THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
G. F. WEISSE & CO., PUBLISHERS.
Office, No. 73 Chartres Street.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 1, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

G. de Pestel sells real estate, at 3 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
S. Commins sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.
A. M. Begley sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

The Annual Statement of the *Bee*, comprising a commercial and financial review of the past year, has been prepared with exhaustive research and most careful and discriminating compilation; and we feel assured that it will be found unsurpassed by any document of its kind in thoroughness, accuracy, and perspicuity. We publish it to-day in French and English.—From to-morrow morning, (Sunday) separate copies of the Statement, French and English, will be for sale at our office.

The attention of buyers is called to the sale this day, of dry goods and fashionable clothing: the latter made of the very best material and expressly for city retail trade, to be sold without any reserve, by Vincent & Co., Auctioneers, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Chartres street.

A press for cotton, moss or wool, which will put 400 pounds of the former into the space of 16 cubic feet with the power of two mules alone, may well be called the Beater Press. Such a press our old fellow-citizen Thomas Baird, a mechanic of skill and practical knowledge, has for sale at the Planters' Cotton Press yard, No. 2, next Friday, between 3 and 6 P. M., when he hope our factors and planters who can will go and see it in operation. He has only twenty of these presses. A press which will save the planter all the cost of recompressing cannot be other than the most useful one he can have, especially since he will have a most useful horsepower which he can apply to gin, grist-mill, or any other use.

THE FORTIETH YEAR OF THE BEE.

In general the subject most uninteresting to others upon which a man can talk is himself. The conversational or literary egotist is, with rare exceptions, a "bore;" and even when entertaining, the attention he gains is usually accompanied by an equal amount of contempt. We may be permitted to say, in perfect candor, that it is in no spirit of journalistic egotism that we purpose a brief retrospect of the *Bee*'s history on the occurrence of its fortieth anniversary. Its past is, indeed, a thing almost apart from the personal relations of its present. Few, alas, of those who witnessed its birth and helped to nurture its infancy, now survive to observe the mature estate which it has reached after a career long enough to be called historical, and on the whole prosperous enough to be remarked in the annals of journalism as felicitous. Its own columns testify from year to year to how many of the brightest and best, once its contemporaries, have "turned down the way to dusty death," while time which has wrought such havoc on human life, has only added to its growth and vigor and increased the resources and guarantees of its longevity.

Thus it is that a newspaper may illustrate one of the most potent truths connected with human history. Thus it is that the press, this peculiar phenomenon of modern civilization, may symbolize in some sort the complex and antithetic constitution of humanity, bearing witness to the great law that, though men may be comparable to flowers that are cut down in the morning, and to shadows that continue not, the human race may be described as an individual that never dies. The men of yesterday whose presence may have so powerfully contributed to make and to qualify the vitality of society then, are to-day passed away and the place that knew them shall know them no more forever. Yet society lives, and along with it the press, as one of the essential developments of its present civilization and as one of the chief motive powers to impel and guide it "down the ringing grooves of change."

The *Bee*, as already indicated, enters to-day on the fortieth year of its existence. Its first number was issued on Saturday, the 1st of September, 1827, by Mr. Francis Delaup, who continued to be associated with its subsequent growth and is still connected with it in the capacity of Foreman. As rare example of intelligent zeal and faithful industry in the above connection, as of devotion to duty in every relation of life, it is needless to say that Mr. Delaup is duly appreciated by the proprietors of the *Bee* as a venerable relic and worthy and cherished souvenir of its past.

The *Bee's* beginning was not one of those Minerva-births which projectors of newspapers in this day aim to accomplish with a confidence and energy which are seldom justified by the result. It was both small and modest. Its original size was 22 inches by 18, and it was first published three times a week, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, exclusively in the French language.

But if the *Bee* came into the world of typographical publicity without ostentation, it soon asserted its right to be there, and to hold a place of its own there, if not with immodesty, certainly with firmness, and if need be with becoming spirit. It was Conservative in its political instincts. In those times Democracy was considered by a large class in the South as well as the North almost synonimous with Jacobinism, and its success was deprecated by this class as fatal to the interests of political stability and law and order. Hence the *Bee* became naturally an anti-Jackson organ and a supporter of the second Adams and of Clay.

