THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 75 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—12,596.

Messrs. Brake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, have Gents' fine Calf Boots, Congress Gaiters and Toilet Slippers, for sale low.

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

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

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. M. Jacobs, at No. 26 Exchange Alley—Sundries.

THE CRESCENT.—We are authorized to announce, and do so with sincere pleasure, that the *Crescent* will make its appearance on Thursday morning next. It is needless to say that the resumption of this old, substantial and popular journal will be warmly welcomed by a large circle of friends, and the more so as its former able and estimable proprietor, Mr. J. O. Nixon, will again be at its head.

The steamship Trade Wind, Capt. Doane, reported ashore in the river, got off at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at her wharf at 5 o'clock last evening, without receiving any damage.

Varieties Theatre.

Bourcicault's new comedy, "How She Loves Him", was presented last Monday night, and was repeated last night, to audiences which tested the capacity of the "Varieties." It was admirably brought out. The characters were well represented, on the whole, and the accessories were specially good.

But, while we gladly give every credit to the management for the manner in which it has been brought out, we must say that "How She Loves Him" did not strike us as being a particularly superior comedy. The fact is, it seems, to us neither more nor less than farce. Its humor is too exaggerated—its jokes too broad; and nearly the whole plot is nothing but that of an ordinary farce, with amplifications, and *extended through four Acts*. We have the same crotchety, gouty, old East Indiaman, rich as Croesus, whom we meet in nine-tenths of our farces, in Sir Richard English, (Mr. Carran) who, after snarling at every body, finally becomes the most good-natured of creatures.—Then, we have the same common-place young girl (Atalanta Cruiser,) who loves the same common-place young man (Dick Hartley;) and both of these, after being in trouble with the old "Bengal tiger," get pardoned at last by him and marry to his satisfaction and, in fact, to that of every body else.

Besides this, there is the issue of Tom Vaci (Mr. Floyd) and his wife (Miss Adams). Bourcicault intended the play, we fancy, to turn upon these two. But, honestly speaking, we we were not able to see exactly whether the comedy derives its name from the love of Vaci's wife for her husband, or that of Atalanta (Mrs. Chanfrau) for her lover (Mr. Hagan). Both occupy a very prominent part in the play. Both love their sweethearts; both have trouble with them; and both show their love, at the end, in the most approved fashion. Bourcicault must have made a trifle of a mistake. *We* contend that "How They Love Them" would be a more appropriate title than "How She Loves Him."

The conversation is lively and piquant as, in fact, all of Bourcicault's conversations are. Some of them are very good, especially those in which Diogenes (Mr. Flake) who, by the way, is admirable, has a share. But, on the whole, neither the dialogue, nor in its sequency of plot, nor in the strength and originality of its characters can "How She Loves Him" compare with "London Assurance" or "Old Heads and Young Hearts" by the same author. In these essentials we hold it to be a failure. However, it is worth seeing, if for nothing else than the funny manner in which Messrs. Floyd and Flake acted their parts.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Our readers must not forget that to-night sees the opening of the "Great Variety Organization" at the Academy. The fact is, it is a *stupendous* concern. Everything that for the ear, the eye, the mind, is to be found grouped together by these enlightened managers, Messrs. Spalding, Rogers and Bidwell. There are Trapedians, Comedians, dancers, danseuses, acrobats, singers, song-stresses, minstrels—rivals of Forrest, Jefferson, Fanny Kemble, the Ravels and the Christies—; and there are enough of these, too, to satisfy the most exacting and varied tastes.

The management has done everything to begin the season under good auspices. That courteous and pleasant gentleman, Mr. J. Kittredge, will be found at his old post, and we venture to prophesy that there will not be room enough for the crowd, who will throng to welcome the new troupe.

The Reorganization of Labor.

FREEDMEN LABORERS.

We gave, in an article on the 6th inst. a general idea of the means employed in the French colonies to induce the Freedmen to resume the habits of orderly labor which they lost after their sudden emancipation growing out of the revolution of 1848. We will give to-day extracts from the laws and regulations which have been attended by such happy results for the prosperity of the colonies. Although the legislation was intended to apply especially to the emancipated slaves, it will be remarked that it carefully avoids making any distinction of race of color. Forms and incidental effects were immaterial, so long as the great object could be attained.

