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NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPT. 12, 1866.

SECESSION OF JAMES DAVERN.—VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE SECOND DISTRICT AT AUCTION.—Messrs. McCerren & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, to-day, at 12 o'clock, on account of the above succession, two valuable lots of ground in the Second District, in the square bounded by Dryades, Baronne, Lafayette and Girod streets, to which we call the special attention of our capitalists. For further particulars see the advertisement elsewhere.

THE REGULATIONS RELATIVE TO THE COTTON TAX.—As if the three cents a pound tax were not a sufficiently heavy exaction, the cotton interest is subjected to regulations for assessing and collecting this tax which are vexatious and onerous, and expose planters and factors to additional losses without the least gain to the revenue. In order to have these regulations modified, a meeting, held on Tuesday evening, adopted a memorial to the Secretary of the Treasury; and cotton factors and others are informed by a special notice elsewhere that this document may be found for signature at the office of the Commercial Insurance Company, the Factors' and Traders' Insurance Company, and the New Orleans *Times*.

"EXCELSIOR."—We have before us a copy of a periodical by the above name, representing the peculiar features of Bryant, Stratton & Co's International Chain of Business Colleges, one of which, Bryant, Stratton & Chapman's, is in this city at 33 and 35 Carondelet street. Included in the system of practical education of the college in this city is a department devoted to instruction in telegraphy, presided over by a qualified practical operator and supplied with the requisite apparatus. The value of such knowledge to young men now and in the future can hardly be overestimated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—We learn that Signor Chiarini has not yet put out the full strength of his Company; but what he has already shown affords brilliant and earnest success of its merits. Decidedly one of the most noticeable features of the entertainment is Senor Duverny's Diplomacion Act. A body, unusually long, cased in a yielding stage-armor of vermillion hue, sparkling in the gas-light, and contoring itself into every conceivable shape, is about all that one can really be said to see of Duverny when he is at his trade. He is, to say the least, a curious study. As to the daring little rider, Mlle. Catalina, her flying leaps on her Mazeppa pony, and the coolness with which she went over bars four or five feet high, fairly took the audience by surprise. Catalina would not be the last in a Tally-Ho, even if Squire Western himself were to lead the team.

The trick-ponies have evidently been carefully taught, although Figaro and Benito seemed on the first night to be out of sorts, and did not take quite kindly to their work.

This was owing, doubtless, to their want of familiarity with the stage. Clever horses are, for all the world, like amateur singers. They must know their ground before they will show their points. Garibaldi, however, was not so sensitive. He performed his chair-trick with great redolence, and did not appear to care for the applause which followed it. This chair-trick, by the way, is something well worth seeing.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—While the patrons of the "Academy" have their circus, those of the St. Charles have their Ethiopians. Both are well adapted to the season, and both are good cholera preventatives. He who laughs has no time to grow sick.

ARRIVAL OF THE ADMIRAL FOOTE.—The steamship Admiral Foote, Capt. Chase, from Brazos Santiago 6th instant, arrived yesterday morning. We are indebted to Mr. Freeman, her purser, for the following intelligence: Vessels of Brazos bar, schooner United States, 15 days from Havana; schooner Arrora, from New Orleans. Her Captain reports that he has laid off Brazos five days, waiting for quarantine officer and pilot; had one hundred passengers on board, and out of provisions.

THE Paris Exposition.

We direct public attention to the following letter, received by Mr. EDWARD GOTTHEIL, our commissioner at the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867:

U. S. AGENCY FOR THE PARIS UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION OF 1867, NO. 10 PARK ROW, TIMES BUILDING, NEW YORK, ROOMS 8 AND 9.

EDWARD GOTTHEIL, Esq., State Commissioner, New Orleans, La.:

SIR—Information is desired at the Agency, without delay, and as much in detail as possible, relative to applications from your State which may have been made to you for space at the Paris Exposition, and relative to what you propose to offer as representative of the resources of your State at large.

