THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 12, 1866.

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Special Notices, ... Double the above rates.
Yearly Advertisements, ... $100 per square.
Business Cards, ... $10 per annum.

We are indebted to Mr. E. E. Ostrom, of the Citizens' Reading Room, 26 Carondelet Street, for the New York Herald, Chronicle and Times of this date.

The St. Charles Theatre has been purchased at private sale from the New Orleans Gas Company, by Mr. Jno Dalton, for $130,000, $30,000 cash, and the rest in time notes.

We commend Root and Sons' Business, — Mr. G. W. Dunbar's announces that he has resumed the wholesale trade and that business at No 32 Camp street, where he will continue to furnish his old friends and customers every thing they want in his line.

The resignation of Gen. Wetmore is said to be equivalent to a virtual removal on account of his supposed consent to extraditioning contract by Americans, and by Mexicans on the neutral soil of Texas, which threatened a rupture with France and the Government of Maximilian.

"Popular Science" — The Mobile Register announces that Mr. William Evelyn, of New Orleans, is soon to deliver a lecture in Mobile on "Popular Songs." Mr. Evelyn's cultivated literary talent, cultivation and taste eminently qualify him for imparting interest to his theme.

Small Dwelling House in the Third District at Auction by the Sheriff.—We call attention to the sale 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, of a small dwelling-house situate on Crapo street, between Dauphine and Piety streets, Third District. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

Messrs. W. H. Johnson, Joseph Bourgeois and D. B. Penn have formed a partnership to transact the business of cotton factors and general commission merchants. Their office is in Common street, No. 126. See their card in another column.

We call the attention of our readers to the sale at auction of Cotton Plantation, situated at Grande Isle, Barataria, and of that splendid, three-story brick store, No. 52 Bienville street, now occupied by W. F. White, dealer in leather, hides, &c., which will be sold by G. de Feriet, auctioneer, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, at 11½ o'clock M., on Tuesday, January 16th, 1866, the occasion of the succession of J. Y. de Eglise, deceased now living at the sale of plantation and destroyed at wedding contracts with the parties who may purchase said plantation.

For further particulars see advertisement in another column.

The Sweet South Wind breathing o'er beds of violets, is not more fragrant than Rosedont. And the aroma which it exhales, commingles itself to the breathe of all who use this marvelous dentifrice, white teeth, ruddy gums, a sweet mouth, and the certainty of enjoying these desirables in perpetuity, are among the blessings derived from the use of Rosedont.

Amusements this Evening.

St. Charles Theatre.—Mr. Charles will appear this evening, for his benefit, in the character of Louis XI.

Varieties Theatre.—Miss Charlotte Thompson will personate Victorine in Buckstone's drama by that name.

Academy of Music.—Ballet, pantomime, comic supernumeraries, etc., "Burlesque Circus," the Hollands Brothers, etc.

The Opera.—This evening the Ghioni and Sanini Italian Company will perform at the New Opera House Gounod's Masterpiece, and the great musical sensation of the day, Faust.

Masonic Hall.—Artemus Ward will give his exhibition and lecture on the Mormons for the fifth time. On Saturday evening he will appear in the St. Charles street Opera House for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Association of this city.

In his order permitting the Episcopal Clergy of Alabama, suspended on account of Bishop Wilmer's omission of the prayer for the Federal authorities, Major Gen. Thomas concludes: "And Bishop Wilmer is left to the censures of confidence consequent on the exposure and failure of the diabolical schemes of designing and corrupt minds."

Troops to be Mustered Out in Texas.—A correspondent writes to the Times from Galveston, Texas, 31 inst.:

An order from Department headquarters will be issued to-morrow, mustering out about twelve thousand troops, or all but three regiments in Texas.

No Secrecy of Forms and Ultimate Loads.

From all parts of the South the same report comes, that, in every city, town and village, population was never to overflowing, rents were never so high, more houses were never in much needed. To some extent this is also true of the East: to a greater extent it is true of the West. The South it is true, seems to as superlative as extent as hardly to admit of being overstated. Such a state of things is well calculated to excite visions of marvelous commercial development and extraordinary general prosperity. It undoubtedly does, in the South at least, signify a very considerable commercial revival consequent on the return of peace, and does, to be brief, portend, in a restricted future no inconsiderable amount of solid wealth and assured prosperity. At the same time, in so far as it is excessive we fear its import; if it were less, we should see in it more of a favorable augury. We of course view the condition referred to relatively when we speak of it as excessive. We mean that the population overflow of our cities, and the consequent eager rush into them still, are not attended by corresponding conditions in the rural domain. The reverse is unfortunately the fact. The depletion of the cities is accompanied by a proportionate depletion of the country.

