THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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First or Editorial Page Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $1 50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as a new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page, Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above annual insertion rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 20 cents not per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 11, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street.

S. Quinault sells household furniture, consisting of bedsteads and bedding, armoirs, chairs, toilet, sofa, bureaus, glassware, kitchen utensils, etc., at 10 o'clock, a. m., on St. Philip street, between Royal and Bourbon streets.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call particular attention to the sales at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans. Said sales comprise—

1st. A very desirable dwelling house, situate in suburb Tremé, at the corner of Dumaine and Tremé streets, Second District.

2d. And a dwelling house situate on Piety street, between Love and Goodchildren streets, Third District.

For particulars see advertisements.

NEW CREOLE RICE.—We have seen a sample of the new crop of rice of 1866, milled by Mr. W. R. Thompson in Plaquemines parish. The grain is sound, whole, large, and perfectly cleaned, and in quality may be justly ranked with the best Georgia and South Carolina. This rice is for sale by Mr. James M. Urquhart, sole agent, No. 33 Front Levee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night the Academy, rejuvenated and looking its best, was thronged with an immense new crowd, which flocked to witness partly the improvements at this favorite place of amusement and partly the new wonders in the equestrian and athlete lines. The opening of Chiarini's Royal Spanish Circus was emphatically an event. The Academy never contained a more eager and interested audience than that which marveled at the entrée of *Los Hermanos*—a gorgeous affair, altogether—and at the capital tricks of the Cuban and Italian horses, introduced by Sig. Chiarini himself. The stud of animals, by the way, is particularly fine. They are stately representatives of some of the choicest breeds known to amateurs, and are sufficient, of themselves, to attract an audience. The trick-horses and the gymnasts, especially the Nelson Brothers in their quadruple portiere, are doubtless destined to become favorite features among which may, also, be classed the brilliant and daring horsemanship of La Petite Catalina, on her Mexican bucking pony Montezuma.

DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S MINSTREL TROUPE, at the St. Charles, announce an entire change of programmes to-night—the Ethiopian element, of course, predominating. This is a capital company, and their lively performances are greeted nightly with laughter and applause.

THE REPUBLICAN Eexecutive COMMITTEE.

This body consisted of one member from each State and Territory, which was appointed by the Baltimore Republican Convention of 1864, that nominated Lincoln and Johnson. Henry J. Raymond, of New York, was Chairman, and N. D. Sperry, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Committee; but recently several members who differed with these gentlemen in politics called a meeting of the body in Philadelphia where upon Mr. Raymond called a similar meeting of the Committee on the same day in New York. Both meetings were held—seven members attending the one in New York, and seventeen the one in Philadelphia whilst fifteen did not attend either. The whole Committee consists of thirty-nine members. Each meeting resolved that the other was an illegal assemblage; but whilst Raymond's meeting transacted no business, they voted Messrs. Raymond and Sperry out of office, and in their places elected Gov. Fenton of New York, New Jersey, Chairman, and John D. Defreese, of Indiana, Secretary. The New York Committee claim to base their action on the Baltimore Republican platform, whilst the Philadelphia Committee declare Messrs. Raymond's and Sperry's offices "vacant by reason of their abandonment of the principles of the National Union party and affiliation with its enemies." Additional interest is given to the matter by the fact that Mr. Raymond holds some $60,000, the balance of funds collected for use during the campaign of 1864.

Referring to the action of the Philadelphia meeting, Mr. Raymond's paper, the New York *Times*, says:

The statement that the three members named have "abandoned the principles of the National Union Party" is utterly untrue. There is not a single principle laid down in the Union platform adopted at Baltimore by which the Committee was appointed, to which those gentlemen do not now adhere much more closely than do those who assume to sit in judgment upon them.

The minority of the Committee which met in Philadelphia has no more right to make or fill vacancies in the Committee than it has to make or fill vacancies in Congress and any action that may be taken by a Committee thus constituted will have no more validity or binding force than the rebel bonds or Colorado Jewett's proclamations.