A supply of blank application accompanies this letter, to be filled out and forwarded by any individuals in your section having important articles which they desire to exhibit and have omitted to apply for. Such applications should be here by the 10th of September, or as soon thereafter as possible, as the catalogues must be forwarded to Paris on the 15th of September?

Most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,
J. C. DERBY,
U. S. Agent, &c.

A RADICAL TRAVELLING COMMITTEE.—Among the proceedings of the late Radical Convention at Philadelphia was a resolution for a committee to proceed to St. Louis by the same route adopted in the President's electioneering tour. Judge Bell, of Texas, was appointed one of this committee, to which were also added the following:

Messrs. Botts, of Virginia; Durant, of Louisiana; Stokes, of Tennessee; Hamilton, of Texas, and Branson Thomas, of Maryland.

FROM BROWNSVILLE.—We are obliged to Purser Freeman, of the steamer Foote, for Brownsville papers of the 1st and 3d inst. The news in these papers relative to affairs on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande has been anticipated by telegraph from Galveston. We observe in the Brownsville *Courier* that cholera is very bad among the colored troops at that post. The *Courier* says:

The increase of cholera among the United States colored troops, especially the 9th, has been steady in number and fatality. On Thursday and Friday last, the average reached ten daily. The resources of the Quartermaster's Department have been severely taxed to furnish the necessary coffins for the proper interment of the dead, but up to the present time there has been no failure on its part and we believe from the efforts being made, none need be apprehended.

CHOLERA IN WEST BATON ROUGE.—The *Sugar Planter* of the 8th says:

We regret to announce the increase of cholera in our parish. As yet it is confined to freed people who will not and cannot be induced to refrain from committing excesses which tend to a development of the disease. Their natural distaste for a physician and his medicines together with the dislike to be placed under restraint in such cases, is one great cause of mortality among these unfortunate people.

PICKING COTTON.—Says the West Baton Rouge *Sugar Planter* of the 8th:

Cotton picking has well set in throughout the parish. Loads of baskets are daily seen going either up or down the roads, while the gin owners are scraping and cleaning up for their part of the business. Freedmen and women are scarcely seen upon the roads—all nearly being in the field getting out the snowy stable. Pickers are now in demand with liberal wages.

THE PLASTERS AND THEIR LABORERS.—A Southern circular concerning the cotton supply of the year, speaks incidentally of the question of free negro labor, and says that the "trials made of the system of voluntary exertion at the commencement were highly discouraging," but adds: "The scheme now promises more favorable results. The modification introduced by several of the planters are leading to better results than was anticipated. The system of 'weekly money payment' seems satisfactory both to the freedman and his employer." We are inclined to think there is something in this remark about "weekly money payments" to the laboring blacks. We doubt the successful operation of the plan of paying the negroes for a year's work when the crop is gathered, or giving them a share of the crop as compensation for raising it, or rewarding them for their labor by assigning them a portion of the plantation to cultivate, or any of the plans based on any such principle. We believe that in all industrial occupations, frequent payments to the "hands," and payments in money, constitute the surest and best means of securing from them continuous and steady labor. It was perhaps impossible for the planters to carry out this system last year, because they had not the money, and could not obtain it but now that times are improving with them, they will find it wise to put the labor of the South, as regards compensation, on the basis which has been found to work so well in all other countries.—*New York Times, 6th.*

says the Boston *Post*:

It is singular, if it be a fact that the riot in New Orleans was projected by the municipal authorities for the purpose of murdering the members of the Convention, that not a member of the Convention was killed or dangerously wounded. Again, Gen. Sheridan says that Mayor Monroe, who is represented as an unconverted secessionist, full of the spirit of rebellion and hate accordingly, is so unpopular that two-thirds of the people of New Orleans would rejoice at his removal. Then a large majority of the people there, if what is said of Monroe be correct, must be patriotic and just.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 12, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,912.

DISARMAMENT.

