THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street | NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 8, 1865. | Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,608.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV. 8, 1865.

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

DRAKE & MARKHAM,
56 Camp street.

☞ Copies of the Bee can always 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. H. Mount, Manager, to No. 15 Commercial Place.

THE SCHOOL TAX.—Our citizens will welcome the order from Gen. Fullerton suspending the collection of the special tax levied for the support of colored schools. From the words of the order it does not appear that the suspension will be permanent, but it is likely that it will be.

DEATH OF COL. CHRISTY.—Col. Wm. Christy, an old and esteemed citizen, a veteran of 1812 died suddenly in this city on Monday in the 74th year of his age. His funeral will take place to-day from the residence of A. H. Cenas.

NORTHERN PERIODICALS.—From Hollie's well known stand, 61 Exchange Alley, we have received *Godey's Lady's Book* for November; *Harper's Weekly* and *Frank Leslie's Illustrated* for November 4th; and the New York *Day Book* and the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, (weekly), of the 28th ult.

FREEDMEN'S CONTRACTS.—A very important circular from Gen. Fullerton in another place in regard to freedmen's contracts. It boldly, but judiciously and considerately removes those restrictions and requirements as to wages and terms which had so cumbered the operations of planters and so complicated and confused their relations with freedmen employed as almost to defeat the whole system of freedmen labor for plantation purposes. Gen. Fullerton remits the freedmen and the planters to the same principles which govern other classes of employers and employés, leaving prices to be determined by the demand for labor and the skill of the laborer, and other arrangements to be adjusted by the parties with a reference to arbitration in case of disagreement. It is only wonderful that in this enlightened era a minimum scale of wages was sought to be enforced; its ruinous tendency was obvious, and its abolition was not less demanded by the wants of agriculture than by the interests of freedmen.

AFRAID TO LAUGH.—Ladies sometimes repress their laughter to avoid revealing the discoloration and imperfection of their teeth. Fair ones, we would advise you to try the Fragrant SOZODONT. It will remove, at once, all impurities, arrest the progress of decay, and whiten such parts as have already become black by decay, and leave the breath as fragrant as a rose.

THE FIRST SUGAR.—The firm of Roman & Olivier sold yesterday eight hogsheads of sugar produced on the plantation of Mr. Valcour Aime, in the parish of St. James. It is the first new sugar of the season, and it is conceded to be of a fine quality. It is of a fair color and beautifully crystallized, and was sold easily at 19 1/2 cents a pound. The plantation from which it comes is famous for the fine quality of its sugar and its products of the present are such as to sustain its reputation in this respect.

The Proposed Cotton Congress.

The capitalists, merchants and manufacturers of the North are beginning to keenly realize the the fact that diversities of social and industrial organization may be perfectly compatible with harmonious and profitable relations between different communities, sections and nations; and that similarities in those respects may tend to barrenness of intercourse and even to commercial antagonism, they have reason to suspect from certain symptoms attending the new conditions at the South induced by the substitution of free for slave labor. In so far as uniformity in the principle and the mode of labor, and uniformity in social and political arrangements, seem calculated to bring about uniformity in industrial and commercial enterprises and results in the North and the South, the clamor we refer to, appeled at the prospect, are casting about on all sides to devise means of preventing the threatened consequences full of disaster to their interests. They dread, above all things, the permanent prostration and decay of that, foremost of the agricultural specialties of the South, the raising of cotton; and the earnestness with which they now desire its restoration is such as to excite wonder that they did not more strenuously labor to maintain it while it was in prosperous existence, catching them as much as those immediately engaged in conducting it, assuming no rival interest in the country but reciprocating benefits with all, preyed on by no internal disorder, threatened with no domestic danger, but fanatically attacked by creeds and parties included in the same community with themselves.

But it is needless here to recriminate upon the past; if they, with us of the South, have their regrets, dashed perhaps with a twinge of self accusation, we may charitably leave them to hide, as best they can, that sorrow's crown of sorrow, the memory of happier things.