RED RIVER FREIGHT.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 5th says:

Since the backing out from the trade of our large boats, their successors have commenced going it up in their freight line. They have gone up from fifty cents a barrel to one dollar and fifty cents. Why all this? Plenty of water in the river, and no good cause can be assigned for these high rates. Just last week, one dollar freight on a sack of corn, bran or oats, and seven dollars and fifty cents on a cask of ice from New Orleans to this place. The same boats charge the same to Shreveport, double the distance from New Orleans than Alexandria. Our people and merchants complain bitterly of these things, and it is to be hoped some remedy will be found to put a stop to such injustice.

ALLEGED INTENTION OF MAXIMILIAN TO LEAVE MEXICO.—The New York *Tribune* of the 5th says:

We are enabled this morning to announce the important fact that the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico has made up his mind and expressed his determination, in case the Empress should get no satisfactory arrangement for the support of his Government, to abdicate. We receive this news from sources which we have the strongest reason to believe entirely trustworthy. It is already shown that the mission of the Empress to France is a complete failure. The collapse of the Empire and the restoration of the Mexican Republic may, therefore, be expected to be near at hand.

The *Herald* also says:

Reliable private advices from Washington informs us that Maximilian has expressed to the officers of his household his determination to abdicate at once unless the Empress shall receive from Napoleon the renewed supplies of men and money which she requests. The Emperor's words were almost as emphatic in the Empress's refusal, he would prefer the happy retirement of Miramar to the anxieties of the Mexican empire, where all his best intentions were misconstrued and his sincere efforts to advance the interests of his people maliciously thwarted.

Miniature New York Ship "Red, White and Blue."

[From the Liverpool Express.]

The ship-rigged boat Red, White and Blue, of 2½ tons, Capt. Hudson, which has made such an extraordinary passage across the Atlantic from New York, and put into Margate a few days since, has arrived in the river off Green hithe. As before noticed, there were only two persons in the boat—Capt. Hudson and his mate, F. E. Fitch. There was also a dog on board, which, however, died shortly after leaving Margate on her way round to the Thames. On the 5th, in lat 40 31 N., long. 56 W., about midnight, the boat struck something very solid, and, striking on the port bow, all sail set, stopped the ship's headway, but found she did not leak. After the 15th did not see any sail until August 5th, when they spoke and went alongside the bark Princess Royal, of Yarmouth, N. S., long. 21 W., seven days from Dublin, for Quebec. On the 6th, a third sea came upon our port quarter, which threw the ship on her beam ends; she righted in a minute. On the 14th, twenty-seven miles north of Ushant, shipped a heavy sea, which threw the ship for the fourth time on her beam ends, and had to bale the water out. 14th, noon, made the Bill of Portland. 16th, blowing heavy, and got towed into Margate. There was no chronometer in the boat, and the ship was kept by dead reckoning. Capt. Hudson and his companion were only enabled to have their provisions warm on very few occasions, owing to the sea making over them. They kept watch and watch, and when they landed at Margate they were, as may be imagined, in a somewhat disjointed condition.

THE PRESIDENCY.—From assaults upon President Johnson, the *Tribune* has advanced to attacks upon the Presidency, which is represented as too expensive. For jobs and extravagance of Congress, the *Tribune* had the most kindly forbearance. With the President on a holiday tour it has no patience, because of its cost. The Boston *Commonwealth*, another Radical sheet, declares itself more manfully. Its objects to the Presidency as an institution and excite in the strife between the President and Congress on the ground that it will lead to the abolition of the office of President! The country "can do very well without a Chief Magistrate," is the conclusion arrived at by the *Commonwealth*, which advocates a change of the Constitution, to remove all check upon the action of Congress. Where would the Radical plans end? First, in disunion; next, in anarchy.—*New York Times.*

THE FLOW OF SPECIE TO THE UNITED STATES.—The London *Times* of August 23d, in its city article, says that about a quarter of a million sterling in gold has been purchased during the week for transhipment to New York. As an exchange operation, however, it would not pay. The movement is caused simply by large purchases of United States Bonds on German account, and the transmission of gold is but a consequence of the difficulty of negotiating bills.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 11, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,911.

The New Orleans Bee.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Election in Maine—Radical Majority in Portland.

From Europe by the Cable to the 10th.

