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Orders with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

For Vice President,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

Electors for the State at Large:
HON. R. C. WICKLIFFE, of West Feliciana.
ISAIAH GARRETT, of Conchita.
ALTERNATES:
JAMES E. PRERET, of Jefferson.
JUDGE J. N. LEE, of Orleans.

District Electors:

First Congressional District		A. SAMBOLA.
Second "	"	M. B. BRADY.
Third "	"	A. S. HERRON.
Fourth "	"	A. DeBLANC.
Fifth "	"	N. D. COLEMAN.
ALTERNATES:		
First Congressional District		T. P. SHERBURNE.
Second "	"	GEO. W. RACE.
Third "	"	J. B. LEKNEAD.
Fourth "	"	N. CULLOM.
Fifth "	"	W. F. BLACKMAN.
		J. M. BRIGHAM.

EXPULSION OF SENATOR JEWELL.

—

After mature reflection we read the evidence on which the Senate Committee on Contested Elections recommended the rejection of Senator Jewell, and the giving of his seat to his contestant Pinchback—without being satisfied of the injustice of the decision of the committee—not going to show the unfairness of the decision was satisfied to by witnesses whose friendship does not expose them to the suspicion of having been prejudiced against Mr. Jewell. There are numerous charges of double ballots, with the names thereon of Sam Jones and Jewell, having been received by the commissioners at a certain poll in the city, and portions of the ballots for the Republican candidate running against them having been received, but the testimony was rebutted by evidence given by other witnesses cognizant of the facts, of the fairness with which the election was conducted at the polls referred to, and entire denial of the counting of any ballots which should not have been received, or the rejection of the ballot of any legal voter. The testimony of one of those witnesses, a colored man named Hall, who asserted that to his knowledge the votes of thirty or forty colored men for the Republican candidates were refused at the same poll, their registration certificates taken from them and themselves arrested, was impeached or rebutted by more trustworthy evidence, that this man Hall had himself attempted to vote twice, and had been arrested on an affidavit to that effect.

The principal testimony however upon which the decision of the committee seems to have been made, is that of one A. Lefevre, one of the commissioners of election. This witness alleges that one of the commissioners of Poll No. 2 rejected the ballot box on the day of the election and while the same was going on. Legitimate evidence is met with a printed deposition of Capt. Laurent, one of his co-commissioners, whom Lefevre had called upon him in his assertions. Capt. Laurent states there was no improper tampering with the ballots but by Lefevre himself, who is proved by other witnesses to have testified to a positive falsehood with respect to his own vote.

But it is unnecessary to show by the testimony of others that Lefevre was unworthy of belief. He himself has confessed under oath in the evidence given by him before the committee of the Senate in the case of Pinchback vs. Jewell, was *"false from beginning to end, and has indeed to prominent members of the Radical party to certify as he did, by the record, and that he now made this statement in consequence of a troubled conscience, and to relieve the strong in his right to be elected."*

The affidavit was sworn to before Justice Mitchell on the 25th day of August last. It reads thus:

STATE OF LOUISIANA, PARISH OF ORLEANS, } August 26, 1868.

Justice to myself and those who may be affected by my evidence, I beg leave to make the following declaration and withdraw the testimony given by me before the Senate Committee in the case of Pinchback vs. Jewell. I do now declare said evidence and testimony given by me when sworn to be false and misleading to end. I had been influenced and bribed by certain prominent members of the Radical party to give it in the manner I did. I was instructed to give that testimony and promised a reward. I was told what to say.

I make the above declaration of my own free will and accord, knowing that I was wrong, having now influenced by the dictates of my Radical conscience. I make this confession, knowing that the wrong that I have committed is remedied.

A. LEFEVRE.

Witnesses: CHAS. L. MARTIN, L. V. COIMOS.

Sworn to and subscribed this 26th of August, before me, John Montamat, Third Justice of the Peace for the parish of Orleans.

The testimony relied upon to oust Mr. Jewell, is completely broke down, but the decision had been pronounced upon it in advance. The gentleman had been too great a thorn in the side of the Radical party—too bold and fearless a denunciator of their misdeeds, for them to hesitate in getting him out of the way. It was because Mr. Jewell could not be made to feel that the Radicals determined to get rid of him. We suppose Mr. Jewell does not regret that he has no longer the distinguished honor of a seat in such a body, and that he is now free from the vexatious duties of that assembly. He is probably satisfied that it would have been better had he never entered it. He would not, from the first moment, have expected any other result, while he continued so prominently to oppose and denounce the Radical leaders, and their ruinous legislation. We consider his expulsion a tribute to his firmness.

