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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 8, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

G. de Feriet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Constable Lange sells one iron-gray horse and two cows, at 11 o'clock a. m., at the stables on the Metairie Road.

Constable Fortier sells five milch cows, at 12 o'clock m., at No. 375 St. Philip street, between Tonti and Miro streets.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, two dwelling houses situated on the Public Road, between Elmire and Congress streets, Third District, with Citizens' Bank stock. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

THE CONFEDERATE BOND STORY.

The Radical papers in the North have, precisely as we said they would, hastened to use for influencing the fall elections the alleged Cable dispatch announcing that the action of the Philadelphia Convention "had the effect to materially (or slightly) advance the price of Confederate (Rebel) bonds." Whether this "news," dated August 31, came over the Cable, or was turned out at a political shop in New York, the *Tribune* would seem to have been on the alert for it, and, not waiting for it to cool, lugged it at once into the editorial columns for the purpose of a Radical sensation the next morning. Having quoted the dispatch textually, the *Tribune*, in a state of partisan rapture which is had not known since the National Union movement commenced shaking the organization of its party to pieces, commenteth in these words:

Here is the testimony of the infallible barometer. Every vacillation of the war was faithfully repeated in the rise and fall of Rebel and Union bonds in Europe. The surrender of the Rebellion banished the Rebel securities from the Bourse and the Exchange. One year ago they were almost as worthless as rags. Now these miserable promises to pay are accepted in the hope of the destruction of the Union, again disgrace this country in the marts of Europe, and the Randall and Doolittle Convention is the cause.

There could not be a more startling proof of the utter want of nationality in the President's policy than the rise of Rebel bonds which it has caused. It is a terrible truth that the encouragement he has given to the South against the almost universal wish of the loyal North, and at the surprise of the world, has given the Rothschilds and Barings reason for believing that the Rebellion will redeem its pledges.—The Philadelphia Convention was but a creature of the Rebels to be pardoned, the office holders he had appointed, the men he had seduced from their allegiance to the party he had deserted, those were its members, and their action was solemnly approved by him. Yet this action has "had the effect to materially advance the price of Rebel bonds!" Mr. Johnson shed tears when he heard what the Convention had done; it is time for him to weep again.

The *Tribune* is careful, however, to say nothing about the extraordinary rise in the European market of United States five twenties after advices of the action of the Philadelphia Convention had been received there. Cable dispatches of undisputed authenticity and honesty announced that those securities had jumped up from a little more than 68 to over 73, an advance of about five per cent, which could be explained in no other way than by attributing it to the new aspect given to politics in the United States by the Philadelphia Convention. Herein the *Tribune's* telegraphic columns stultified its editorial comments. While the latter assumed that, since the war, as during the war, "Rebel and Union bonds in Europe are like the opposite ends of a balance, one of which must necessarily go down if the other goes up, the latter showed beyond dispute that Union bonds had actually and greatly risen to a point arithmatically denoted in spite of the rise of Rebel bonds, as alleged in a vaguely worded and intrinsically apocryphal dispatch. According to the argument by which the *Tribune* attempts to make a partisan weapon of this dispatch, the allegation contained therein is a political and financial impossibility.

Meantime reasons accumulate for suspecting that the dispatch in question was worse than a flagrant piece of telegraphic stupidity or negligence, and that it was deliberately fabricated, at either the American or European end of the trans-Atlantic line, as a trick to help the Radical cause in impending elections. Some degree of this suspicion was excited at once among the Conservatives of New York. The New-York *Times*, for example, said on the 1st inst., in referring to the dispatch:

In this item there is an obvious error, or a grotesque misrepresentation. Rebel bonds long ago ceased to be quoted in London. By their thorough and unqualified repudiation at home, they ceased to have any quotable market value. No sane person could be induced to invest a cent in them, and everybody treated them as utterly worthless. They are to-day in London, as well as here, as extinct as the "lost cause" which they represented, and Fraud is designed to buoy up. Hence, when we read of the material rise in Rebel bonds, at the same time that we are furnished with a decidedly advanced quotation for United States five-twenties exclusively, it is clear that the word *federal* should have been where the word *rebel* stands in the dispatch. If this opinion be incorrect, then we cannot avoid the conclusion that the item is a clumsy and stupid fraud—the invention of some radical dunnion speculator—by which not even the most credulous stockjobber with the collapsed "Confederacy" could be for a moment deceived or consoled.