The Prussian Diet and the King's Indemnity and the Issue of Treasury Notes.

Reported Resignation of the King of Saxony in Favor of his Son.

Affairs in Austria—Conference Between Austria and Italy.

The Revolt Against the Turkish Government.

Successor to Lord Cowley at Paris.

Col. G. V. Moody Assassinated.

Explanatory Letter from Beecher.

Special Session of the N. J. Legislature—Gov. Ward's Message.

Commercial and Other News.

Washington, Sept. 10—Señor Romero, the Mexican minister, has returned from his visit west with the President's party somewhat impaired in health consequent upon the fatigue endured.

The receipts of the Internal Revenue to-day amounted to over $2,000,000.

The lighthouse at Cape Romaine, S. C., is to be re-established on the 25th instant.

New York, Sept. 10.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has written another letter explanatory of his previous letter upon the Cleaveland Convention, and announcing himself as opposed to the details of the President's policy of reconstruction. He does not modify his Cleaveland epistle or disown it, but on the contrary, he justifies and defends it. In regard to the New Orleans riot, he says: "Johnson's haste to take the wrong side of the atrocious massacre at New Orleans was shocking. The perversion and mutilation of Sheridan's dispatches need no characterization. I do not attribute this act to him, yet it was of such a criminal and disgraceful nature, that he should immself of it by the exposure and rebuke of the offending party amounted to communion and crime. After this time, what shall I say of the speeches made in the recent circuit of the Executive? Are these ways of reconciliation?"

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 10—The Legislature met in session to-day. Gov. Ward's message recommends the ratification of the proposed Constitutional Amendment, and the election of a U. S. Senator.

Portland, Sept. 10—At one o'clock the republican majority in this city was about 1000. In 1864 and 1865 it was a trifle less than that in the city. The Republican canvass promised much closer work in this district. Portland is so far ahead of the canvass. The vote in the city is light.

Portland, Me., Sept. 10, 8:30 P. M.—Of the towns heard from to-day, the following returns have been received: Lynch, (Rep.) for Congress, 2533; Sweat, (Dem.) for Congress, 1253. Republican majority, 1500.

The following is the vote of 1864: Lynch, 2537; Sweat, 1781. The Republican vote this year was 3976, being a net gain of 521. The aggregate vote is 332 less than in 1864.

Bath gives Chamberlain, Republican, for Governor 800 majority against 651 last year.

Cape Elizabeth—Chamberlain, Rep., has 105 majority against 52 last year.

Bangor—Chamberlain, Rep., has 946 majority against 79 last year.

Yarmouth—Chamberlain has 11 majority against 58 last year.

Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10.—Fifty recruits arrived yesterday from Nashville, with twenty cases of clothing for the Freedmen Bureau. Three new cases were sent to the hospital this morning.

Gen. Tillson has ordered the recruits to be sent three miles from the city. Every precaution has been taken by the municipal and military authorities to preserve the health of the city. There is no case among the recruits. The disease is confined exclusively to the military.

New York, Sept. 10—evening—10-40's, 98; Treasuries 106. Gold closed at 146⅛.

New York, Sept. 10.—Cotton firm; sales 3000 bales at 32 to 32c. Southern Flour firmer at $10.75 to $15.75. Wheat scarce and 3 to 5c lower. Pork heavy at $33 50. Lard heavy at 19c to 20½c. Sugar steady. Coffee firm. Naval stores quiet. Turpentine 67 to 68c. Rosin $3 80 to $4 50.

BY THE CABLE TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Berlin, Sept. 10 A. M.—The upper House of the Prussian diet has passed the bill to indemnify the King for acting without the assent of that diet in the matter of the budget and army supplies previous to the war with Austria. The bill passed unanimously.

The Chamber of Deputies has rejected the Government proposal for an issue of sixty millions of treasury notes and adopted an amendment authorizing the issue of twenty millions payable in one year from their date.

It is reported here that the King of Saxony has decided to remain in his kingdom.

Madrid, Sept. 10—The papers state that the recent visit of the Queen of Spain to the Empress Eugenie at Biarritz was of a political nature.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 10—It is said that all the tribes of Daghestan have revolted against the authorities for Turkish.

