THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 78 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 3, 1865.

Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,603.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 3, 1865.

Our Motto: "Good goods," "Large Sales and Small Profits," result in a competency:

DEAKE & MARKHAM,
56 Camp street.

☞ Copies of the Bee can alway be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We call attention to the notice of removal of the Banking office of the City Bank of New Orleans, W. S. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

Messrs. J. S. Walton and Deslonde will sell this morning, beginning at 10 o'clock, at the late residence of J. Dick Hill, Esq., on Dauphin street: Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut Furniture. The contents of a fine Stable a Pony Carriage and an Erricson forcing Engine. At the same sale, at 12 o'clock, will be sold, a superior Billiard table of Phelan's celebrated manufacture, with balls, cues, etc., complete.

REMOVAL—The firm of Webster & Co. is now established at 74 and 76 Poydras street.

Mr. Condiff, clerk of the steamer M. S. Mepham, has our thanks for valuable favors.

Mr. Francis Bouvain will accept our thanks for a late Markseville, (La.) *Villager*.

We return our thanks to Purser Geo. G. Eger, of the Fung Shuey, for New York papers to the 25th Oct., and for other courtesies.

CLARKE'S VICKSBURG ALMANAC.—This almanac for 1866 is before us. It contains a mass of well digested and useful information, military, political, and statistical. A military chronicle entitled "Vicksburg During the War" is especially interesting. We know of no more valuable publication of the kind extant.

BAGGING AND ROPE, BACON, AND SUNDRIES.—Attention is called to several advertisements of Webster & Co., 74 and 76 Poydras street, of a large lot of India bagging and machine rope, of shoulders and clear sides in tierces and casks, and of sundries, such as star candles, teas, coffee, starch, sugar, and potatoes.

FIREMEN'S GRAND BALL AT BATON ROUGE.—We acknowledge an invitation, through the courtesy of Mr. J. C. Charotte, of the Baton Rouge *Gazette*, to attend a firemen's grand ball by Independence Fire Company No 2, at Pike's Hall, on the 4th inst. A glance at the management of this affair affords assurance that it will prove fruitful of pleasant results.

The steamship Fung Shuey arrived last evening from New York, and brought $79,416 in gold and $51,782 in Treasury Notes, consigned as follows: $10,000 in gold, J. Avet; $20,000 do Wm. Edwards & Co; $3,116 do Forchimer & Haber; $10,000 do C. C. Gaithwaite; $10,000 do W. S. Mount, $17,000 do H. G. Phelps & Co, $50,000 Treasury Notes, A. M. Fortier; $4782 do B. W. Huntington; making a total of $125,198 in gold and greenbacks.

FROM THE LAND OF SCRIPS—Far off Arpa, comes the aromatic roots, of which Fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemistry of the toilet has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth, and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozodont.

The ship Pleasure, Capt. Brooks, arrived in port yesterday, from New York, making the run in eighteen days. She brings the following passengers

Mr. Sam Skinner, wife and three children, Charles Fox, D. Wooddidge, Miss H. Wooddridge.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, Captain E. E. Vaille, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct, with a full freight, the United States mail and the following passengers:

C. G. Boyet, wife and two children, Miss F. M. Bates, Mrs Mary Lord, D. Gerry, Thos Hopkins, L. S. Scarch, J. E. A. de Mez, J. H. Fergusson, Carter M. McGraw, Mrs S. Chipman, Mrs Llewellyn, J. W. Cole, T. Lowell, Jas Couper, D. G. Phelps, Mrs Dean, Mrs E. A. Russell, O. W. Pilson, G. R. Anthony, W. Burnell, Joe Suppes.

