THE DAILY BEE.
UNBROKEN DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) FOR
No. 73 Chartres street.

Subscriptions taken by the week, at the rate of Twelve Cents for the six numbers, payable to the carrier.
Daily Paper, one year (in advance) $12
Country Paper, semi-weekly 5
In all cases subscribers must pay for the number they may be allowed to discontinue. Any person receiving the paper through error of the carrier, or otherwise, will be considered as a subscriber and held responsible for the subscription. Publishers also notice the fact of the error.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, JAN'Y. 26, 1864.

Sales at Auction To-day.

By D. E. Morphy, at 10 o'clock, at No. 67 Magazine street, Kentucky bagging.

By R. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock, at No. 40 Camp street, 177 bales of cotton; at 12 o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, 200 tons Scotch cannel coal.

By E. M. Jacobs, at 11 o'clock, at the Second market, a slave.

By F. Fernandez, at 10 o'clock, on Conti street, between Tchoupitoulas and Robin streets, dwelling.

D. E. Morphy, auctioneer, calls the attention of buyers to the sale of 100 bales Kentucky bagging, which takes place this day at 10 o'clock A. M., in his store, No. 67 Magazine street.

R. T. Montgomery will sell, this day, at 12 o'clock, at Post 25, Second District, 200 tons Scotch cannel coal, an excellent article for grates and at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 40 Camp street, 177 bales cotton. See advertisement.

Cotton dealers are referred to the advertisement of R. T. Montgomery, who offers at one o'clock, this day, at his salesroom, 40 Camp street, 177 bales of superior classification cotton and mostly ginned in this city.

TO LEAVE POCKETBALLY FOR BAYE TOWN.—The fine passenger steamer Black Hawk leaves New Orleans for Port Hudson and intermediate landings every Tuesday and Friday evening at 5 o'clock. Her personal appearance this evening may be relied on.

LARGE SACRIFICE OF DRY GOODS.—Elsewhere it will be seen that Messrs. Scott & Davis, 21 Gravier street, has received by the Columbia a large shipment of seasonable and desirable dry goods, including quilts and other goods. The immense and various stock of this house supplies everything in the dry goods line wanted for retail purposes for private and family use. We refer to the advertisement in the proper place.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.—We refer to the advertisement, in another place, of a grand promenade concert to be given at the French Opera House on Tuesday evening, "under the auspices and patronage of a committee of citizens of New Orleans and officers of the Army and Navy."

RESTAURANT RICHELIEU, MATAMORAS.—The attention of all who may have occasion to go to Matamoras is called to the announcement elsewhere regarding the Restaurant Richelieu established in that place, at La Boca del Mar, by Mr. Ferrantit, favorably known in this city as well as in Matamoras. French cooks are attached to the establishment, and travelers are assured that they can find there every convenience, comfort and luxury, including bowling facilities, which can be procured.

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Latest from San Domingo via Havana.

The *Diario de la Marina* of the 20th instant contains some news from San Domingo. The dates are to the 9th of January. For the first time, we think, since the breaking out of the revolution, neither decisive victories nor important military operations are spoken of. It will be seen, however, that the blockade-running business is not confined to this island, and will certainly be attempted on a much larger scale than heretofore. The Mayley's cruisers are active—they are expected to be.

A letter dated the 2d instant states that on the 1st, the Spanish steamer Ulloa entered the port of San Domingo, having in tow a British schooner (the Julia) and another British vessel which had been captured whilst discharging a cargo of military stores for the insurgents in the port of Monte Cristi. Our colemporary gives quite a graphic account of the exciting scene. One thousand good rifles, two hundred and seventy-four barrels of powder, a large amount of provisions, one hundred boxes of tobacco, besides many other articles, were found on board. The paper expresses neither surprise nor indignation at this incipient trade between the rebels and his Excellency.

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The brigade under Colonel Gomez, composed of the Valladolid and Puerto Rico battalions, had left the Galindez Encampment on the 23d and gone to Guanuma.