In files above that, upto the 24th of November, 1827, an important political article was occasionally translated and published in English. At the above date an English side was added for the benefit of persons reading only the English language. On the 6th of December of the same year it became a daily paper, and about a fortnight afterwards its size was increased to twenty-two inches by twenty.—Thenceforward its growth in size, in business, and prosperity was steady and assured. Without spasmodic efforts, it survived unshaken financial revulsions in which less fortunate but more pretentious sheets were wrecked. What it underwent during the Federal occupation of the city in the late war, is yet too fresh to need that we should recall it; suffice to say that, almost constantly threatened, and frequently in imminent danger of permanent suppression and confiscation, it eventually baffled the artifices of political intolerance and vengeance armed with military power, and lived to-day, to say the least, on as firm a basis as it had before the war.

There is one lesson taught by the general history of the *Bee*, which is of both moral and political value. It contradicts the too common by entertained opinion that, to be successful and influential, a paper or an editor must repudiate the suggestions of good taste and the obligations of decorum—such are recognized in the conversation of intelligent and well bred people—and expatiate in unlimited discourtesy on the one hand, in fulsome, systematic and persistent self puffery on the other. The *Bee*, the oldest paper in the State and the city, and in the Southwest, has somehow managed to prove that this custom may be safely and not unprofitably treated as "more honored in the breach than the observance." It has left the labors of its editors, who have usually been accomplished, experienced and eminent writers, and among the number of whom have been Alexander Dimitry, Sr., Alexander C. Bullitt, and Dr. Samuel Harby, to determine, without meretricious aids, its political or literary standing and strength; and has allowed the industry of each other department to speak to patrons in results and not in superlative self-praise, boasting and promise. Aside from considerations of pride or interest on our part, the example is worthy of note as a matter of public congratulation.

New Orleans and Jackson Railroad.

The Jackson (Miss.) *Clarion*, of the 30th says:

It has been previously stated that the New Orleans papers that the commissioners of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, Gen. Beauregard and Gen. Wirt Adams, were entirely unfavorably in their mission to Liverpool and London. From a private but altogether reliable source, we learn that better terms were obtained from the bondholders than were expected, and even better than the commissioners might be willing to accept.

In their meetings with the bondholders it was arranged that Gen. Beauregard should furnish all required information as to the past condition and present traffic of the road, and that Gen. Adams should present a financial resumé of its affairs and conduct the negotiations for a settlement of the five years' arrears of interest, amounting to some $1,100,000.

The company are much indebted to Gen. Adam's financial skill, for the success which attended this negotiation. The terms obtained are as follows:

1. The bondholders were to abate all interest on the overdue coupons, accruing prior to the 1st of July, 1866; and

2. They should receive the second mortgage bonds at par in payment of the overdue coupons, the first installment of interest on these bonds to be paid last April, 1867.

These are highly advantageous terms for the company, and were obtained after a protracted negotiation. By this arrangement the company will save $250,000 back interest. A very large proportion of the bond-holders had attached their signatures to the above arrangement, at latest advices, and no doubt was entertained that the others would accede to it.

Last Hours of Jefferson Richmond.

New York, August 27.—The *World* says of the death of Dean Richmond: Mr. Richmond was struck down by a severe complication of internal disorders, greatly aggravated, if not directly induced, by his unsparing labors to bring about the successful results recently attained in the National Convention held at Philadelphia. His wife and family were with him at the last, and he received the most assiduous care and attention from the best medical ability of the city, Drs. Blakeman, Clark, Wm. H. Van Buren, Metcalf, Willard, Parker, and Flint, being in constant consultation over his case.

On Friday night there was observed a marked change for the better, and hence that time his eminent physicians had begun to hope for his recovery, but he grew weaker all yesterday, and passed away at 10 minutes past 3 this morning, without a pang.

Mr. Richmond was born in Woodstock, Vermont, March 31, 1804.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 1, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,901

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe by the Cable to the 31st August.