It is gratifying to observe that an enlightened interpretation of history is beginning to explode some of the old theories of the utility of large, permanent and costly armaments as conditions of a safe peace or of needful preparation for war. Viewed in the light of guarantees of peace, the recent war in Germany and Italy, added to the Danish war of 1864, the Franco-Italian Austrian war of 1859 and the Crimean war of 1854, demonstrates their failure so signally as to cause the claim to pacific virtue advanced for them to look like a broad piece of irony. Those examples, on the contrary, concur to teach that preparation for war is certain to be, in the long run, war itself. Russia moving down upon Turkey in 1854, Austria pressing upon Italy in 1859, Prussia and Austria spoliating Denmark in 1864, Prussia seizing all the surrounding territories and populations which she thinks herself able to digest and assimilate in 1866, illustrate the same melancholy lesson of history that a nation armed to the teeth has the instinct of a robber, and that when and how it will rob or attempt robbery, is only a question of real or seeming opportunity. Each nation, consciously or unconsciously, assumes the existence of this instinct in others. Consequently the armament of one induces counter armaments among the rest until the burdens and restraints of warlike preparation becomes positively crushing and suffocating, financially and morally, and at last and in despair of the remedies of armed peace, actual war is resorted to in hope of obtaining relief.

But if the maintenance of heavy armaments affords no assurance of peace, there is also good reason to believe that it is not, in a profound and fundamental sense, a true and wholesome method of preparing for war. Some time since we took occasion to argue that the conditions which conduced most to the interests of peace were those which gave the best foundations for strength, energy, and endurance in war. And we adduced as data of this argument the extraordinary developments of warlike power and resources exhibited by the North and the South in the late war. They entered the conflict unburthened with debts, unexhausted by taxation, with credit fresh and unstrained. It was soon manifest that the North was more favored than the South with accumulations of peace, in point of increase of population, of capital, and of mechanical appliances and skill; and in the same proportion the chances of the struggle steadily preponderated on the Northern side until the last front which Southern courage and persistence could oppose to the colossal pressure was irretrievably broken. It was peace, and unarmed peace, peace prosperous because not harassed with pestilent financial legacies of past wars or with costly anticipations of wars to come, that laid the solid ground-work of preparation for war in this case.

It appears that the example exhibited in the United States of warlike power unencumbered by expensive, burdensome and painful warlike preparation, has been a subject of reflection in Europe, and some writers, English, French, and German, do not hesitate to refer to it as one eminently fit for imitation. Mr. Girardin, among others, pointing to the reduction of the United States army, after the overthrow of the Confederacy, from a million to less than a hundred thousand, wants to know why France, Austria, Prussia, Russia and Italy, if their governments are honest, may not now, since hostilities exist no more, disarm and address themselves to the calls and labors of peace. There is but one reason why the saying of the French Emperor, "the Empire is peace," may not have its counterpart, "Europe is peace," as expressing the conditions, aspirations and designs of all European nations. The whole difficulty lies in the question of the honesty of their pretensions. But if unable to answer for the honesty of Kentucky and particularly by the city of Louisville. He referred in complimentary terms to the distinguished gentlemen and to Senator Guthrie, who, avoiding their representative on the occasion. He then drew a graphic outline of his own political creed, showing throughout, his devotion to the Constitution and the Union. He said that when the crisis came and the rebellion commenced, he took sides in favor of the maintainance of the Union, but with all his devotion to the common country he was no less opposed to the consolidation of power of Government. If the present Congress were permitted to continue their course it would finally succeed in establishing a despotism concentrated in one despot of Government, and eventually in the establishment of a monarchy. He referred to the passage of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, the Civil Rights and Montana bills as testimony to this opinion.

He then enumerated the assault of various kinds which had been made upon him, and announced his determination to stand immoveable where he had already taken his position on the bottoms of the Constitution. Referring to a pleasing demonstration, in which 36 young girls had personated the States of the Union, he said, "Let our country was like Cornelia of old, equally proud of the beauty and achievements of one child, and the others nourished them all with equal care.

Secretary Seward was then vociferously called for. He spoke acceptably to the dense assemblage in support of the restoration policy of the President. Secretary Seward thanked the audience for the kind reception. He stated this was his appearance before a Kentucky audience but was nevertheless free in mind, in heart and in utterance to express his genuine sentiments before the people of Louisville.