SHIPWRECKS.—We learn from the crew of the bark John Wesley, who arrived here yesterday morning by the steamship Herman Livingston from Key West, that the bark John Wesley, Capt. Patten, hence for Liverpool, having cleared on the 13th October, with a cargo of 1,100 bales cotton and 1,200 staves, went ashore on Monday 23d ult., at 5 1/2 o'clock P. M., 150 miles to the Northward of Key West. Capt. Patten and crew made out to reach the shore in their boats, where they pitched a tent, and were finally taken off by the U. S. gunboat Newburn and carried into Key West, at which points a part of the crew embarked for this port on the H. Livingston, the balance of her crew went to New York. The Livingston also brought a part of the crew of the Caroline Neemith, Capt. Marshall, from Mobile, (cotton loaded,) bound to Liverpool, which vessel went ashore on Sunday 23d ult., at 10 P. M. on French Reef, 40 miles to the Westward of Key West. One boat's crew of 9 men had arrived at Key West previous to the Livingston's leaving, who reported that they had not heard from Captain Marshall and the balance of the crew since they had left the wreck, but they were all safe.

The British ship Mersey, from Honduras, (mahogany loaded,) went ashore in the same gale and ab ut the same time, 200 miles to the Northward of West. Four men had been picked up in an almost dying condition and taken into Key West. The Captain and crew had all taken to boats and rafts; nothing had been heard of officers and balance of the crew when the Herman Livingston left Key West.

The above reports are from a portion of the crews of the Caroline Neemith and bark John Wesley, who worked their passage on the H. Livingston from Key West. They also report that a new American bark, name unknown' went ashore 8 miles to the Northward of the bark John Wesley, reported to be 52 days out from New Orleans. They could not ascertain her port of destination.

There was a vague rumor at Key West of the loss of the ship Joseph Holmes,—but could not be traced to anything reliable.

The President's Thanksgiving Proclamation.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, during the year which is now coming to an end, to relieve our beloved country from the fearful scourge of civil war, and to permit us to secure blessings of peace, unity and harmony, with a great enlargement of civil liberty. And

Whereas, Our Heavenly Father has also, during the year, graciously protected us from the calamities of foreign war, pestilence and famine, while our granaries are full of the fruits of an abundant season; and,

Whereas, Righteousness exalt a nation, while sin is a reproach to any people, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby recommend to the people thereof that they do set apart and observe the first Thursday of December as a day of National thanksgiving to the Creator of the Universe for these deliverances and blessings. And I do further recommend that on that occasion the whole people make confession of our National sins against His infinite goodness, and with one heart and one mind implore the Divine guidance in the ways of national virtue and holiness.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at Washington City, this 25th day of October, A. D. 1865, and of the independence of the United States the 90th.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON,
By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

GEN. DICK TAYLOR.—The New York Times' Washington special of the 24th ult. says: The ex-rebel Gen. Dick Taylor, who is here for the purpose of securing his pardon, has been appointed to the superintendency of an extensive cotton growing company of Northern capitalists, who have taken several plantations in Bolivar county, Miss.

Negro Colonization Scheme.

It appears that certain persons are endeavoring to reduce the idea of negro colonization to the form of a practical project which they have been pressing on the attention of Government. This project looks to the establishment of a freedmen community somewhere on the territory of Florida, and in the particular correspondence with a suggestion of Gen. Cox, Governor elect of Ohio, who proposed to solve the questions raised by emancipation, and especially to get rid of or get around the political and social difficulties involved in the association of a white population and a free black population in the same communities, by completely separating the latter from the former in districts where they might cultivate all arts, engage in all pursuits, and exercise all political rights, without causing trouble and disturbance on the score of equality and generating jealousy, hatred, and conflict of races.

Referring on a former occasion to the suggestion of Gen. Cox, we inclined to regard it as impracticable for several reasons, foremost among which were two, namely: first—the contiguity of the territory to be alloted to the blacks with that inhabited by the whites; second, the indisposition of the American negroes to voluntarily segregate themselves from the white population for either political, social or industrial purposes. The second reason is the more comprehensive, and in logical order is the first. Without a natural tendency on the part of the blacks to continue in co-existence with the whites, territorial contiguity would not stand in the way of what we may, for convenience, distinguish as continental negro colonization.