Pinchback who takes Mr. Jewell's seat does seem always to have been in favor with the Radicals. A order is yet extant, signed by Judge Boston's Provost Judge—Bell—dated May 1862, consigning him for two years within the walls of the Workhouse. He is a very fit person for those who have taken him by force, and a fit person to wear the *Amors* of the Louisiana Senate under the present rule.

THE STEAMER CREOLE.—We are requested to announce that the steamer Creole being detained will make no trip to day (Sunday) but will resume her regular trips Saturday, 5th inst. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper, of Mr. Peter Marcy, her agent.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION.—The following Bills, pending in the Senate, have been concurred in by the House, and now await the signature of the Governor when they will become laws:

The Metropolitan Police Bill.

The Bill revising and amending the charter of the City of Jefferson.

The Bill extending protection to laborers in the exercise of free suffrage.

—

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MOBILE MARKET.—We have received from the publisher, Col. W. Forsyth, proprietor of the Mobile Commercial Exchange, a copy of his Annual Review of the Mobile Market.

JOHN CROW WHISKY.—Messrs. Cobb, Hale & Co., dealers in Western Produce, 37 Magazine street, have on hand, among other lots of Whisky, an excellent article called John Crow. We refer them our thanks for the opportunity so politely afforded us of tasting a little more. Good judge who have tested it say it is very fine. So far as we are competent to say, we concur with them in that opinion.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.—The steamer Ville de Pontchartrain, Capt. Dowry, which arrived here a few days ago from New Orleans, brought up a number of distinguished strangers, being no less personages than a Louisiana State Senator and two Representatives of the State Legislature, who, in order to amuse themselves on their trip, the State Senator acted as barber, and the Representatives as cabin boys. Three cheers to represent the intelligent people of Louisiana in the State Legislature. Bah!—Natchez Democrat.

[Special to Louisville Journal.]

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—The question of peace between the removal or retention of Thomas, seems to be relieved by Hancock, Mouton or Sheridan. The extremists would not dare to put Sheridan in the field. Even as it is there is strong reason to doubt whether the Senate will act favorably in the House, as Northern capitalists and bondholders are now pressing on that point, the vital importance of peace to the present condition of the State credit.

CAPACITY OF RIFLE BALLS.—It is asserted that according to experiments recently made at Bangalore, a target consisting of a board, together with the ordinary rifle ball of the Springfield pattern, with the regulation quantity of powder, will pierce over one hundred feet directly from the muzzle of the piece in about the fifteenth part of a second.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET, NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 2, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,535.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Doings of the Indians.

Contemplated Arrests of Revenue Collectors.

Radical Victory in Vermont.

Deaths and Serious Injury by Lightning in New Jersey.

Defeat of the Charleston City Charter Bill.

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Sept. 1.—McCulloch and Rollins had a fruitless consultation to day.

The Indian Department has nothing new from the West.

The large expenditures of the War Department, Freedmen's Bureau, &c., will increase the public debt several millions.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton more active and firm; sales to-day 2500 bales; middlings 30½c. Flour dull and heavy; sales 6,700 bbls. Wheat $7 80 to $8 70; Southern brands $8 50 to $14 65.

New York, September 1st.—Call loans 3 to 5. Prime discount 6½ to 7. Gold dull all day. Stock market irregular but steady. Sub-Treasury balance $38,000,000.

Another resolution from the Upper Board requiring the Controller and Treasurer to make a full report to the Finance Committee of the liabilities and assets of the city. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue warrants to the M. T. Gas Company for its monthly bills. Said warrants to bear 7 per cent. interest from the several dates of said bills.

Mr. Stucken was in favor of allowing the gas to be shut off, and of discharging the police force, as there seemed no probability of the present Legislature passing any act which will enable the Metropolitan to relieve the city from its embarrassments.

Mr. Fisher thought Mr. Stucken's idea good, as the members of the Legislature would be afraid to walk the streets at night without lights or police, for fear of the Ku Klux. The resolution was postponed.

Mr. Fisher offered an ordinance providing for the consolidation and funding of the floating debt of the city by the issuance of bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest and extending two to years, provided that the bonds shall not exceed $5,000,000. Referred to the Finance Committee.