He would not hold different language here in the slightest degree from what he would in other cities and States of the Union. On reflection it had particularly suggested itself during his tour, that from the capital through the State of Maryland and what was generally held in the Keystone State and the great State of New York and Michigan, and through a part of Illinois to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, and again through the southern parts of Illinois and Indiana to the city of Louisville, he had found that while in the Northern States, there was a great difference on the subject of the restoration of the Union. In the State of Kentucky and he might with equal propriety say in all the Southern States, there was an entire unanimity of opinion in favor of the Union of the States.

The South is sound and sincere in its loyalty to the Union. The reason of this was obvious, and founded on simple principles of human nature. The ideas on which this war had been undertaken were nurtured in the South fifty years before their practical execution. The battle had been fought and the South had lost, and naturally the reaction was greater, for their suffering had been greater, and the party that had suffered most in its effort to break up the Union was evidently now best satisfied in accepting the results of the contest. At the conclusion of the war President Johnson summoned three persons to consult with him as to the conditions on which the Southern States could be readmitted to the Union. He (Seward) was one of these parties, and he advised that when the flag of secession and slavery was hauled down from its staff, the Union should be restored in its full integrity.

In answer to a demand from the crowd to tell them something about Mexico he replied, yes I will tell you something about Mexico. Take care of the States you have already got, and when you have secured them we will talk to you about Mexico.

Farragut, Welles, Gens. Castar and Crook were introduced and received with applause. Rousseau was at home among his friends.

The party then repaired to the Louisville Hotel, where quarters had been provided, and where an immense crowd was gathered to greet the President, which they did by loud cheers. A splendid banquet was given at the Louisville Hotel. The chief marshall, Gen. Jeff. C. Davis, and his aide, conducted things very creditably. Notwithstanding the immense mass of people no disturbance or accident occurred.

8.10 P. M.—The President and party have left for Cincinnati on the steamer United States. They will stop at Madison a half hour, and arrive at Cincinnati at 8 A. M.

The Committee on Reception deserve great credit considering the short time and very stormy weather which prevailed yesterday and this morning. However, everything was properly arranged, and this morning, at 10 o'clock, the sun came out, with a good strong breeze. The mud was soon dried up. In fact, more pleasant weather could not have been desired.

Louisville, Sept. 11.—The Indianapolis *Journal* regrets very much the occurrence of last night. The *Herald* believes the riot was premeditated. The President was introduced to a crowd of 2000 in front of the Bates House. Before leaving for Louisville he said: We have succeeded in hunting down the rebellion, but now it has passed round to the other end of the line and we find a revolutionary spirit manifesting itself. He hoped the time had arrived when all the people would stand up for the country, regardless of party shibboleths and party considerations, and when all could rally round the Constitution and be lifted above party to preserve the country.

Trenton, and the Senate has ratified the Constitutional amendment by 11 to 10, and the House by 34 to 24. Gov. Ward promptly signed the joint resolution. The announcement was greeted with great applause.

New York, Sept. 11—The *Post* says one of the most stupendous frauds ever perpetrated upon the Government has just been developed in Brooklyn, and involves a New York firm. Two young men took a contract for supplies at a very low bid, having previously entered into an engagement with Government officials in the Navy Yard to superintend the delivery of the goods, by which they got receipts for three or four times the amount delivered, and got paid for them in this way. During the past four years the Government has been defrauded of over one million dollars. Information was given by one of the parties implicated, who has turned state's evidence. The case is undergoing further investigation.

New York, Sept. 11—Evening—The cotton market closed buoyant, with sales of 2500 bales at 33 to 35c. Flour firmer at $11 to $15 75, Wheat scarce and 5c better. Pork heavy at $33 50. Lard drooping. Sugar and Coffee steady. Naval stores dull. Turpentine 65 to 66c. Rosin firm. Gold closed at 145¾.

London, Tuesday noon—Sept. 11—The *Times* Paris letter, published to day, says Maximilian is expected to return from Mexico to Europe, by every steamer.