There is no complaint of the scarcity of planting and farming facilities, of the enormous price of lands, of the want of cheap labor. More agricultural areas is needed to supply overflowing capital and labor. People do not rush to the country to gather the inexhaustible treasures of the soil. They run, as it were for dear life, but mostly for cheap groceries, to the cities. They seem to fancy that there is in trade some self-multiplying principle which renders it entirely independent of production. They seem to think that on the strength of the war there is no help and sell, the more money is made by buying and selling it. And no doubt, taking high prices as a measure, they are contained in this specious fallacy. But in due time it must explode, and scatter to the winds their false hopes and fictitious profits. They will find that high price means scarcity, that scarcity means poverty, not wealth, and, when carried by combined restrictions to its last by wealth absolute want and misery.

There are in the South some special causes that tend to congest the cities at the expense of population, labor, and enterprise in the country. But the operation of these causes is aggravated by general causes, which exist throughout the United States, and the principal of which are a redundant currency and a protective tariff; a currency that is but too apt to cheat the speculative with a fiction of wealth associated with all kinds of trading, and a tariff that is but too effectual in driving people from rural employments by discriminating taxation.

Till something may doubtless be done to mitigate, if not completely counteract, these baneful influences and agencies. If those who depend agriculture in the South would enter into combinations of local need and ability, they would do much to offset the loss of production and actual wealth expressed by their desertion. Old and valueless would be substituted for new: it would be lost, in proportion to the amount of protection given to manufactures, but it would be something substantial added to the National wealth and to the comfort of the people.

But if agriculture shall continue to be deserved without an addition to some other productive industry, the most deplorable and disastrous consequences may be apprehended.—These might be averted if men would only beware of the final collapse in which overstrung artificial speculation always ends, the stimulus of inflated currency and high prices will, if not checked in time, inevitably reach. It is not a country that they make here for the true sources of riches and prosperity. Nothing true within the mythologic kingdom of old than the Temple of Ceres. Thus the real strength and wealth of a people lie in the soil, in a love for it as the table of Antæus. When men forget and neglect Mother Earth, when they come to be affectionate and dutiful children, however far they may try to wander in pursuit of their vain counties, they will surely come back in her last hour, as the prodigal son came back, for they must die—but they will come back, for they must.

The Louisville Journal of the 6th inst., says:

It is announced in this city, on Thursday or last night, Secretary of State, Mr. Seward resigned, and Secretary of War, Mr. Stanton, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Mr. Seward resigned, it must answer you diplomatically, "and he did not." and why; and the people say, "I will tell you why." Mr. Seward resigned because he was afraid to say to you plainly, "I am to be hung first!" That caused the Secretary. Nothing distinct has transpired. What's brewing for this unfortunate land, time, place, for we know it."

Confirmation of rumors are added to put their truth beyond question. Grant is now Secretary of War, and Stanton is Secretary of State, and Seward is under the control of the President's, though Seward's people of course will say from the country's point of view, that Seward is Secretary of State, and Stanton Secretary of War. Troops are arriving, and depositing them at Washington in force. Gen. Grant was ordered to Washington by telegraph. Gen. Grant, and Maj. Gen. Sheridan, from Louisiana, are now all to assemble.

BY TELEGRAPH.
(By the New Orleans Bee.)
CONGRESSIONAL DEBATES ON THE 13TH.
THE ARRIVAL OF JUAREZ AT SAN ANTONIO NOT CREDITED IN WASHINGTON.
Gov. Swann, of Maryland, Recommends the Enfranchisement of the Negroes.
PAPERS RELATIVE TO CONFEDERATE IMMIGRANTS IN MEXICO.
COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Cincinnati, Jan. 11.—Flour closed at full rates; superfine $7 to $7 50. Wheat dull, at $1 75. Corn's shade lower; sales at 70c. Oats, 38 to 40c. Hogs, active, at $19. Mess Pork, $20 50. Lard, 13c. Groceries, quiet. Whisky, $3 25.