A rebel force attacked Los Pocilos de Colon on the 24th, but was repulsed, with the usual heavy loss, by Colonel Salcedo.

The insurgent General Florentito had caused thirty-five prisoners to be shot, on his retreat towards Santiago.

Travelers from Baai state that San Juan, Sabraban, Los Matas and Neiba had been captured by the Spaniards without the firing of a gun, and it was hoped that this favorable news would be confirmed by the first arrival from Azua.

An incident "which is disgusting, because it denotes the greatest degree of wickedness and corruption of which the human heart is susceptible," is very indignantly referred to in a letter dated San Domingo, January 9th. It appears that two Spanish subjects, Pedro Varela and Lozano Moreno, left Puerto Plata in the beginning of November and went to Turks Island, where they purchased a lot of groceries, after which they took passage on the English schooner Rapido, Hayes, master, for Puerto Plata. The schooner sailed from Turks Island on the 20th of November and returned to the same port (as she thought) without having sailed. On explaining the matter, Hayes said that his vessel had sprung a leak, that for the purpose of saving her he had been compelled to land the provisions and also the owners—the two Spanish subjects—on the coast of San Domingo, and after the damages had been repaired, he had sailed for Turks Island without touching at Puerto Plata. On the reception of the news, it was rumored that the Spaniards had been delivered up to the insurgents by the captain; but upon inquiry, Francisco Gonzalez Nora, a native of the Canary Island and a refugee from the rebel component Puerto Plata, came to the latter place on the night of the 23d of December to inform the military authorities that the Varela and Moreno together with the cargo, had been delivered up by Hayes to a rebel guard and that the Spanish subjects have been murdered on their way from Baai to Santiago.

A column under Colonel Rivera attacked the rebels on the 18th of December, in their entrenchments, and after a protracted fight, drove them away with considerable loss—the Spaniards having but two wounded.

Additional from Europe.

Great Britain.

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It was reported that the bullion in the Bank of France was one hundred and ninety-six millions of francs.

The Paris Bourse was quiet at 66f. 35c. for the rente.

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His Majesty, in reply, thanked the diplomatic corps for their good wishes, and said that they gave the happy omen for the new year and the years about to enter. The Emperor concluded by drinking to their health.

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Danish homage recognized Rendsborg on the 31st December, and 5000 Saxons immediately entered the town, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants.

It is confirmed that England has protested against the occupation of Holstein. The London Scotch cannel coal, an excellent article for grates, and at 1 o'clock, at salesroom 39 Camp street, 177 bales cotton. See advertisement.

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News and Rumor from Cairo.

Cairo, January 15—Memphis papers contain an unconfirmed report that 400 rebels recently captured a passenger train, between Duval's Bluff and Little Rock, and injured the road so much as entirely to cripple the destroyed portion of the train, and that the loss of the lives of many passengers.

One hundred and seventy-nine bales of low middling cotton were sold at auction here to-day by the United States Marshal, at 65½c. The sale produced $50,000, which goes as prize money for the navy. Thirty-eight males were sold on the same account, and brought $3,449.

Colonel C. L. Lamar, in a letter to his father (G. B. Lamar, the Hermitage blockade runner), dated Pilot, September 10, 1863, said: "I have made some $5,900 on cotton—an arranging to purchase $200,000 in gold in New York!! Gov. Vance, Bonham and self. Union is to borrow the green back in New York, buy the gold, and ship it to England—we then draw sterling, which is sold in New York in green backs, pay up what we owe and the balance will be profit. It will go, I think, to 200. Such speculations help on and our Government too. It helps to break down their credit."

The report current in this city and in Annapolis, of the death of Hon. H. G. Harris, of Md., of small pox, is incorrect. The report seems to have originated from the death of a person of a similar name.—(*Washington Star*, 14th.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Provost Court—*Judge Abocke Presiding*.—Mr. E. Dassiel was tried yesterday on the charge of having obtained a permit to ship to the Teche provisions to the extent of the usual supply for a plantation with 112 hands, by his representing that he owned such a plantation. He was employed on the plantation of Mr. Fuselier, and Mr. Maudiveri in his defense pleads that the prosecution misunderstood him, when they took the impression that he claimed to own such a plantation. The prosecution further claimed that the plantations in that region were mostly dismantled, and scarcely any of them had over 25 hands, all told, further, that Mr. Fuselier is absent and that Madam Fuselier did not know him as her agent.