One of the plans proposed in the North for organic means to revive and perpetuate cotton cultivation in the South, is the convocation of a National Cotton Congress. New York is named as the place of meeting for this important body. If composed of intelligent and well informed men, of practical men as well as sound and comprehensive thinkers, of men who will not come crammed with foregone conclusions and invincible crotchets, of men who have both eyes open and capable of seeing equally with both facts as they are, and not fictions in the place of facts, such an assemblage might do much to elucidate satisfactorily one of the great problems which the war has bequeathed to the country and to show the road and smooth the way to a happy solution.

It is obvious that the great question which must engage the deliberations of the Cotton Congress will relate to the element of labor. No other element embraced in Southern production of cotton has been seriously disturbed. The rest consist mainly of lavish bounties of nature that are indestructible while the sweet heavens shall endure, and the fair valleys shall expand, and the overhanging hills shall stand fast. And, as we have taken occasion frequently to indicate, neither is the raw material of labor, the brawn and muscle of industry, removed from the scene.

It remains in reasonable abundance, and its exploitation would be simple and easy if only physical considerations had to be consulted. But here certain moral and political agitations have become mixed up with the labor question, and threaten to defeat labor as well as the ends of wise politics and practical morality. If the Cotton Congress will only succeed in getting rid of these political agitations, the labor question, and the cotton question depending on it, will soon be able to work out their own solution in harmony with the actual situation, with the utmost attainable profit to commerce, and, moreover, in reconciliation with justice and philanthropy. The process would be natural, logical, effectual. To assist nature, to purge out foreign and poisonous substitutes, to clear away artificial and mischievous obstructions—this is all that these in occasion for cotton congresses and cotton conventions to do by means of capital and constitutional organization.

The interest felt in this matter at the North, and some of the views those concerned regarding it among commercial classes, may be judged from the following remarks which we extract from a recent article in the New York *Mercantile Journal* on the proposed Cotton Congress:

The Cotton Congress is also desirable as a precursor of a permanent Cotton Association for the promotion of the culture of the staple in our country. Heretofore the cultivation of cotton has been carried on without any of these adjuncts. But it is now entering upon a phase that will require as external stimulus, and this can best be imparted by voluntary associations.

In England the Manchester Cotton Association has exercised so influence that has been felt throughout the civilized world. It has led to the cultivation of cotton in places where it was unknown until lately, and developed to a prodigious extent its culture in regions that formerly yielded only a limited and precarious supply. The cotton imports to England from India alone is estimated for the current year at 1,500,000 bales, one-half of the yield of the United States in 1861. A large proportion of this immense import is undoubtedly due to the exertions of the Cotton Supply Association, which influenced the Imperial Government to open roads, construct rail ways, and adopt other means for the transportation and development of cotton in India.

* * * *

The whole people of the United States have a mighty interest in the development and restoration of the cotton trade. The cotton crop of 1859-60 amounted to 5,387,650 bales, valued at the price then current at $300,000,000. The amount of American capital invested in cotton manufactures, according to the census of 1860, was, in round numbers, $100,000,000, giving employment to 118,916 persons. The raw material, amounting to a total of $55,000,000, yielded manufactured goods valued at $115,000,000, being an increase of 75 per cent. In 1860-61 our exports, stimulated by the prospect of civil war, amounted to about $200,000,000. When we consider the immense number of persons, white and black, directly concerned in the production, shipment, and manufacture of cotton in the North and South we can appreciate, in connection with the above figures, the immense importance of the trade.

It depends upon our enterprise and energy whether we shall recover this immense and profitable trade or not. We believe that it can be done by a proper adaptation of means to such an end. Experience shows that affairs seldom go right by themselves, and, with the many disturbing influences indeed by civil war, and pride and passion, the importance of well-sustained, concentrated effort is more than ever apparent. Voluntary action, sustained by capital and intelligence, can accomplish far more for the restoration of the cotton trade than can be hoped for from the measures of Congress. It can inaugurate the introduction of fresh labor if necessary and control the reorganization of the old. When England, four years ago, commenced to look elsewhere for a fresh supply of cotton, the attempt was looked upon as chimerical and impracticable. Yet, we have seen that it has succeeded in obtaining a sufficient and reliable supply. The example is full of encouragement.—The Southern people may be compelled to abandon the culture of cotton. But the introduction of new branches of industry will be attended with greater difficulties than the development of the old. Nothing is more advantageous to a nation than diversified industry, and it is not to the interest or advantage of the South or of the American people to permit the culture of cotton to die out.