By Mr. Fisher—A resolution authorizing the Chairmen of the Finance Committees to hypothecate the notes of the city in the Treasury for a sum of money to pay off the rolls of the city, provided that the sum borrowed shall not be less than 50 cents on the dollar of the notes hypothecated, and said loan to be at not more than 10 per cent. per annum. The month of August to be paid first. This resolution excited considerable discussion, during which Mr. Stucken suggested that the Finance Committee be instructed to ascertain how much money the Legislature required to pass a bill for the relief of the city, and that the amount be paid immediately, or engraving or stamping said bonds, to be paid on the warrant of the Governor.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

An act levying a special tax for the payment of the interest on the bonds of the State, outstanding warrants, certificates of indebtedness and Convention Warrants.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That a special tax of 1 per cent. be and the same is hereby levied upon the cash assessed value of the movable and immovable property of the State, according to the assessment rolls for the year 1867; the said tax to be collected to be placed by the Auditor and Treasurer to the credit of an account to be designated "Redemption of State debt," and to be applied to the payment of the past due coupons on Bonds, outstanding warrants issued against appropriations made during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, and for the redemption of the State certificates of indebtedness issued under act No. 5 of 1866, and to the payment of outstanding Convention warrants for military expenses and printing.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That said tax shall be collected immediately, and for that purpose it shall be the duty of the Auditor of Public accounts to notify the several State Tax Collectors throughout the State to collect said tax in the same manner as is now provided by law for the collection of other taxes.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the State Tax Collectors are hereby authorized to receive in payment of the tax levied by the first section of this act all past due coupons of interest on State bonds, matured during the years 1866, 1867 and 1868, the outstanding warrants issued against appropriations made during the same years, the State certificates of indebtedness issued under act number five of 1866, and the Convention warrants of 1868, whether issued for mileage, per diem of members, pay of officers, printing, or for contingent expenses.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That what ever balance may remain in the State Treasury to the credit of the Convention fund, after paying all the outstanding obligations against said Convention fund, shall be transferred to the credit of the general fund of the Treasury.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act take effect from and after its passage.

CITIZEN IN THEIR OWN TRUTH.—It is proposed that the carpet bag Legislatures elect the Presidential Electors. If they do, the Four States of representation in Congress. In the second section that amendment says of each State that:

"When the right to vote at any election for the choice of Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the Executive and Judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature thereof is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens twenty one years of age in such State

When the right of voting for Presidential Electors is denied to all the voters of a State, then the basis of representation in such State must be reduced by the number of all the voters, which is to say that it is to have no basis of representation at all.—*N. Y. World.*

THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY.—We are requested to announce that the steamer "Creole being detained will make no trip to day (Sunday) but will resume her regular trips Saturday, 5th inst. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper, of Mr. Peter Marcy, her agent.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Boston Rangers, Jr.—A special meeting of the members of that Club will be held this evening, at the Opera House, Bourbon street, at half past 7 o'clock, precisely. Young men wishing to join the Club will please present themselves at the meeting.

Shooting Affray.—About half past six o'clock last evening a shooting affray occurred on the Neutral Ground between Canal and St. Charles streets, between R. C. Brown and P. B. S. Pinchback, both colored, and the latter a member of the Senate, resulting in the latter being shot and slightly wounded in the head. An old political grudge was the cause of the affray which created no little excitement, followed by rumors that a riot had commenced. The parties are both Radicals, and were arrested by Special Officer Dockey and Policeman Wolf, on a charge of shooting at each other with intent to kill and murder. Pinchback gave bail for his appearance.

LATER.

Instead of being locked up, the prisoners, being *distinguished* visitors to the Police Station, were kept in the Chief's office. They were afterwards bailed out by a delegation headed by Senator Ray, of Ouachita parish.

Board of Aldermen.—The Board met in regular session, President Markey in the chair.

A resolution fixing the term of office of City Physician at 2 years passed finally.

The Controller was directed to prepare books for the names of delinquent tax payers.

A resolution compelling the sale of contracts for blanks and stationery was adopted finally.

Resolutions of relief from taxes for 1867 for the Hebrew Benevolent Association passed.

A resolution from the Streets and Landing Committee to sell the contract for paving the rear of St. Bernard Market passed finally.

The resolution of the Lower Board authorizing the stamping and paying out of City Notes was referred to a special meeting to be held at 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

A resolution authorizing the Controller to pay the August rolls with city money to such as are willing to accept it and those of the July roll who are not in the employment of the city, was adopted finally.