But while that natural tendency shall remain, negro colonization can only succeed—without violence at least, and without that very war of races which it is the object of the scheme to avoid—by removing the adverse element of territorial contiguity. In other words, the only sure and permanent guarantee against that contact of the two populations from which political troubles and social dangers are apprehended, is the transportation of the blacks by sea to some distant land. The practicability of such a measure was discussed years ago when the African Colonization Society, which had the support of some of the leading minds in the country, was formed. Since then, the discussion has recurred from time to time, and always, as in the beginning, with the same result—that the undertaking, if justifiable and beneficial in itself, was too vast to be accomplished by either private or public means available for the purpose. Improvements in navigation, increase in the size and number of ships, and, above all, the facilities of rapid transportation afforded by steam, have no doubt greatly modified the problem. But this modification, we may safely assume, is not sufficient to materially change the nature of the scheme in respect to immediate practicability. Whether it shall or shall not ever be feasible to transport a population of four millions from the continent, it is certain that we must be content now, and for years to come, to solve as best we may the negro question upon the data of the present status and habitat of the race in this country.

And this conclusion brings us back to the difficulties of isolating the blacks in territory coterminous with that occupied by the whites. If the negro were the Indian, only with a darker skin, the task would be comparatively easy.

But, as we have heretofore indicated at some length, the two races, as regards this matter, are the antipodes of each other. The Indian loves isolation; the negro abhors it. The Indian languishes and withers in the shadow of the white man's civilization; the negro basks in its sunshine, draws close to its fiercest fires, and would rather sicken in its unwholesome heats and feed on its very garbage, than to withdraw from its haunts and pursue his own destiny in solitary paths. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, who, aside from his negrophile excesses of sentiment, has a keen penetration into existing facts, took this view of the negro's character in his late speech endorsing the reconstruction plan of the President. He said:

I never was more surprised than at Mr. Blair's late speech. This acute, logacious man proposes to take four millions of men by the hair, tear them up by the roots and send them out of the country. It is possible to take wandering Indians from place to place, but the African is entirely different, as is the vine from a bamboo; the African, like a vine, embraces and entwines about everybody he can. What the South needs is labor. Is this a time, when the South is asking all creation for workingmen, to take away the acclimated, acquainted negroes, and put them away in the Western country? It is a question more absurd than any ever asked outside of a lunatic asylum.

If the social proclivities of the blacks are such as represented in the foregoing remarks, it would be futile to remove them to the far West or to any region from which they could return by the use of their natural powers of locomotion. It follows, then, that we must even do what can be done with the negro in his free condition, with the least shock and with the utmost utility attainable, under our present political organization, as an element for the present inseparable from our population.

Items from Baton Rouge.

The Baton Rouge *Gazette* of the 31st October, says:

We take pleasure in noticing the return of Gen. Joe. Bernard and his son, who reached here on Saturday from Polk County, Texas, where for some time past they have been engaged in their accustomed vocation of planting. They came overland, and brought with them a number of mule and ox teams, together with the most of their hands, who were unwilling to be left behind, but anxious to get back to the old homestead in this parish.

We regret to hear that Gen. Bernard has been quite ill since his return. His son, whom we met on Sunday, is looking in fine health.

The Baton Rouge *Advocate*, of the 30th ult., says:

We notice many small caravans from the back country, accompanied by dogs, sheep, horses, cattle, and no end of little apes, crossing the river at this point, westward bound. They are hunting a better country than this to live in, but from all accounts Texas is not that better land by long odds.

Particulars of the Disaster to the North Star.

Norfolk, Oct. 28.—The *Post* this morning gives the particulars of the disaster to the steamship North Star, in the gale off Hatteras on the night of the 24 h inst. Such was the force of the leak on the morning of the 25th, that the water reached within four inches of the fires, and would have extinguished them but for the superhuman efforts of the troops and passengers on board to prevent it. After throwing much of her cargo overboard, the vessel made 1000 gallons a minute.

The ship is now lying at the wharf here, leaking to the extent of two thousand gallons a minute, and it requires the most energetic efforts at the pumps to keep her from sinking.

The passengers have published resolutions denouncing the owners of the North Star for sending her to sea in the condition in which they knew her to be.

Her copper was so torn that the passengers say the ship could not make ten knots an hour. The boiler was only equal to eighteen pounds of steam. There was an insufficiency of life boats, and the vessel was, in every respect, unseaworthy.

The resolutions of the passengers conclude as follows:

Our experience during the entire gale of the 24th and 25th of October, and, in fact, during the entire voyage, shows us that the New York Steamship Company was guilty of the most criminal carelessness in sending us to sea in a vessel so unseaworthy as the North Star.