Exchange of Ratifications of the German Peace Treaty—Effect of the Philadelphia Convention on American Securities in Europe—English Congratulation of the President and People of the United States on the Action of the Convention—Imperial Banquet in St. Petersburg to the American Embassy—Bavarian Approval of the Peace Treaty—News from South America and Mexico—Commercial and other News.

Washington, August 31.—Secretary Harlan retired to-day from the Department of the Interior, the employés of which presented him with a service of silver and burnished gold. Browning, his successor, takes the position to-morrow.

New York, August 31.—The steamer Arizona has arrived from Aspinwall with $1,300,000 in treasure.

The revolution is progressing in the Candinamarca Department of New Granada.

Honduras has signed a treaty of peace with Spain.

The price of coffee is unfavorably affected in Costa Rica by late Ethropean advices.

The news from Callao and Valparaiso is to the third. The former was being strongly fortified. The Government of Chili has not ratified the Government loan of six millions.

Admiral Tucker has taken command of the allied navy.

Fortress Monroe, August 31.—A nephew of ex Governor Wise arrived here yesterday with an order from Maj. Gen. Sheridan, commanding the Department of Virginia to recover all the personal property of the Governor that could be found. A considerable quantity was found in possession of different persons, who were quickly and rather unceremoniously dispossessed.

New York, August 31—6 P. M.—Cotton closed with sales of 1500 bales—Middlings 43 to 43½c. U. S. 5-20's, 112; 10-10's, 102. Gold closed at 145¾. Flour dull at $8 75 to $10 50 for Southern. Wheat 1 to 2c lower. Corn 1c lower. Beef heavy. Pork firmer—sales 5800 bbls of Mess at $42 87. Lard dull. Whisky better. Sugar active—sales 1200 hhds; Muscovado 10¾ to 11c.

Little Falls, N. Y., August 31.—The President has met with an enthusiastic reception all along the line. He was welcomed at Schenectady, Utica and other points. At the first place named he said all the departments of the Government, except the Legislature having done their duty, he expected at the approaching election the people to do theirs.

Auburn, N. Y., August 31.—The President was warmly received here and made a speech.

San Francisco, August 31.—Mexican advices state that Maximilian has levied two forced loans on the residents of Guayamas, amounting to $27,000.

A French man of war recently seized the American barque Francis Palmer, under pretence that she was loading with guano without a permit, and carried her to Mazatlan.

Admiral Thatcher will send the Saranac and Shawnee to investigate the matter.

BY THE CABLE.

London, Friday Evening, August 31.—In consequence of the further representations made to the Home Government by the Canadian authorities, relative to further attempted troubles from the Fenians in the United States, probably another cavalry regiment will be sent from Liverpool to Quebec.

St. Petersburg, August 31.—Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the United States Navy, has been presented with an address by the peasants of Russia expressive of their fraternal feelings towards the United States.

Prague, August 31.—Ratifications of the peace treaty have been exchanged and its provisions will soon be enforced.

Queenstown, August 31.—The steamer Java from New York, arrived to-day.

Liverpool, August 31.—The advices here of the action of the Philadelphia Convention have materially advanced the price of the Confederate (Federal?) bonds.

The increase in the Bank of England for the week amounts to over £1,000,000 Sterling.

Cotton market dull. The sales for the week comprised 66,000 bales. The market argued 13½d for Middling Uplands.

London, August 31.—Consols opened at 89⅛ for money. U. S. 5-20's 73¾.

Vienna, Friday, August 31.—The Emperor Francis Joseph has, as a measure of economy, dismissed a large portion of his retinue.

Liverpool, Friday evening, August 31.—The Cotton market is without a change but prices are steady. Middling Uplands 13½d. The sales to day were 10,000 bales.

The breadstuffs market is quiet and unchanged. Western mixed Corn 26s 3d.

The provision market is unchanged and dull. The Tallow market is active and prices are steady.

London, Friday Evening August 31.—The *Times* of to-day in a lengthy editorial congratulates President Johnson and the people of the United States in the declarations and action of the Philadelphia Convention, detailed accounts of which have been received by steamer yesterday.

Morock, Friday Evening, August 31.—The Bavarian Chambers have formally approved of the treaty of peace concluded with Prussia by the Plenipotentiary of the King.

