THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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First, or Editorial Page Standard Advertisements, each insertion, $2.50 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Monthly Page Advertisements each square, $20 per month.
Inside Advertisements, when advertising largely, shall be charged each insertion from above ruled translated rates or may be agreed upon. In no case shall such standard exceed $3 per count.
All business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 50 cents net per line, each insertion.
All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers must be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Gobelet de Pontet sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse streets.

S. Guinault sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Attention is called to the advertisements of Messrs J. B. Walton & Dodonia, who sell to-day at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, for account of the succession of Hugh F. McKenna, the undivided half of a large warehouse in Shreveport, the best and most valuable piece of property in that city. They will also sell valuable lots on Julia, Liberty and Erato streets.

ARRANGEMENTS OF THE NEW ORLEANS, OPELOUSAS AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.—It will be observed by an announcement elsewhere by Chief Engineer and General Superintendent Bayley, that through freight and passenger arrangements are now perfected over this railroad, in connection with Bayou Teche steamers, from New Orleans to New Iberia and intermediate landings. Passenger trains leave the depot every morning at 8 o'clock, and a ferry boat connecting with these trains leaves the city wharf every morning at 7½ o'clock. The running of first class steamers from the present western terminus of the road secures continuous and daily communication as far as New Iberia, freight for which place and other points on the route will be received at the Company's city landing, near the foot of Canal street, every day, except Sunday.

PROBOT EXECUTED.

About nine weeks ago, though for months previously the press had been chronicling a series of such crimes as might well have precluded surprise at any new criminal enormity, the murder of the Dearing family in one of the suburbs of Philadelphia occurred. It created a sensation deeper than surprise. It stagged conception. The mind could not at once take in the fullness of the deed in its utter wickedness and desperation. It seemed to be a horrid dream floating in the vapors of night mare, rather than a matter of fact lying within the sphere of recognized physical and moral possibilities. Yet in due time the perpetration and the perpetrator of the octaple murder are ascertained and certified by judicial inquest and decision as realities of a living, breathing, walking, noon-day world. It was judicially established that on the 7th of April, 1866, at a farm house near the Old Point House, in the First Ward of Philadelphia, one Anton Probst, in open day, took the lives successively of eight members of the household, not sparing the infant in the cradle after having dispatched Mr. and Mrs. Dearing, from whom he had received only kindness, or the lad who had been his confiding bed fellow under the same hospitable roof. It was not until the 11th of April that the corpses were discovered. On the 12th the murderer was arrested. His trial began on the 25th, and on the 28th it ended in a verdict of "guilty in the first degree." He was sentenced on the first of May; on the 8th of June, inst., he was hanged. "The feeling concerning the crime and the criminal was as unprecedented as the crime itself," says a Philadelphia journal; and "had the old custom of having executions in public been followed, there would have been a scene of riot and disorder almost without a parallel in the history of the city." The Sheriff, to guard against such a scene, admitted none but the witnesses required by law to the place of execution, and a few Representatives of the Philadelphia press.

These last, in describing the last moments of the criminal, are careful to make note of his "penitence." It is awful to think how much or how little the professed penitence of such a man in such a case may be worth beyond the verge of the great mystery into which he is about to plunge while uttering the penitential words. Only the Invisible Judge, to whom all hearts are clear as the cloudless day, may know whether this man died with truth or with falsehood on his lips. It is impossible for the most impartial and conscientious human judgment to rely fully on anything that he might have said about others or about himself. For great crimes include lesser crimes, and it is not to be supposed that a man who could commit an unparalleled murder would hesitate at utter falsehood of any degree or of any kind. And here it may be profitable to remark that the practice of announcing the dying "repentance" of great criminals, in the sense of a guarantee of future salvation, can hardly fail to have a pernicious tendency. Minds of a phlegmatic and yet ferocious, a sensual and yet insensitive nature, such as that of Probst, are very apt to take a practical view of the relation between sin and repentance, when they are told that some commonplace malefactor, by confessing his wickedness and feeling sorry for it at the last moment, has died in the consoling hope of being translated into manhood and eternal happiness. Such minds are likely to consider repentance, when thus presented, as practically an excellent thing when a contingence in practical sin is no longer possible; and they are likely to argue that a man defrauds himself if he repents while any of the sweets of sin are yet within reach and untasted.