It was however shown that accused is manager of the plantation which has over 100 hands to support. The case was continued to obtain the evidence of Madam Fuselier.

An elderly citizen says he went to a gun smith to have his pistol repaired, when he came into a bar-room to refresh himself. The people he found got so seared at his pistol that a watchman brought him to Judge Abocke's Court. He was still under the influence of liquor. The Judge confiscated the pistol and sent the man home to get sober.

A lady, whose family resides beyond the lines and who had a pass to go out to them, was tried for having letters for persons outside without permit, which were found in her possession when leaving. She had been imprisoned thirty hours, and urged that the letters did not contain anything seditious, and that she was severely punished by her detention and the overhauling of her baggage. The prosecution insisted that an overplus of some shoes and a man's coat had been found with her, but all this was for the present waste of her own family. In consideration of all the circumstances, she was permitted to go.

Peter Bailey, whose regiment came to town but a short time since, insulted officer Grabe, was ordered to his regiment, and is not to have liberty for ninty days. A number of cases received the same sentence, which is looked at as a severer punishment than a money fine.

[FROM OUR EVENING EDITION OF YESTERDAY.]

Parser E. Henderson of the steamship Columbia has obliged us with polite attentions.

The Chesapeake Case.

The New York *Herald* of the 15th says that in the case of the Chesapeake, before the Admiralty Court of Halifax, the Judge reiterated his opinion that the case was one of piracy throughout. The final decision is not yet given.

President Lincoln, says a Washington dispatch of the 14th, has approved and signed the act extending the loan time to the 1st of March.

The United States Senate on the 14th adopted amendments to the enrollment act exempting clergymen and non-combatants.

ARRIVAL OF THE MCCLELLAN.—The United States steamship McClellan, A. G. Gray, commanding, left New York on the evening of the 16th instant, touched at Fortress Monroe, Key West and Tortugas, and arrived at the Bar on the 23d, at 7 P. M. The McClellan brings the following passengers:

Captain Stoddard, Surgeon H. C. Hermitte, Lieutenant J Mustain, H. Hass, United States Quartermaster, S. S. Doty, J. Rojas.

List of passengers from New York per steamship Columbia via Havana:

Mrs Fowler and child, W H Young, Miss R Saunders Mrs A Fery, J F Ryan, A Coulter, Lieut S F Morey, Lieut D Ferry, M Phloess, Captain Thornton, E C Kelsey, Mrs W C Gay two children and servant, H Cornell, Miss Hadfield, J no Leggett, Madame Farrida, O Wilson, D W Brouard, Mr Bayley, G B Dunning, Miss Collingwood, J C Bailey, N E Adams, F Bishop, Mrs L E Hodge, A P Beldree, R Sumpter, T H Hilliard, R Richardson, J Forster, T W Howell, A R Clements, S S Sackett, Mrs Lewis, Mrs Wilson and son, D K Ulsterbach, J K Underhill, L Philips, J Hanlon, A Lefloe, M Forrest, F Fazio, Mrs L Barton, child and servant, J F Tweed, F Lee, Mrs Lee, F Pollard and wife, A Hudson, F F Pierce, Wm H King, J W Mellvain, Capt J M Mellvain, W P Green, D W Williams, J Wright, Mrs Wright, Master J Wright, Master A Wright, F A Wright, Mrs A Pf Elwood, Capt Garrick, and 16 in the steerage.

FROM HAVANA.—E P A Coleiro, C Bellin, Fe Bellinelli, A Mellinger, E J O'Hara, J Baltrede, 71 from New York and 6 from Havana.

Three Days Later from the North

Arrival of the Columbia.

THE MILITARY SITUATION.

LATER FROM EUROPE—INTERESTING FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The Enrollment Act in Congress.

