, and there is not a single planter within my acquaintance who will realize enough to cover the expense of production. With the taxation of three cents a pound on the cost of weighing by Federal employees and the other heavy expenses, is there, at the present prices, any encouragement for the planter to try it next year? Some are thoroughly satisfied it is useless, looking to the uncertainty of prices this time next year, and to the fact, that a small crop in the United States seems to have no effect whatever upon the price of cotton in Liverpool. This year it has cost twenty-five cents per pound to produce and prepare the cotton before leaving the planters—paying on an average $15 per month for first class hands. It is now perfectly evident that this is too high a cost, and that to be safe, from fifteen to 20 cents should cover plantation expenses. It will be difficult to reconcile the freedmen to a reduction of wages, but it is utterly impossible to continue to pay the high rates of the present year and run all risks. What effect such a reduction will have upon them remains to be seen. Some of them are reasonable, while others are the reverse. The law of supply and demand will no doubt regulate the matter to a great extent.

We have now fine weather for picking, which, in consequence of the ravages of the worm, will be a short season. The whole crop in this parish should be picked between the present date and 1st of November. The river is navigable to Trenton. D.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Great bills are promised for to day's *Matinée*, and for the performance at night. If the boys can boast of their Romeo, the little girls have their Catilina, who rides so gracefully, and who is as much at home on horseback as they can well be in their own parlors. Then, they are to have the Tournament, during which two highly-colored heads are kept tumbling down in the ring, for a quarter of an hour or so. Sig. Chiarini and his lovely Zofero—Teodoro and Belen Cubas in their bare-backed acts—Mr. Walcott to make them laugh—and, finally, a new way of making "Love in a Tub," which will, doubtless, fill the measure of their content to the very brim. We look for a happy and laughing crowd at the "Academy" to-day.

Ristori's Second Appearance in New York.

The New York papers torture language fearfully in extolling the acting of Ristori. The following on her second appearance, in the *Herald*, is comparatively moderate:

With bated breath and evident anxiety—and carefully following the introductory scene of the first act, between Jason, Creon, Orpheus and Creusa, which leads us gradually into the story—the audience waited the appearance of Medea. The entrance of Ristori, descending the hill with one child clasped in her arms and the other at her side, was the signal for a loud burst of applause, which she scarcely noticed. Her head expressed despair and agony on delivering no change as she uttered the words of comfort, "Courage! courage! the heaven is nearly reached." From point to point through the whole wonderful performance she carried the audience with her, the intense interest never for a moment flagging, but in reserving its strength.

We thought that it was almost impossible for the force of acting to go further than that of Ristori in her first representation of Medea, but the sublimity, the passion, the majesty with which she invested the character on the second presentation far surpassed her first effort. This was lost not on the audience. The applause was more constant, and an enthusiasm as Ristori appeared at the close of each act ran higher. There were many fine passages, too, which were given with a new fire. For example, in the scene where she resolves upon the death of Creusa, clutching the dagger with an appalling expression and attitude at one moment, and at the next melting into the mood and assuming the posture of a suppliant. The transition here was the most splendid touch of histrionic inspiration that we have ever witnessed. Partially, perhaps, from familiarity with a strange audience, and possibly assured of sympathy by the reception of her *debut* and the verdict of approval which succeeded it, Ristori threw herself into the part last night with more than her former spirit. She seemed to throw fresh inspiration in every scene. It would be impossible to describe in words the electric effect of the appeal to her children in the last act. For a moment the audience was stirred with tearful emotion and was held in silence. Then, when suddenly remembering her wrongs, and taunting Creusa with having ensnared the affections of her sons, she casts them back into the arms of her rival, and all the demoniac instincts—the fatal gift of the gods—regain possession of her, all feelings of tenderness are banished from those of horror. When the curtain fell upon the terrible *denouement* the enthusiasm of the audience found vent in a continued burst of applause and cries of "Give, bravo, Ristori!" When the curtain rose again, that she might receive the spontaneous ovation of the house, bouquets were showered upon her from all sides, scattering the stage with flowers. She gathered them up eagerly and gratefully, and bowed her acknowledgments as modestly as if conscious that she had achieved a triumph almost without parallel.

CROPS AND THE GENERAL PROSPECT IN NATCHITOCHES.—The Natchitoches *Times* of the 23d says:

From all parts of this and surrounding parishes, we daily receive the intelligence that the crop is devastated by the army worm and the rust. Not one fourth of the cotton crop made in 1865 can be obtained now, according to the statements made. If we can depend upon the estimation made by disinterested or interested travellers, but very few planters will hardly make enough to clear their expenses. Some will be nearly ruined. Some only will they have no cotton to send to the market, but no corn crop is also a failure, which by itself is an irreparable loss. Wealth, or at least ease, depends already upon the success of the latter crop in many localities.