We can imagine Probst, for example, when reading some glowing account of the last moments of a penitent felon, to have said to him self that a premature penitent must be a fool, if he reach in this world and so much in the next are to be gained by repentance deferred to cling among some of the present life.

A true biography of Probst would possess great philosophical interest. It would give us some rare glimpses doubtless into the physiology, psychology, and pathology of crime. We might see the unfolding of a generative chain of criminality, whose final product might be predicated with certainty upon its antecedent links. We might know how it is that murders, in the envelopment of Probst, may be in our daily presence for years, may be feeding at our very hands, may be growing by our forbearance and indulgence, and under our very eyes schooling and fortifying itself for deeds which startle the world and which are deemed unaccountable. The mystery is not so much in the deeds themselves as in the life that could have engendered them.

What is known of the life of Probst shows cupidity and sensuality to have been his master passions. Sensuality seems to have been the parent of his cupidity. He murdered the eight inmates of the Dearing household for a thousand dollars which he thought it contained. He obtained but a paltry sum, however, which he spent instantly in low debauchery. He was known to be reckless in spending money for self-enjoyment, and he continually tended to reckless methods of getting money for the sort of expenditure. A special Philadelphia correspondent, referring to his past says:

"Sensuality was the aim of his existence. He would have made life a lager-beer saloon, and all its duties endless games of bagatelle." It is not pleasant to think how many in this city, as well as in Philadelphia, New York and other cities, may entertain a similar theory of life and pursue a similar aim of existence to these have attributed to the Dearing murderer and cited as explanatory of his extraordinary crime! We quote below from the same correspondence a few other reminiscences which may serve to indicate the nurture and the growth of the murder which he incarnated:

Born in Gothlingen, Baden, in 1842, he was raised among influences not remarkable for their morality. His father, a shoemaker, a cooper, and had his hands a trade, but kept him at home, engaged in doing whatever request of finishing the necessities of the household. All accounts represent the mother as a good woman. Anton has never shown any proximity the world. Two years after having left his native village he was enrolled in the 5th Hess Cavalry, and the only time he has been of an honest in when, after one or two desertions, he is discovered picking peaches in Maryland, for which he was flogged. The strange down toward the East and bogs work of the family where he is subsequently murdered.

A birds-eye view of the interior part of his life is sickening. One disguised figure moves through it from Baden to Bonn the army, an inmate of an alehouse, a pensioner, a rider around low gamesters, a contributor to peach pickers in Maryland, with the Dearing family, a lover of fire raising on hire, so he works, a fencer, an inferior, impure tempter, a tempter around the lowest, impure, a hack, a successful phantom suddenly return in the middle of a having household, and yet, forsooth, with that sensitive something about him which the good and pure shudder and turn pale, with a heart yet not wholly lost, and yet, forsooth, deeply flower of memory blooms, he flies, a robbery figure, moves the lonely moors, and the lonely and wolfsome where he has left, in repeated, brutalized and blood. And so later with between desertion, and peach picking, and pistol shooting, and the concubinage of the gentlemen, he spends the fifteen years in begging and the days at bagatelle. He has a good deal of the Dearing family's love of pleasure wholesale. He has a particular of enforced labor, and of the vulgar debauchery the hoard provoked all that labor procure. In this Anton Probst so much of gentleman, after all! He is only an ignorant peasant. When he was five years old Mr. Dearing's house in 1850, he remained with the family long enough to know that the employer lived nearly as high as himself. After an interval of probable hideous, he re-joins Mr. Dearing's household, to be in the same place. With pistol, opened, in the middle of his confession, "I think to my mind I did it." Probst, in the meantime, drank to what I mean I did it.

Arrived down in tow and went to sea, brig Robert Peel and schooner Joh. Warren.

Came down and anchored U. S. surveying schooner Hall, C. H. Boyd in charge, is surveying the pass and will soon return to the Ports. The U. S. surveying schooner Batch is soon expected here. Another attempt was made this morning to get in the ship Lewis Henry, but the tugs have now left her. There was a high tide this morning, which is now falling. Weather fine and warm. Light wind from the S. Nothing new in sight.