But the fraudulent character and intent of the dispatch are carried beyond the point of mere suspicion to that of almost absolute demonstration, by the clumsy and contradictory attempts which have been made to establish its authenticity and exhibit its original wording and true meaning. We commented the other day on one of those attempts, purporting to be the resuing work of the general agent of the Associated Press at New York. It now appears, from recent Western papers, that there has been forwarded to the West another explanation, according to which the dispatch did not, as really worded, report an advance in the value of Rebel bonds, but an advance in the "ante-war bonds of the Rebel States." There would be in such news an intrinsic probability. A political movement which promised a speedy and practical restoration of the Union, and an era of justice and prosperity for the whole country, and especially the rescue of the Southern States from threatened political and social ruin and commercial and industrial decay, might well have the effect in Europe to materially advance the price of the legitimate and acknowledged obligations of those States. It is not to be doubted, indeed, that, other things equal, in proportion as the National Union movement on the basis of the Philadelphia declarations and the policy of the President shall gain strength, the foreign credit of Louisiana and other States, now so depressed by the calamities of the late war, combined with the ruinous tendencies of Radical policy, will be practically enhanced. Nevertheless, after the experience which has been had of the trans-Atlantic news line, as now organized, in the way of reporting financial intelligence having an important bearing on American politics, it would be unsafe to accept even the last version of the dispatch in question as less *fake* and authentic. It is greatly to be regretted that the reputation of this line, as a vehicle of politico-financial news, has received already so damaging a blow, and it is to be sincerely hoped that its administrators, warned by this example, will make every effort, by scrupulous care and fidelity, to render it in all respects worthy of confidence.

NEW YORK NEWS ABOUT GOV. WELLS.—The New York *Herald* of the 2d has the following special:

New Orleans, Sept. 1, 1866.—Governor Wells has this morning determined, to raise a so-called loyal militia force throughout the State at once in view of the fall elections. It is to be composed of white and black troops. No one to be admitted as an officer or to the ranks who was in any way connected with the Confederate army. The elections under Gov. Wells' recent proclamation to fill vacancies in the Convention of 1864 will take place on the day designated. Gov. Wells will promptly remove all authorized gentlemen who do not in good faith cause the elections to be held.

We read in the same paper of the 1st:

A dispatch from New Orleans says that a strong guard of United States (white) soldiers are on guard night and day at the private residence of Governor Wells, at his own urgent request.

GEN. LONGSTREET UNDER TAB.—A locomotive engine and tender named "Gen. Longstreet," now at the Grand Junction wharf, East Boston, ready for shipment to Galveston, and the name covered with coal tar last evening by some person or persons. The name was painted in large letters on the engine and tender in several places, but in every place it was daubed over with coal tar. This was making treason "odorous" as well as odious.—*Boston Transcript, 30th ult.*

The experiment of using nitro glycerine for blasting rock is proving entirely successful. Its explosive force is found much greater than that of gunpowder; and as much can be accomplished in three days as was formerly possible in three weeks.

SNOWBALLING IN SUMMER.—The Manchester *Mirror* publishes a telegram from Gov. Smyth, of New Hampshire, dated Mount Washington, on Friday afternoon, which says: "Snow is falling fast, and the visitors are engaged in snowballing."

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 8, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,908.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable to the 7th September.

Rumor and an English Royal Marriage Contradicted.

Ill Health of the Emperor Napoleon

Liverpool and London Markets of the 7—Decline of Cotton 1-2d.

Wild Excitement and Distraction in the Radical Convention at Philadelphia. ——Border State Delegates Leave it in the Hands of Friends of Negro Suffrage.

The Presidential Tour.

Commercial and Other News.

Speech of Mr. Seward at Niagara Falls—He Announces the Death of the Republican Party.

[From the N. Y. Herald, 24.]