It is the decree of February 13, 1852, which forms the basis of legislation on the subject. It relates to the immigration of laborers to the colonies, to contracts between laborers and employés, to rural police and the repression of vagabondage. Among the considerations presented in the preamble of the decree we remark the following:

Whereas, since the abolition of slavery, experience has recognized the necessity of regulating, on the principle of mutual interest, the relations of proprietors and laborers, and of determining, with more precision and efficacy, their reciprocal obligations;

Whereas, the rural police and the suppression of vagabondage in the colonies demand, in the interest of order and of industry, various measures reconcilable with liberty, &c.

We omit the preambular clause relative to immigration, and extract the following articles in regard to contracts:

4. Labor contracts may be passed before Mayors or before Clerks of the Justices of the Peace.

6. Should there be no agreement to the contrary, the employé shall suffer, for each day's absence or cessation of labor without proper cause, besides the loss of that day's wages, the retention of a second day's wages for interest-damages, with the benefit of judicial recourse in case of litigation.

7. Whoever shall fail to pay the laborers engaged by him, either the supplies or the wages promised in the contract, may be, after two civil ordonnances incurred for the fact in the same year, condemned by a fine within the limits prescribed by article 466 of the Colonial Penal Code.

The same fine may be imposed on any workman or agricultural laborer who shall have incurred three times in the course of three months the forfeitures prescribed by article 6 of this act.

In case of repetition (in the same year) imprisonment may be pronounced, &c.

Article 9 grants to Justices of the Peace jurisdiction in all disputes relative to the respective obligations of employés and employers.

12. Every person laboring—for himself, who shall be paid by the day, or under a contract for less than a year, and, if a man, not employed in domestic service, must be provided with a passbook (livret.)

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16. Vagrants are those who, not having means of subsistence, and pursuing no regular trade or profession, cannot prove their industrious habits by a contract for one year, or by a *livret*.

In title 4 we see that persons condemned to prison are to be confined in jail or in the workhouse, and that unpaid fines and costs will be commuted into so many days' labor for the public benefit. Here it is also that the laborer who does not fulfil his engagements is by means of fine, adjudged after three forfeitures of wages in three months, submitted to a disciplinary labor which has a salutary effect.

The provisions of the decree just cited have been completed by an ordinance of Rear Admiral de Gueydon, Governor of Martinique, dated Sept. 10, 1855. This ordinance, modified by those of April 3, 1856, and of Jan. 1st, 1860, forms a code for immigrants and freedmen. When time shall arrive for definitive legislation in regard to emancipated slaves in Louisiana, there can be found in this ordinance valuable suggestions both as regards general system and details. Its principal features may be thus resumed.

The necessity of a permit of sojourn or residence for all who are foreign to the colony; requirement of a passport to the interior for all domiciliated in the colony 15 years, with a *visa* indicating whether they are dispensed from having a *livret*; the obligation of every laborer to have a *livret*.

As a means of control, there is a census system under which proprietors must furnish all desired information regarding their property; the nature and extent of their labor and production, and lists of their employés. Below we give some of the provisions which complete those of the decree of February 13, 1852:

Art 33. A contract for labor results:

1. From an agreement passed conformably with the provisions of the decree of February 13, 1852.

2. From the fact of an employé receiving from his employer an advance of salary, certified by entry in the *livret*.

3. From the fact of an employé being at work on a plantation, for wages, or on any other conditions, to be expressed in the *livret*.

Art. 34. In case of advances to the employé, and in the absence of a contrary agreement, the engagement will last until the whole advance is repaid in work.

Until this repayment is made, the *livret* of the employé will remain deposited with the employer, who will give in exchange a certificate to that effect. This certificate will reproduce the entries on the *livret*, and mention the advance made.

In case of a stipulation for a cottage or garden, the parties can terminate it by giving a month's notice.

Art. 36. There shall be kept by the employer a journal, paraphed by the Justice of the Peace, upon which they shall inscribe what they have done under their contracts, such as furnishing supplies, paying salaries, &c.

They will also inscribe in it all the delinquencies of the employés, especially those which call for the forfeiture by article 6 for each day's absence or abstention from work without good cause.

Employés who hire all their time to the same person for a whole year, are dispensed from the *livret*. All other laborers above 15 years must have a *livret* delivered to them by the Mayor. The Mayor will deliver this only on sight of the passport of the laborer, and inscribes in it the name, age, residence, and number of the bearer, together with his occupation and the fact of his working by the year, month, day, or job. There is a *visa* at the beginning, and one at the end, the first mentioning the price of hire and the second the payment of the price.