Southwest Pass, June 15, 7 P. M.—The schooners Lizzie Bachelder and Eliza have gone up in tow. The schooner Village Gem went up yesterday. Arrived and went up in tow, sloop Loohan, Pantani, master, from Galveston, with four hundred hides and five thousand horns to order. Arrived from Pass-a-Loutre and anchored, steamer Alliance: has towed a dry dock from Madisonville, Lake Pontchartrain, for Julius Lang, Algiers. Left her at Pilot's wharf, Pass-a-Loutre, and came here seeking assistance to tow her up the river. A vessel, apparently a bark, is coming in from the eastward. The surveying sounder Hall has gone up the river. Weather fine. Light wind from the South. The ship Lewis Henry is at anchor outside. Tide very low.

[Associated Press Dispatches.]

COTTON IN NEW YORK STEADY—GOLD 146¾.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

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HOUSE—Mr. Bingham submitted a concurrent resolution requesting the President to inform forthwith the Governors of the States of the passage by Congress of the proposed Constitutional amendment so the legislatures may act on it at once. The resolution was objected to by Mr. Lehlbach. Some remarks followed which led to a decision by the Speaker that the joint resolutions did not have to be submitted to the President for his signature. After some debate on the special order, being the bill restoring the Southern States to their political privileges, the House adjourned.

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Another death is reported from cholera, on Cherry street, and two more cases, not fatal. Several new cases have occurred at Quarantine.

It is denied that the Liverpool offers cotton here. The special Milliner inspector says it is the common swill disease.

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Texas wool is quoted 30 to 35c.

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St. Louis, June 15.—Flour and wheat firm and unchanged; low grades declined 50 to 75c; Mess pork $30 50. Bacon and lard unchanged. Whisky $2 32.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

ANOTHER CASE OF CHOLERA IN NEW YORK.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Ed. Mazy, a native of New Bedford, aged 27 years, employed as a sailor on board of the ship Artisan. Verdict: "Died of the effects of a fracture of the skull, caused by falling from the fore top-mast of the vessel.

Inquests.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Charity Hospital on the bodies of Magdalen Kling, aged 18 years, and a native of France, and an Italian, Nicholo, aged 45 years, and a native of Genoa. Verdict, "Died of congestive fever."

Fire.—A fire broke out yesterday morning, about half-past 1 o'clock, in a small frame house, situated on Josephine street, between Manderville and Marigny streets, destroying the building. The cause of the fire is unknown. The house was occupied by F. Convat and was insured for $1000 in the Merchants' Insurance Office.

First District Court.—Judge Abell.—Martin Shannon was tried yesterday, and acquitted of burglary and housebreaking. Also, Wm. Martin, similarly charged. Ed. Goodloe, tried on the same information with Martin was found guilty.

Mike Delaney, a colored man, was tried for manslaughter, in the matter of the killing of Michael Lynch on the 23d of April last. The evidence in this case, is the homicide were published by us in full at the time, and were pretty much in accordance with the testimony elicited yesterday. The jury up to a late hour last night had failed to agree on a verdict.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—Margaret Gaines, colored, was examined yesterday and committed to the First District Court for trial on a charge of having violently assaulted Nancy Caldwell with a hatchet, with intent to kill, on the 8th instant, on the Lake shore.

Paul Gilbert, John Longshore, Henry Williams and Peter Woodfare, all colored, were Workhoused ninety days for sleeping on the banquettes.

Ada Stevens and Tena Vick, the latter a girl, and both colored, were fined $25 each, and required to furnish $500 bonds to keep the peace for behaving publicly in a very indecent manner in carriage No. 131 on Canal street.

John Williams Denie Dowd, John Murrell, John Windlan and Charles Williams, were arrested at Hamilton, with important papers in their possession.

All information respecting the movements of troops is forbidden.

Something important is afloat. Large number of Fenians are assembling on the southwestern frontier.

Gen. Burr, the Fenian, challenged Col. Lowry, of the British at Fort Erie, to a pitched battle with 2,000 to 3,000 troops.