Florence, Sept. 9—The Italian Government has issued a decree which disbands 58,000 men of the Italian army.

Austria has invited Italy to send plenipotentiaries to meet others appointed by Austria, for the purpose of adopting measures for the improvement of telegraph and postal intercourse between the two countries.

Athens, Sept. 8—The Cretans have rejected the terms offered by the Turkish Government, and continue their revolt.

The Epirots, inhabitants of Epirus, also claim their freedom from Turkey, and have abandoned their habitations, and taken to the hills.

London, Sept. 10.—The Directors of the British Californian bank are urged to wind up the affairs of the institution.

Earl Stanley is spoken of as the probable successor of Lord Cowley, as British ambassador to France.

Florence, Sept. 10.—The conference between the plenipotentiaries of Austria and Italy progresses slowly. The financial question has not yet been settled.

Vienna, Sept. 10.—Austria is about to introduce extensive reforms in the organization of her army.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—The brig Ortelius, Capt. Walhopp, from New York, August 11, has arrived at an English port in a leaky condition.

Vicksburg, Sept. 10.—Passed down Continental at 1 P. M. River falling.

Col. G. V. Moody was assassinated Saturday night at Fort Gibson, Miss., while sitting in his office. Nineteen buckshot entered his head and neck. There is no clue to the assassin.

Southeast Pass, Sept. 10.—The steamship Admiral Foote, four days from Brazos, passed up at 11 A. M. The tug America towed the Lone Star up to the Telegraph Station at 12 M. and anchored. She will start up sometime during the evening. A large ship came to the bar in tow at 5 P. M. The tide is too low to bring her in this evening. Another tug with a barge in tow is in sight to the eastward. Weather clear and warm. Wind S. S. E., light. Nothing else in sight.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From the Southwest Pass—Cotton and Gold Markets.

New York, 12:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; Uplands 33c; Orleans 35c. Gold closed at 146⅛. Sterling Exchange, sixty-day bills, 106¼.

New York, Sept. 10, 1 P. M.—Flour 15 to 25c better. Wheat scarce and 3 to 5c higher. Mess Pork firmer at $38 25. Lard dull.

Liverpool, Sept. 10.—Cotton quiet.

Southeast Pass, Sept. 10.—The steamship Admiral Foote is in sight to the eastward, and bound in. Steamship Gen. Grant went to sea at 5 P. M. last evening.

British bark Emily, T. H. Russell, master, from Liverpool, went up in tow at 2 P. M. yesterday.

There is nothing at all in sight this morning.

Quarantine, Sept. 10.—Remaining in quarantine: Steamship Tappahannock and revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch. Passed up last night about 8 o'clock, Tillie Jewett.

FRUIT CONSERVATORIES.—A recent letter from Boston says:

Boston is notoriously in the front, so far as "notions" are concerned; but, in at least one thing, of late, it has to admit itself a follower. That is, a building for preserving fruit, Cincinnati leads off in this line of novelty. But Boston horticulturists, who are at the head of their profession in this continent, have adopted the western idea, and are going ahead upon it as fast as they can. The first step was the publication of a circular. That accomplished, with half a million dollars of capital to urge it on, they are on the eve of erecting an iron, fireproof building, one hundred and seventeen feet long, by fifty seven wide, six light, into which they will put the ripened fruits of the present season, and sell them out again through the winter, and during the spring and summer of next year. It is calculated, of course that a large margin of profit will be left for such an operation. The company hold the right to sell the patent for this style of building in several adjoining counties, and, no doubt, they will soon be in vogue.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	80	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	90	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	92	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	88	"	"