To doubt that free labor is less competent than slave labor to hold its own against competition is to maintain that civilization is inferior to barbarism. The only question is how to find organizes free labor for the work and the consideration of the proper means, for doing this, is the grand object of the proposed Cotton Congress.

THE LYRIC THEATRE.—Mr. Eddy appeared last night, as Damon in the tragedy of "Damon and Pythias." His "Hamlet," on Monday night, was given to a large and appreciative audience, and was, in many respects, a superior and individualized personation. Mr. Eddy's acting has changed much for the better since we last saw him. He has taken Hamlet's advice to the Players to heart, and has brought tragedy nearer to the level of our breathing, week-day humanity. We can confidently advise each of our readers as desire to see an intelligent and cultivated rendition of the higher characters of Shakspeare to visit the St. Charles during the present week.

To-night, Mr. Eddy appears as Claude Melnotte, supported by a strong cast. The farce will be Spectre and Bridegroom.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Our play-goers have, for the last two nights, had a chance of seeing the revival of the noted comedy of American Cousin. It has passed off well enough, with one exception. We refer to the unfortunate substitution of Mr. Davenport for Mr. Floyd, as Lord Dundreary. We had anticipated a most pleasant treat in Mr. Floyd's Lord Dundreary. Mr. Davenport's Lord Dundreary, however, with his Lordship's repeated efforts of sneezing, a wretched failure. The fact is, we never remember, in our whole experience, to have met with a more patent, unequivocal *dog*. It weighed heavily upon the whole play, and almost succeeded a paralyzing even the excellent personations of Mr. Fiske's Asa Trenchard and Mr. Baker's Binney, the Butler.

Manuel Reynold's Sterling Comedy of Laugh, when you Can, and the pleasant Comedietta, Sweethearts and Wives, are the attractions to night. Arra-Na-Pogue is positively underlined for to-morrow.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC has been crowded, as usual, during this week, with audiences that seem delighted with the variety and excellence of the performances. The great Harlequin, Comic and Fairy Pantomime, The Mystic Cave, has already became a great favorite. As to the wonderful feats performed by Nash-Alli and his party, they must, in theatrical parlance, be seen in order to be appreciated.

DE HAVEN & CO.'S UNITED CIRCUS.—The circus goers throng to Congo Square with the same delight as their predecessors to Tivoli Circle. Every one is pleased. The clown is funny—the tumblers are active—the trick-horses are under good discipline; and the same hearty sounds of "deep-throated laughter" come from the colossal tents o' nights as have issued from them ever since the first harlequin pitched his booth, and lured the passers-by by the beating of his drum.

Do not forget the occasion of Mlle. Louise outside of the tent, immediately preceding the noon performances each day. It is free to all.

From Havana and Mexico.

We have, through the kindness of a commercial house of this city, Havana papers to the 27th ult., which contain details of the late terrible hurricane, the damages of which, though great, have been considerably exaggerated.

In the *Diario de la Marina* of the 27th October we find Mexican news as late as the 22d ult. from Vera Cruz.

The official journal of Puebla, of the 8th ult., relates that Capt Arango with a militia company, assisted by the inhabitants of some villages armed with stones and machetes, routed in Tolco and Tencotitlan 300 men of the band of Figueroa, who lost 30 killed, 78 prisoners, and a quantity of arms.

The *Ferro-carril* of the 15th October has the following:

There is a painful rumor regarding the fate of 14 Frenchmen captured by the guerrillas in the recent attack on the railroad train. We have nothing positive, but we are assured that the unfortunate captives have been precisely murdered. In presence of such outrages, we see but too plainly that the war is taking a terrible complexion, because cases such as now occur in the Terres Calientes demand a sanguinary repression.