Washington, Jan. 11.—In the Senate to-day a bill was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint Assistant Assessors.

A resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, for the appointment of Provisional Governors in the Southern States, was taken up and discussed at some length. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, spoke in opposition to Mr. Howe's views.

The Army appropriation bill was made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The House resumed its consideration of the bill extending the right of suffrage to negroes in the District of Columbia. Mr. Rogers, of New Jersey, spoke against the bill.

New York, Jan. 11.—The *Commercial's* special says the telegram announcing the arrival of Cynthia Peters at San Antonio is not credited in Washington.

Another counterfeit ten dollar greenback has made its appearance. It is much heavier in appearance than the genuine.

The *Commercial* gives a Wall street rumor, that Charles H. Carr drew seventeen thousand dollars from a bank yesterday, and absconded with a woman of somebody else.

Augusta, Ga., Jan. 11.—Resolutions were introduced into the Senate to-day and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations demanding that Jefferson Davis and the principal traitors in the rebellion ought to be brought to immediate trial and exemplary punishment.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Reverend Thomas J. Fisher, an eminent baptist divine of Kentucky, died to-day from wounds received in an assault last Monday evening.

Louisville, Ky., Jan. 11.—Tobacco buoyant—leaf at full prices. Flour quiet; superfine $7. Shelled Corn in bulk 65c. Sugar—New Orleans ship to prime 14 to 16c. Provisions higher. Mess pork, $20 to $30. Bacon—shoulders, 15½c. Sides, 20½c. Hams, 22c. Lard in tierces, 19½; in kegs, 20½c. Hogs, $9 50. Whisky, $2 55.

Baltimore, Jan. 11.—Gov. Swann's message to the Maryland Legislature approves of President Johnson's reconstruction policy, but opposes negro suffrage and recommends negro migration to some more congenial locality where his distinctive characteristics will furnish no barrier to his enjoyment of social and political rights.

New York, Jan. 11.—Cotton firm, but not active. Mining 54. Flour dull. Pork $36. Dressed Hogs $12 25. Sterling Exchange dull at 109. Gold closed at 138 ½.

Washington, January 10.—Voluminous papers relative to Confederate emigration to Mexico and the plans of Maury and Gwin were presented in the Senate to-day.

A letter from Mr. Powers showing the understanding between traitors in Mexico and insurgents in the United States was produced.

(Associated Press Dispatches)

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The House Committee on Freedmen yesterday authorised their chairman to report a bill continuing the Bureau and enlarging its powers, in accordance with Gen. Howard's recommendation. The bill authorizes the President to set apart in the States of Florida, Mississippi and Arkansas, under the Homestead act, forty acres of land to every loyal settler, to be allotted in parcels of forty acres each to freedmen. This bill agrees to give freedmen the right to purchase the land at its valuation.

The Committee on the District of Columbia have rejected the bill granting unqualified suffrage, but will report a bill granting negroes to vote who have resided in Washington six months, and who can read and write.

Washington, Jan. 10.—In the House, Mr. Conkling, (Union) of New York, moved that the President be requested to inform the House why Jefferson Davis, Mr. Clay and others were kept in confinement.

In the House, Mr. Schofield (Union) of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Kelly (Union) of Pennsylvania, spoke in favor of negro suffrage.

The proceedings of the Senate were unimportant, and this body closed by an executive session.

A navy appropriation bill was reported from the Committee on Appropriations.

A record of the proceedings of the New York Tobacco Relief Convention has been referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, with a request to inquire into the expediency of an internal Revenue act to conform to its suggestion.

The Committee on Ways and Means are instructed to inquire into the expediency of dispensing with the collection of tax, or of assessing only on incomes of $20,000.

The Committee on Freedmen Affairs are instructed to inquire into the truth of the alleged injustice of South Carolina planters towards freedmen.

A bill has been introduced to punish counterfeiters with death.