Recorder Gaslingl's Court.—Wm. Parker, for creating a disturbance and "spiting" for a fight, on Tremé street, was fined $10. Joseph Victor paid just half that amount, for assaulting a colored damsel named Mary, on the same street. William Tonton and August Bauchus paid $5, for fighting on Bienville street. Philip Clark had to pay $2 50, for leaving his team and wagon standing on the levee without a driver. Geo. Lake paid $2 50, for sleeping in the Vegetable Market, and B. François a like amount for lodging in Congo Square, thereby encouraging disease and endangering the health of the city. Victor Bernard and S. Fagod, colored, paid $2 50 each, for a little fight, and required to furnish bonds. Jean Zamora paid $2 50, and gave bonds not to abuse Mr. Porée for six months. Madame Magnire paid $2 50, for beating a child of P. Angello, on Royal street, and furnish peace bonds. One Magiolli gave bonds to keep the peace towards Joe Menander for six months. E. Eberlin and John Malone and John Murray, for sleeping out, were sent to the Workhouse for ninety days. Bridget Colley, an old offender, for assaulting Margaret Smith, on Dauphin street, on the 25th inst., was sent to the Workhouse for six months.

Pickpocket in Limbo.—James Merther, alias Murphy, a notorious character, was arrested yesterday in a beer saloon on Common street, by officers Perera and Crémen, charged with having the day previous picked the pockets of a Mrs A Duncan on one of the Dauphin street cars. He stole a pocket-book containing over $30. Mrs Duncan met the accused on Canal street and at once identified him and placed the officers on his track, which resulted in his capture.

Mortuary Report.—The following are the interments reported for the twenty four hours, ending at 6 o'clock this morning:

Cholera 22, cholera infantum 1, cholera morbus 2, abortion 1, consumption 5, convulsions infantile 2, debility (adult) 1, dropsy 1, enteric colitis 1, congestive fever 1, pernicious fever 2, yellow fever 1, disease of the heart 1, parturition 1, premature birth 1, still born 3, teething 1, trismus neonatum 2, not stated 1. Total 57—white 21, blacks 36, not stated 7.

Of the cholera cases 16 were whites, 19 blacks, and 3 not stated. This is an increase of 10 over the report of yesterday.

Coroner's Inquests.—Coroner Delery held the following inquests yesterday:

On the body of John Diggs, native of Germany, 45 years old, at No. 21 Jefferson street. Verdict—consumption.

Michael Moran, 10 years old, at No. 571 Olivier street—fever.

Alfred Bass, colored, from Red River, 50 years old, corner Greatmen and Spain streets—cholera.

Jackson, a colored woman, from Mississippi, 70 years old, at the corner of Union and Goodchildren streets—general debility.

Two full sets of five francs pieces, from 1805 to the coronation of Napoleon III. The pieces have been but little in use, and are as bright as new. Also, one set of the same coin from to Napoleon I.

One English silver medal of the Robert Lesquer Percy family, new, and perhaps the Charles X only one in existence.

Two pieces of silver of 1689, of the days of William and Mary.

One gold medal, dated 1751. One side has the head of Louis XV. On the other a view of the port of La Rochelle, with the words "Dital et Omat," "Chambre de Commerce." This is a handsome coin, and prized as being very rare.

One twenty dollar gold piece, dated 1804; one of Louis Philippe, 1839; one of Louis XVIII, 1817. Seven English gold guineas from 1743 to 1787. Two Spanish doubloons.

One set of $5 gold pieces from 1795 to the present date. One set of American dollars, and also half dollars, from 1794 to 1864. Several hundred American half dollars, from 1795 to 1801. Thirteen American silver dollars of 1836, with the figure of a flying eagle stamped on them. Also a large lot of Spanish and Hamburg coin. Very few of these pieces are to be found at present anywhere.

A series of coins from the earliest period of Egyptian, Carthaginian, Sicilian, Smyrnan, Medes, Grecians and Macedonians. One silver coin of Athens—tetradrachm, value about 70 cents. Brass coin, the head of Minerva, the other a large owl, with letters "A O E." It is supposed to be twenty centuries old. One silver coin of the days of Alexander the Great. A number of copper coins struck during the reign of Emperor Maximus, Emperor Constantine I, Emperor Tiberius, Cleopatra, Demetrius, Ptolemus I, Ptolemus II. A Jewish coin from the days of Moses. A Hebrew copper coin, about the size of a dollar, and ⅛ of an inch in thickness, supposed to be about 1000 years old. One side has a lion, the other a palm tree, and engraved with a Hebrew inscription. One silver shekel, Jewish money, dated 1064, supposed to have been coined in Jerusalem.