La Sucesada says that the dissident chief, D. F. M. Ortega, was with a part of his forces at Espanal on the end of September.

By an Imperial decree of the 12th of October three maritime Prefectures are established, having provisionally their headquarters at Vera Cruz, Acapulco and Mazatlan.

A journal of the City of Mexico says that news is received via California that Alter is Senora has been occupied by French troops, who were well received. The Juarist authorities retired to Angelos. A Juarist convoi, which left San Diego with arms, had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists.

News from Mazatlan is to the 20th of September. The expedition which was to go to the interior under Gen. de Aprand, had not quit Mazatlan. The Shiffitists had their headquarters still at Culiacan. Alamos had already been occupied by Imperial troops from Mazatlan.

La Ferro-carril of October 19th says:

Two forces which recently attacked the railroad train was composed of 400 or 500, under Ramayer.

After stopping the train, the passengers were led to the bridge of the Rincon de Morgan, more than a league from the railroad. They were classified by nationalities. The Spaniards, the Germans, the Americans and the Mexicans were set at liberty, and the French, whether soldiers or not, were retained as prisoners, and it is stated that they were thereupon with shooting. A French surgeon escaped because he was mistaken for a passenger. Among the passengers were nieces Matilde and Caroline Dodon.

An attack was feared at Paso del Macho because the Spaniards had organized there.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

The Trial of Davis in the Cabinet—Mr. Chase Declines to Try him in Richmond—The President Opposed to Trying Him Elsewhere, or by Military Commission.

ALLEGED SUSPENSION OF THE SALE OF WAR MATERIAL AND SAILING OF MONITORS UNTRUE.

Cotton Declined 2 cts. in N. York.

Later from Europe—Cotton Declined 2 1/2d.

ELECTION IN ALABAMA.

Returns from Country Precincts in Louisiana Favorable to the Democratic Ticket.

RIVER, STEAMBOAT AND OTHER NEWS.

Mobile, Nov. 7—For Governor, Patton received 997, Bulger 211, Smith 44. For Congress, Freeman 501, Gardener 38.

Quarantine, Nov. 7—The National Democratic ticket received 67 on the same ticket for the parish of Plaquemines. Thos. J. Bonham received 46 and Victor M. Sells 27 votes.

Vicksburg, Nov 7—Arrival from below: Kate Kinney, at 12 M. From above, on the 6th, Paragon at 9 P. M., Indiana at 4 P. M. On the 7th, John Kinzer at 5 P. M. For below, Paragon at 1 P. M., Indiana at 8 P. M. For above, Kate Kinney at 3 P. M.

River falling.

Father Pond, Nov. 6—The steamship Peruvian has arrived from Liverpool the 25th and Londonderry the 26th ult. Her news is unimportant.

Liverpool, October 25.—Cotton has declined 1 1/16d. since the commencement of the week. The sales of the week add up 44,000 bales. Orleans Middling 22 1/4c.

Liverpool, October 26—The sales of cotton to-day (Friday) were 15,000 bales, with prices from 1/4 to 1/8d. higher.

London, October 25.—Consols closed at 88 3/4 for money and 88 7/8 for account.

New York, November 6—The *World's* dispatch says it has the highest authority for stating that the Cabinet has had Mr. Davis's trial under consideration, for several days, and is divided as to the course to adopt.

The President is opposed to his trial by a military commission. Several members however, favor this mode.

Vicksburg, Nov. 6—Arrived from below on the 5th, Jas Raymond at 6 A. M., Ben Stickney at 8 P. M. On the 6th, Rob at 10 A. M., M. S. Stephens at 4 P. M.

From above: Mollie Able on the 5th at 12 M., and Governor Sharkey at 8 A. M.

Departures for below: Gov. Sharkey at 12 M., Mollie Able at 6 P. M. For above on the 5th, Jas. Raymond 10 A. M., Ben. Stickney at 10 P. M. On the 6th: Rob at 12 M., Stephens at 6 P. M.