New York, June 15, 1 P. M.—Gold 146¾. Sterling Exchange 9¾, dull. Sight 11.

From Havana.

We are indebted to the steamship Mexico for files of Havana papers to the 9th inst. inclusive. They contain no general intelligence of importance. We append the following commercial items:

Sugar—(cogucho) "inferior to regular," 8 to 9 reals per arroba; "good to superior" 10 to 11 reals per arroba.

Coffee, fine crecle, 16½ to 17 per quintal; Porto Rico of various classes, nominal, tending to lower prices.

The following is from the Habana *Price Current* of the 9th inst.:

Tobacco—The new crop continues to come in very slowly. The sales are thus far very restricted on account of the low quality of the majority of the receipts. 40 bales superior strong fillers have been sold for the United States at $25 to $29 per quintal, and 400 bales very inferior do., said to be for Antwerp. Also 200 bales good partido of old crop, assorted, at prices kept secret.

Cigars.—The demand for cigars continues very estimated, at prices ranging from $15 to $30 M., in the anticipation of a change in the tariff of the United States. Manufacturers of the brands now in repute, have still more orders on hand than they can fill at present, and they are speaking of raising their prices still further.

Freights.—Nothing offering at present for Europe. For the United States, are extremely dull, and rates have suffered a great reduction, having still a declining tendency. In port, at Havana, 182 vessels against 153 same time last year, and 170 the year before.

Exchange.—A moderate business has been done in sterling during the week at from 17¾ to 18 per cent. premium, and the last quotation at the close of business to-day, were, £5000 at 17¾ per cent.; £5000 at 18 per cent., and £15,000 at 18¼ per cent. premium. In French the following sales were made: Francs, 80,000 at 5¼ per cent. premium; francs, 140,000 at 5¼ per cent. premium; francs, 300,000 at 5¼ per cent. premium. On the United States rates have materially improved, the week opening with sales of 60 days paper at 24 per cent. discount, and closing with transactions amounting to $60,000, at 21 per cent. discount, and $60,000 on New York payable in gold 60 days at 4¾ per cent. premium.

Drinking Grooms with His Liquor.

Col. Marey, in his "Thirty Years Frontier Service," tells of a Virginian who, on tasting the whisky of an Kentucky host, found it rather raw and unpalatable, and mixed it in the shape of a mint julep, which was a novel idea to the Arkansian host. The latter, however, was delighted with the new style of drink, indulged in it quite liberally, and learned the method of concocting it.

The Virginian continued on his journey toward Texas, and in due course of time set out to return. On arriving at the house before mentioned, he concluded he would call and renew his acquaintance with his friendly old host. Accordingly, he took up to the gate, and seeing one of the boys of the family standing near, asked him: "How is the old gentleman, your father, my son?"

"The boy, with an air of the most perfect indifference, replied: "Why, the ole man's dead, stranger."

"Is it possible! How long since?"

"About two weeks, stranger.

"Ah, indeed! Pray, what was the matter with the poor old gentleman, Fair Cole?"

"Wall, now, stranger, I'll tell ye what it war. That war an old fellar from Virginie, he war coming thro' yer last summer, and he jes ups and larns the ole man to drink whisky, licker, and you can bet your life on't it knocked him higher nor a kite!"

Upon the Virginian's suggesting to the boy that it might have been possible the bad quality of the whisky exercised a more deleterious influence upon his father's health than the mint, he replied:

"No, stranger, it war not the whisky, for we've allers had plenty of it in our family, and though it made ole mom powerful weak, yet it never phazed ole pap arry time—no, it war the greens, as sure as yer born."

No Relaxation in Warlike Preparations.

—A Vienna dispatch, of the 30th of May, says: Preparations for war continue in all parts of the empire, but the decision of the late decree for a levy of fresh troops will not be proceeded with at present, the requirement having already been fully met by the recent large enrollment of volunteers. May 24th, 40,000 of men are already engaged on the fortifications of Vienna. The army headquarters were about to be transferred to Prague, where Field Marshal Benedeck will shortly inspect the troops.