In answer to a call for a speech Mr. Seward said:—

Now, my friends, do you want to hear me? (Cries of "Yes." Well, first, I want to ask you a question. After the clear exposition of the policy of the government, of what may be called his (Mr. Johnson's) policy, or "our policy," and which may be said to have taken its date from Abraham Lincoln—after the clear exposition he himself has given of that policy, I want to know in God's name what use he has for a Secretary of State at all? (Cheers and laughter.) (A voice—"Will you endorse it?") Mr. Seward—I will and do endorse it, and will write my name under it as many times as people wish, and when you find me a principle or a policy with my signature over it or under it, that is mine, that is my paper, and I am ready to pay all the costs. (Cheers.) Fellow citizens, you have heard Andrew Johnson, the President of the United States, proclaimed. Now, I have heard Abraham Lincoln, within three months of his death by the pistol of the assassin, I heard him denounced worse and over a larger portion of the United States than Andrew Johnson is denounced for treason to the constitution and the government. Let me ask you if, instead of bringing him safely here to-day to stand before you, and to vindicate virtually before the whole American people his life, character and policy, past, present and in the future, he had fallen on the way as Abraham Lincoln did, do you think there would be one of his revilers that would not be as loud in raising him to the pinnacle of a martyr's fame and glory as they are now in celebrating the virtues and services of Abraham Lincoln? The only trouble with the living President is that he lives. The fortune of a dead one is that he is gone, and can be praised intensely by those who are incapable of appreciating his virtues and his wisdom. The President has spoken on a topic I never open, and which I did not think I would now open up, that he is charged, and the members of his cabinet are charged with deserting their party. The charged with deserting their party. The charge is that we deserted our party; but, as he has told you very justly, it is better in every case to let party go down the Falls than let our country go to destruction. But he has told you also the truth when he said it was not possible to find a word on the record on which he was nominated which has not been fulfilled by the record of his every act since. Did they not declare at Baltimore that the war should be conducted till its final triumph, and the restoration of the States and the removal of the cause thereof forever? And is not the war ended, and are not the States being restored? And where is the cause of the war to-day? It is gone into the receptacle of the errors of past ages. But they say that I have deserted my party. Let me call your attention to my record on the subject. If you look to my speech of October, 1865—and whenever I speak in Auburn I mean it for all the people of the State of New York—there I told the whole people that the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson and I with him, had proposed the restoration of the States lately in rebellion as equal States in the Union if they would accept these conditions: first to abolish the rebel debt, renounce the right of secession by their State constitutions and accept the constitutional amendment of the United States abolishing slavery forever.

When these conditions were complied with the Union would be restored in all its glory, every platform and performed every pledge and the word that I gave—(cheers)—and in my February speech in New York I told you precisely the same—that the day of rejoicing would heaven and the earth might pass away, yet the word that Andrew Johnson passed that the States should be restored on their obtaining being complied with, must be fulfilled. (Cheers.) And did you not accept it and ask your members of Congress to vote for it? I told them the same thing in March. I tried to save the party from destruction. I tried to show them the way, straight and plain, but they were in the case of the traveller who got bewildered on his way. He was shown two roads, one leading to his destination, the other in opposite direction, and the record of his decision was that he had taken the road which led him he either way. (Cheers and laughter.) And so they look neither way, and now where are they? They say we should adhere to the party I have been a party man been in three or four parties, and though generally consistent, and the enemies of that party found me as effective, yet never was I accused of infidelity. But I never was a party man to that extent that I did not know that the only course, the only true course for a party is to follow the head of the party. Who is the head of this party in New York? (A voice, "Horace Greeley.") Very well. A man to do a party any good, a man to make it successful, must take the lead. I do not accept of Greeley, however. (Laughter.) But let them put forth a man now and nominate him for Governor of New York to test their principles at the election in two weeks, and if they are not defeated by a forty thousand majority then they don't count me in the lawyer. Must I desert my trust, my government and my country to follow a party that is divided, distracted, weak, imbecile, vacillating, and absolutely seeking its own destruction? I asked distinctly, We are the party of the union, and the cars were all empty when we put it there. It was under the guidance of the conductor, Andrew Johnson, and all the privileged seats were offered to his party who complain of being deserted. They were invited to enter the cars. They wouldn't do it, and the cars filled up with outsiders, and now they say they were deserted by the conductor. (Cheers and laughter.) Now I want to know their leader in the United States. (A voice—Thad. Stevens.) They will not accept him. We want to save the Union of the United States and the President. Congress can only exist till the 4th of March next; and then, of course, there is no party, because there is no head. That is the wisdom of this party. I know what it costs to create a party and to make it successful, and take the control of the government. It is an unpleasant statement to see how soon a great and powerful party, that has controlled the affairs of the country, was soon taken by Northern Democrats. That is what they propose, but I propose to have no lot nor share in that.

A correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*, writing from San Francisco, August 20, describes the following incident, so horrible in its details that the pen of a Hawthorne might weave it into a romance:—"Complaint was made to the health officer that the corpse of a Chinaman, a resident in one of our fashionable quarters was creating a nuisance by keeping the corpse of his wife in the building, to the great discomfort and ill health of the neighborhood. It appears that the wife of the person complained of died about a year ago, when the husband purchased a metallic coffin and placed the corpse in one of the rooms of his residence. It was alleged more particularly that the day previous to the complaint he had taken the body from its coffin and washed it with a garden hose, afterward replacing it in the coffin where, at the time of the complaint, it still remained. Sincere as was the evidence of undying and unalterable affection, the spectacle of that stricken and inconsolable widower playing the garden hose upon the decomposed remains of his former partner seems to have been too much for the neighbors. The health officer thought so too, and the nuisance was abated. The whole police, with its horrible mingling of the ghastly and ludicrous, requires no comment."

The London *Spectator* says:

Once every week or oftener, a girl throws herself over one of the London bridges, and when fished out by the police or watermen, tells the magistrate that her "young man" had jilted her or described her, or "bad words" with her, and she cannot live under it, and she will do it again, so she will, and is remanded by the humane official to give her time to consider herself. Solitude usually effects a cure more or less perfect, and the poor girl walks off with her friends, partly ashamed of her crime, partly rejoicing that "he will read the report in the police sheet, and no longer doubt that" she means it."

There were very serious riots in London lately, occasioned by some people who enjoy the confidence of the Liberal party, asserting by force their right to assemble in Hyde Park, which is "Crown land." Lord Derby has not yet proposed to keep all the London members out of Parliament for this breach of the peace.

The late Dean Richmond has left an estate valued at a million and a half of dollars. To his five sons and daughters he gives $50,000 each, and transferred from himself to his wife the care of the balance of the estate.

A period of fanatical distraction was reigning in Persia late in June, in consequence of a misunderstanding between the Mahomedans of Bahforoosh, and the Jews of that place, about a supposed outrage and death of a sickly Persian girl. The Mahomedans fell upon the unfortunate Jews, plundered their houses and gave them their option of embracing Islamism or being put to death. A few Jews managed to escape, but the rest became Mahomedans. The British Minister on learning the facts, addressed a remonstrance to the Shah, and directly thereafter he issued orders for the punishment of the offenders and that any of the forcibly converted Jews who chose to do so were at liberty to return to their former faith.

A Canadian paper accuses its public men of gross drunkenness, and says, the Legislative House on many occasions resembles a drunken brothel.

A lady at the Louisville and Nashville depot the other day startled everybody by crying out, "I've got the cholera!" A free boy soon made its advent into the world, and it proved only to be a new kind of cholera infantum.—*Ex.*

The Chinese Government has made another concession to "outsiders." A new route is open for commerce, starting at Rangoon, in British Birma, at the mouth of a fine river, the Irawaddy, which is navigable up to Ava, whence it is only a journey of four days to the Chinese frontier. Birma is fertile, rich in minerals, extensive coal fields, and a good market. Yun nan, a province, has a population of 10,000,000 and 21 cities. Sutschwan, another province, has 30,000,000 population, and abounds in tea and silk. This route is creating great enthusiasm in Liverpool.

Says the New York York *Tribune*: "Judge Durant, who has been quoted as an enemy of the Constitutional Convention of Louisiana, has now explained that his chief reason for opposing its meeting was the danger to its members."

The President's Delmonico's banquet speech was telegraphed to England at an expense of $5019, and was worth it.

The greatest tragedian of Germany, Begumil Dawison, is coming to the United States.

Mazzini has got his back up and refuses to be made a respectable citizen of by Victor Emmanuel.

A bride for the young prince imperial of France is already sought.

German actors are arriving in numbers at New York.

He! for the Sunny South!

[From the Metropolitan Record, London, August 18.]