The river fell 8 inches in the last 24 hours. The weather is unusually cold.

The Democratic ticket has carried DeSoto and Madison parish almost unanimously.

Congress: Ray, 32; Young, 4; Coleman, Senate, and Jerson, Representative, have each a large majority.

Vicksburg, Nov. 4—Arrived from above R. J. Lockwood at 4 A. M., W. H. Osborne and Missouri at 10 A. M. From Below: Meteorite at 10 A. M. Departures for below: Lockwood at 10 A. M., Osborne at 12 M., Missouri at 1 P. M. For above: Meteorite for Cincinnati.

The river rose three inches in the last twenty-four hours.

Mobile, Nov. 7.—At the election yesterday Bulger, the candidate for Governor, Langdon, for Congress, Goode, for State Senator, Representatives Grant, Hickens, Fry, Clark and Tompkins and M. D. Grimsell, for Sheriff, have majorities in the city. Full returns from the country are not in.

The Pontiac's district convention numbering about 2,000 is actively preparing for a movement on foot, purchasing uniform, arms etc. Their vigilance Committee published a notice yesterday cautioning the brotherhood against further action until further notice from the Committee.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The Secretaries of the several departments are preparing their annual reports. Gen. Grant's report in the hands of the Secretary of War for several days has been recalled.

Gov. Holden has sent the son of ex-Senator Badger, of North Carolina, as a special Commissioner to Washington, but the object of his mission is not known.

The report recently circulated that the President had issued an order suspending the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama is denied. The report of the suspension of the sale of horses and war materials is also untrue.

Commissioner Mellon has decided that those who manufacture by machinery any articles exempt from the excise tax of the 99th section, must take the manufacturers' license.

Government detectives have been discovered among the new counterfeits 50's, and lodged in the Custom House.

The final decision of the President upon the communication of Wirz's sentence will be announced to-morrow or next day.

The President yesterday recognized Edwin Kent diplomatic agent at New Orleans.

Upwards of half a million of bullion was delivered in the mint in Philadelphia during October. The exchange for the same period amounts to $203,000.

The *Herald's* special says the Treasury Bureau for abandoned and confiscated property is likely to have important cases for adjudication. The Government are resorting to all manner of devices to regain possession. It is a common device to transfer it to loyal persons or to those selling it very parsimonious prices.

Mrs. Douglas is believed to have been extensively imposed upon by unquestionably disloyal persons.

Rev. Thomas Miller, a notorious southern sympathizer entertained Gen. Longstreet, Ex-Governor and other Confederate officers at a dinner party yesterday. It was not so much of a compliment to Longstreet as an expression of his admiration for prominent Confederates. This quite popular style with boarding-house keepers and rebellious residents of Washington commands much indignation among the loyal residents.

The forthcoming order for the discharge of a large number of volunteer generals is causing commotion in military circles.

The reported departure of four iron clads from Portress Monroe for the Pacific coast is pronounced untrue by the Navy Department.

The Monadnock is the only one ordered to that station at present.

Counterfeit ten dollar Treasury notes were put in circulation yesterday at Green Point.

The material in unloading the box at Wyman's Hotel yesterday morning is supposed to be a newly discovered explosive compound of Mr Nobel, a Hamburg German, composed principally of glycerine and a stove acid.

McGroary, a clerk in the Custom House was arrested for an attempt to defraud the Government of forty thousand dollars by operious bonds executed to withdraw from the Custom House three hundred barrels of alcohol.

Washington, Nov. 7—An apparently well authenticated report says the President has approved of the death sentence upon Capt. Wirz and Lieut Perry next for his execution.

New York, Nov. 7—Cotton declined 2 cents; sales of about 55 cents for middling.

Gold closed at 147.