St. Petersburg, August 31.—The Emperor Alexander has given a grand banquet in honor of the embassy from the United States, at which the prominent dignitaries of the Empire were present. The Emperor gave the following toast:

"The prosperity and consolidation of the United States."

London, Friday Evening, August 31.—United States 5-20's closed unchanged.

St. Louis, August 31.—Eight cemeteries report 35 cholera interments yesterday.

Flour dull; buyers demand concessions. Wheat declined 5c; sales at $2 25 to 2 30. Corn dull, nnsaled and yellow 68c, white 73c. Oats quiet at 39c. Provisions and Whisky unchanged.

Mobile, August 31.—Sales to-day 500 bales; middling 36c; sales for the week 1800 bales; receipts for the week 1400 against 1,501 bales last week; exports for the week 3547 bales; stock in port 27,000 bales. The receipts this year amounted to 427,192 bales and since the close of the war to 401,407 bales.

Southeast Pass, August 31.—The ship American arrived down at 2 P. M. with the ship Montezuma, barks Atlantic and Eliza and brig Selma and schooner J. R. Brown. Bark Atlanta and brig Selma went to sea at 3 P. M. The rest are at anchor. Nothing else new.

Wind Southeast—light. Tide high in the evening at 8 P. M.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

The President at Albany—Welcome by Gov. Fenton—From Southwest Pass—Gold and Cotton in New York.

Albany, N. Y., August 31.—The President arrived here last evening and was welcomed to the capital of the State by Gov. Fenton.

The President made no lengthy reply, but merely returned his thanks and accepted as the chief Magistrate of the country, the hospitalities of the State.

The President and party were escorted to the Executive Chamber, where the Governor introduced the President to the Lieutenant Governor and other State officers.

General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Secretary Seward, and others were subsequently introduced.

There were demonstrations of respect paid to the President at Poughkeepsie, West Point and other points on the Hudson river.

Southeast Pass, August 31.—The ships Louis Henry, Bavaria and Harriet Irving, and the barks Antonia, are still at anchor outside.

The weather is clouding up, and looks like rain. Wind SW—fresh. Tide low.

New York, August 31—1 P. M.—Gold 147¾. Sterling exchange night bills 107¾.
Cotton unchanged.

Letter from Judge Abell to Gen. Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, August 29, 1866.

Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN:

SIR—Not having had any official or other intercourse with you, and never having seen you to my knowledge, I was surprised to find the following words contained in a telegram from you to the President of the United States:

"Judge Abell, whose course I have closely watched for more than nearly a year, I now consider one of the most dangerous men that we have to the peace and quiet of the city."

Not having seen you in the Court over which I have the honor of presiding, or elsewhere, I am not prepared to believe that you were incog. watching my footsteps and habits, for if you had been, you could not have made such an assertion. In my habits I am temperate and regular, in my words, kind. In my judicial station I know naught but fidelity to the State and humanity to the unfortunate, of whatever age or color, brought before me.

I am therefore, General, forced to the conclusion, that if you have watched me at all, it is through the record, in my decisions and charges to the Grand Jury, all of which has been correctly published in the journals of the country. I of the contrary, I feel sure, will find few people of the State who agree with you in your estimation of my character. You must allow that if dangerous, I am a most unsuccessful agitator, for until the assembling of the would-be Convention on the 30th of last month, the Civil Courts of the State have faithfully administered law, and peace and tranquillity prevailed throughout the State, as in any city of the Union—the disbanding of two powerful armies and a vast influx of negroes, notwithstanding. It needs no argument to prove the efficiency of the civil government of Louisiana. I used every effort that argument, persuasion, and direct charges to the Grand Jury, could accomplish, to prevent that fatal meeting.

I was a member of the Convention of '64 and knew well that after the adoption of the Constitution by the people, the Convention became functus officio, and so charged the Grand Jury, on two occasions, previous to the meeting. It is impossible, General, that you can pretend that I had any complicity in the assembling of the "would-be Convention," and of course no peace-breaker in that respect. It appears to me, that in common justice, you should have stated the facts upon which you based your assertion—an assertion which appears to astonish everybody.