The Board adjourned until 8 o'clock Wednesday evening.

Board of Assistant Aldermen.—The Board met last night with President Lowell in the chair. Kearney in the chair and a quorum present.

The Treasurer reported receipts for the week ending August 31st, $256 75; expenditures none; balance on hand $455,500 95.

A resolution from the Upper Board authorizing the City Attorney to commence suit against the securities of ex Treasurer Hunt, ex Controller and ex Assistant Treasurer F. Money for $42,000, was concurred in.

Another resolution from the Upper Board requiring the Controller and Treasurer to make a full report to the Finance Committee of the liabilities and assets of the city. Referred to Finance Committee.

The Finance Committee reported a resolution authorizing the Comptroller to issue warrants to the M. T. Gas Company for its monthly bills. Said warrants to bear 7 per cent. interest from the several dates of said bills.

Mr. Stucken was in favor of allowing the gas to be shut off, and of discharging the police force, as there seemed no probability of the present Legislature passing any act which will enable the Metropolitan to relieve the city from its embarrassments.

Mr. Fisher thought Mr. Stucken's idea good, as the members of the Legislature would be afraid to walk the streets at night without lights or police, for fear of the Ku Klux. The resolution was postponed.

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By Mr. Fisher—A resolution authorizing the Chairmen of the Finance Committees to hypothecate the notes of the city in the Treasury for a sum of money to pay off the rolls of the city, provided that the sum borrowed shall not be less than 50 cents on the dollar of the notes hypothecated, and said loan to be at not more than 10 per cent. per annum. The month of August to be paid first. This resolution excited considerable discussion, during which Mr. Stucken suggested that the Finance Committee be instructed to ascertain how much money the Legislature required to pass a bill for the relief of the city, and that the amount be paid immediately, or engraving or stamping said bonds, to be paid on the warrant of the Governor.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

An act to provide means for the relief of the Treasury of the State.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened*, That the Governor of this State is hereby authorized and directed to issue the bonds of the State, to be signed by him and countersigned by the Secretary of State, and sealed with the seal of the State, to the amount of two millions of dollars, payable in forty years, and bearing interest payable semi-annually at the rate of 7 30 per annum. The said bonds shall be registered in books of the Auditor and Treasurer, shall be dated on the first day of September, 1868, shall be made in sums of one thousand dollars, shall be payable to bearer, and shall have interest coupons attached, made payable in the city of New York, at such place as the Treasurer may designate, on the first of September and on the first of March of each year, which interest coupons shall be signed or stamped by the Treasurer of the State.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the Governor shall forthwith, by publication in the official journal of the State, and such other papers within and without the State as he may deem proper and for such time as may be necessary, invite proposals for the purchase of said bonds, and on the day or days named for the opening of said proposals, the Governor, in the presence of the Auditor of Public Accounts and State Treasurer, and with their concurrence, may award to the highest bidder or bidders, the whole or any part of said bonds.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That the proceeds of the sale of said bonds shall be paid into the Treasury and placed to the credit of the general fund.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That it shall be the duty of the Auditor and Treasurer, on the first Monday of August and February of each year, to set apart from money in the Treasury, at the credit of the general fund, an amount sufficient to pay the semi annual interest on the outstanding bonds issued under the provisions of this act.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted, etc.*, That to provide for the payment of bonds issued under the provisions of this act, and for the prompt payment of interest according thereto, the tax collector is hereby directed, within thirty days after he shall receive the tax roll, to commence collections from the several parishes and the city of New Orleans, to determine by accurate calculation the amount of taxes which the assessed valued of all the movable and immovable property in the State will be sufficient for the purpose of paying the interest on and for the annual reduction of fifty thousand dollars of the said principal, and it shall also be his duty to notify the several Sheriffs and Tax Collectors of the amount of the assessed valued and fixed for the purpose aforesaid, and said tax, as annually ascertained and fixed, is hereby annually levied on all the movable and immovable property that may be annually assessed in this State; and it shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs and Tax Collectors to collect the same in the execution of the same in the South, whether there was any obstacles in the way of peace between that section of the country and the North. He was satisfied that the power which organized and sustained the Confederacy for four years against the aggregate efforts of the United States Government to suppress the rebellion, could exercise great influence in restoring peace, order, and stability everywhere, and at the same time protect and defend all the security of property. He was received by Gen. Lee, and other prominent Southern soldiers, with marked cordiality. He found in their social conversations, they were frank and unreserved, and their conversations were mainly with reference to advancing the common interests, irrespective of the sections of country. He found that the prospect of a peaceful and prosperous South, and reunited in the reconstruction acts of Congress.