Londonderry, Tuesday noon—Sept. 11.—The steamship Nova Scotian, from Quebec 1st inst. arrived this forenoon, and sailed for Liverpool.

Madrid, Tuesday—Sept. 11, A. M.—The *Estafette*, of to-day, says the French troops must be withdrawn from Mexico with the utmost caution, unless amicable negotiations are previously established with Juarez.

Vienna, Tuesday morning, Sept. 11.—The Austrian minister of marine has ordered the Adriatic fleet now at Trieste to proceed to Pola and Turne, the Austrian naval stations to be dismantled.

London, Sept. 11, noon.—Consols 89¼ for money.

Berlin, Tuesday, A. M., Sept. 11.—The Committee of the Chamber of Deputies persist in their decision of reducing the amount of the loan which the Government asks authority to obtain by the issue of Treasury notes from 60,000,000 to 30,000,000 of thalers. The minister of finance has protested in a speech against such a destruction, and expressed the hope that the Chamber would pass the bill in its original form.

London, Tuesday noon, Sept. 11.—The anxiety as to the British grain crops is increasing. The weather is very wet and prices are higher in all the markets.

Liverpool, Tuesday noon, Sept. 11.—Cotton quiet and steady. The sales to day will amount to about 8000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13½.

Vicksburg, Sept. 11.—Passed up, Lizzie Gill, at 3 A. M., and down, Fashion at 7 and White Cloud at 8 P. M. River stationary.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

From Europe—By the Atlantic Cable.—London and Liverpool Market.—The President at Indianapolis.—Disturbances Among the Crowd.—One Man Killed and Several Wounded.—From the Southwest Pass.—Cotton and Gold Markets.

London, Monday Evening, Sept. 11.—The Eastern question seems to be looming in the future. Russia shows signs of serious intent more to obtain the control of the Danubian Principalities, and probably, eventually, of Constantinople.

Vienna, Monday, Sept. 11.—An order has been issued by the Minister of War that the regiments of the Austrian army named after the King and Princes of Prussia, the Duke of Baden, and nine others shall cease to be named.

Paris, Monday Morning, Sept. 15.—Gen. Marquez, the Minister to Constantinople has been recalled and will go to Mexico to organize an army for service after the French evacuation of the country.

Liverpool, Monday, Sept. 11, P. M.—The sales of cotton to day amounted to 12,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13d.

Breadstuffs are firm.

Provisions are quiet. Pork is dull.

London, Monday, 11 P. M.—Consols for money closed at 89½ for money, and United States 5-20's at 72¾.

Indianapolis, Sept. 11.—The President arrived yesterday evening. Along the route from St. Louis he was received with great enthusiasm; but being introduced to a great assemblage here, there were signs of great disorder among the crowd, and the confusion was so great that the President retired from the balcony of the hotel.

Several disturbances occurred among the crowd with lamentable results. Pistol shots were fired. One man was killed and several were wounded. The crowd dispersed from before the hotel about 10 o'clock, at which time everything was quiet.

New York, Sept. 11.—The *Herald's* special says Surgeon General Barnes is dangerously ill at Newport, under all these favorable circumstances for obtaining the real sentiments of the people, have I heard a single disloyal utterance, while I am happy and proud to be able to inform you and your readers that loyalty to the Government, the Constitution and the flag is a positive, growing reality, heard on the lips of every one. In the next civil war, which will not break out south of Mason and Dixon's line, the Southern people will constitute, *per saltum*, the loyal army, on whom the friends of the Union and the Constitution, North and South, will lean for success.

It is true that these people are becoming more agitated, nervous, excited and angry, at intimation of Congress—but it is a more glorious truth that the discussions of the occasion are bringing out marked and decided manifestations, as well as feelings, of loyalty—in contradiction with the dislike of the Radicals.

The mass of the Southern people went into the rebellion because, with their whole heart, mind and strength, they believed in it—it was their faith—and the belief in it was as sincere in the nations of religion or science. In the same earnestness they now accept the new situation. If there is fight, so there is truth and faith in such men, and they will be as true to the new situation as they were to the cause in which they lost all save life and honor.