Gen. Sheridan's plainness of speech invites plainness. I fully agree with you in your statement to the President that "The immediate cause of this terrible affair was the assembling of the Convention." And I am clearly of opinion that it never would have assembled without some assurance of military guardianship. The members asserted at almost every corner of the streets, up to the very day of assembling, that they had such assurance. Gen. Baird said he would arrest the Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans if he attempted to execute the process of the civil course in arresting the Conventionists. I firmly believe that had the military authorities been half as earnest as I was, in opposing this attempted usurpation, there would have been no meeting of the so-called Convention, and consequently not a drop of human blood shed.

General Sheridan, I never participated in the rebellion in any manner, and the idea of magnifying these Conventionists into persecuted Union men, seems to me ridiculous. Some of its leaders raised troops for the Confederacy, others held office under it, and another voted for the hanging of Hon. B. F. Flanders, an original Union man, and aided in expelling him from the State.

As to the status of Northern men in New Orleans, whether they be Union or Conservatives, it is that of perfect safety, for since the establishment of civil authority in this State, in September, 1864, there has not been a single case, to my knowledge, in which a Northern man has been molested.

Those of them who come to this city with capital or skill, for the purpose of bettering their condition, are welcomed and favorably received; those who come to encourage strife, are entitled to no respect, and receive none. All good men must deplore the tragedy of the 30th of last month, but it was brought on by the meeting of a few adventurers, who proposed to alter the Constitution of the State, against the will of the people, and who had secured the attendance of a large number of armed negroes to defend them in their attempted usurpation. The meeting was not opposed by the military.

This, General Sheridan, all must agree, was an act that could not be tolerated by the freemen of any town, city or State, from Maine to California. To alter the charter of a town or city, or constitution of a State, belongs to the people.

These men had no more right to alter the Constitution of this State, than the negroes whom they called to defend them.

All sympathize with the colored people, who were deceived and misled by the leaders of the Convention. I assert, that the colored people of this city and State would be peaceable, prosperous, happy and useful members of the community, if their pretended friends would let them alone.

General, I am now nearly fifty five years old, and have never seen a more direct thrust at the character of a man, and in my case, without the least foundation, for I respectfully defy you or any other man to show an act of mine, dangerous to the peace of the city or State. If you think your assertion just or dignified, rejoice in it. I do not; nor do I think, among good men of this great country, it will add to your reputation, or injure mine. I am, however, free to confess the honor to connect my name with that of His Excellency, Gov. Wells, and Mayor Monroe, in your dispatch of the date to the President, the removal of whom you recommend. This seems, in connection with your charge against me, to form a sort of consistent in this, that had the President of the United States adopted your views, and removed the three of us, the people's treasury, city and State, as in the days of Hawkins and Butler, would have fallen into military hands.

General—My highest ambition is to serve the State with fidelity, while she required my service; my greatest desire is the restoration at once of my country to *unity, prosperity and greatness*—my strongest antipathy against usurpation.

And, whether I fall by the hands of sneaking assassins, or my reputation be struck down by the defamer, those are my sentiments and they will not change. As Edmund Abell I would not reply to your unfounded assertions, as the Judge of the First District Court of New Orleans, it is my duty to repel them, and take this public mode of addressing you, as it is the public which has an interest in my reply.

E. ABELL.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Desperate Character.—Several months ago a man calling himself Brittone, was arrested by Lieut. Manning on the charge of being a dangerous and suspicious character and lodged in prison. He proved to be a convict of the Missouri penitentiary, in escaping from which he had inflicted a terrible wound on the warden. The warden in due time came, identified him by the marks of Bitts, and took him heavily ironed, on an up river boat. A few days ago the same man was arrested in West Baton Rouge by Justice of the Peace Evans, having a part of his shackles still on his limbs. Where or how he escaped from the boat, under guard and heavily ironed, is a mystery.

Sixth District Court—Judge Lemonnier.—Irene Sentle, lately in possession of stall No. 28 in the French market, has instituted proceedings in this Court to retain his stall, of which another butcher, named Bettin, and the farm of the market, C. J. Bitte, seek to dispossess him. The suit involves at least a half dozen injunction cases which are too complicated to explain in detail. The butchers in the market are divided in opinion as to the right of the parties and considerable excitement exists among them in regard to the matter. The case will come up for a hearing on Monday next.