A steamer is expected from New York to take the North Star's passengers and freight on to New Orleans. The troops that were on board have had quarters provided for them here.

Passengers by the steamship Fung Shuey, from New York Oct. 25th:

Mr Maloy; lady, 3 children and 3 servants, Mrs Velzie, Mr Coll and lady Mrs Dowe, Mrs Martin, L Fraser, V Anderson, Mrs Griffin, Miss Griffin, C D de Rosset, Surgeon Geo W Avery, H G Dunbar, H Rodgers, Ben Morley, Lafayette Green, G W Gill, M Brown, Geo Morton, Wm Wenck, E Jas Thompson, E H Knox, D Griffith, O S Sangster, Dr F Seabert and lady, Mrs J Ralph and 2 children, Wm Cox, esq., lady, 3 children and servant, Miss Scott, Jas A Gresham, W F Talbot, H Bailey, Rev O H Smith, Mrs Smith, Miss Jo Hooper, Miss C Kemper and child, S Marks, Robt S Bailey, Henry Keen, T J McNichols, Geo W Windsor, of Washington.

BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Washington, Nov. 2—The receipts from the Internal Revenue yesterday were upwards of two millions and from customs one hundred thousand dollars in gold.

New York, Nov. 2—The *World's* Washington special says the great pressure of public business on the President has prevented him from doing any thing in the Wirt's case.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has had an interview with the President.

At a cabinet meeting there is little doubt that he Adams-Russell case was under consideration and that the reply of Mr. Seward to Mr Russell was duly approved, though in some quarters it is declared the dispatch to Minister Adams went out in to-day's steamer.

Sixty-one millions of certificates of indebtedness were passed at the Treasury yesterday to the credit of various quartermasters to liquidate the outstanding claims of Government contractors.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the fifty dollars counterfeit is so successful that about a dozen have been paid over the counter at the Treasury. The veteran Treasurer, Spinner, acknowledge himself puzzled to distinguish the good from the bad.

The Treasury has decided that dray tickets are receipts and require a stamp on each.

New York, Nov. 2—The latest Mexican advices confirm the appointments of Magruder and Maury in the Colonization Bureau of Mexico.

The Mexican *Times* congratulates the Government upon these appointments and argues immigration from the United States. Maximilian's agents of colonization have been appointed in several of the Southern States. Maury's salary, with contingencies, is fifty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Havana intelligence relative to the negro insurrection says, the Government has offered three thousand dollars for the arrest of Paul Boyle, the leader.

The Spanish war steamers, Santa Lucia and Andalusia had left Santiago de Cuba on the 19th ult., to protect the Spanish citizens in Jamaica, and aid the authorities to suppress the revolt.

The Fenian headquarters in New York is the scene of much activity.

Capt. Hawthorne and twenty three passengers of the steamer Republic were picked at sea by the schooner Willie Dill and taken to Fort Royal. The boat containing Capt. Young and thirteen others was also picked up and taken to Charleston.

Another boat and a raft are yet to be heard from.

New York, Nov. 2, 10 P. M.—Cotton closed less active at 57c for Middling.

Flour has advanced 10c.

Whisky said Wheat are unchanged.

Corn has advanced 1c.

Coffee quiet.

Sugar is steady at 11@c.

Molasses quiet.

Sterling Exchange 10c.

Gold closed at 150½.

New York, Oct. 2—By the arrival yesterday of Gen. Aquiera, the Military Commander of Coahuila, Mexico, we learn that Gen. Keotvado was at Chvatajo, about six hundred miles West of Matamoros, on the 25th of September, with his forces scattered all over that State and New Leon, acting entirely on the defensive and harassing the French by bushwhacking.

New York, Oct. 2.—The Chamber of Commerce has adopted resolutions approving the sentiments of the Secretary of the Treasury at Fort Wayne and his recent action regarding legal tender notes, thus giving his intention of an early return to specie payments.

New York, Nov 2—The steamships Thomas Leary from Galveston, the 27th, and Guiding Star from New Orleans, the 14th, have arrived.

The steamer Quaker City, from Charleston the 29th, has also arrived with Capt. Young, Purser Morehouse, Engineer Durfee and others of the crew of the steamer Republic.