These are also faithful, true and live Union men—Union from the start and Union to the end. These are good men and true, respected and honored by their secession neighbors for their integrity as men and for their stern, up right and fearless adhesion to principle and course, but these are few and far between.

There is a third class of dodgers, now on this side, now on that, avoiding danger on either side; yet by turns professing loyalty to both, from whom come most, if not all, the disorders in the South, beside many who seek notoriety in the North as persecuted Union or repentant Secessionists who out-radical the Radicals. These persons very properly receive no political favors at home—because not faithful to any party or profession.

When in Atlanta last winter, at the solicitation of several eminent citizens, I consented to become the bearer of an invitation to Mr. Greely to visit that city, and make the tour of the State, with the assurance of the most cordial and distinguished hospitality. It is to be regretted, for many reasons, that he did not accept that invitation. It was a friendly overture, and Horace Greely traveling in the South would have done much, though he may have been an epoch in the history of the times. In my journeyings I have met many from the South, all of whom concurred with me in my view of the feelings and sentiments of the people; one occasionally, a "Black Republican" who, like myself, had traversed the country on horseback and alone, from Mississippi, concurred in every particular with my analysis of the situation.

For myself, I do not believe there existed cause of hostility to Northern settlers. Throughout the entire distance I met with the peace, quiet, and good order of the Sabbath; and besides, the more important cases have been ascertained and adjusted, though the correction is ignored by one portion of the press, and treated as of little consequence by others.

A SINGULAR REVENGE.—Last Friday night, as the family of F. P. Boecher, residing on Valdez street, were asleep, about 12 o'clock, in Clute's avenue, were about sitting down to tea, a thief entered the kitchen and commenced packing up a quantity of the silverware which he exposed. Fortunately, he was detected by the servant girl who returned to the kitchen for some article, and, being not devoid of courage, seized the thief and secured him.

Now comes the most singular part of the story. The thief, balked of his plunder, determined upon revenge, and evidently a man of the world, consequently of female society and hopeful of a keen insight as to women's foibles and vanities, determined that his revenge should be of a striking character.

Though suddenly caught in the intended larceny, he was evidently a cool observer, for he must have noticed that the servant girl was accompanied by a young man, who was fond of fine black hair. Arming himself with a pair of sharp shears, he went to the same house on Sunday night about 12 o'clock, and knocked at the kitchen door. The door was opened by the same girl, and the thief throwing his arms about her neck—mugging it is called—in the style of garroters, silenced any outcry she might have made, at the same time rendering her incapable of resistance. Holding her in this manner the thief shaved off her fine black hair, not nicely and deftly, but roughly, and in a jagged man ner. Having finished his "rape of the lock," the thief threw the helpless girl down, and strode away in the darkness.—*St. Louis Dispatch.*

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 11, 1866.

The general market has exhibited but little change during the past three days. The movement in Western Produce has been on about the usual scale, with the exception of Corn, which has improved; while Sugar and Molasses have continued quiet, the demand being confined to the local trade. Operations in our leading staple have been attended with considerable animation, the sales comprising 2000 bales at prices indicating, in several instances, an advance of fully 1c. per lb. This makes an aggregate for the past three days of 3300 bales, which will, no doubt, increase the supplies of Exchange.

Gold opened this morning nominally at 114¾, the closing rate last evening, but after the receipt of the noon dispatches announcing a decline in Wall street, prices receded, and this market closed weak at 143¼ to 143¾. The sales at the Board embraced $1000 at 141½, and $500 at 141¾. In the open market the transactions included $11,000 (5000 and 3,000) at 143¾, $2500 at 143⅞, $3500 (1500 and 1000) at 144, $11,700 (1700 and 10,000) at 144¼, $19,000 (10,000, 5,000 and 4,000) at 144½, $1,800 (800, 5000 and 10,000) at 144¾, $10,000 at 144⅞, $10,000 early in the morning at 145, and $5000 at 145¾. $3000 Mexican Doubloons, sold on Commission, realized 141½. In Silver we noticed sales of $1000 in American halves at 133½, and $1000 at 131, also 500 to 700 Mexican dollars at 140 and at 141½.