The French Note Regarding Congress.

The note of the French Government, inviting the Federal Diet to send a representative to the Conference is published at Frankfort. It states the object of the Conference to be a diplomatic settlement of the questions between Schleswig-Holstein and Venetia, and also of Federal reform, so far as it affects European equilibrium; and concludes with the following words: "The Government of the Emperor trusts that the powers who have made preparations for war will, if they consider the Conference, suspend their armaments, even if they should scruple to reduce their military establishment to a peace footing."

A writer in a Georgia paper introduces the American Eagle in this style:

"We must fix up the Eagle, get the Goddess of Liberty a set of teeth and a water-fall, and have Fourth of July generally repaired at expense. We must give all the Women women a shoulder-piece, marry the anxious schoolmarms that have been down South to teach the darkeys, put the darkeys to work; build a horse railroad from New York to the City of Mexico, dam up the Gulf Stream, lick England (Old and New), annex Cuba, and we will again be a great and glorious country."

An Irish Catholic Journal on the Fenian Movement.

The New York *Freemen's Journal* in a recent issue remarks:

"There is no room, whatever, here, for indulging in sentiment or glorying in raising poor Irishmen pitted in battle against British soldiers. Putting aside all questions of its morality, it is simply madness. It is a position so false, in a material point of view, so hopeless, with all their known gallantry in battle, they have not even a chance of winning. To the extent that this Fenian movement has any practical meaning at all, it is to put them in a trap, where the victory is a sure thing for their opponents. We know some of the Fenian leaders, by human feelings to have the truest wish, but it is as part of a friend, in a matter like this, to tell it! This is far away from being England's opportunity! It is rather, *England's* opportunity to crow and triumph, wrongly, over Ireland."

A French Appreciation of English Girlhood.

A French traveler in England, in a recent description of young English blooms, writes:

Nothing more simple than the young girls, among lovely things there are few so lovely in the world; well shaped, strong, sure of themselves, so thoroughly sound and open, so except from coquetry! Impossible, unless one has seen it, to imagine this freshness, this innocence. Many of them are flowers—flowers just opening into bloom; only the morning sun, with its pure and delightful tints, with its petals studded with dewdrops, can give an idea of it. Far in advance this of the beauty of the South, with its distinct, finished, fixed outlines, constituting a definite design.

Here all reminds us of the fragility, delicacy and continual flow of life; eyes full of candor, blue as violets, looking without consciousness of what they are looking at; at the slightest emotion the blood diffusing itself over the cheeks, the neck, even down to the shoulders, in purple-tinted waves. You see motions fleeting on these transparent flushes like the varying tints that play upon their meadows; and this fragile purity! so pure, so chaste that you feel an impulse to lower your eyes in respect. And yet, all natural and artless as they are, they are not imagined and fashion; they embody and now serve service like their brothers. With their hair floating in the wind, they are to be met with only six years old, gallaping on horseback and taking long walks. In this country a mode of notion fashion the phlegmatic physique of the body is becoming more usual.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 15, 1866.

The commercial week closed to day with a quiet market in nearly every branch of trade, transactions in specie and bullion in particular, being so restricted that it may almost be regarded as a stand still, while the few sales reported (250 bales) were at prices which show a material reduction from Wednesday's currency. The principal feature in the day's business was the movement in Gold, which was not only unusually active, but at advanced rates, responding to the rise in the New York market. Opening at last evening's quotation of 146, one or two lots changed hands at 146¼, and at the first Board the sales were at 146 to 146½, but the subsequent receipt of telegrams reporting an advance at New York stimulated the demand and imparted a strong upward tendency to prices, under which sales were made at 147¼. The market then became more quiet and closed at 146¾ to 147. The sales at the Board embraced $28,500 in 2,000, 4,000, 2000, and 10,500; at 145; and $35,000, (5,000 and two lots of $10,000), at 145½; and at the second Board $94,650, ($50, 4,000, and four lots of 5,000,) at 146¾ and 147; and $46,000, (two lots of 1,000, 10,000, 12,000 and 13,000,) at 147. In the open market $5,000 sold at 144¾; $1,500 and $5,000 at 145 1-8; $5,000 in two lots, $5,000 and two lots of $10,000 at 145¼; $4500, $6,000 and $10,000 at 145 3-8; $1,000 at 145½; $7,000 at 145 5-8; $5000, $13,000, and $22,000 at 146; $6,000, $8,000 and $10,000 at 146¼; $5,000, two lots of $10,000, $18,000, and $60,000 in three equal lots at 147; $5,000, at 147¼; and $21,000, (6,000 and 15,000,) at 147½. In Silver we noticed sales of $1,000 in American half dollars at 134¼, and, at the first Board, 300 Mexican dollars at 147.