The *Post's* Washington special says Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had an interview with the President yesterday, wherein the President declared that no State lately in rebellion ought to be permitted to resume its former status and position in the Union until it has adopted the Constitutional amendment, and provided to extend protection to the Freedmen.

CIRCUS COMING TO CONGO SQUARE.—The colossal United Circus (DeHaven & Co's) will soon pitch its expanded canvas in the midst of the Second District.

The advertisement elsewhere announces that it will commence in Congo Square a series of entertainments on Monday next.

A familiar sound—"The Circus has come," and few many hearts beat responsive to it, too! The baby of three years is not too young, or the man of seventy too old, to take pleasure in the Circus—the horses with their brave trappings and the gaily-dressed riders, who gallop around so proudly; and the athletes and jumpers, who do so many wonderful things; and those paper hoops, which the horsemen jump through so cleverly; and the Clown with his striped tights, and his funny ways; and the Master with the long whip in his hand, which he is all the time cracking at the Clown, who pretends, the dog dog, to be so afraid of its striking him. Bless the Circus, say we! It is the connecting link between childhood and old age, and brings the fall round cheek, and the wrinkled face closer together than anything we know of. For our own part, we will be frank. We have not, even yet, got over the respect we used to feel for the Master, when we were a boy. How can we help it, in fact? He was so wise in those days—so sharp—used to ask the Clown such clever questions, and used to catch him up so quickly when he made a mistake, (which, by the way, was nine times out of ten), that we cannot help fancying that he is just as wise, sharp and clever now as he was then.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—There was, in spite of the disagreeable weather last night, a crowded house to witness Sheridan's great Comedy of the "School for Scandal." As a whole, the play was well cast, and was put on the stage as it deserves to be. The *mise en scene* was good, as it always is at the Varieties—thanks to the good taste of stage manager Baker. The "School for Scandal" is one of the best "character plays" we know of. It gives, too, by the way, a capital idea of the acute and wily mind of Sheridan himself, who clothes a sarcasm or a sentiment in epigram and dubs it "morality."

Miss Heron's Lady Teazle proved that she could catch the lights as well as the shadows of human nature. Mr. Baker was an admirable Sir Peter Teazle. Mr. Macauley did not strike us as being a particularly good Charles Surface. We have seen the character more naturally rendered. For want of a better name, we would call Mr. Macauley's rendition of it a trifle too stagey, especially at the dinner table, and when he knocks his ancestors down to his ancestor's nearest descendant. No strain upon the faculties is necessary for free and easy Charles Surface. He is light-hearted simplicity itself.

Mr. Floyd, as Sir Benjamin Backbite, afforded another proof of that naturalness which stamps him as the true actor. We have seen Sir Benjamin like Mr. Floyd in our day, tricked out in modern costume and minus the title; Mr. Curran made a fair Sir Oliver Surface. Mr. Fiske was not as good a Crabtree as we expected. This Crabtree is not a vulgar boffoon, you see; but Mr. Fiske came near making him one. Cromeen, and not buffoonery, is Crabtree's strong individual peculiarity. He talks wickedly it is true, in an amusing old creature, with a vile tongue; but he is a gentleman, who, for all the audience knew, may date his blood blood from the Conquest.

Mr. Fiske drew the line between broad humor and low farce better, by the way, as Major Fane in the Irish Heiress. Among the ladies, Mrs. Dollar's Mrs. Candor was the only noticeable character. Neither Miss Adams nor Mrs. Seymour added materially to the interest of the comedy.

To-night, Miss Heron takes her farewell benefit. Owing to repeated requests, she will appear, for the *last* time, as Camille. The Fool of the Family will close the performance.

ST. CHARLES THEATER.—It must not be forgotten that Manager De Bar takes a benefit to-night. The bill is a capital one, and comprises the principal drama of "The Wonderful Woman," and, as the afterpiece, the delicious burlesque of "Norma," in which the two *Normas* will be personated by the beneficiary and "Dolly" Davenport. There will be rare doings at "Old Dreary" to-night.