Washington, Jan. 10.—*Senate.*—Mr. Wilson's bill for increasing the regular army makes its maximum 90,000. There to be one Lieutenant General, five Major Generals, and ten Brigadier Generals. The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The President in replying to the Senate's resolution, asking why Jefferson Davis is not brought to trial, transmits the Secretary of War's and the Attorney General's response to him. The Secretary of War substantially declares that the President was advised by the officers of the Government that Mr. Davis should be tried in Virginia, and that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court declines to hold court in that State for an indefinite period; that Mr. Davis is held because he was captured by United States troops; that he has been indicted for high treason by the Grand Jury of the District of Columbia, and that he is held for the implication of President Lincoln and the murder of Union prisoners by starvation and other barbarities practiced.

THE CONSPIRATORS AT FORT PORTCUAS.

Fortress Monroe, Jan. 11.—Capt. Alexander, of the Empire City, which arrived here from Key West, says that on the 31st inst. the day after Lincoln's funeral, Secretary Seward, the Lincoln assassination committee, were in good health, and occupied with the most menial offices about the prison. Dr. Mudd has behaved with remarkable propriety since the attempted escape.

COLORED SCHOOLS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Gen. Howard has received the November report of the captain in charge of the colored schools in Missouri and Arkansas. The report shows that there are nineteen schools with twenty-three teachers, and thirteen hundred and forty-nine scholars, and in Arkansas thirteen schools with seventeen teachers, and four hundred and seventy-eight scholars.

CHESS TOURNAMENT.

The chess tournament continues in session.

PROSCRIPTION TO GEN. HOWARD.

Gen. Howard has received a resolution of sundry colored troops on the completion of the railway which connects Lake Pontchartrain with the Mississippi, the men to be paid fifty cents per day and extra pay in land on the line of the road. The proposition is favorably endorsed by General Reynolds and General Sherman, and has been referred to the Secretary of War.

PERSONAL.

Fred Hassenreck proposes to resign his mission to take the editorship of the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*.

FOREIGN DONATIONS ADMITTED FREE.

The Birmingham Association in England has largely contributed towards the relief of the destitute freedmen of the United States since the close of the rebellion. Mr. Rogers, the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Collector for the port of New York to admit such donations duty free.

PROSCRIPTS' PROPERTY TURNED OVER.

Brig. Gen. Mulford, late agent for the exchange of prisoners, has returned from Richmond, and turned over to Gen. Hitchcock all the property forwarded to Gen. Winder prisoners during their incarceration in Confederate prisons. The money will be sent to the original forwarders.

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Fisheries on the frontiers of the Austrian Empire have been abandoned.

Cincinnati, January 10.—The country from Grove, down Symmes to Cincinnati and Deerville, such as Buffington Island last Sunday. The loss will probably be small.

New York, January 10.—Three persons implicated in robbing the Adams Express Company, have been arrested by detectives of the company who found in their possession.

The wind the case of a freedman who had been shot and wounded by a white man, and the offender, when arrested, claimed that the freedman had first fired at him. That there are many cases of outrages that are never heard of is certain; but from all I have learned, I do not believe that society, in this respect, is more demoralized in Louisiana than in some States further North, as represented by the public press. By telling only the bad acts that have been committed, and giving those as an index of society, the most foreign community could be pictured as barbarous.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

First District Court.—Judge B. Abell.—On the 13th of August last year, Ch. Ward, now deceased, Jack McCaffrey, David Duke and others were in Carroll's coffee-house on the corner of St. Joseph and Tchoupitoulas street. They imbibed freely, and eventually a quarrel occurred and the fatal result was, that Ch. Ward received fourteen knife wounds, causing so much hemorrhage that the next day he died.

Jack McCaffrey and David Duke are charged in the Criminal Court, yesterday, with having inflicted the wound and were brought before the First District Court yesterday and tried for murder. Col. Field and Judge Genn defended the prisoners with zeal and skill. Messrs. Seeney Fuller and Hall, assistants, represented the prosecution. At a late hour last night only a part of the evidence had been taken, and so we left, convinced that it may take another day to finish the case.

Accident.—About 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, a man named John McGarvey was knocked down by one of the Pryania street cars, and it is feared he is seriously injured. The driver of the car is to explain the unhappy circumstance.

Drowned.—An unknown man fell overboard from the steamer Hollyoke and was drowned, all attempts at rescue having failed.