With the disbanding of the European armies, and the gradual disarming of the nations, millions of men, unskilled in labor, will be turned adrift with no means of support. Too old, as a general rule, to commence the study of the mechanical arts, the son of Mars is only fit to become a tiller of the soil—the most healthful, the most natural, and the most honorable occupation of man. But where shall he look for employment—immediate and permanent employment—with good wages, promptly paid? This is the question now revolving in the minds of thousands of Europeans, who do not know which way to look for work or bread. To this don't know what to do and don't know where to go class we will throw out a few suggestions, which may not only be of great service to them, but the means of their temporal salvation. We invite them to the broad and fertile fields of the "Sunny South"—to the land of cotton, sugar, and corn; to a land literally "flowing with milk and honey." We invite them to a clime that, like the cuckoo, "knows no winter in its year;" where flowers ever bloom, and where the singing of birds and the voice of the turtle are ever heard. The beautiful State of Louisiana has an area of over 30,000,000, of acres, most of which are waiting to be cultivated. It has uplands and lowlands, inland and seaboard, producing every variety of fruit and vegetable known in agriculture. Its valleys, composed of the richest soils, watered with abundant streams, have only to be tickled with the hoe to laugh with abundant harvests. The State owns nearly 5,000,000 of acres of these lands, and the United States about 3,000,000, all of which may be hired or purchased at a very moderate price. But what is immediately wanted is labor to cultivate the 20,000,000 of acres belonging to private individuals, and we are glad to learn that the State has taken up the emigration business in earnest.

Colonel H. H. Cuny, a well-known lawyer of Louisiana, and a gentleman of large wealth, has been appointed by the State Commissioner of Emigration, and sent to Europe for the purpose of granting every possible facility in the way of information and means, to able bodied laborers who are disposed to emigrate to America. He will establish lines of emigrant ships in London, Liverpool, Havre, and the German ports; and, no doubt, the shipping merchants will readily lend their aid in promoting the enterprise, as the ship that takes a load of emigrants to New Orleans will find no difficulty in obtaining a good cargo back. We are officially authorised to state that employment will be instantly given to the thousand men on their arrival in New Orleans, if consigned to the State Bureau of Emigration, of which Dr. Thomas Cottman is Chief. We have not space to-day to set forth in detail the great attractions held out by the Southern States to European labor, but we shall recur to the subject again and again, as one of the utmost importance to the Southern planter, and to the unemployed and hungry millions of Europe. We take the liberty of adding that Colonel Cuny, who is now in Paris, will give any particular information that may be desired by parties intending to emigrate to the pleasant land of Dixie. His address is at Messrs. Munroe & Co.'s, the American bankers, rue Scribe.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, Sept. 7, 1866.

The commercial week closed to-day with a quiet market in most departments of trade, the heavy rains which prevailed since early this morning having almost completely suspended all outdoor operations. The movement in our leading staple was brought nearly to a stand still, the sales for the day comprising only 650 bales, which makes an aggregate for the week of 3620.

The field market opened quiet at 111½ to 112 against 111¾ last evening, and without having exhibited much activity closed at 111 to 111½. The sales at the Board embraced 2,300 in two equal lots at 111. In the street market the sales included 3,000 at 110¾, $1000 at 110½, $12,000 (two lots of 1000, 2000), 3000 and 5000, at 111, $2000 at 111¼, $18,500, 2500, 5,000 and 10,000, at 111½, $5000 at 111¾, $1000 at 111¾ and $15,000 at 112. In silver we noticed sales of $2400 in American halves at 110½, and $2000 in quarters, all at 110. The sales at the Board amounted to 1,000 dollars.

Foreign Exchange exhibited no material change. The offerings were quite liberal, but the views of buyers and sellers were of too wide a character to admit of many negotiations. The sales of Sterling included £2700 (ship) and £200 good clear at 111, £1,000 at 110¾, £2,000 at 110¾, £1,000 at 110½, £1000 at 110, and £1,300 bank at 113. In France we noticed sales of 115,000, 25,000, 30,000 and 6000 private Bankers at 5.75 Sterling may be quoted at 110 for bill of Indian bills, 110 for good clear, 150 to 151 for All to first class, and 153 to 154 for bank, and France at 5.25 to 5.30 for All Commercial, and 5.75 to 5.70 for bank.

Domestic Exchange exhibited considerable improvement. The offerings of commercial were quite liberal, and the sales effected, which were to a fair extent, show an advance in rates. The majority of the Banks increased their checking rates to ¼ premium, one, however, demur at ¼ premium, while another met the demand at par. The demand for remittance purposes was quite active throughout the day. The sales outside were included at $9,000 at 10,000 and 20,000 New York sight at par, $10,000 at ¼ discount, $13,000 at ¾, $15,000 one day's sight on Baltimore at ¾, $6000 ten days' sight at ¼, $15,000 Boston sight at ¼, $10,000 thirty days sight at 1¼, $50,000 ninety days sight at 2¼, and a gold check on New York for $30,000 at New York sight was sold for par to ¼ discount.