GOLD 156 3-4 to 156 7-8.

We have dates by the steamship Columbia to the evening of the 16th instant from New York, and compile their most salient features of intelligence for our evening edition.

From Havana we, have dates to the 21st, from which we will make a summary of news for our morning edition.

The Military Situation.

No material change has occurred in the military situation since previous advices. The *Herald* of the 15th says:

It was reported at Culpeper last evening that the rebel Gen. Stuart had crossed the Rappahannock with a large force of cavalry, and crossed the rivers far to the right of our army and reached Leesburg, our forces there falling back towards Fairfax. Whether this object is to cut short this railway near Bull Run, or the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad near Point of Rocks, was not known; but in any event it is quite possible that he will be met with superior forces.

During the late cold spell five cases of death by freezing among the soldiers were reported to the medical authorities.

The same paper of the 16th adds:

Accounts from the Army of the Potomac last night state that the reported movements of Stuart's cavalry are not regarded with any anxiety, as it is not believed that Stuart has force enough to effect any purpose of importance on the right of our lines.

"ALL QUIET ALONG THE LINES."

This is the unvarying report from our armies, East and West. We guess, however, that this Thwacking mutiny will be broken before long; and, as usual, it is probable that Gen. Grant will reopen the ball.

The New York evening papers of the 16th have the following:

From Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, January 11.—Longstreet is fortifying at Bull's Gap. He is reported to have been reinforced by 12,000 infantry. His entire force is estimated at 34,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

A squad of rebel cavalry went into Cleveland last Saturday and conscripted every man able for service. The railroads between here and Bridgeport are in running order this week.

From Arkansas.

St. Louis, Friday, January 15.—General McNeil arrived here to-night from Fort Smith, Arkansas.

General McNeil reports that the rebels in Arkansas are suffering severely from the cold weather, which extended throughout the South.

General Kirby Smith, commanding the Mississippi Department, had ordered a march north, as the Arkansas and Missourians refused to go further south.

Cavalry Fight in Tennessee.

Louisville, Ky., Friday, January 15.—There was a sharp cavalry fight on Wednesday at Mossy Creek, in Jefferson county, Tenn., where a portion of Colonel McCook's cavalry attacked the Eighth and Eleventh Texas regiments, and routed them, killing fourteen and capturing forty-one.

From Wilmington.

The New York *Herald* of the 16th has the following:

Our naval correspondence from the blockading squadron off Wilmington contains a detailed account of the chase and destruction by fire of the Anglo-rebel steamer Dare, by the United States steamers Montgomery and Aries, off the coast of South Carolina, thirteen miles to the south of Georgetown Light. She was bounded by boats' crews from the two vessels, and, as she had grounded in the surf, much danger and difficulty attended the enterprise.

The Richmond papers of the 12th report that a Union steamer was blown up and twenty-four prisoners captured in Wilmington harbor, and there is some reason to fear that it was the gunboat Iron Age, which was reported to be lying ashore, under fire of the rebel batteries, on Monday when the supply steamer Newborn left.

The Enrollment Act in the Southern Congress.

On the 15th the Senate considered the enrollment bill.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Union,) proposed an amendment prohibiting enlisted men from serving as substitutes, except in regiments from the State where they first enlisted. Adopted.

The amendment of the Committee as amended was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Clark, of New Hampshire, (Union,) asked leave to withdraw his amendment allowing volunteers to furnish substitutes, passed yesterday in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Nesmith, of Oregon, (Union) moved that the Senate recede from its action of yesterday in striking the three hundred dollar commutation clause. He thought that while the country was looking to the Senate for a feasible measure to secure soldiers to crush the rebellion, the Senate was amusing the country with schemes of how not to do the work. It was time to look the matter boldly in the face. This year had been a chapter of accidents—he might say, a "comedy of errors."

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, (Union) renewed his amendment, requiring a tax upon income. Rejected.

Mr. Doolittle moved to amend, by making persons who have resided in the United States one year, and who shall have voted at any election, liable to the draft. Adopted.