CITY INTELLIGENCE

Judge Abel and Naturalization.—Judge Abel, of the First District Court, has felt it necessary to attempt to vindicate himself from the imputation of an administration, in admitting aliens to citizenship, and has made the essay in an address to the citizens of the Second Congressional District, before whom he is a candidate for the lower house of the National Legislature.

We have carefully and charitably perused this document, and confess that after doing so, the Judge's case has to us a worse aspect than it had before.

The attention of the public to the naturalization proceedings in the First District Court, was first drawn by an accidental discovery that one Pedro Castelle had been naturalized there by the perjury of one P. K. O'Connor and Jas. Walsh, swearing that Castelle came to the United States under eighteen years of age. The certificate of naturalization signed by the Clerk of the Court shows that Castelle was naturalized as a minor, from whom no previous declaration of intention to become a citizen was necessary. In such case an upright Judge might be deceived by a perjured witness—such might have been the case, we do not say it was. But the Judge, according to his own showing, did not grant naturalization on that ground. He says, in his address:

But I deeply regret to find most unjustifiable imputations against my official action made in some of our daily journals, which I deem it due to pin to notice and repel. It was in reference to the naturalization of one Castelle. He applied to become a citizen of the United States. He made proof of good character, and that he had been a resident of the United States for five years past, and that he had resided in this State for the past two years, and filed his own affidavit, now on file in the First District Court, as follows:

Personally came and appeared before me, C. W. Johnston, Deputy of John P. Montanal, Clerk of the First District Court of New Orleans, La., Pedro Castelle, who being duly sworn, deposes and says: that in the year 1852, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, he made and declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States; that in the year 1861 he lost his said copy in consequence of fire. Since that time he has made diligence to obtain a copy and has not been able.

Sworn and subscribed to before me, this 25th day of October, 1865, at New Orleans.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, Deputy Clerk.

(Signed) PEDRO (his X mark) CASTELLO.

A true copy.
C. W. JOHNSTON, Deputy Clerk.
New Orleans, La., Oct. 20, 1865.

Upon this affidavit and evidence I felt bound to naturalize him.

The case of the Judge is worse than we supposed, because while it was possible for him to have been imposed upon by the evidence of a perjurer, it was not possible for him to have been imposed upon by such evidence as the affidavit, according to him a knowledge of the most universally known of the rules of evidence that "what is proved by one is the testimony of a second man." No perjurer, we presume, is possible. The law specifically requires in such cases that proof shall be made of a previous residence of five years before admitting the applicant to citizenship, and that only proof shall be made by parole testimony, upon its being shown first that the records of the Court in which the declaration was made had been destroyed or was not available. The practice, in accordance with the rules of evidence is to require the applicant to produce a copy of the declaration, certified by the Clerk of the Court in which it was made.

And the necessity of such practice to prevent frauds is obvious upon an inspection of the affidavit purported by Judge Abel for his justification. It will be seen that the affidavit falls of legal tender notes, thus giving his intention of an early return to specie payments.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, 1865.

We have no material change to notice in the general aspect of the market to day, operations in Sugar and Western Produce being still restricted by light supplies, while only a moderate business has been done in our leading staple, the sales of which comprise 2600 bales, making an aggregate for the two last days of 3200 bales, and for the past three days of about 8000. Notwithstanding the further improvement in Exchange, prices were hardly maintained. In fact, a part of the business was at decidedly easier rates. We still hear frequent complaints of the scarcity of money, and, in fact, limited supply of currency. Many factors have covered up their samples to await a favorable reaction; others offer their stocks, but at too full prices to be readily met by the pending orders; and a small number are selling to meet the demand more freely at the quotations. Among those last are some who are compelled to realize in order to reimburse themselves for advances, and to such cases prime lots are sometimes accepted below the ruling rates. Hence the irregularity noticed in our commercial report.

The Gold market opened quiet but steady at 150¾@151, against 150 1/2@151 last evening and closed at about the same. The movement was not very active. The sales embraced $20,000 mixed coin at 150¾; $5000 (quarter-eagles) and two lots of $20,000 at 150 1/2; $20,000, $5000, two lots of $10,000, $14,000 and $20,000 at 150 3/4; and $2000, $3000, $4000, $6000, and $20,000 at 151. We also sold in Silver we have closed some small sales of American half-dollars at 146. A round sum would command more. Dealers pay less for the small sums offered at their counters.