When, per contra, we see the enormous taxes levied and collected every day, as well as the high prices of life's necessities, and consider the small revenue to be made this year to meet all the exigencies, we anticipate an immense ruin for our dear country. It requires a large amount of energy on the part of our farmers to fight and fight always against the misfortunes of the past and present years, but we hope yet that they will renew their efforts, economize as much as practicable, make all at home, and deserve the credit which energy, struggling against misfortune may merit.

UNWOMANLY WOMEN.—Mr. Sala, writing from Vienna, thus describes a shocking incident: "Alongside of that prodigious new opera house they are building in Karnthnerstrasse, a new sewer is being excavated. Peeping into a huge trench, lately, I counted 150 women at work there—brawny Croatian ones, who had lost all the softness and suppleness of their sex, and coarse of features and muscular of arm, and plied the pick and shovel and flung the dirt about with a will, and shouted to each other in harsh tone and with uncouth gesture. Clad in womanly gear, slouched hats tied on their heads, their arms and necks bare, their skirts little better than aprons, their legs encased in huge bucket boots, their features worn, furrowed and begrimmed—these poor creatures filled me with a sickening horror."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Commercial Exchange and News Room.

This institution, closed last summer for unforeseen and apparently discouraging circumstances, will be re-opened on Monday evening, October 1st, at early gaslight.

The disadvantages under which the undersigned labored at the time of closing, have been removed by circumstances unexpectedly encouraging and advantageous both to himself and the subscribing public. It may safely be said that the Commercial Exchange and News Room will be predicated upon a basis so large and so firm as to insure its success and consequent permanency.

The large, elegant and centrally located room, corner St. Charles and Common streets, directly opposite the St. Charles Hotel, has been secured and fitted up with all those modern improvements which make the News Rooms of the great cities an attractive place of resort.

Negotiations have been entered into for the speedy receipt of dispatches by Cable and ordinary telegraph, so that the mercantile and reading public may be furnished with the earliest commercial, political, and miscellaneous news.

The rarest selections of foreign and domestic newspapers and magazines to be found on the continent, unequalled in number, variety, and interest, can be seen at the News Room.

To those who admire that most intellectual of all games, Chess, the undersigned begs to say that the "Chess Club" will be reorganized under the auspices of some of the "solid men" of the city.

Grateful for the encouraging support already given me by the merchants of the city, the undersigned will strive to make the Commercial Exchange and News Room, as an institution, an ornament to the commercial metropolis of the South and the medium of such general information as cannot fail to prove a source of intellectual pleasure and profit to every subscriber.

The subscribing public are informed that Mr. A. J. Zoller, one of our oldest and most respected citizens, will call upon our merchants and invite them to become subscribers. Mr. Z. was formerly connected with the *True Delta*.

EDWIN E. OVERALL.

EXTRACT FROM A FASHIONABLE NOVEL.—Angeline was conscious (who is not?) of the admiration she excited; but among all who knelt at her feet she saw no one to whom her heart could yield its homage. She could not love one unworthy of her, and she had not yet seen the look of her destiny. By and by he came walking in—a noble youth in a red shirt and Kossuth hat. Taking a short pipe from his mouth he eagerly laid it on the *Steps* and said: "Angy spoon we git married." And Angeline supposed.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept 28, 1866.

The commercial week closes this evening with very little doing in Sugar and Molasses, and about the usual movement in Western Produce, with the exception of Flour, which has been in active request at stiffening rates, while our leading staple under the favorable influence of a still further advance at New York, has been in improved demand, and factors have been enabled to obtain full rates, while our leading staple under the favorable influence of a still further advance at New York, has been in improved demand, and factors have been enabled to obtain full rates, while Bacon is firm, and Lard has declined ¼c per pound over yesterday's rates. The sales to day amount up to 2000 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 12,000, which is the largest sale of the week in the history of the North, will make a material addition to the supply of Domestic Exchange.

Gold opened this morning at 142¾ to 143, against 142¾ the closing rate last evening, and without having exhibited much activity closed at about the opening rate. There were no sales at the Board of Brokers' market to-day.