Gen. Rosecrans says that his visit was satisfactory, and that the temper and tone of those Southerners were worthy of patriots.

There is no authority for the statements that he intends to issue an address, signed by those with whom he has been in conference. As his visit was for the purpose of ascertaining for himself their feelings and views, he does not know that any publication from him is required or may become necessary. The propriety of such course rests exclusively with himself.—*Ex.*

Will there be a September Session of Congress?

Forney hints that there will be. He has, as Falstaff phrases it, reason as plentiful as blackberries for desiring an extra session. To let our readers see what sort of lies this infamous and unprincipled demagogue tells in order to strengthen the Radical party we quote his last letter in the Philadelphia paper:

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.]

Washington, August 25, 1868.—It begins to look as if Congress would be constrained to meet on the 21st of September. The intelligence from the South is daily more threatening. General Reynolds, the new commander of Texas, writes that—he (speaking of that rebel is a reproach to civilization; Governor Brownlow's life is constantly threatened in Tennessee; Kentucky resounds with threats; Alabama is literally in a state of siege, while Georgia and South Carolina are overrun by such madmen as Cobb, Toombs, Ben Hill, Hampton, Aldrich and Pooh. It is difficult to say what Congress can do to arrest their violence; but it is certain that if these things are done in the face of the possibility of its meeting, a thousand worse calamities will befall the Union men if the 21st of September is allowed to pass without a session. The silence of Andrew Johnson, and his refusal up to this time to endorse Seymour, may be only a trick, to be followed, in the permanent absence of Congress, by open hostility, which will be all the more formidable impossible to check.

The propriety of calling the Republican members to Washington has been confided to the discretion of General Schenck, of Ohio, and Senator Morgan, of New York. They are prudent men, and will not act hastily; but up to the present writing nothing has transpired to make us feel that our friends in the South will be safe or comfortable in the absence of Congress. The judgment of these friends seems to be unanimous in favor of a session.

OCCASIONAL.

From Tennessee.

[Special Dispatch to the Louisville Courier.]

Nashville, August 28.—In the Senate to-day a resolution was adopted appointing a committee to proceed at once to Washington to expostulate the President in regard to sending troops to Tennessee.

This is considered as hopeful indication against calling out the militia. The influences brought to bear upon the Senate from all directions, especially from New York capitalists and the fears of repudiation at home, have given rise to the impression that that body will not pass the militia bill at least not in its present form.

There is to be a monster mass meeting here next Saturday, projected by the supporters of which resolutions will be adopted, urging the Legislature not to call out the militia, and pointing out the ruinous consequences which would follow such a step.

In the meantime, Brownlow is indulging in excited appeals through the Knoxville *Whig*, demanding of the Legislature full power to exterminate the Ku Klux.

A movement is on foot here among prominent ex Federal officers, to protest the people of the North against the alleged gross misrepresentations and falsehoods sent from here to the Cincinnati *Gazette* and other papers. They argue that while these stories may make party capital at the North, they are doing infinite damage to Tennessee by retarding immigration, while deliberately maligning the people of the State.

Louisiana Items.

NEGRO OUTBREAK IN BOSSIER.—The following dispatch was received, day before yesterday, from Minden, by Col. Eugene Tisdale:

The negroes are organized in Bossier, six miles on Red river, or near the line of Bossier parish, called Bossier point. They say that they intend to have that country. They have stabs of about two to three hundred. Large crowd gone from Minden. Have sent to Shreveport for troops and warrant to arrest the leaders in the affair.

Just before going to press we hear that thirty of the negroes have been captured, and the remainder were dispersed without bloodshed. It is further stated that the negroes were collecting a second time.—*Ouachita Telegraph, 26th.*

At a meeting of the Directors of the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tête and Opelousas Railroad, held in the parish of West Baton Rouge on Tuesday last, it was resolved to endeavor to have the road in running order at once. The following named gentlemen were appointed to obtain subscriptions in our city: Ed. W. Robertson, Jos. Lanier, James McVay, Joshua Beal, N. Wax, R. J. Williams, William Haig, Henry Jones, Andrew Jackson and Wm. Bates. This road has cost the company near one-half of a million dollars in gold. A few thousand dollars will repair the embankments, bridges and motive power of this road. Our merchants should contribute liberally. A prompt acceptance of the proposition of the company, will place this road in running order by the 1st of October, and secure to our city every bale of cotton and pound of sugar raised on the Bruns Tê e, Maranguoin and Fordoche bayous.—*Baton Rouge Gazette.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, September 1, 1868.