Aggravating.—Pat. Grey and Wm. Webb were up on a charge of assault and battery, in which the charge was added that they beat the presiding officer when drunk, and that Grey beat a prisoner in the lock-up. Recorder Kraebbe first sent the case before the First District Court, but settled the case with a fine of $10 each.

Supposed.—Pat. Coyle was brought before the First District Recorder on the charge of being suspected of having stolen a hammer.—The case went from before the First District Court. Bail $300.

Bailey.—Wm. Henry plead guilty to the charge of having stolen a keg of lard from the store of Graham & Co., valued at $15. Referred to the First District Court.

Mischievous.—Peter Dudley was sentenced by Recorder Kraebbe to pay a fine of $10, or thirty days' workhouse, for cutting sacks and spilling corn on the levee. Thomas Conway and Lizzie Taylor, for similar pranks, were sent to the workhouse, and John Kelly, who carried a concealed weapon, was fined $15, which Mr. Mahoney, clerk of the Ch. Adams with a whip, was sent before the First District Court.

Preparations for the Great French Exposition of 1867.—Novelties to be Connected With It.

The New York *Mercantile Chronicle*, referring to this subject, says:

At first it was given out that only such articles would be admitted as were made since the movement in goods of all descriptions—the raw material of the three natural kingdoms of the world, and the machinery and inventions of all the leading industrial countries. These alone were something marvellous, but the enterprise being national; but also admitting the realm of Art. This decided, there was but one step more to take:—that the war cast, and the world's "treasures," "curiosities," "bizarre," and "fine contingens," as they never had before.

We regret extremely to hear that this long-gathering avalanche of "excitement" and 1867, which of course had to come sooner or later, has broken loose so soon after the close of our civil war. It would have been better for this country, better alike for the North and the debtor, if it had been deferred until the political and industrial affairs of the country became more settled, and at least full supplies would have been made. As it is, we fear that much distress will be the consequence. There is no old saying about the "impossibility of squeezing blood out of a turnip," which, with the usual liche of metaphorical illustration, we might use just here. But the condition of our people is not yet quite so bad as that.

Extracts from Gen. Fullerton's Report on the Louisiana Freedmen.

Gen. Fullerton, who was special head of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State after the removal of Mr. Conway, has made a report to Gen. Howard, from which we subjoin a few interesting extracts.

THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH HE ACTED.

In my administration of freedmen's affairs in Louisiana, I acted upon the broad, democratic idea that there should be the same code of laws for all: that every exceptional law or regulation for the benefit of any class, is fatal to the spirit of slavery. The steps that I took were necessary to annihilate the distinction of that name in the minds of the white men. The laws of the State made to govern the white man, while the freedman was in a state of slavery, surely could not be used upon him when freed and admitted to the benefits and penalties of the same. But they were men who had such a tender regard for the freedmen that, while they were willing that they should accept the benefits of State laws, cried down as an outrage any attempt to render him liable to the penalties of the same. Thus, when I attempted to allow officially that the freedmen could be arrested as vagrants, or apprenticed, in accordance with the laws that were equally binding upon all free persons, these men were ready to express great indignation at the wickedness and enormity of such proceedings. The idea was constantly held out to the freedmen that they were to be privileged people, to be pampered and petted by the Government. The effect was most pernicious. It not only prevented many notions that could not be realized, but prevented them from securing civil rights that the laws of the State conferred upon them.

SCHOOLS.

In Louisiana, there are 161 schools for freedmen, and attending these are 19,000 scholars. These schools have been supported in whole by funds of the Bureau. There are employed—

Twelve Directors at a joint salary of		$2,000 per month.
Three Special Agents at a joint salary of		750 per month.
Clerks		200 per month.
Twelve Principals		600 per month.
Twenty-eight Assistants		1,400 per month.
Thirty-six Assistants		1,620 per month.
City Superintendents of Schools		150 per month.
City Superintendents of N. Orleans		150 per month.
One acting Asst. Superintendent		100 per month.

Added to the above are two members of the Board of Examination, who receive $5 per day, while during said eight days' session, who receive each from $10 to $25 per month. There are also several officers connected with the schools who draw salaries of officers in the military service. The cost of conducting these schools is now between $17,000 and $20,000 per month.