By this combination of measures it was not difficult for the police to arrest vagrants and delinquents. Every person whose *livret* did not import his regular engagement with an employer, must establish a satisfactory industrial status or incur fine and imprisonment, either of which would lead him to the workhouse. As regards this last institution we will cite the following:

Art. 85. The punishment to be inflicted on the culprits, according to the gravity of the offense, are:

1. Outside labor.
2. Seclusion in ordinary cells during hours of repose.
3. Cells of correction.
4. Dark cells.

The maximum extent and special conditions of these punishments are prescribed in another article.

Hereafter we shall publish a work on immigration and the comparative productions in various periods in the French Colonies. The author of this work is Mr. E. Duvergier, one of the old proprietors of the *Bee*, to whom we are indebted for the documents from which we have taken the information already published in relation to the labor system in the French islands.

Mexican News.

ARRIVAL OF 10,000 FRENCH TROOPS AT VERA CRUZ—CONCORDAT WITH THE POPE.

Through the courtesy of a passenger just arrived from Matamoros we have the *Commercio* of the 20th and 23d September, the *Ranchero* of the 17th, and the *Monitor* of the 17th and 23d of the same month, all published in the Imperial City.

We take the following from an article in the *Commercio* of the 23d:

The arrival of ten thousand men comes opportunely to dissipate the fears of the timid and to supply the military wants of the Empire. This important expedition has debarked at Vera Cruz and is preparing to give the finishing stroke to the bandits and butchers of the so-called Liberal cause. The true friends of liberty, of justice, of civilization, may now be fully assured that the hour of the complete triumph of wholesome ideas and of progress has come.

The Pope has manifested his desire to put an end to the party which if not opposed is defiant towards the Empire (the Church party). All claims are satisfied, and questions of a religious character disposed for the common advantage, are made the subject of a pacific convention, solemnly proclaimed, and which, in spite of the distance, binds Rome and Mexico closely together. The Bishops return to their posts, and a new Cardinal will soon come to represent the Pontifical authority in Mexico.

As to the troops recently arrived, they serve to remove our situation with respect to our Federal neighbors whose policy has of late indicated a marked advance towards constitution and forbearance.

A Frenchman, Mr. F. Pascalis, is engaged in forming a company of 40 men to serve against the guerrillas under commandant Gerard.

It is hoped that Gen. Douai will soon arrive at Matamoros.

Twenty men of the Rural Guard of this city have rented a numerous body of Liberals, who left dead on the field two officers, notorious bandits, and one soldier.

L'Estafette announces the arrival in Mexico of Gens. Magruder and Walker and of Colonel Duffy, and the departure of Gen. Kirby Smith for the United States.

Mr. Wolf has left Mexico to make preparations for building the Sonora Railroad.

The *Monitor* contains various decrees of Maximilian, among them one prohibiting games of chance throughout the Empire. It will not be easy to overcome the Mexican's passion for *Monte*.

We have via Galveston news from Matamoros to the 30th ult., but nothing of much interest. The rumor of the siege of the city by the Liberals was in no way confirmed.

The *Ranchero* of the 30th says: Vagrant and unemployed negroes continue to multiply in our streets. Some are liberated slaves from the interior of Texas; but the greater number are deserters from the Yankee army, camped along the Rio Grande. They will not labor any employment for more than a few days at a time. Their vagrancy and pilfering cannot much contribute to our civilization.

On the 24th ult., the officers of Mejia's division gave that General a ball in the new theatre building in Matamoros. The theatre was brilliantly lighted.

General Mejia and staff, the officers of the division of Gray, and the principal officers attended. The United States was represented by Generals Steele and Weitzel and a numerous attendance of officers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Metropolitan Friendly Gallery.

THE RAM STONEWALL IN U. S. NAVY YARD.

New York, Oct. 10.—Kotzbum, the forger and embezzler to the extent of some millions, pleads guilty to all the counts of the indictment.

The Navy Department has ordered the ram Stonewall to be brought into a U. S. Navy Yard.

Sterling, ("starting" in telegraph) 9¾; closing unsettled.

FROM VICKSBURG.

Vicksburg, Oct. 10.—The steamer T. L. McGill arrived from St. Louis at 6:40 P. M., and left for New Orleans at 11:30 P. M.