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Union) renewed his amendment, to substitute $500 instead of $300, as the maximum for commutation.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, (Union) would, without discussing it the Senate, proceed to amend the title of the bill, as it now stands, by calling it "A bill to raise a tax by lottery from certain able-bodied men who are willing to enter the service." [Laughter.] He would vote against this expensive, impracticable, cumbersome bill. He wanted a conscription bill. The was not the title of such a bill of reason.

Mr. Harris, of New York, (Union) moved to amend Mr. Sherman's amendment by inserting "one thousand or five hundred dollars as the price of commutation. Carried—Ayes, 22; nays, 10.

On motion of Mr. Johnson, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow.

THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.—says the *Herald*, of the 16th: The vexed question of the exchange of prisoners which has been referred to Major General Butler, by being invested with full and plenary powers to act according to the judgment, has at last assumed some tangible shape. On Wednesday last Major John E. Mulford, the efficient Agent of Exchange, was sent down to Fort Monroe with a flag of truce, carrying with him some highly important documents, bearing on the subject of exchanging our prisoners. In the meantime, the commissioner appointed on the rebel prisoners to be brought within the lines of his department to await a release, which he hopes to be able to effect.

Another Cunard Expected.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, under date of yesterday, says:

There is no truth in the report from St. Louis that the rebel authorities had made propositions to the United States Government for exchange of cotton in Red river district for a given sum of greenbacks.

Instead of any such "propositions," we have intelligence that the rebel authorities are removing all the cotton likely to fall within our reach next spring and summer, the object being to have the cotton to fall back upon as a reserve cash fund when the war is over.

The St. Louis report, it will be remembered, alleged that the rebel authorities had been forwarded to Washington—but Washington we now see, knows nothing about it.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th, a journal that does not deal in canards, but its Memphis correspondent beyond doubt in this matter has been imposed upon.

New York Markets.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of the 16th inst., in its edition dated 1½ P. M., says:

Money is generally easier. The tone of the stock market is firm, though Erie is somewhat affected by the report of conversions, which are industriously circulated by the "bear interest." It is stated in well-informed quarters that these conversions yesterday reached the enormous figure of about two hundred shares.

Gold is strong at 156⅝ short.

Our correspondent writes that at 2½ P. M. gold was at 156⅝ to 156⅞.

New York, Saturday, January 16—2 P. M.—Flour, 5c. higher. Wheat is quite firmer, with a moderate business doing, chiefly in low grades of State for shipment. The sales are 12,000 bbls at $5 20 @ $5 25 for Superfine State, $5 30 @ $7 for Extra State.

Sugar—Is a shade firmer with more doing. Sales since our last 1250 hhds. at 11½ to 11¾c for Muscovado.

Molasses—The market is steady with a moderate demand. Sales since our last 550 bbls. New Orleans at 47c to 55½c, and 50 hhds. Cuba at 45c.

Provisions—The pork market is quiet, and prices are a shade lower. Sales 1000 bbls. at $29 for mess, $19 00 @ $19 25 for old do., $23 for new do., and $16 50 @ $17 for old and new prime; also 1000 tbls. new mess for June, private terms.

Cotton—Has been in good request at buoyant rates. Middling 82 to 83c, chiefly within the range, per ln., sales and resales since our last, 1850 bales.

The Latest from Europe by the Hibernian and the Scotia.

The steamship Hibernian, from Londonderry, and the Scotia and City of London, from Queenstown, reached the ports of Portland and New York respectively yesterday. The news by the Scotia is one week later.

Lloyd's Salvage Association in London publishes letters from New Orleans denying that the Mississippi river is freely open to trade, as reported by the Confederate civil authorities. Gen. Wash shot and shell." Business in New Orleans is represented as "entirely suspended."

Hope Pinto the Ninth visited to the communal cotion of Jeff. Davis in very general terms, addressing the rebel leader as "illustrious President."

The Richmond correspondent of the London *Times* denies that famine exists in any part of the Confederacy. He acknowledges, however, that the affairs of the South are in a very dangerous crisis, in consequence of the shifting of military duty by large numbers of the main population, the increasing corruption of the ruling classes of the people, and the weakness and feeble policy of the rebel Congress.