The sales of Stocks included 41 shares Union Bank at $55, 211 Merchants at $77 to 79 Bank of New Orleans at 78¾, 5 Bank of Louisiana at $200, and 20 same on terms which have not transpired, $9000 assorted scrip for 59 and up to 60 and 77¾. We now quote as follows: New Orleans City Railroad at $197 to 198, Pontchartrain Railroad at $101 to 103, Carrollton Railroad ($75 par) at $21 to 22 50, Jackson Railroad at $8 75 to 9, Opelousas Railroad at $6 to 6 50, State Bonds at $160 to 161, Water Works at $34 50 to 35, Union Insurance Company ($65 paid) at $70 to 75, Hope Insurance Company at $22 to 33, Germania Insurance Company at $11 to 20, and National Insurance Company at $25 to 35.

City Bonds continued quiet throughout the day. The Consolidated are quoted at 94½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 83½ to 84, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana Stocks at 78 to 78½, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds with eight months' coupons at 65 to 68.

Uncurrent Money was inanimate throughout the day. We heard of no sales. Bank of Louisiana Notes sold at 85 to 88c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank at 95 to 99c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. Specie continues to come in freely from the interior. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at 85 to 1 per cent discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Sept. 7, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning under the influence of improving advices from Liverpool, but at an early hour the movement was entirely suspended by the heavy rain which continued uninterrupted till the close of business. The favorable tone of the foreign news imparted considerable confidence to factors, and many of them in anticipation of a greater movement, evinced less anxiety to realize than yesterday; while, buyers on the other hand, were actuated by a disposition to operate, preferring to await further developments. Under these circumstances the sales at the close summed up only 650 bales—five brokers participating; the tone in uniform; prices were generally within the range of our quotations, some holding, however, that the outside figures for Good Ordinary and the inside figures for Low Middling should be reduced 1c. per lb., which under the limited business we forbear doing. Referring to the above remarks we repeat as follows: Ordinary 24 to 25c., Good Ordinary 28 to 29, Low Middling 31 to 32, and Middling 34 to 35. The sales for the past three days amount to 2070 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 3620 against 3700 last week. The receipts proper for the week, (excluding the arrivals from Mobile, Florida and Texas) which are included in their respective statements, comprise 1547 bales against 1300 last week, showing an increase of 247 bales. The week's exports embrace 4085 bales, 2221 of which were for foreign ports, and 2461 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,002
Received this day	254
Received previously	1543
	1797
Cleared to-day	104,059
Cleared previously	4862
	4862
Stock on hand	99,197

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 50 hhds Sugar and 80 bbls Molasses. The market is quiet and unchanged. There is none of the production of Louisiana on hand, and the stock of the production of Cuba is light, but the demand is limited, and only of a retail character. There were sales to-day however, of 147 hhds, in two lots, of which 54 and 60 in one lot and 36 in another lot, all in primes. Cuba Sugar, in hhds, is quoted at 11¾ to 12c per lb for Common to Fair. Fair to Prime Cuba is retailing at 12½ to 13c, and Prime Porto Rico at 13½c per lb. Cuba Sugar is retailing in boxes at 12½ to 13c for Nos 12 and 13, 13½ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16½ for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½ for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 35c per gallon. The previous sales during the commercial week comprise 50 hhds Cuba Sugar, in lots, at 12¾ to 13c for Fair, 60 hhds and 130 bbls at 12½c for Common to Fair; 100 hhds, in small lots, at the ruling retail price of 12½c per lb; 100 hhds, in small lots, at the ruling retail price of 13c per lb; 147 hhds Cuba Sugar, in retailing in boxes at 12½ to 13c for Nos 12 and 13, 13½ to 14½c for Nos. 14 and 15, 15½ to 16½ for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½ for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 35c per gallon. The previous sales during the commercial week comprise 50 hhds Cuba Sugar, in lots, at 12¾ to 13c for Fair, 60 hhds and 130 bbls at 12½c for Common to Fair; 100 hhds, in small lots, at the ruling retail price of 12½c per lb; 100 hhds, in small lots, at the ruling retail price of 13c per lb; 147 hhds Cuba Sugar, in hhds, is quoted at 11¾ to 12c per lb for Common to Fair. Fair to Prime Cuba is retailing at 12½ to 13c, and Prime Porto Rico at 13½c per lb. Cuba Sugar is