The Money market proper was without any material variation. There was a slight increase in the demand for discounts, but still the movement was on an exceedingly limited scale. The street rates for all paper range from 12 to 12 per annum on call or for short periods shorned by satisfactory collaterals, and 14 to 18 per cent. per month for other grades. Mortgage paper is quoted at 10 to 11 per cent. per annum for first class and 12 to 15 for second grade. The banks discount most of the approved business paper at 10 per cent. Country banks are free lenders for short periods on good collaterals.

Gold opened at 143½ to 143¾ (against 144¾ at New York) and after a limited movement closed at 143¾ to 144. The sales included $9500 ($9500 and $7,000 at 143¾, $2500 and $5000 at 143¾, $2000 at 143¾, $2000 and $2000 $4000, $5000 and $20,000) at 143¾, and $15,000 ($5000 and $10,000) at 144. The only sale reported in Sterling Bills was $1,000 at half dollars at 136¼. We quote 135¾ to 136¼ and 136¼ for the latter and 148 to 148¾ for Mexican dollars.

There was rather more movement in Foreign Exchange. The sales of Sterling included $15000 ($1000 Al clear and $2500 eight) at 157, a good inquiry and the sale of Clear at 158. We quote $2500 at 159 and $4000 at 159¾. The sales of Francs included 30,000 Al commercial ($10,000, 15,000, 30,000, $6,000 and $1500) sold at 5 20¾, and 60,000 at 5 21¼. We quote Bankers Sterling 60 days, Al at 159, at India, — to 157 for Al clear, and 158 to 158½ for bank, and Francs at — to 5 22½ for Al bankers and 5 20 for Al clear. The Bank of Louisiana, $1,000 at par.

Operations in Domestic Exchange were on a limited scale, and rates evinced considerable weakness, the demand being so quotably at a trifle above par. The sales checked on New York at ½ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial included $30,000 ($4000, $9000, $10,000 and $15,000) at ½ per cent. premium, $7,000 and $20,000 at ¼ per cent. premium, $7,000 and $30,000 at 5-16, $7000 at ⅜, and $5000 ten days sight at ⅜ per cent. discount.

In Stocks we notice sales of 20 shares Citizen's Bank at $138 50 and 12 at $139.

There was a quiver demand for Levee State Bonds and the prices rated higher. The sales include 8 at — 10 at 54½ and 1 at 55.

The market for City Treasury Notes was weaker. There were sales of $9000 at 31½ per cent discount, $35,000 ($5000, $10,000 and $20,000) at 31¾ and $10,000 at 32, the latter the rating a decline. The dealers bought the small some offered scarcely at a discount more at 32 to 36½ discounts and sold at 31 to 31½.

Nothing was reported to us in State Notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
TUESDAY EVENING, September 1, 1868.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with some looking around, particularly among the samples of low grades, which was arranged, and there being apparently no yet, very few orders in the hands of brokers, and although 414 bales of the new crop came to hand, the business hours, making the entire receipts of new to date 930 bales, and factors evinced a willingness to meet buyers more freely, yet the sales were of limited extent, embracing 700 bales, mostly of the lower grades of the old crop, but including some new to the amount of 50 bales for middling, most factors asking 28c. The new crop that has thus far come to hand comprises favorably with any previous crop, and is superior to that of last year. The early deal of it has been boldly pinned, and in some instances so much so as to materially impair its value for repeated shipments, and particularly for middling. The business has not been of sufficient extent for regular quotations, but low to be set down at 26 to 26½c. and middling at 27 to 27½c, as approximate figures.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1868, bales ..... 9,[illegible]
Received to-day ..... [illegible]
Received previously ..... [illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard ..... [illegible]

TOBACCO.—Is inactive. No sales of importance since our review of Saturday. Receipts past three days 19 hhds. Exports 6 (to Marseilles). Stock on hand September 1, 1868, 2160 hhds. We quote:

	Light.	Heavy.
Sound	7 @ 8	7 @ 8
Common Leaf	9 @ 10	9 @ 10
Good "	10½ @ 11	11 @ 12
Fine "	12 @ 13	13 @ 14
Fine red leaf	14 @ 17	16 @ 17
Fine yellow "	16 @ 18	18 @ 22
Fine wrapper	25 @ 30	25 @ 30

FREIGHTS.—Dullness still pervades the freight market. Engagements there are only 3 vessels: one steamer and one bark for Liverpool, and one ship for Havre, and scarcely sufficient offering to employ two steamers. Some limited room Cotton was there in only one steamer, for which offers have been made and refused, but lower and higher rates are being asked to that port and hence offers continue selling vessels being put on the market. Nothing doing to Continent or to New York. We quote Liverpool, Havre, Havre 70 to 75c per bbl; Tobacco $7 50 to $8; Pork and Beef per bbl; Cotton 5-16 per pound. To Liverpool Cotton, 5-16 per pound. Tobacco 10 per hhd. Pork 3s 6d. By rail to Havre—Cotton 1½c per lb; Tobacco $10 per hhd.

Stocks are dull and easy. Beyond a moderate jobbing and retail business, there was nothing of any importance doing in Sugar to-day. Prices are firm and unchanged. Still no market for the Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—Since our report of yesterday there have no arrivals from the West.

FLOUR.—The market was very quiet to-day. The jobbing and retail trade is fair, but in the demand for round lots there is no improvement. We note sales of 500 bbls, of which 100 superfine at $7; 100 double extra at $7 75; 150 treble at $10 25; 100 choice at $11; and 50 do at $11 50 per bbl.

CORN.—The demand is fair, but rates a shade lower. We note sales of 1000 sacks 1003 sacks, of which 1400 yellow mixed at $1 05; 300 white and yellow mixed at $1 06; and 200 yellow at $1 per bushel.

OATS.—Are weaker. 700 sacks changed hands, of which 100, 250 and 100 at 65c; per bushel; 100, 111 and 200 at 64c per bushel.

BRAN.—Is in good demand to-day. Rates are irregular. The sales foot up 3100 sacks, of which 900 at $1 15; 1200 and 100 at $1 17½; and 600 at $1 20, also, 100 sacks ship stuff at $1 40 per 100 lbs.

HAY.—80 bales Creole Hay sold at $15 per ton.

PORK.—Were in round lots is quoted at $30 25 to $30 50 per bbl. 200 bbls mess sold to day at $31, (buyers option for thirty days.)

BACON.—Is quiet and unchanged. We quote shoulders — to 11½c; clear ribbed sides 17½c; clear sides 18 to 18½c, sugar-cured hams 20 to 22c per lb.

GREEN MEAT.—Six casks clear ribbed sides sold at 14½c per lb.

LARD.—Is quiet and prices unchanged. By retail choice rules at 19½c per lb in tierces, and 22½c in kegs. No round lots reported.

BUTTER.—Steady at 40 to 42c per lb for good Northern, 45 to 47c for choice Goshen; and 30 to 40c for Western.

CHEESE.—Is quiet at 20c for Northern Cream and 10 to 12c per lb for skim, and 16 to 18c for Western Reserve and Factory. 50 boxes of Western sold at 16c per lb.

CORN MEAL.—100 bbls sold to day at $4 50, and 100 at $4 60 per bbl.

CHICKENS.—45 bbls sold on the landing at $5 per bbl.

SALT.—There is a better demand prevailing. We still quote Liverpool coarse and fine from warehouse $2 40 to $2 45 per sack, and from store $2 55 to $2 60, Turks Island 50 to 60c per bushel. One cargo reported as afloat offering. No sales reported for Turks Island.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is quiet at $4 per bbl for pale No. 1, $2 50 for No. 2, and $2 25 for common. Tar firm at $2 25 for 18 to 20 gallon packages. Rectified Pitch quoted at $4 per bbl. Spirits Turpentine quiet but firm at 40c per gallon.

We take the following from the circular of Messrs. Burke, Clark and Tredgelder.

NEW ORLEANS, Sep. 1, 1868.

Stocks This Day.