Napoleon made a very pacific address to the diplomatic body present at his court, at Tuileries on New Year's day. To Mr Dayton, the American Minister, he expressed the hope that the year 1864 would be a year of peace and reconciliation in the United States.

The Holstein question was still in an embarrassing phase. Napoleon addressed a letter to the Duke of Augustenburg, in which he declined the non-assemblage of the Congress which he proposed, as it would likely have solved the difficulties between Denmark and Germany.

The Polish insurgents displayed renewed activity in the field.

Kossuth had addressed a stirring appeal to the Hungarians, and the Austrian Government was considerably agitated.

Consols closed in London on the 2d instant at 90⅞ to 91. The Liverpool cotton and produce markets were closed on the 2d of January.—Sales of cotton, at very full prices, were reported as withstanding. Breadstuffs were quiet. Provisions inclined towards a decline.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 25, 1864.

The receipt of the accounts by the Columbia this morning reporting a further improvement in Sterling Exchange at New York imparted an increased animation to our market and caused holders to advance their pretensions both for Gold and Foreign Bills. The actual business, however, proved to be but very moderate as will be seen from the details below. The prices reports of the Wall street market will be found in another column. Commercial letters dated on the 16th state that Gold at New York was quoted at premium, and reliable authority quotes it as closing at 3 P. M., at 156. The advices from the North have increased the buoyancy of our cotton market also. We understand that the steamer now due at Liverpool is expected to show a net profit of 6c. ⅌ lb. Sugar and molasses have also been in good request today at full prices. There were considerable receipts of Gold by the steamer, but we were unable to ascertain the amount.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed sales to a moderate extent at ¼ and ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount for first class New York Sight, mostly the latter. There were also sales at ¼ discount for 3 days and ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount for 5 days and ½ ⅌ cent. discount for 6 days sight, 1 dis. cent for 10 days, and ¾ ⅌ cent. for 15 days. At the same time there were other well known parties who respectively asked their presentation at ½ discount and par. Two of the Banks checked on New York at par, another asked par for small amounts but would not sell buyers same at ¼ discount, and another would not check lower than ¼ premium. Sellers supplied their customers at par ⅌ ¼ discount. Foreign Exchange was held stiffer under the New York advance. One of the Banks which has been selling sterling at 175, would not sell under 176. The others continued to ask 174. We noticed sales of private bills at 173 and 172. They may be quoted at 170@172½, with very little to be had at the inside figures. One of the Banks advanced its pretensions for France to 5.15. Others were willing to sell at the previous rate of 5.20.

The falling off noticed in the Gold market on Saturday, (when, we hear, a round sum was sold at the reduced rate of ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium,) was followed today by a decided improvement both in the demand and prices; but although there seemed to be considerable information the actual sales appear to have been on a moderate scale. We noticed a few transactions, in lots of $2,000 @ $3,000, at ⅜ ⅌ cent. premium, others at 61½, (including one lot of $8000,) 61¾, and 62. The outside figures were offered early in the day at 63 ⅌ cent., which was refused, the holder having advanced his pretensions to 64. The report that a large amount had been brought out by the steamer checked the upward movement, and the market was rather more buoyant directly after her arrival that later in the day. Dealers paid 63 for the same lots which they had previously refused, and paid the advanced rate of 56 ⅌ cent. premium for American half dollars, but we noticed no sales of silver at any magnitude. Mexican dollars are wanted in advance for gold at par.

Very little was done in uncurrent bank notes. Creditors of Gold Bank continue in request at 61½@67½ bid 70c. ⅌ dollar; Bank of Louisiana rule at 50@60 and Merchants' at 25@27. The dealers offer 50@½ ⅌ cent premium for both Citizens' and Canal Bank notes, but outside buyers have been competited to pay 1@3¼ and even higher for the former, and 1¼ ⅌ cent for the latter. Legal Tender notes are firmly held at par with our gold and currency, but when wanted to pay for cotton or exchange, or for other special purposes, they occasionally command a premium of ¼@¾ ⅌ cent.