So long as there were plenty of funds on hand, and it was easy to live by taxing, there was no endeavor to make them self-supporting. I found that the expenses of the bureau were so large, and the income was growing so small, that there would, probably, be no funds in the exchequer by the latter part of January next, even for paying the civilian agents and employes of the same, and but little more could be advanced by it for school purposes.

The wealthy black people of New Orleans and others of Louisiana, are opposed to do anything for this cause, because, as they say, they pay a general school tax, all of which, by law, goes to the support of schools for the whites. Although I urged these facts in so appropriating the tax paid by them, I did not add the force of this reasoning—that if they desire their children to be educated, they should begin by appointing towards supporting the schools, even though the unfairly paid twice for it. The idea that General Government will support schools should be held down to longer, unless the same respect of some legislation on the subject. Either they must be conducted on more economical principles, or they must be, in short, self-supporting, or they must be discontinued.

CORRUPTION.

Much complaint has been made by the citizens of New Orleans, of the corruption in some of the employes at the headquarters of the Bureau in that city. I inquired into the matter, and found that there were not many without some grounds. Wishing to elevate the tone of morals, and to discourage the loose way of transacting business, I dismissed one chief clerks for receiving bribes from citizens. I was told that, notwithstanding this weakness, it would be well to keep him for a while, as he was a very efficient man in giving information as to the loyalty and status of citizens who made application for the restoration of property held by the Bureau.

CONCLUSION.

I believe that the freedmen of Louisiana are in a better condition than those in any other State embraced within the operation of this bureau. They are no longer known as such, behind men who cannot get employment and good wages. The planters of the State are very desirous of restoring their fortunes by cultivating the soil, and they look upon the freedmen as the main stay for the accomplishment of this object. During their incarceration in Confederate prisons. The money will be sent to the original forwarders.

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(From the New York Herald, Jan. 4.)

The Southern Voyage of the Secretary of State—His Mission Question.

Our latest information of the Secretary of State is that on and Mr. F. W. Seward, Assistant Secretary, on board the De Soto, had passed on the evening of the 3d instant, the Capes of Virginia, bound for the West Indies. Whether his Southern destination is Vera Cruz or St. Thomas it remains to be seen. Accepting the report that he intends touching at Vera Cruz, the establishment invariably follows in the wake of a change of affair, and involves a consequence and perhaps a settlement with Maximilian on the Mexican question.

It may be, however, that Mr. Seward has put this business in such a shape as to give him the privilege of a few weeks' furlough. If this is the case we may infer the Mexican problem is in the way of a peaceable and satisfactory solution. One way or the other, we shall doubtless soon have some very interesting developments of actual relations with Maximilian and Napoleon.

The information from Washington that there has been no movement entered into between France and the United States is liable to several constructions.

The Governor of Ohio would hardly take the step which he has taken for the abandonment of the Mexican republic without some powerful influences behind him. At all events, the whole state of things in Mexico cannot be prolonged. Louis Napoleon's appeals have been heavy and his dividends light from this investment. The country will hardly stand the drain now and leave Maximilian to his own resources without first obtaining something, if possible, to pay off collateral expenses. Thus, we say, will be involved in the final settlement, and may be the subject of pending negotiations.

Gen. Sweeney, the Fenian, who is creating much excitement in New York, was a regular United States army officer, and has been dismissed the service.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 11, 1866.

The general market has exhibited no material change to-day, but any leading staple has held at more buoyant and still lower prices, the tendency to buy being in a limited extent, whenever nearly 3000 bales and making a total for the past two days of about 5000 bales, which must compare favorably with the supplies of both Foreign and Domestic Exchange.

Our banking institutions were busy (Gen'l) with an order from the Commanding (General) to the Fifth District, requiring them to "forthwith turn over to Headquarters, to be held as captured property, all bonds, stocks or securities, which may be found in the vaults of the Confederate authorities, or by private individuals or companies in aid of the rebellion."