Foreign Exchange was firmer and quite a large business transacted in Sterling, the sales of which must have reached £100,000, including £65,000@£70,000 to a Bank at 159@153 for bills of lading and unexceptionable clear bills; about £10,000 to another party at 154@154¼ for first class; a round amount to a Bank at 153¾ and 154; £10,000 at 154¼ to 154⅝, £1000 at 154; £2000 at 154⅛; £5000 Bank of New Orleans to Bank at the same. Nothing of any importance to report in Francs. We now quote Sterling at 150 to 154 1/2 for private bills and 156 to 156 1/2 for Bank; and Francs at 5 65 @ 5 70 for the former and 5 60 to 5 62 1/2 for the latter.

Not light offerings Domestic Exchange rated still more in favor of sellers, the business out-doors including $20,000 New York Stock at the advanced rate of 1/8 discount; $10,000 and a considerably larger amount at 1⅛, and a round sum at 1 11-16; $20,000 Boston Stock at 1⅜; $15,000 one day's Bank on New York at 1⅛, a further amount at the same, and $20,000 ($20,000 and $10,000) at 1; $10,000 two days on Boston at 1⅜; $20,000 five days' on New York, ($25,000 and $40,000) at 1⅛, $15,000, $30,000 and a further amount at 1⅛, $20,000 averaging 1, a further amount a 2; and $10,000 at 2¼; $10,000 five days' on Boston at 1⅜ and a further amount at the same; $10,000 ten days' on New York at 2¼; and $10,000 Atlanta Bank at 2¼, $20,000 at 2½, and $10,000 at 2¾. The Banks and dealers generally tendered on New York at 1⅛ discount, but one of the former supplied its customers at 1⅜, and another sold a certain amount at 1⅛. There was a moderate counter demand for the Crescent City mail.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 30 Shares Union Bank at $51, 20 Mechanics and Traders at $46 50, and 15 City Railroad at $156, flat. All these transactions show a further improvement. Nothing transpired in City Bonds. The Consolidated was quoted at 81¼ to 82. The sale of Railroad was at 70, ex November coupon.

The Uncurrent Bank Note market was without any variation. $5000 Louisiana State Bank sold at 64c. ₱ dollar and $600 at 62. $150 Merchants' Bank at 82, and $1200 Bank of New Orleans at 68, and about $500 at 85c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana at 36 to 38c. per dollar, Louisiana State Bank at 60 to 62½c., Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65c., Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 67½; Crescent City Bank at 75 to 80, and Union Bank at 75 to 81c. The inside figures are the rates paid by dealers for the selling some offered at their counters. Some of them pay 60c for Louisiana State, 37c for Bank of Louisiana, and 67c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at 98 to 99, and 1 per cent. discount, but are the current medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for both State and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Thursday Evening, November 2, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a fair enquiry for middling at prices following the news of Liverpool, who asked the advance figures of last evening's quotations. Later in the day, however, there was more disposition to meet the demand, and in some few instances figures were conceded to be below prevailing currency, while in others—in fact on the bulk of the business done—was little or no giving way. The sales comprised 2000 bales, taken by eleven buyers. Our quotations last evening were 41 @ 46 for ordinary, 49 @ 50 for good ordinary, 52 @ 53 for low middling and 55 @ — for middling. If we might say that we based these figures we would reduce the inside figures of good ordinary and low middling 1c, but although some sales were made indicating a shade easier feeling of, yet, we have considered it consistent with the general state of the market to think they could hardly be regarded and a fair basis of quotations. To morrow being the last day of the commercial week, in our report we will modify our figures accordingly to the facts. The tendency to increased trouble seen in the market to day was checked by a further improvement in Exchange.