The river at this point is falling at the rate of 6 inches in 24 hours.

South West Pass, October 10.—The steamship Concordia, from Boston, crossed the bar at 7 o'clock A. M.

The towboat Leviathan went up at 9 o'clock with the ships Jno. Sidney, from Boston, and Roscoe, from Liverpool, and the schooner Andromeda, from Brazos.

The Spanish ship Valparaiso, from Havana, is outside the bar, at Pass-a-l'Outre, awaiting orders; also the schooner D. Williams, inside, from Rockland, Maine. The schooner Alonzo, from Havana, sailed up last evening. The bark John Trinks is still outside.

Wind north-east, light.

[Special to the N. O. Times.]

The President's Trip Abandoned.

New York, October 9.—The *Times'* special says the President has abandoned his contemplated trip to Richmond, North Carolina and South Carolina.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT.

The Government authorities received yesterday a copy of a new counterfeit of the ten dollar Government Bank legal note, dated Washington, March 10th, 1862. The letter C in the red seal is badly executed; also, the border of the note which embraces repetitions of the letter X, irregularly arranged. The general appearance of the bill is bad.

AN EXPEDITION TO SAN DOMINGO—AMERICAN PROTECTION FOR GEFFRARD.

A morning paper has a Washington special dispatch which says reports are circulating that the Cabinet, after a full consultation, has determined to assist the President in sending a fleet and troops to San Domingo, in order to war between the negroes there. The expedition consists of four war steamers and ten transports with five thousand troops.

Jeffrard is said to be willing to accept Americans pensioner.

JUARES REPORTED IN SANTA FE.

The El Paso, (Chihuahua) correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writing on September 24, says the Republic is at an end. The last fleeing fugitive, the President of Mexico is now on the American side of the Rio Grande, with friends and exiles.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE PER CHINA.

Halifax, October 9.—The steamship China from Liverpool the 30th ult., and Queenstown the 1st instant, passed here to-day on route for Boston.

She brings full market reports and some interesting items of European political intelligence.

The Fenian prisoners were brought before the Dublin magistrates; among them was the editor of the *Irish People* newspaper.

The Queen's Counsel made a long speech.—He said that within the last two months there have a *livret* delivered to them by the Mayor. The Mayor will deliver this only on sight of the passport of the laborer, and inscribes in it the name, age, residence, and number of the bearer, together with his occupation and the fact of his working by the year, month, day, or job. There is a *visa* at the beginning, and one at the end, the first mentioning the price of hire and the second the payment of the price.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

BEE OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, 1865.

The general market has exhibited a fair degree of animation to-day, and Western Produce generally has commanded full prices. Sales the principal feature in to-day's business in the exchanges which the telegrams from New York have caused in our leading staple. From these telegrams it appears that advices from Liverpool to the 30th ult. reported the market as closing at 34 1/2d with a continued upward tendency, showing an improvement of 4 1/2d after the sailing of the Persia. This extraordinary rise was responded to in New York by an advance of 5c ⅌ lb in the quotations of Middling Orleans quoted at 37 and 38c, and the market represented as closing at 40. The circumstantiality of these telegrams removed all doubts as to their credibility, the news, as it was manifest from the previous advices and the state of trade at Manchester, as well as from the reduction in the stock at Liverpool that an important change might be reasonably expected.

The effect of the news on Cotton will be found noticed under our commercial head, but it has moreover had a stimulating influence on gold, which, in the face of discouraging telegrams during New York, has been in active request, especially to be for transmission into the country for the purchase of Cotton. The market, however, opened at about previous rates, with sales at 145 and 144¾, but soon advanced to 146 and 147, and closed at 147 1/2. In the hour, the demand being nearly exhausted, there were fewer buyers willing to pay as high as 146 for round coins, and this was no doubt to meet a pressing company and said to be regarded as a fair indication of the market. The movement was on a much more liberal scale than for some time past, the sales and tenders including $1600 in the small denomination, $1000, $500, $200, two; lots of 20,000 and 25,000; at 146 1/2, $67,000, 5000 in two lots, two lots of 50,000, 12,000 and two lots of 20,000,) at 146 3/4; $20,700, (1200, $500, 2000,) two lots of 5000, $12,000, 10,000, and 20,000,) at 147 $1000 at 147 1/4, and 2000 in two lots at 147 1/2. This does not comprise the whole of the business, but is a fair indication of the general movement. In Sterling we noticed sales of a few hundred dollars in American half dollars at 141 and $1500 at 142. This was early in the day. The supply is limited. We heard of no sales of Mexican dollars.