Foreign Exchange continued without any general movement, there being, in fact, no commercial offering. We noticed a sale of a small amount of Sterling, £500, equal to first class, at 115; $2000 in two bills, by private bankers, at 112, and £5000 Bank at 110¼. Most of the Banks were unwilling even to name a rate, and at the close could not have been induced to deal, unless at a decided advance on the above figures. Nothing transpired in Francs. Quotations are nominal.

The supply of Domestic Exchange was rather better and rates further gave way ¼ per cent. the banks variously checking in New York at ⅛, ¼ and ⅜ per cent. premium, and one check held by a broker at ½ per cent. premium. In Texas drafts on New Orleans, Galveston, Houston, Jefferson, Lavacca, Saman, Indianola, Brownsville and Corpus Christi, with all their respective subdivisions, comprise 3842 bales, against 5226 the passing week, and 1416 bales last year. The week's exports embrace 10,650 bales, of which were to foreign ports and 5847 coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	1,000
Received yesterday and to day	1,000
Received previously	722,948—722,948
Total	723,948
Closed to-day	1,501
Previously closed	684,895—686,396
Stock on hand	37,552

The clearances comprise 1798 bales for Boston, 2891 for Liverpool, 273 for Bremen, 620 for Barcelona.

Sugar and Molasses.—The receipts since Tuesday comprise 41 hhds Sugar and 20 bbls Molasses from the coast. The supplies of the production of Louisiana are small, but those of Cuba are abundant, and the tone firm in their views, although the demand is very limited and the sales to day were confined to 20 hhds of Louisiana Sugar at 14¼ and 15 Clarified at 16½c per lb. A lot of 130 boxes Cuba Sugar sold on private terms. There were no sales of Molasses. A small retail business is doing in Louisiana Sugar at 13 to 14½c per lb for Common to Fair, 14¾ to 15c for Fully Fair, 15½c for Prime, 15¾ to 16c for Yellow Clarified, and 16½ to 16¾c for Fine. Cuba Sugar is retail at 13¼c for No. 12, 13½c for No. 13, 14¼c for No. 14, 16c for No. 15, and 17½c for No. 20 per pound, as to quality. The stocks were now stated to be 88 hhds Louisiana Sugar, in four lots, at 16c per lb for Centrifugal, and 15¾ to 16c per lb for Yellow Clarified; 1500 hhds Cuba Sugar on private terms, and 15 Porto Rico, also on private terms. The previous sales of Molasses were confined to 90 bbls Cuba Centrifugal Molasses at 50c, 40 and 120 bbls Cane Molasses per gallon. Week's receipts 154 hhds Sugar and 90 bbls Molasses, Louisiana production. The stock of Sugar is 1500 hhds, and of Molasses 1500 bbls. The imports comprise 1797 hhds, 100 tierces, and 2051 boxes Sugar; 564 hhds, 20 tierces, and 100 bbls Molasses from Cuba.

Western Produce and Provisions.—There appeared to be less movement in the general market to day. Corn is in good supply, but the demand has fallen off, and prices of White are lower per bushel lower. Oats and Bran are dull and unchanged. Hay is slow of sale. Flour is easier and in request, and prices have advanced fully 25c per bbl. Provisions continue in light supply and command very full prices. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of the market:

Flour—The supplies are small. Superfine and the better grades are scarce and in request, and prices have further advanced 25c per bbl. The sales to day embraced 1200 bbls, of which 200 Superfine at $10, 50, 75 and 100 do at $10 25, 100 Low Extra at $12 75, 50 Good