STATEMENT OF COTTON

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865, bales		44,[illegible]
Received to-day	[illegible]	
Received previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Exported to-day	1,192	
Exported previously	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		[illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Some 20 hogsheads Louisiana Sugar sold 20 barrels Molasses have been received since Saturday. The demand is very small, and there is only a retail demand for the city trade and for Texas at 16c for fair, 17@17½c for fully fair, 18c for fully fair to prime, and 19c ₱ lb for prime Sugar; and at 50 bbls old Louisiana Molasses sold on private terms. It is quoted at 55@70c ₱ gallon. There were sales of 20 hogsheads Cuba Sugar, No. 15, at 17¼@17½ and 30 bales, No. 20, at 19 ₱ lb ₱ lb. Advices from Cuba state that the protracted rainy weather has kept the crop backward, and that prices in Havana have advanced fully 1c ₱ lb, while Molasses is in few hands and is held at extravagant prices. We learn that the lowest grade of brown Cuba Sugar cannot be imported here under 15 3/16 ₱ lb in currency, all duties paid.

COFFEE—The market is quiet with a fair stock, and fair to good fair Rio is retailing at 31@31 3/4c ₱ lb.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Two steamers have arrived from St. Louis since yesterday, but owing to the low stage of water in the river, their cargoes are very light and consist mostly of Flour. The supply of Flour is fair, but that of Grain, Feed and Provisions is extremely light and insufficient for the wants of our trade, and the movement is confined only to a limited scale. The Government is now advertised for proposals for supplies, bids were received until to-day, when the following were accepted: 10,000 bbls Flour, Stockton's Freeman Mills, at Louisville, at $10 75 ₱ bbl, to be delivered in lots of thirty days; 40,000 lbs Bacon Shoulders, and 5000 lbs at 12c ₱ lb, payable in certificates of indebtedness. The bids for Pork, Corn Meal, Pilot Bread, Grits, Vinegar, and Star Candles were rejected.

FLOUR—We have to note a firm market and good demand with sales of about 2000 bbls, of which 1200 common St. Louis at $8, 150 for superfine at $9 75@10, superfine at $9 87½@10 and 300 at $10 ₱ bbl. Choice extra at $11@12, 200 on its merits at $11, 350 low extra at $11 50, 100 good extra at $12, 50 choice extra at $12 25, and 100 do at $13 75 ₱ bbl. A good jobbing trade is doing at $10 50 ₱ bbl for superfine and $12@14 ₱ bbl for good extra.

CORN—There has been no receipts, the market is nearly bare. The sales to day are prime 2000 sacks, of which 395 white, 500 yellow and mixed, and 1500 white and yellow at 91 ₱ bushel.

OATS—There is no stock on hand and the receipts are insufficient for the demand. Sales 500 sacks sold to-day at 65 ₱ bushel.

BRAN—The receipts are very light. The stock is small. There were sales of 300 sacks Bran at $1 35, ₱ 100 lbs, and 200 at $1 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

HAY—The stock is small and in few hands. Western is quoted at $28 ₱ ton for choice.

BACON—In light supply. There is only a retail demand, however, which is met at 21c ₱ lb for Shoulders, 26c for clear Sides, 26 1/2c for clear Hams and 40@45c ₱ lb for sugar-cured Hams.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Choice Butter is scarce and in demand, common is plenty and dull. Cheese is in fair supply and good demand. Northern Butter is selling at 45@50c, Western 35@45, Cheese 22@24c ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There is only a retail demand, which is supplied at $2 35@2 37½ and 65 cts ₱ gallon for rectified, according to brand and proof.

BALE ROPE—We have heard of several sales of round to arriving the past two or three days at 15@15½c ₱ lb; 15½c and 15¾c have been refused for round lots of choice. Dealers ask 15¾@16c ₱ lb. Dispatches from St. Louis quote Rope at 15c, and freights at 40c ₱ lb. The stock on hand here is estimated at about 3000 coils.

TWINE—There is little or none in first hands. Dealers are selling at 38@ ₱ lb.

BAGGING—The stock of India is about 7000 bales. There have been sales since Monday of some 500 bales at 23c ₱ yard. A lot was offered to-day at 23½, while most holders ask 24c ₱ yard and upward. Dealers obtain 21@22c for rolls, and 22½@23 1/4 ₱ yard for Blankets. Kentucky Bagging continues 20c in rolls, and 30c in bales.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling on the levee at $2 75@3 25 ₱ bbl; Onions at $3 50@3 75; and Apples at $6 ₱ bbl.

FREIGHTS—The market is firm and unchanged with consid