While Gold improved, Foreign Exchange rules still more in favor of buyers, the sale of Sterling covering about £40,000 and including £3 000 at 154; £3,000 at 154¼, £3,000 at 155; £2,000 at 155 1/8; £7,000 at 154 1/8 and 154¾; and £20,000 at 154 1/2, 155¼ and 155 1/8. We heard of no sales of Bank. In France, a private bill for fr. 60,000 was passed at 3.62 1/2 and a Bank bill for fr. 25,000 at 3.60. We quote Sterling at 153 1/2 to 154 1/2 and 154 for private bills and 157 to 158 for Bank,—the latter nominal; and France at 3 62 1/2 to 3 65 for the former and 3.55¾ to 3.60 for the latter.

Quite a heavy business was done in Domestic Exchange, but at very varied rates. The ruling Bank rates for checks on New York was 1 1/2 per cent discount, but the Banks and dealers drew variously at 1 3/4, 1 1/2, 1¼, ⅞ and 1¼. Some round amounts were checked for at 1 1/4, but the continuous demand was not active, being fair at some occasions, but quite limited at others. Out coin, the sales included $40,000 New York eight (10,000 and 30,000) at 1⅛; $155,000, (15,000, 40,000, 45,000 and 55,000,) at ⅞, and $85,000 at 2¼; $350,000 at ¾ and ⅞ for eight, 2¼ for one day's sight, 2¼ and 2 1/2 for five days', 2¾ for ten days', and 3¼ for thirty days; $15,000 one day's sight at 2¼, and a further sum at the same; a round amount of five days' at 2¼, $55,000 at 2¼, a moderate amount at 2¾, $53,000, (35,000 and 18,000) at 2 1/2, and two further sums at the same; $50,000 ten days' at 2¼, and a further amount at the same, and ($130,000 thirty days', 100,000, 30,000 and 30,000,) at 3.

The only sales of Stocks reported were 30 shares Gas Light at $141 50 and 20 shares at $142; but in addition to the three were transfers of 10 shares to-day and 4 yesterday, which have not been reported. The transfers of City Hall Bond during the past three days, the sales of which has not been reported, embrace 6, 7 and 13 shares on Saturday, and 3 and 26 yesterday. We heard of no further sales of City Bonds. The Consolidated are quoted at 81 @ 81 1/2 and the Hall Bond issues at 70 @ 71 1/2.

In the Bank note market we noticed sales of $6000 to $8000 Louisiana State Bank bills at 50 and 50 for per dollar, and $200 at 60c. The advance injunction will be of no material advantage to this institution, its shipments to Liverpool not having arrived at the latest dates, and therefore subject to the benefit of the rise. We learn that at the reported quotations these shipments will probably net to sterling equal to $600,000 in gold or about $787,500 in greenbacks. The Bank, moreover, has other action, besides further available cash assets, and its circulation is now reduced to about $1,000,000. Its deposits are about $750,000, more than half of which was made in Confederate money on account of the State. We also noticed sales of $3000 Bank of New Orleans at 66c. We continue to quote Bank of Louisiana paper at 25 @ 30c per dollar; Louisiana State Bank at 25 @ 30; Bank of City of New Orleans at 50 @ 60; Mechanics' Bank at 60 @ 65, Union Bank at 75 @ 80, and Crescent City Bank at the same. The inside figures for most of these are extreme rates. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered in their counters. City Treasury notes rule at 1 @ 2c discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and, resolved for both Bank and city issues.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE, Tuesday Evening, October 10, 1865.

COTTON.—The exciting news from New York and Liverpool caused quite a vivid sensation in our Cotton circles and the market opened comparatively unsettled, fastness being manifest, many unwilling to name a price, and in other cases from 4 to 7c advance. There was at the same time a good deal of looking round and manifest hesitancy on the part of buyers to come forward at materially higher figures, in view of the improvement in New York. At a later hour parties came together and the sales summed up over 2,300 bales, embracing 550 to one party and 350, 300, 250, 200, 150, 100 and 100 to others. At the close there were some negotiations pending, which may have been consummated. With regard to prices it is difficult to give regular quotations. Middling which sold 35c on Wednesday sold at 38c. Low Middling sold at 36c, Strict Low Middling at 37 and Ordinary and some Middling at higher as 34. The advance on Ordinary was not equal to that on the better qualities. Upon the whole, omitting the other grades, and with the result that our figures must be regarded as only approximating to the facts, we quote Good Ordinary at 47c, Low Middling at 36 and Middling at 38. Yesterday one buyer took 600 bales more than was required, which swells the day's business to 2,700 bales, and makes an aggregate for the past three days of 7,200 bales.