We stated in our last report that the Gold market was at 136 to 136¼. This was under the influence of more encouraging telegrams from New York, and closed firm at 137, with some demand, but few sellers at these figures. The movement was quite limited, and partly to amount to New York, the sales in yesterday's quotations, or at still lower figures, but were being in a limited extent, whenever reasons claimed At a later hour, however, the latter was the demand much more freely, and the sale summed up 3,600 bales, taken by their own brokers at prices ranging from 68 to 69c, and close from Tuesday's currency of 1 to 1½c and in some cases 2c per lb. At the close Ordinary at 65 to 66c, Good Ordinary at 67 to 68c, Low Middling at 68 to 69 and Middling at — to 70, but some authorities put Good Ordinary at 66c and Low Middling at 67, showing the different views of parties who had participated in the business. There is no doubt that small lots were sold as low at 66c for Good Ordinary and 67c for Low Middling, but larger lots ruled more in accordance with the first quotations. A list of some unacceptable which has been received from New York, with telegrams received from New York, was the following, which we give for the benefit of our readers:

Middling changed hands at 66c. Middling exhibited more firmness than the lower grades, but could not be quoted over 68c. Some sold as low as 66c.

Shortfall put it at 67 to 68.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	bales	83,239
Received to-day		4,521
Received previously		591,666—595,720
Total		—677,959
Cleared to-day		4,521
Cleared previously		589,666—594,186
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		—183,673
Cleared to-day to Liverpool		2,276
Cleared previously		3,766

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since the last report have been 1,286 hhds Molasses and 870 hhds Sugar. The market opened this morning with a better supply, and good demand, at prices ranging from 10c for Common to Fair, and 45@50 for Molasses, in various lots, at 65c for Common, 90c for Good, 95c for Prime, and 63 half bbls Prime at $1 02 per gallon, and 300 bbls Molasses at 65c per gallon. Low for Common, 13½c for Seconds, 16½c for Low Yellow Clarified, 17 to 17½c per lb for Fully Fair, leaving very little of either in first hands on sale.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no change whatever to note since yesterday. The general market continues to show a fair degree of liveliness and there is a good local demand for any description of Western Produce and Provisions at firm and full prices for the kinds in store, with very little trade doing. We refer to the following remarks given in detail for full particulars of our market:

FLOUR.—We have again to note a quiet market, with a very light demand, at previous prices. The sales embrace 3,000 bbls, of which 100 low fine, at $7 25; 50 fine, at $7 75; 100, 100, 250 and 300 superfine at $8 25@9; 100, in transit, at $8; 100 fair extra at $10 25; 100 good do at $10 75; 100 at $11; 100 at $11 50 and 300 choice extra at $12 @ 12 50; at $13 25; and 1500 bbls, in lots, various grades, at the above prices.

CANDLES.—We note the sale of 100 boxes sperm, Twilight Star at 50c per lb. Full weight can be quoted at 42 to 50c per lb.

PORK.—The market is bare or very nearly so. Dealers are retailing what little remains on hand at $35 per bbl for old mess and $36 for new. A lot of 118 bbls old full weight Mess sold at $33 50 per bbl.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Choice Butter is in full supply and demand: common is plenty and dull. The former commands 45 to 50c, the latter 25 to 35 per lb. Cheese is plenty and in fair demand, at 18 to 20c for Western and 40 to 45c per lb for Northern.

LARD.—We have no sales to report excepting 100 tierces prime, on private terms. Round lots are quoted at 20¾c in tierces and 22c in kegs.

BACON.—The market is fully bare, and we quote nominal and white mixed, in lots at @ 11 5, and 500 white at $1 20 per bushel.

OATS.—Continue in good supply, but are held and sold at full rates. We quote sold in lots at 54c and 500 at 55c per bushel.

WHISKY.—Considerable sales, in lots, of from 10 to 20 bbls reported, are being made at @ 25 per gallon.

COAL OIL.—Is selling in a retail way at 60c to 70c per gallon in barrels, and $1 10 in cans.

GINGER MEAT.—Shoulders are selling in small lots at 15c per pound.

GUNNY BAGS AND BURLAPS.—Are selling in small lots at 60c for second and 35c for new, for the former, and 30c a piece for the latter.

BAGGING STUFFS.—Are extremely dull, even at retail. Dealers are selling 1lb 9oz lb for Bale Rope, 20c per yard for India Bagging in rolls and 33c in bales, 32c for heavy in rolls and 34c in bales.

COFFEE.—There were sales to dealers, today, of 1,000 bags prime to choice Rio at 20½c per lb in gold. The demand for the country continues active and dealers are realizing 20c for ordinary, 20 20½c for fair, and 20 to 20½c per lb currency for prime to choice.