The transactions included $1,000 Sixes, 1868, at 106; $1,000 Fives, 1881, at 102; $1,000 Sixes, 1881, at 104; $1,000 Sixes, 1862, at 106; $500 and $1,000 City Treasury notes at 94; discount. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 69c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the "Bank Sixes" for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 5¾ to 7 per cent discount. Many retail dealers refuse them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at ¾ to 1 per cent. discount. National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 28, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a continuance of yesterday's demand, and was attended with considerable animation throughout the day. The announcement in the morning papers of a further advance at New York imparted renewed confidence to factors, and although there was an increased liberality pretensions, still buyers came forward with a fair degree of spirit, and 3000 bales—including 700 and 800 low Ordinary—were taken at prices approximating the following quotations: Ordinary at 29 to 31c, Good Ordinary 33 to 34c, Low Middling 35 to 36c, and Middling nominal at 37 to 38c. Twenty brokers participated in the day's business. The sales would have been to a still more liberal extent had not several brokers been prevented from appearing by the scarcity of desirable descriptions. The sales for the past three days embrace 7860 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 12,060 against 10,960 last week. The receipts proper for the week including the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) comprise 4103 bales against 2643 last week, and 1,000 bales by railroad, 1,520 bales. The week's exports embrace 4612 bales, all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	108,067
Received to-day	1,629
Received previously	10,606 — 12,128
	114,377
Cleared to-day	735
Cleared previously	21,455 — 22,210
Stock on hand	91,167

The clearances are exclusively for Boston.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday foot up to 1000 hhds Louisiana Molasses, from the Lower Coast—no Sugar. The market is quiet and unchanged, with a small stock on hand, and is a jobbing trade doing at previous prices. The principal sales to-day comprise 30 hhds Fair to Fully Fair Cuba Sugar (in several lots) at 13 to 13¾c, 50 boxes Low Yellow at 14½c, and 50 hhds Louisiana at 13c. Clarified at 16¾c per lb. Cuba Sugar is retailing in store at 12¾ to 13c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13, 13¾ to 14c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15¾ to 16c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¾c for Nos. 19 and 20. Only a retail business is doing in Cuba Molasses at 58 to 60c per gallon. The Louisiana Molasses sold to-day comprise 95 hhds Sugar at 14½c for Fair Porto Rico, 16c for Louisiana Yellow Clarified, and 16¾c for Prime Yellow. Boxes Yellow Cuba at 13 to 14½c per lb. Of Molasses, some 950 hhds were sold in several lots at 50c for Common and 55 to 56c per gallon for Good. The receipts during the past week foot up to 2,705 hhds Sugar, 20 bbls Molasses, 21 hhds Sugar, 1,000 bbls Molasses. There have not been any imports.

TOBACCO.—Some buyers on foreign account, principally for Bremen, were looking around to-day, but no sales of much importance have taken place, although some offers were made and negotiations are pending for several lots. The stock on hand is small, but the assortment is good, and is very firmly held at full previous rates. The sales to-day were confined to a lot of 12 hhds Clarksville Leaf at 43c, one of 9 hhds Light Leaf at 45c, and a few hhds to the local trade. Only very small sales have been made previously during the past week. A lot of 2 hhds Selections, taken for Mexico, sold at 22c per lb. We have again revised our quotations for Selections and Cuttings, and now quote, 3½ to 4½c per lb, currency, for Low Refuse, Light and Heavy; 5 to 5½c for Good do.; 6 to 7½c for Common Leaf; 8 to 10c for Fair do; 11 to 12½c for Good do; 13 to 15c for Fine, 15 to 20c for Selections, and 20 to 25c for Bakers and Cutters. I Received during the past week, 291 hhds; stocked, 288 hhds.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—There has been a good demand throughout the past week; this, together with the news from the West, very favorable to holders, enabled them to realize very full prices, both for Flour and Grain. Provisions exhibited less firmness at the close of the week, which may be attributed to the limited character of the business. We refer our readers to the annexed particulars of the week's sales:

FLOUR.—Prices have shown a steady advance since our last weekly review. The market has but little of the brands requisite for our local trade, which is Superfine and the lower grades of Extra. Today we noticed sales of some 1500 bbls, including: Red Fins at $7 12½ to 7 50 unbranded at $10 02½; 100, 100, 126 and 100 Superfine at $11; 100 Single Extra at $11 75; 200 do ditto at $12 37½; 250 Double Extra at $13 37½; 400 Treble Extra at $14; 150 do at $15, and 100 Choice Family Extra at $16 per bbl. The transactions of the week comprise some 10,000 bbls, at prices ranging from 50 to 75c lower than those furnished above to what they are at present. The week's receipts comprise 11,571 bbls, and the exports 8576 bbls.

CORN.—The total number of receipts for the past week have been disposed of at regular prices until this morning, when we noticed an advance of from 2½ to 3c per bushel in all grades. To day about 2650 sacks were disposed of, including 2000 Ordinary Mixed at 83c, 250 Yellow at 85c, and 400 Choice White at 90c per bushel. The week's sales foot up fully 35,000 sacks, the greater part of which sold at 80c for Mixed, 83c for Yellow, 85c for White Mixed, and 87½c per bushel. The week's receipts comprise 31,456 sacks, and the exports 2413 sacks.