Woman Shooting.—A negro man named Bird Johnson was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with entering a house of ill fame, No. 219 Conti street, shooting and dangerously wounding a colored woman named Martha Henderson. The house where the affair occured is kept by Annie Bastin—the wounded woman is still living there, receiving such attentions as her condition demands. Bird, last evening was judging from the statements of those in whom means of information appeared reliability the greatest confidence could be placed, the estimated amount was so doubt greatly exaggerated. The loss of our principal staples will be nominal, although pretty nearly represented by the following quotations:

	Low Ordinary.	Low Middling.
Sept. 1	20c@25c	20c@30c
" 8	20c@25c	20c@30c
Oct. 4	20c@25c	22c@28c
" 11	17c@21c	20c@25c
" 18	17c@21c	20c@25c
" 25	16c@21c	20c@25c
Nov. 1	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 8	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 15	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 22	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 29	16c@21c	20c@25c
Dec. 6	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 13	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 20	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 27	16c@21c	20c@25c
Jan. 3	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 10	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 17	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 24	16c@21c	20c@25c
Feb. 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
Mar. 4	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 11	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 18	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 25	16c@21c	20c@25c
April 1	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 28	16c@21c	20c@25c
May 26	16c@21c	20c@25c
June 9	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 16	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 23	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 30	16c@21c	20c@25c
July 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 28	16c@21c	20c@25c
Aug. 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c

Having thus shown all the principal variations in prices, we now take up the figures, showing the general movement, including therein the monthly receipts, sales and exports:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September	67,641	67,900	49,786
October	91,728	91,500	91,957
November	94,848	95,300	81,014
December	93,943	93,500	91,906
January	115,654	95,000	91,900
February	88,721	85,000	70,957
March	76,291	65,000	79,799
April	56,254	51,000	61,508
May	47,128	46,000	49,661
June	22,852	27,000	25,535
July	18,796	19,000	35,007
August	1,960	26,000	20,317
Difference in stock	26,270		
Total	767,086	652,300	768,543

The receipts at this port for 18-5-6 include portions of all the crops since 1865. Deducting the last year's crop, estimated at 300,000 bales, from the entire receipts, we have left the receipts for the entire year, which are the bales made with that title, which, we have shown, by the vicissitudes of the war, would give the total of the crop of 1865-6 at 467,086 bales.

SUGAR.—The receipts of Sugar amount to 17,995 hhds, against 9,345 bbls and 3,945 hhds last year. This enhancement in the receipts of the sugar crop, which has taken place during the present year. There is no doubt of large increase in the sugar crop, as compared with last year, in the Southern States, but the receipts of the crop of 1865-6 have been much larger than the receipts of the crop of 1864-5. The rapid decrease in the receipts then commenced in November and continued to May, before were enabled to recover old reduction. In the market sugar gave way, being the seventeenth of last year and in May. Early in July there was an additional reduction of ¼c, but the prospect of a termination of the war in Europe was taken as a favorable feature, and prices recovered what they had lost. Later, at the close of the month, while at a still later period the first message of Mr. Johnson brought the price of sugar down to a very low figure, but it soon recovered, and the sugar market, which had been so wretchedly laid, and which, in the beginning of the year, had been actually sagged between Austria and Mexico by Justice of the Peace Evans, having making the entire imprisonment during the month of July, Mr. Johnson's proclamation of amnesty was not maintained, and during the early part of the present month prices gave way a little, subsequently in consequence of unusually favorable accounts from New York, the market entirely recovered the previous falling off and closed quiet and steady. The prices for sugar have under the influence of the war, and the peculiarities in the French market, has instituted proceedings in this Court to retain his stall, of which another butcher, named Bettin, and the farm of the market, C. J. Bitte, seek to dispossess him. The suit involves at least a half dozen injunction cases which are too complicated to explain in detail. The butchers in the market are divided in opinion as to the right of the parties and considerable excitement exists among them in regard to the matter. The case will come up for a hearing on Monday next.