In Stocks we noticed sales of 100 Shares Louisiana State Bank, in two equal lots, at 30. 100 Shares Union Bank at 35—and another small lot of the same, the rate of which was not reported. The stock has been in demand at 35 for some time, but we regret of other Bank Stocks none at 50—for Citizens', 52—for Citizens', 30—for Commercial City, 45 were offered, for City Consolidated Bonds, held at 88. These bonds to the Railroads are held at 85. Louisiana State Bonds of 1869 have been sold at 56, but buyers ask 58. Due Light is quoted at 127½ and City Railroad at 121. Insurance Scrip rule at 27½@30c. ⅌ dollar according to the date and Company.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE SUN,
MORNING EDITION, January 26, 1864.

COTTON—The encouraging advices from New York have given an additional impetus to the demand to day and over 300 bales have changed hands at private sale, at very full prices, as follows: 50 bales Relief Good Ordinary at 70½c.; 5 Low Middling, class 1, at the same; 50 bales Low Middling, class 2, at the same; 25 do at 74c; 50 do at 75c; 50 do at the same; 12 do at 76c; 50 Barely Good Ordinary at 76c.; 50 Strict Low Middling, class 2, at 76; 50 Strict Middling at 77, and 21 do, good style, at 78. We also heard of a sale of 200 Strict Middling to Ghent at 80c., but could not get a confirmation. There was some offered at auction.

SUGAR—With a light stock and an active demand to-day's sales embrace 300 hhds. in transaction lots, at prices firmly ruling in favor of sellers. Common to Good Common 10@10½c. Fair to Fully Fair 11@11½c. Prime to Choice 12@12½c. Yellow Clarified, new grade, 13½c. and Fully Prime to Prime, old crop, 12½c ⅌ lb. By auction, 4 bales, just at 9½c.

MOLASSES—There was an active demand to-day, and a good deal of business was embraced 300 bbls., in many lots, at 51@53c. for Inferior and Common new crop, 55@60c for Good, 65@70c for Prime, 75c for Choice, and 80c for very choice; and 50c ⅌ gallon for small lots of syrup.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and although holders are anxious to operate and are freely offering their stocks, we have not a sale to report to-day. Yesterday, not previously reported, a lot of 200 bbls Good Superfine sold at $5 ⅌ bbl.

FEED—A lot of 425 bales New York Hay sold from stores at $24 ⅌ ton. Small lots of Louisiana Tobacco Cots sell on the landings at 5@6½; Fair to Good 7@9, and 10c made for very choice.

FREIGHTS—The tonnage now in port are taking Cotton for New York at 1¼@ ⅌ lb, and Sugar at 6½ ⅌ hhd. The one to leave to-morrow morning has filled up at these rates. Sailing vessels obtain $1 25 ⅌ bale for Cotton, $1 25 ⅌ hhd for Sugar, and 40c ⅌ bbl for Molasses.

MISCELLANEOUS—Sales at auction, 50 tons assorted Old Iron, 3 bbls Tobacco Stems at $11; 10 do Pitch, 21 demijohns Oil at $15.50, and 32 bbls Rosin at $2 25@$2 35 ⅌ bbl.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, January 20, 1864.

Arrived yesterday and to-day, 1,000 head of Cattle, 1,000 Hogs, 1,000 Sheep, 300 head of Horses, 2,000 Hogs and 50 Yearlings. Sales of Cattle, 1,000 Beeves, 321 Hogs, 300 Sheep, 102 Yearlings.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ lb net ..... — — @ — 3½
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... — — @ — 3
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ⅌ lb net ..... — — @ — 2½
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ⅌ head ..... 35 00@40 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 25 00@30 00
Yearlings, quality, ⅌ head ..... 20 00@25 00
Hogs, 1st quality, ⅌ lb gross ..... — 12@— 13
Hogs, 2d quality, ⅌ lb gross ..... — 11@— 12
Sheep, according to quality