OATS.—The advance noticed in our dispatches from the West have caused some excitement in the market, and prices within the past ten days took a turn in favor of buyers. The day a business embraces about 1000 sacks, comprising 700 at 50c and 300 at 52c per bushel. During the week we heard of sales of about 10,000 sacks chiefly at 50c per bushel. The week's receipts comprise 4523 sacks, and the exports 100 sacks.

BEAN.—We have but little alteration to note in this article, prices having ruled firmly throughout the week at $1 15 per 100 lbs, at which rate about 1,000 sacks have been sold. The week's receipts comprise 800 bags—there were no exports.

HAY.—Holders have been realizing from $27 50 to $29 per ton for Prime Mixed, and we have noticed sales of about 1,000 bales during the past week at those figures. The week's receipts comprise 1508 bales, and the exports 207 bales.

HEAVY.—We notice only a retail business at 18½ to 18¾c for Shoulders, 22c for Ribbed Sides, and 22½ to 22¾c per lb for Clear. Dry Salted Meats are selling at 17½ to 18½c per lb, and Sugar cured at 20 to 21c per lb. With a receipts 600 casks, and the exports 147 casks.

LARD.—We are enabled to furnish only retail quotations, which are: 20c for Prime in tierces and 21c per lb for Prime in kegs. The week's receipts comprise 952 tierces and 1,790 kegs, and the exports none.

PORK.—The demand throughout the week was confined to small lots at $31 25 per bbl for Prime Mess. To-day, however, we noticed sales of 300 bbls—one lot of 200 at $33, and the other 100 on private terms. The week's receipts comprise 230 bbls, and the exports 112 bbls.

SIX CANDLES.—The supply is only moderate, but the demand is active, and during the past week the sales reached about 100 boxes, at 20c for 12 oz, 21c for 13s, and 22c per lb for full weight.

IRON AND HARDWARE.—Business has declined very little activity. During the past two weeks the movement in Cotton on foreign account has been such as to cause a large amount of purchases to be made, and the penalty the sellers have to pay for continued light, although the demand has been fair. We heard of one sale to-day, at 23 per Sterling at 182. In Sugar, sales of 50,000 to 60,000 At commercial at sixty, and 50,000 (60,000 and 25,000, private bankers at 30 days Sterling at 182, and 30 days Sterling at 182 at 182½. In Rice, the market has been quiet and unchanged, with sales of 150 bbls Carolina at 11½ to 12c for All to Fine, and 10c for Inferior. Exchange on London is steady at 60 days Sterling at 109½ to 110, and 10 days Sight at 110½ to 111. Paris at 5.17½ to 5.15 for bankers' long bills, and 5.15 to 5.12½ for Sight. Amsterdam at 40½ to 40¾ for long bills, and 41 to 41¼ for Sight. Hamburg at 35½ to 35¾ for long bills, and 36 to 36¼ for Sight. Berlin at 72½ to 72¾ for long bills, and 73 to 73¼ for Sight. Frankfort at 71½ to 71¾ for long bills, and 72 to 72¼ for Sight. Bremen at 78½ to 78¾ for long bills, and 79 to 79¼ for Sight. Leipsic at 72½ to 72¾ for long bills, and 73 to 73¼ for Sight. Vienna at 71½ to 71¾ for long bills, and 72 to 72¼ for Sight. Trieste at 71½ to 71¾ for long bills, and 72 to 72¼ for Sight. Augsburg at 72½ to 72¾ for long bills, and 73 to 73¼ for Sight. Antwerp at 5.17½ to 5.15 for long bills, and 5.15 to 5.12½ for Sight. Swiss at 5.17½ to 5.15 for long bills, and 5.15 to 5.12½ for Sight. Genoa at 5.22½ to 5.20 for long bills, and 5.20 to 5.17½ for Sight. Madrid at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Cadiz at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Barcelona at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Seville at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Valencia at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Malaga at 36½ to 36¾ for long bills, and 37 to 37¼ for Sight. Lisbon at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Oporto at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Rio Janeiro at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Buenos Ayres at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Montevideo at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Valparaiso at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Lima at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Mexico at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Havana at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Jamaica at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Barbados at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Trinidad at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Curaçoa at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. St. Thomas at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. St. Croix at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. St. Kitts at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Nevis at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Antigua at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Montserrat at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109¼ for Sight. Dominica at 108½ to 108¾ for long bills, and 109 to 109