Gold Shipments Hither, and the Effect of Party Movements on Our Securities Abroad.

[From the New York *Times*, 8th.

The gold shipments from Europe to New York may not prove merely sporadic, as we have been led to expect. In the contrary, they are likely to continue for some time, unless the Bank of England should again raise the rate of interest.

The large amount of gold sent out from here in May last—some twenty six millions—was not all sent to pay our indebtedness abroad. A portion of it was shipped to enable some houses in England from toppling over during the late panic—in fact, was loaned them by premium. Much of it was supposed to have been struck off by Queen Elizabeth.

One crown dollar of Saxony, of John George, 1638, very little worn.

One Spanish silver medal of the time of Ferdinand III, 1652. Fine silver and handsomely executed.

One silver medal, dated 1738, to commemorate the marriage of Charles, King of Sicily, and Mary Amelia, Queen of Poland, married at Dresden in 1738. These medals were usually struck off at the marriage of each King of Sicily.

One splendid English silver medal, nearly three inches in diameter and one eighth of an inch in thickness, were struck off in honor of the nuptials of Charles II and the Princess Henrietta. The design on one side represents a marriage scene, with two angels above, crowning the parties. The reverse represents a field of battle—Pallas coming down and presenting Bellona a branch of laurel. On the left is seen a piece of cannon of peculiar shape. Date, May 12, 1641.

One silver crown of Louis XVI, dated 1792 of the French Monarchy. On of the last coins struck with the likeness of the martyr King, the last coin in fact struck under the reign of the descendants of Henry IV. Louis XVI was beheaded in 1793. One silver coin, "Sus Livres," dated 1793, "Regorede" on one side and "Republique France" on the other.

Two full sets of five francs pieces, from 1805 to the coronation of Napoleon III. The pieces have been but little in use, and are as bright as new. Also, one set of the same coin from to Napoleon I.

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THE MANUFACTURE OF SODA.—By a new process soda can be manufactured to advantage from common salt, and the potateers in England have begun to put it in practical operation. Briefly, the new process consists in submitting common salt, carbonate of magnesia and a small quantity of water to the action of carbonic acid gas. The chemical changes resulting produce bicarbonate of magnesia, which dissolves in the water, and bicarbonate of soda, which does remains in solution; and bicarbonate of soda, which falls in a powder and can be collected by a moderate heat in a bicarbonate can be converted into carbonate of soda (common soda) and by evaporating the solution containing the chloride and bicarbonate of magnesium, and calcining the residue, magnesia can be obtained. The cost of the process is very little.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 10, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, with exception of Corn and Bacon, the former of which has advanced, and the latter, under the influence of heavy receipts, exhibited signs of weakness, while operations have been cut on the latter, owing to the limited supplies of the better qualities on the market, have been on a restricted scale, the day's transactions comprising only 650 bales at steady prices. Gold opened this morning, nominally, at 144 to 144⅛, the closing rates on Saturday evening, but at a later hour, in consequence of an advance in the street, prices improved, and closed firm at 144⅞. Sterling is firmer, and we quote it the Board—$2600 at 111⅞. The sales in the open market included $3000 early this morning at 144⅛; $3000 at 111, $6,500 (1500 and 1) bids, at 144⅛; $4000 at 144⅛; $35,200 (2000, including 500 at 144⅛, $2000 at 144⅛, $7000 (2000 and 5000) at 144⅞, $10,000 at 145, and $2500 at 145⅛. Nothing worth of a redemption has been reported in American Silver—the rates 134 to 135. Mexican dollars were quiet, and ruled at 145 to 146.

There was no alteration of moment observable in Foreign Exchange. The offerings to-day were very limited, and there were few buyers who showed a desire to negotiate. The sales of Sterling included £2000, good clear, in two equal lots, at 149, £2000 bank at 152, and £3000 at 152½. The rates have noticed sales of 30,000 AI commercial at 3.80, and 20,000 AI private banker's at 3.75. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 147 to 148 for bill of lading bills, 149 for good clear, 150 for AI to first class, and 153 to 154 for bank; and France at 3.80 for a commercial, and 3.70 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no variation. The Banks uniformly checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, at which they drew to a fair extent. The offerings of commercial were light, and the sales included $6000 New York sight at ⅛ per cent. premium, $20,000 11 days at ⅛ per cent. premium, 30 days' sight on Boston at 5-16 discount, $12,000 fifteen days' sight on Boston, and $13,000 fifteen days' sight on New York, at ⅜, and $20,000 twenty days sight at ⅜. The rates outdoors for New York sight were par to ⅛ premium.