Boston, Nov. 7—Bullock, Unionist is undoubtedly elected Governor of Massachusetts. Gen. Banks is returned to Congress.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1865.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation to-day, although the supplies of Western Produce continue light. We notice in the Sugar and Molasses report a sale of 50 hogsheads of new sugar in our leading staple and hardly be said to have been negotiative, but with an increased number of buyers, and one of them taking 300 bales, the business seemed up 200 bales, against 1,000 yesterday and 1,000 the day before. The irregularity and course of prices will be found fully reflected in our commercial report. These few remarks are all that are necessary to show that the business not sufficient to give mean hope of any immediate improvement in the supply of other Produce or Domestic Manufactures. Those both have sold at higher rates to-day as will be seen from the details below.

Gold opened quiet this morning, with sales at 145 3/4 and 146, and then subsequently selling as low as 145 1/4, and as high as 146 1/4, closed 145 3/4@146, against 150 last evening. The market was depressed by the expectation of liberal receipts by the Guiding Star and other steamships, which have left for Aspinwall, and sales included $20,000, (20,000 at 146 1/2; $5000 in quarter-eagles at the same; $10,000 in four sums at 145 1/2@150 1/2, $10,000 at 146 1/4; $18,000 and $20,000 at 145 3/4, $10,000 at 145 7/8; $5000 and $10,000 at 150, $2000 varied; $20,000 at 146; $1000, $1200 and $2000 at 150 1/4; and $1600 at 151. The only sales of Silver reported to-day were $1100 in American half dollars at 148 1/4,—resold at 148 1/2; and a small amount of Mexican dollars at 146. The former are sought in small sums by the dealers at 144@146, and resold by them in larger amounts at 144 1/2@146 and 148 1/4. The latter are quoted at 148.

A further advance was established in Foreign Exchange, the sales of Sterling including £4,000, £5,000 and £6,000 to £7,000 good drawers bills at 155, £8,000 at 155 1/8, 156 and 156 1/2; a 7-and-account at 155 3/4 and 156; £22,000 (1,000 and £2,000) at 156 1/2; £4,000 at 157; and some Bank at 158. The bills at 156 3/4 and 156 1/2 were very first class, and 157 may be regarded as an extreme rate. In France there were sales of 150,000 and 200,000 francs at 5.23 3/4. Some private drawers asked 5.20 to 5.22 1/2. We quote Sterling at 155 to 156 1/2 and 157 for A1 to very first class Clear bills, and France at 5.21 to 5.23 3/4. The Banks not still higher rates, and are very reluctant to sell.

The supply of Domestic Exchange continued limited. Early in the day some of the Banks checked on New York at the advanced rate of 1 per cent. discount, but others supplied their accommodation at 1 1/4. At the close it was the ruling rate. Outdoors, we noted sales of $15,000 New York sight at 1 1/4 and 1 3/8 discount, and $20,000 at 1 1/4; a round amount of ten days' night on Boston at 1 1/2; $10,000 five days' on New York at 1 1/8, $20,000 at 1 1/8, a further sale of $10,000 on the same, and a second one at 1 3/4; $40,000 five and ten days' at 1 1/8 round; some ten days' at 1; and $50,000 thirty days', (20,000 and 30,000,) at 1 7/8. A Bank check drawn on the spot and was passed early in the morning at 1%. As there was positive but a Western mail the counter demand was limited. We accidentally omitted last evening our cable report of yesterday's business in Domestic Exchange, and for the purpose of enforcing the rates we give the principal items, as follows: $20,000 New York sight at 1%, 1 1/8, 1% and 1% discount; $50,000 Boston sight at 1 3/8; $100,000 at 1 1/2 for one day's sight on New York; 1 1/8 for five days', and 1 1/8 for five days' on Boston; $80,000 one day's sight on New York at 1 3/8; $30,000 one day's on Boston at 1%; $55,000 five days' on New York at 1 1/2; $100,000 five days' on Boston at 1 3/8, and 1 1/2; and $30,000 thirty day's on New York at 1 7/8.

We hear of no further transactions in Stocks, excepting 50 shares Crescent City Bank at $55. The books of the City Railroad are closed until the payment of the dividend on the 15th instant. City Bonds are quoted at 56 1/2 to 57 for Consolidated, and 70 to 71 for the Railroad issue.