The Foreign Exchange market owing to the decline in Gold gave evidence of increased weakness. Thoroughbills today were quite nominal, and the only quotation we have. The sales of Sterling included £1,000 good clear at 149, £2000 At at 150½ and £8000 at 150. In France we noticed sales of 25,000 and 50,000 at 5 francs; at 5.30, 50,000 and 125,000; at 3.75, 10,000 private bankers at 5.70, and 50,000 for Gold, at 5.35%. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 147 for bill of lading bills, 148 to 149 for good clear, 150 for at 10 to 60 days, and 152 for bank, and France at 5.35 to 5.30 for At commercial, and 5.75 to 5.70 for bank.

Domestic Exchange continues without material variation. The Banks uniformly checked on New York at ⅛ premium, at which they met with only a moderate demand. The sales of Commercial included $99,000 (two lots of 10,000, 13,000, 16,000 and 50,000) New York at par, $11,000 Boston night at par, $5,000 Boston sight at 1-16 premium, $2,000 New York sight at ⅛ discount, $10,000 thirty days sight on New York at ⅛, and $12,000 thirty days sight on Boston at the same. The rates offered for New York sight were ⅛ discount to ⅛ premium.

The Stock market continued unusually dull throughout the day. There were no sales at the Board, and none that transpired in the open market.

City Bonds were quiet. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoors. The Consolidated are quoted at 76 to 76½, and the Railroad issues at 83½ to 84, according to the Company. We quote Louisiana State at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight matured coupons at 80.

In Government Money we noticed the sales of $4500 State Treasury Notes at 7½ per cent. discount, $4500 at 7¾, and $900 at 6½, and a small amount of Bank Notes at 7 per cent. discount.

Bank of Louisiana notes are quoted at 65 to 68; Bank of Commerce, 65 to 68; Louisiana State Bank notes at 95 to 98. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 7 to 10 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at 2½ to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, September 12, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY

Steamship Reliance, Pierce, Galveston, Jas Conrad & Co.
Steamship Morgan, Lawhon for Galveston, Harris Bro.
Brig Herbe, (British) Lebrun, for St Pierre Carlisle, H A Moore.
Steamer Louisa, Hopkins, for Mobile.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY

Steamship Anadis, Hutchinson, Galveston, in ballast, to T C Harris—1st distinct 14.
Steamship Admiral Foote, Chase—6 days from Brazos Santiago, with mdse and pass to Mdse.
Steamer Mary, Meyers, from Mobile.

—STEAMBOATS—

Clara Dolsen, Mc Cullough, from Cincinnati.
Judge Fletcher, Tobin, from Sterling's Landing.
St Nicholas, Hess, from Bayou Sara.
Thomas Parkin, Dunlap, from Chihubamba.

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The towboat America, Palmer, from the Passes—Brought up steamer Lone Star, great only reported sunk at Southwest Pass.

BELOW COMING UP.

Bark Commerce, Robinson, 84 days from Bordeaux, to Coutoure Bros.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Steamship Tappahannock, Hutchings, from Vera Cruz to Pelham & Hersey.

EXPORTS.

GALVESTON—Per steamship Rapidan—2 bbs hams 20 half bbls beef and mdse.
NEW YORK—Per steamship Morgan—320 bbls flour 20 bbls whisky 100 bbls pork 100 bbls do 500 bbls corn 30 bbls molasses 1 pkg mdse.
NEW CARLISLE—Per brig Hale—Staves.
MOBILE—Per steamer Louisa—Sundries.

IMPORTS

MOBILE—Per steamer Mary—Sundries to order.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR

ST LOUIS—Per steamer Carlo Rodman—400 bbls flour to Keep & Co; 200 bbls do to Chouteau & Co; 45 do do to Buckingham; 1 do do to Ellett & Thomas; 50 bbls flour to R Fenwick—400 do do to Chouteau & Co