STATEMENT OF COTTON:

Stock on hand September 30, 1865, bales	21,000
Received since Saturday	4,500
	25,500
Reported to-day	2,700
Sales since yesterday	100,700-104,100
	79,400
Stock exported and on shipboard not cleared	114,000

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only 5 hhds have been received from the union since yesterday—no Molasses. There is a good demand for Louisiana Sugar which is very scarce. Yesterday's receipts sold readily as soon as placed on the market, the entire to-day comprising 70 hhds, taken on consumption at 12½c for common, 13½c for fully fair, 17½c for fully fair to prime, and 18c ⅌ lb for prime. Yesterday Louisiana Molasses offered in very brisk bidding in retail trade was done in Cuba Sugar at previous prices, which we report as a reference: Fair 14½ @ 14½c, fully fair 14¾ @ 15½c, prime 17c @ 18c, choice 18½ ⅌ lb. Louisiana Sugar commanded at retail about to the ⅌ lb above the price. The market is bare of Louisiana Molasses. The production of Cuba is in good supply, but is dull in the hands of one or two speculators who hold firmly. A good demand has prevailed for the city consumption since yesterday and the sales comprise 875 hhds and 215 hhds, of which 75 and 140 hhds Muscovado at 66 @ 70c, 200 hhds new Cuba refobbed at 68c, 100 hhds good Muscovado at 70c, 25 hhds good Cuba refobbed at 75c, and 50 choice do at 78c ⅌ gallon. 35 hhds Muscovado Molasses were offered by auction. The was bid, 10 hhds were sold and the balance was withdrawn. The Hindmann's cargo of 2100 boxes Cuba Sugar, which arrived yesterday is not for sale here, but for the West.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The small stocks of Western Produce and Provisions, (principally of Provisions, Grain and Flour) and a steady inquiring and noting demand for the city trade, the country on speculation and for shipment to our neighboring ports and for New York and Boston, prices are ruling firmly with an upward tendency, and in many instances showing still further marked advance. A few days ago there were exports of 10000 sacks Corn for Liverpool (the first shipment of Corn for Liverpool since 1860), 1164 sacks to Minnemora, and 200 bags Lard to Minnemora. To-day shipments of Flour were being made for New York and Boston.

FLOUR.—The demand is very active; ready sales are made at full prices, and in some instances at an advance of 25c ⅌ bbl on yesterday's figures. The sales to-day embrace fully 3500 bbls, of which 100 fine at $8 25; 100 do at $8 50; 100 and 200 low superfine at $8 75; 137 low superfine at $9; 100, 100, 100, and 242 superfine at $9 25; 200 do at $9 50; 114 at $9 62½; 100 do at $9 75; 100 family at $10; 50 low extra at $10 25; 300 low extra at $10 50; 100 and 100 medium extra for $11 25; 475 good extra at $11 75, 100, 150 and 200 good extra at $12; and 25 choice extra at $14 ⅌ bbl. A very active trade has also been done in store, in the way of filling orders for the country at $9 75 for superfine; $12 for fair extra, $14 for good extra, and $15 50 @ 16 ⅌ bbl for choice do.

OATS.—The market is nearly bare. A lot of 160 sacks sold at 68c ⅌ bushel.

CORN.—In request and commands full prices, and thus is seen to hold under very strong limit. The stock is only moderate. The demand is for the city trade and for Mobile. The sales embrace 1900 sacks of which 650 mixed at 90, 100 do at 92c, and 200 yellow at $1 ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—The demand continues good. The stock in store is mostly held under higher rates. The sales embrace 1100 sacks, of which 700 to-day, to-day at $1 25 @ 1 30 ⅌ sack.

HAY.—The stock has been considerably reduced and better prices are now being obtained. 70 bales ordinary Western brought $20 50 and 187 bales good Western in lots at $27 @ 28. 100 bales Hungarian Grass sold to the Government at $28, and 150 bales prime Western at $31—to be paid in instalments of 50 bales each.