In the Uncurrent Bank Note market we noticed some sales of Union and Crescent City at 65 per dollar. $500 of the bills of the Jackson Railroad Company sold at 50c. per dollar. We mention to quote Bank of Louisiana at 36 to 38c per dollar; Louisiana Bank at 60 to 65c; Merchants' Bank at 60 to 65c, Bank of New Orleans at 65 to 68 1/2c; 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 trifling sums offered at their counters. Some of the bills pay 50c for Louisiana Bank, 60c for Bank of Louisiana, and 65c for Bank of New Orleans. City Treasury notes rule at 95 to 96 and 1 per cent. discount, but are the subject of considerable exchange in our local trade and have received for both items and city notes.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Tuesday Evening, November 7, 1865.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a pretty general inquiry, but it was mainly at prices which factors generally refused to accept. There were, however, some who were willing to meet the demand, and the sales amounted to 2000 bales, partly at yesterday's figures, and partly at rates showing rather more firmness. There are many small lots offering which the holders are ready to dispose of at the ruling rates, and some few more desirable lots may occasionally be found which can be had equally low; but, as a general thing, factors ask 45@50c for Good Ordinary and 52c for Low Middling, while buyers offer only 47@48c for the former and 50@51 for the latter. We hear of some shipments making either on factors' or owners' account, which may somewhat relieve the supply in sale. The steamer from New York on 31st, was due at Liverpool on the 3d, and the steamer from Liverpool on the 26th and from Southampton on the 28 h was due at New York on last Monday. Unusual interest is felt as to the views of the latter's accounts, as they will probably report the effect of the extensive advices which were sent out on the 12th. Since the disposition of factors of awaiting new offers before meeting buyers at the ruling rates, the business of to-day was divided among twelve buyers, 500 bales were taken by one party and 1000 by the others. The following quotations approximate to the actual sales: Ordinary 42@44c, Good Ordinary 47@49, Low Middling 50@52, Middling 51@53, Strict Middling 54@55.

STATEMENT OF COTTON—

Received to-day ..... [illegible]
Received previously ..... [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]
Exported to-day ..... [illegible]
Exported previously ..... [illegible]
Total ..... [illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared ..... [illegible]

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts have been yesterday and to-day 1000 hogsheads of sugar and a few little old hogsheads of molasses. Of the latter 50 bbls sold at [illegible]

[illegible] Sugar—3 Cuban, 5 [illegible] J. L. Hardie—[illegible] Fowler, Hamilton & Co—[illegible] Fowler & Hamilton—[illegible] Fowler & Co—[illegible] W A Johnson & co—[illegible] J M Coleman—[illegible] Fowler, Hamilton & Co—[illegible] Fowler & co—1 W A Johnson & co—[illegible] J M Coleman—[illegible] Total—[illegible] bales cotton—Lot Sundries—[illegible] W Brigham and consignee to order.

NEW ORLEANS—For steamer Nonnette—[illegible] bales cotton Byrnes, Vance & co—[illegible] A F Dunlap—[illegible] E Flower—[illegible] Hamilton & Co—[illegible] A Whitney—[illegible] A Friedman—[illegible] J West & co—[illegible] Bates—[illegible] G Stark & Brothers—[illegible] Hy Von Phul jr & co—[illegible] J Adams & co—[illegible] Fowler—[illegible] Total—[illegible] bales cotton, [illegible] bbls molasses, [illegible] bbls sugar, [illegible] bbls whiskey, [illegible] bbls pickles, [illegible] bbls rum, [illegible] bbls beef, [illegible] bbls pork, [illegible] bbls lard, [illegible] bbls tobacco, [illegible] bbls flour, [illegible] bbls corn meal, [illegible] bbls potatoes, [illegible] bbls onions, [illegible] bbls apples, [illegible] bbls cranberries, [illegible] bbls hominy, [illegible] bbls rice, [illegible] bbls [illegible], [illegible] bbls [illegible], [illegible] bbls [illegible],