India Bagging	7 @ 7
Hemp	8 @ 8
Gunny Bags	28 @ 28
Rope (Machine, 1,000)	Hand, 7c, Final
Bagging, 2½	1 @ 1
Yarn (Kent, 16,278)	Other Kinds, 1,936
Lard	19 @ 19
Butter	40 @ 42
Bacon (Clear Sides, 556)	(C. Rib Sides, 115) (Ribbed Sides, 20) Should. 20
Hams (Sugar cured, 1,098)	(Green), Plain, 17
Tobacco (Leaf Hhds, 257)	(Stems) 2
Salt, Liverpool	(Coarse, 20,000) Fine, 2,000
Salt, Bulk	2,000

Cotton Receipts.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, September 1, 1868.

Arrived yesterday—128 Texas Bowes, and 50 Calves and Yearlings.
Left yesterday—Nil.
Stock on hand—328 Texas Bowes, 154 Calves and Yearlings, 119 Hogs, 36 Sheep, and 28 Milch Cows.

Texas Bowes, corn fed, 1st quality, per lb	8 @ 9	— @ —
" " 2d quality, per head	— @ —	— @ —
Texas Bowes, 1st quality, per head	25 @ 30	— @ —
Texas Bowes, 2d quality, per head	20 @ 25	— @ —
Texas Bowes, 3d quality, per head	10 @ 15	— @ —
Hogs, per lb gross	11 @ 12½	11 @ 12½
Sheep, 1st quality, per head	3 @ 3	4 @ 5
Sheep, 2d " " "	2 @ 2	3 @ 4
Sheep, 3d " " "	— @ —	— @ —
Milch Cows, first quality, per head	50 @ 60	— @ —
Milch Cows, 2d quality, per head	40 @ 45	50 @ 60
Yearlings, per head	6 @ 8	— @ —
Calves, per head	8 @ 11	— @ —
Young Horses with Colts, per head	— @ —	— @ —
Sorrel Horses	— @ —	— @ —

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 2, 1868.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Leindner, McGrath, for Panama, Geo P Denham
Steamship Clinton, Bostett, for Galveston, U A Whitney & co
Schr Angelina, Ward, for Utilla, in ballast, Master
Schr Island Belle, Parsons, for Havana, Gardner & Kelsey
Schr Pauline Harrison, for Pensacola, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship I C Harris, Talbot, from Bravo Santiago, via Indianola, to C A Whitney & co—1st district.
Steamer Frances, Hodgson, from Mobile—P R S.
Sch'r Annie Valley, Evans, from Liverpool, to H Musty & co—Pilots.
Sch'r Jasmine, (Mexican) Ballots, from Tuxpan, to F Cassidan—3d district 14.
Lugger Khiel Yellow, from Barataria, to master—2d district 15.
Lugger Hibernian, Leatt, from St John the Baptist, to master—2d district 10.

—STEAMBOATS—

Clinton, Patterson, from Trenton.
Idlewild, Shunk, from Trenton.
Sam Gunnis, White, from Shreveport.
Willie Seymour, Richardson, from Natchez.
Gray Eagle, Barnum, from Bayou Sara.
Flasher, Lincoln, from Thibodaux.
Hunter, Lamstreet, from Pointe-a-la-Hache.
Widnow, Rula, from English Turn.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Harry Wright, from the Passes—West down light, on the 24th inst—bought up ship Austria Valley and schr Jacinta.

BELOW COMING UP.

Schr Constante, Royal, 6 days from Austin Island, to master—

EXPORTS.

PENSACOLA—Per steamship Leindner—41 bbls flour 26 bbls pork 3 tcs lard 173 sks corn 15 sks oats 10 sks bran 10 bags corn.
GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—600 bbls flour 15 sacks 12 bbls sugar 50 sks corn 200 sks salt 200 sks oats 100 bags corn 1 bbl fish.
HAVANA—Per schr Island Belle—440 bbls flour 25,000 feet lumber.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Pauline—50 bbls pork 11 bbls pork 20 bbls potatoes 10 bbls onions 2 bbls whisky 100 feet lumber 20 sks oats 15 sks bran 8 bales hay and sundries.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Clinton—600 bbls flour 15 sacks 12 bbls sugar 50 sks corn 200 sks salt 200 sks oats 100 bags corn 1 bbl fish.
HAVANA—Per schr Island Belle—440 bbls flour 25,000 feet lumber.
PENSACOLA—Per schr Pauline—50 bbls pork 11 bbls pork 20 bbls potatoes 10 bbls onions 2 bbls whisky 100 feet lumber 20 sks oats 15 sks bran 8 bales hay and sundries.