FREIGHTS.—The rates are ¾c per lb for Cotton by steamships for New York, 1½c for Boston, and ¾c by sail for Boston, 11/16d to ¾d per lb by sail for Liverpool and 1¼c for Havre, and 1d per lb by steam for Liverpool.

Nothing else reported.

CHARLESTON MARKET.

CHARLESTON, January 12, 1866.

Arrived yesterday: 98 Tierce Rosins.

Sold: 300 Tierce Rosins, 100 Hogs, 100 Calves and 3 Milch Cows.

Stock on sale: 28 Western Beeves, 410 Texas Beeves, 1,197 Hogs, 475 Sheep, 90 Calves and 10 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, @ 3 pound	9—	14	@ — 16
Western Beeves, 2d quality, @ 3 pound	—	12	@ — 13
Western Beeves, 3d quality, @ 3 pound	—	—	@ — —
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, @ 3 pound	—	12	@ — 13
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, @ 3 pound	10	00	@ 10 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, @ 3 pound	15	00	@ 20 00
Calves, each	7	00	@ 12 00
Western Hogs, @ 3 pound	—	7	@ — 12
Texas Hogs, @ 3 pound	—	7	@ — 12
Sheep, in lots, @ head	2	00	@ 3 50
Milch Cows, @ head	—	—	@ — —
Milch Cows, @ head	60	00	@ 90 00
Yoke Oxen, @ head	100	00	@ 140 00
Stags, @ head	75	00	@ 100 00
Calves, @ head	7	00	@ 12 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, January 12, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Princess Royal (British) Pannell, for Liverpool, G B Graham

Brig Enrique, (Spanish) Olive, for Rio de Janeiro, Funk Bros

Sch G F Foss, Cox, Tawasband, for Boston, G A Peaslee

Sch Peter, Gray, for Rio Perdue, Louisiana, Barnes, Bro & Co

Sch Anna Maria, Mabord, for Pensacola, Order

Sch Ida, Cox, for Mobile, Order

Steamer Manhattan, Wilson, for Mobile, I C Harris

Steamer Prince of Wales, Hall, for Mobile, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Louis, (Orange), from Boston 31st ult to Cary, Blakeman & co—3d district 95.

Sch Fortuna, Gonsalves, (Italian) Montilla 11th days from Genoa, to Fiquet Bros—3d district 42

Bark Rose, (British) Mitchell, from Liverpool 45th Nov, to Wilson & Co—3d district 42

Sch Frances Ellen, Kendrick, from Key West, to Master

Sch Florida, Adams, from Pascagoula, to Master—Bonds

Steamer Manhattan, Wilson, from Mobile—

STEAMBOATS—

Bells 12s, Reed, from Thibodeaux.

Mississippi, Lowry, from Bayou Sara.

Lizzie Bell, Wilson, from Bayou Lafourche.

Natchez, Brown, from Bayou Sara.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Towboat Phillips, Gaston, from the Passes—Went down light—Returned with the Steamer Crescent City.

PASSENGERS

Per bark Fortuna Gonsalves, from Genoa—20 passengers.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Louisiana—Arrived yesterday.

LIVERPOOL—Per ship Princess Royal—3766 bales cotton.

RIO DE JANEIRO—Per brig Enrique—1916 bbls flour.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO—Per sch Peary—220 bales cotton 120 bbls flour 50 bbls whisky 150 do corn, 10 packages sundries, 20 do do and 20 do do.

PENSACOLA—Per sch Anna Maria—24 bbls flour 200 sacks corn 20 do oats 25 do and 1 bbl sugar and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lizzie—600 do corn and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Manhattan—Sundries cotton.

IMPORTS.

BOSTON—Per steamship Louisiana—Arrived yesterday.

LIVERPOOL—Per bark Mona Rose—Not reported.

PENSACOLA—Per sch Florida—19 bags and 3 bales cotton 20 W Bales—30 do and 1 do Wilson & Co.

MOBILE—Per steamer Lizzie—600 sacks corn and sundries.

MOBILE—Per steamer Manhattan—Sundries cotton.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

VICKSBURG—Per steamer Magenta—30 bales cotton, 4 bbls, 1 sack—R R Wilson & Co; 1 bbl—Order; 1 do—Hyde & Goodrich; 1 do—Hy