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" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
Mar. 4	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 11	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 18	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 25	16c@21c	20c@25c
April 1	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 28	16c@21c	20c@25c
May 26	16c@21c	20c@25c
June 9	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 16	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 23	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 30	16c@21c	20c@25c
July 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 28	16c@21c	20c@25c
Aug. 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c

Having thus shown all the principal variations in prices, we now take up the figures, showing the general movement, including therein the monthly receipts, sales and exports:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September	67,641	67,900	49,786
October	91,728	91,500	91,957
November	94,848	95,300	81,014
December	93,943	93,500	91,906
January	115,654	95,000	91,900
February	88,721	85,000	70,957
March	76,291	65,000	79,799
April	56,254	51,000	61,508
May	47,128	46,000	49,661
June	22,852	27,000	25,535
July	18,796	19,000	35,007
August	1,960	26,000	20,317
Difference in stock	26,270		
Total	767,086	652,300	768,543

The receipts at this port for 18-5-6 include portions of all the crops since 1865. Deducting the last year's crop, estimated at 300,000 bales, from the entire receipts, we have left the receipts for the entire year, which are the bales made with that title, which, we have shown, by the vicissitudes of the war, would give the total of the crop of 1865-6 at 467,086 bales.

SUGAR.—The receipts of Sugar amount to 17,995 hhds, against 9,345 bbls and 3,945 hhds last year. This enhancement in the receipts of the sugar crop, which has taken place during the present year. There is no doubt of large increase in the sugar crop, as compared with last year, in the Southern States, but the receipts of the crop of 1865-6 have been much larger than the receipts of the crop of 1864-5. The rapid decrease in the receipts then commenced in November and continued to May, before were enabled to recover old reduction. In the market sugar gave way, being the seventeenth of last year and in May. Early in July there was an additional reduction of ¼c, but the prospect of a termination of the war in Europe was taken as a favorable feature, and prices recovered what they had lost. Later, at the close of the month, while at a still later period the first message of Mr. Johnson brought the price of sugar down to a very low figure, but it soon recovered, and the sugar market, which had been so wretchedly laid, and which, in the beginning of the year, had been actually sagged between Austria and Mexico by Justice of the Peace Evans, having making the entire imprisonment during the month of July, Mr. Johnson's proclamation of amnesty was not maintained, and during the early part of the present month prices gave way a little, subsequently in consequence of unusually favorable accounts from New York, the market entirely recovered the previous falling off and closed quiet and steady. The prices for sugar have under the influence of the war, and the peculiarities in the French market, has instituted proceedings in this Court to retain his stall, of which another butcher, named Bettin, and the farm of the market, C. J. Bitte, seek to dispossess him. The suit involves at least a half dozen injunction cases which are too complicated to explain in detail. The butchers in the market are divided in opinion as to the right of the parties and considerable excitement exists among them in regard to the matter. The case will come up for a hearing on Monday next.

Woman Shooting.—A negro man named Bird Johnson was arrested early yesterday morning, charged with entering a house of ill fame, No. 219 Conti street, shooting and dangerously wounding a colored woman named Martha Henderson. The house where the affair occured is kept by Annie Bastin—the wounded woman is still living there, receiving such attentions as her condition demands. Bird, last evening was judging from the statements of those in whom means of information appeared reliability the greatest confidence could be placed, the estimated amount was so doubt greatly exaggerated. The loss of our principal staples will be nominal, although pretty nearly represented by the following quotations:

	Low Ordinary.	Low Middling.
Sept. 1	20c@25c	20c@30c
" 8	20c@25c	20c@30c
Oct. 4	20c@25c	22c@28c
" 11	17c@21c	20c@25c
" 18	17c@21c	20c@25c
" 25	16c@21c	20c@25c
Nov. 1	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 8	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 15	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 22	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 29	16c@21c	20c@25c
Dec. 6	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 13	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 20	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 27	16c@21c	20c@25c
Jan. 3	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 10	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 17	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 24	16c@21c	20c@25c
Feb. 7	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 14	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 21	16c@21c	20c@25c
Mar. 4	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 11	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 18	16c@21c	20c@25c
" 25	16c@21c	20c@25c
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