The Stock market appeared to be attended with very little animation. There was one sale at the Board. Fifty shares Citizen's Bank at 50 (cash), and there were 50 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at $31, 60 Bank of America at $139, and 100 same at 140.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales made at the Board, and that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated Bonds dull at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 84½ to 84, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State Bonds at 78 to 78½, Railroad issues first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight unmatured coupons, at 60.

Uncurrent Money evinced but little activity, $6500 State Treasury Notes sold at the Board at 74½ per cent. discount, and in the open market $15,000 at 74. Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 66c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 96c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule from 70 to 75 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at 50 to 55 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, Sept. 10, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with a decidedly better inquiry, and in consequence of the limited and poorly assorted supplies offering but little scope to operators, the movement was marked with buf trifling animation throughout the day. The comparative scarcity of desirable descriptions and even running lots of the higher grades—which at present are in request—have caused a better feeling to pervade the market, and consequently the prices paid to-day for the above qualities indicated more firmness than on Saturday. The day's sales sum up only 650 bales, six brokers participating in the business. Under these circumstances we repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary 24 to 25c., Good Ordinary 28 to 29, Low Middling 31 to 32, and Middling 34 to 35.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866,	bales	108,002
Received to-day,	"	572
Received previously,	"	2121
		2693
Cleared to-day,	"	514
Cleared previously,	"	106,000
		106,514
Stock on hand,	"	81,681

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 27 hds Molasses, no Sugar. The market for this article continues have adopted the western idea, and are going ahead upon it as fast as they can. The first step was the publication of a circular. That accomplished, with half a million dollars of capital to urge it on, they are on the eve of erecting an iron, fire-proof building, one hundred and seventeen feet long, by fifty seven wide, six light, into which they will put the ripened fruits of the present season, and sell them out again through the winter, and during the spring and summer of next year. It is calculated, of course that a large margin of profit will be left for such an operation. The company hold the right to sell the patent for this style of building in several adjoining counties, and, no doubt, they will soon be in vogue.

Our imports have been large this year and may be larger the next, for, as we grow richer, our wants increase and we consume more. But cotton and grain and Five-twenties, assuming the present favorable estimate in which the latter are now held in Europe to continue, will pay for the balance of trade. Some of the new days' sight on Boston at 5-16 discount, $12,000 fifteen days' sight on Boston, and $13,000 fifteen days' sight on New York, at ⅜, and $20,000 twenty days sight at ⅜. The rates outdoors for New York sight were par to ⅛ premium.

The Stock market appeared to be attended with very little animation. There was one sale at the Board. Fifty shares Citizen's Bank at 50 (cash), and there were 50 shares Louisiana State Bank sold at $31, 60 Bank of America at $139, and 100 same at 140.

City Bonds were extremely dull. There were no sales made at the Board, and that transpired in the open market. The Consolidated Bonds dull at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 84½ to 84, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State Bonds at 78 to 78½, Railroad issues first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight unmatured coupons, at 60.

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MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 11, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Kensington, Hodge, for Boston.
Schr Electric, Davis, for Brazos Santiago.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Mississippi, Hurd, for St Louis.
Steamer Sarah, Blakeslee, for Mobile.
Steamer Mary, Myers, for Mobile.