PORK.—Is in demand for the local trade. Various lots of 25 and 50 bbls the full weight Mess have sold at $27 ⅌ bbl. Larger lots cannot be obtained for less.

LARD.—The market is nearly bare. Prime is in request, is selling at 20c ⅌ lb, in kegs at 22c ⅌ lb.

BACON.—The stock is very light. The demand are supplying the demand at 20c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 22c for ribbed sides, 23c for clear sides and smoked hams, and 2½ @ 5c ⅌ lb for sugar-cured do. A lot of 10 casks sugar-cured Hams sold at 20c ⅌ lb.

SEEDS.—Prime red Apples are scarce and command further advanced prices. Western Potatoes are selling at the landing at $1 50 @ 2 Apples at $9 @ 10, and Onions at $3 50 ⅌ bbl. Quite a sale at $10 @ 14 ⅌ 100. Western Eggs are very inactive and we quote the ⅌ dozen. Chickens sold at $25 ⅌ dozen.

BALING STUFF.—We have to note a dull market. The only sale of any importance today was 50 bales India Bagging at 30c ⅌ yard. Dealers are supplying the demand at 24½c ⅌ yard for bales and 25c in rolls. Bale Rope is selling at 15½c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter is scarce and in demand and commands 53 @ 56 ⅌ lb for Western and 35 @ 45c for Western. Cheese is in fair request and good demand and is selling at 20 @ 22c ⅌ lb for Northern and Western.

COFFEE.—The demand continues brisk. 100 sacks fair to good fair Rio sold in two lots at 31⅞ @ 31¾ ⅌ lb. Rio is selling readily at 31½ @ 32c per lb.

FREIGHTS.—With a scarcity of freight room and considerable offering to go forward the rates have further advanced. Steamships for New York obtain 2½c per lb for Cotton; sailing vessels for New York and Boston 70 @ 75 per bbl for Flour; 1c per lb for Cotton; for Liverpool 12d per hogshead for Corn, ¾d per lb for Cotton—and 1½c for Leaves.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, October 11, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: 202 Tuns Beaver, 50 Bags, 149 Sheep and 4 Milch Cows.

Cleared: Stock sold: 12 Western Beeves, 2-7 Tuned Steers, 44 Hogs, 1-2 Hogs and 1 Milch cow.

Stock remaining on sale: 1 Western Beeves, 202 Tuns Beeves, 4 Hogs, and 48 Sheep.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb nett	00 @ —	14
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00 @ 01	— 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	00 @ 01	— 00
Tuned Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head	00 @ —	10
Tuned Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head	00 @ —	00
Tuned Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ head	00 @ —	00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	00 @ 00	00
Hogs, ⅌ lb nett	00 @ —	14
Sheep, ⅌ head	00 @ —	00
Veal Calves, ⅌ head	00 @ 00	00
Mixed Cows, ⅌ head	00 @ 00	00
Stock of Beeves	0 @ —	00
Stock of Tuned Beeves	0 @ —	00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Oct. 10, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Indust, Carter, for Liverpool, Lewis & Jones
Bark Margot, (Swedish) Rudbec, for Liverpool, O'Donnor & co
Bark Ada Cutler, Taylor, for New York, J W Pearce & co
Schr Cayuga, (British) Hamlin, for Turks Island, J Fernandez & co
Steamship Columbia, Hopkins, for Mobile, master
Steamship Cosmopolitan, Shaw, from Boston 3 th ult, to G Moss & co—Ballast.
Steamship Trade Wind, Doane, from Galveston 6th inst, to A L D Zerega—previously reported exposed in the river.
Bark Ida, Sy West, Atwood, 12 days from New York, to G W Pratt & co—Ballast.
Bark Ellen Morris, Hall, 12 days from New York, to master—Ballast.
Brig Gertrude, (Spanish) Ros verdera, from Matanzas, to master—Sugar.
Schr Ellen Morris, from Pilots in Boats, to Thos Pickett—Ballast.
Schr Victoria, Beigh, from Mobile, in ballast, to master.
Schr Lucy Dalrymple, Simmons, from Pilots in Boats, to master—34 dunnage.
Schr Ellen Stuart, Stuart, from Philadelphia, to master—34 dunnage.
Schr Mary A A Turner, Boodman, from New York, to master—34 dunnage.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

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