Bark Emily, (British) Russell, from Liverpool 14th inst, with salt, to Hewes & Buckingham.
Schr Isabella, Davis, from Mobile, to Huntington & Bros—Shew Basin.
Steamer Rose Water No 3, Little, from Mobile.
Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Sea, McCall, from Red River, with 3 barges.
Cheek, Wright, from Vicksburg.
Miss Hughes, Gentleman, from Bay St Sam.
Comet, Accom, from Pearl River.
Batson, Broad, from Shreveport.
Shakes M. Laughlin, from Yazoo.
Wanamaker, Strock, from Lafourche.
Walton, Dalton, from Grand Lake.
Judge Fletcher, Tobin, from Teneriffe.
Lake Lodge, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
A G Brown, Quentin, from Fort Jackson.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat Tillie C Jewett, McCormick from the Passes—towed down and towed on the 5th inst. ship Harrisburg, Lewis, from the Tanyan, with Anthracite and Village Gem—brought up bark Emily.

BELOW COMING UP.

Steamship Admiral Foote, ——— from Brazos Santiago, to T Sinclair jr.

AT QUARANTINE STATION.

Steamship Tappahannock, Huckings, from Vera Cruz to Perkins & Hersey.

MEMORANDA.

September 7th—At 3 P. M. steamship Star of the Union saw a bark standing S. E. of Sugar Keys, showing American colors; many wreckers were around her. At 6 P. M., same date, signaled the schooner E. S. Twiddy, bound west, off Alligator Reef.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamship Star of the Union, from Philadelphia—Blake & Tooney—J Hanna—Mrs T H Barker—Bishop & co—N E Bailey—Barnes, Ward & co—Wm Carr—Lewis Fox—G A Fosdick—Gleason, Cramer & Bryant—Gifford & co—H O Garner—Griffin & Porch—Hatch & Dennis—Hunter & Bro—Jas Hanna—A F Heusler—I Herbert—Hunter, Peterson & Fenner—H Haffner—F Kohn—Henry Kohn—Kneass & Mayo—W H Leonard—J Lippincott—A Lemaire—Lyons & Bro—Mrs Marsan & co—G N Mission and W Mannan & co—S D Moody & co—Mooney, Dobbins & Cobb—McKee, Value & co—E Nelle & co—J Parker—P R R K C Packet Company—Pratt & Ferris—E Roger & co—J Riley—S Reverre & co—Arthur Rose—Rogers & Bro—Rudolphi & Schmidt & Zeigler—Shannon, Lewis & co—Stevens & Seymour—G Tassin—Thos Tennent—Thos Forbes—Hebrer—H Tully—Vincent & co—Wallace & co—E & York.

EXPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Kensington—514 bales cotton, 174 bbls rice, 638 sacks do, 1 bale hides, 4 bales wool, 47 rolls leather, 1200 staves 15 pkgs sundries.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per schr Electric—45,000 feet lumber, 18,000 shingles, 300 feet scantling, 150 bbls lime, 30 bbls flour, 30 bbls whisky, 80 kegs candies.

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Mississippi—190 pkgs sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Sarah—2 bbls oil, 2 bbls whisky, 19 bbls liquor, 10 kgs cordial, 1 box sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries.

IMPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—3 bales cotton to Campbell, Eckford & co—1 box mdse A Egan—1 pkg mdse J B Hood & co—3 bbls beans Jas Connolly & co—1 bale cigars 3 bbls paint Ashton—2 kgs candies Tunes Express co.

BARK POINSETT—Per bark Emily—11 cases marble 50 tons coal 30 casks water 50 do do water 600 crates do and 1 pkg sundries to Jas Davidson—1280 sk Jno Davidson—15 bbls beer Chas E Wynne—7 crates ale Jno Davidson.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lucretia—34 bales domestics Lehman, Newgass & co—6 do cotton Hallowell—6 cotton gin Woolfe & Thompson—20 do J J Link—24 bbls rosin A D Good—182 bales cotton Bernheimer—180 bbls hides W H H Witherell—5 bales osnaburgs Wallace & co—16 bales cotton Stewart & Bro.

MOBILE—Per steamer Blue Wing No 3—50,000 feet lumber J E Elliott—5000 staves Turner & Newburger—sundries to order.

MOBILE—Per steamer Louisa—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Rose—7200 sks bran 132 sks corn 60 bbls beans 8 bbls whisky 60 pkgs 60 sks corn meal 40 bbls flour to order—100 do Kehlor, Updike & co—1920 lbs tobacco Kimball & co—20 do J J Link—24 bbls rosin Gilmine &