THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
DUFOUR & LEBERT, PUBLISHERS.
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TERMS OF THE BEE
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Additional Editorial Notices, to be charged as new each insertion.
First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $25 per month.
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A Reasonable Number of Advertisements to be charged by contract per line, each insertion.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published till forbid.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Spaces:	1 month.	2 mos.	3 mos.	6 mos.	12 mos.
One	$12	$22	$30	$50	$75
Two	20	35	50	75	125
Three	30	50	70	110	175
Four	40	65	90	140	225
Five	50	80	110	170	275
Six	60	95	125	200	375
Eight	75	115	150	250	450
Nine	85	135	180	300	525
Ten	95	150	200	350	600
Eleven	105	165	225	400	675
Twelve	115	175	250	450	750
Thirteen	125	185	275	500	825
Fourteen	135	195	300	550	900
Fifteen	145	205	325	600	1000
Twenty	175	250	400	750	1200

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 31, 1867.

The Sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, as 10 o'clock A. M., at his warehouse, No. 22 Jefferson street, Second District, a lot of household furniture and moveable effects.

THE BAKERS—Elsewhere will be found a notice of interest to the public, signed by a number of bakers of this city.

A bale of new cotton was received yesterday from Goyka, Miss., by the Jackson Railroad, from whose place or to whom consigned is not stated.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL REPORTING.

With to-day another commercial year comes to an end, and Financial, Commercial and "Op Change" writers will present their annual reports. The task for the year about to close has been far from an enviable one, and business men should pause while reading it to bestow a thought upon the labor and close attention that has been bestowed upon it during the past year. Commercial reporters, like the men engaged in other departments of business life, have their years of sheer and of depression. Like others, too, they have times of positive distress—times when wearying cares make their labors harder than usual, and when their ordinary occupation drags heavily upon mind and body. When business is brisk, when the levees are lined with steamers laden with produce of all kinds, when the by-ways of trade are filled with drays bearing huge loads of this "fleecy staple" when the streets bustle with excitement and the hotels are crowded with country buyers, and when Carondelet street shows its best scenes of busy life—then the commercial reporter is in his glory. He gathers his statistics with a cheerful heart, and hums an air between his teeth as he jots down long rows of figures. He catches the lively spirit of the mercantile world, and writes on one of the various branches of trade and of business avocations. At night he reflects upon a good day's work, writing long after most men have retired, and in the morning he smiles, as he scans the report in type, and with undisguised pleasure thinks how well it will look "on Change." But in times of great business depression all this is changed. Then, indeed, few lives are less agreeable than his; few avocations less suitable than that of the professional commercial and financial reporter. His days drag along without an extraordinary item to give him cheer; everybody around him looks blue; no little lunch in some merchant's back office, after a good sale, strengthens his stomach and lightens his heart; no cheering news gives him the usual means of selling here and there. Perhaps he gets scarcely a civil word during the entire day—for when losses come, or when profits do not tell as expected, the merchant is apt to be short with his friend the reporter, and to cut him up curtly, to prevent any special inquiry into the secrets of a bad day. So he goes his usual rounds with heavy heart and weary feet; his report is unsatisfactory even to himself—merely "nominal." If not positively "dull," and in the morning he starts out again in no easier frame of mind.

As a general thing, we fear, merchants and business men do not appreciate their friend, the Reporter, at his full market value, or realize how large an influence he exerts in their affairs. They do not seem to think of the unsatisfactory nature of his work in dull times, nor do they appreciate the strict honesty and probity that characterizes his daily and yearly reports. His position is one that subjects him to great temptations; but he heeds not temptations or bribes of any kind, content only when he feels that his report is strictly correct. We have known a poor man to refuse $100 to change a figure in his report, and another to refuse to delay telegraphic reports, to his paper for six hours, for $100 per month. And yet he is as little likely to be detected as most men who commit such demeanors. In this city there are but two or three leading commercial reporters for the entire city press; and could they be influenced by bribes it would be an easy thing for them to falsify long enough to depress the market, and then plead typographical errors or they could even change the figures in the New York reports to suit their own. Of course the deception would be known to a few of the larger houses which get special telegraphic dispatches, but it would still have its effect upon hundreds of smaller houses. But few houses can stand the expense of full special dispatches and the far greater number must depend upon the press reports. And the influence of these reports is much greater than business men generally are willing to confess.

It is a singular fact that nearly every merchant accuses the very idea of his placing depend on these press reports or of their influencing him in the least. But this proceeds from harmless vanity, and a newspaper man takes it at its full value or measure of truth, and rather humors it than otherwise. It is readily seen that the object is to convey the idea that they, like their more prosperous neighbors, have special business telegrams—just as each newspaper wishes to convey a vast idea of its telegraphic enterprise, and puts "Special to the N. O. ——" at the head of the press reports, shared by all alike. But these things have their influence also and are both harmless and pardonable. But little self-praise and glorification is permissible, they say, in all avocations and professions, except the clerical, legal and medical; and when one rees over a door "The coolest Soda in Town," or "The best made Shirts in the City," he does not think the worse of the dealer for thus blowing his own little horn, although he knows that gods as cool and as nicely stiffened shirts can be found at a score of other places. In the same way business men affect to be well supplied with daily special telegrams from Calcutta, Hongkong, Hamburg, Paris and Liverpool, per Atlantic Cable, and will give you the most convincing smile should you hint at the idea of their using the press reports. Yet when we watch them at breakfast they appear to lean that part of the morning journal with extraordinary attention, and one would lay a small wager that the result is a full determination, on reaching the store, and before the extensive private correspondence is opened, to add a quarter to the sugar, an eighth to that last lot of cotton, and to weaken a little on the large stock of flour in warehouse. Yet newspaper men do not pretend to doubt that these very men have no confidence whatever in newspaper reports. Why, no means—they know their power and can afford to be generous. Hence it is that they pretend to defer to the public, when in reality they are leading the public at will.

So the commercial writer exercises an almost imperceptible, quite unacknowledged, yet marked influence upon the business community for which he writes. And how many cases can be shown of an abuse of this important position? As a class each reporters are hard working and poorly paid men, deriving their only satisfaction from a sense of duty well done—for the business world will not give them the little boon that every one so strongly craves. The poor ballet-girl lives for weeks upon one round of applause; and the public writer gets a word of cheer now and then from some thoroughgoing and experienced man who knows what the newspapers have done for him. During the past year these writers have had a sad time of it. Trade has been uncommonly dull, the country has been greatly disturbed, and commercial and financial affairs unsettled. Multitudes have performed their duties as well as could be expected, and now present the annual report, prepared with much difficulty and great labor. We ask our intelligent readers to give it close attention, and to reflect for a few moments upon what we have been saying. If it leads one business man to give a reporter some little aid, we have not written in vain.

Hon. A. G. Brown and B. L. Potter discussed the question of the day before a large meeting in Jackson, Miss., last Monday. Gen. Brown repeated the counsel which he had given on other occasions, to vote for a Convention to the secession ordinance, with the plan of the Government. He attended by special invitation, and was heard with patience and respect by a division of time with Mr. Potter, who presented the anti-Secession view of the issue.—*Jackson Clarion.*

Columbus, Miss., has a talented young lawyer, with the well fortified name of Seattle Fort.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 31, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,222

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. Steadman Visits the President.

The Cabinet Harmonious.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, will Advise the People to Hold a Convention.

Gen. Pope and the Civil Courts.

FROM EUROPE.

Speech of Napoleon.

Foreign and Domestic Markets.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, August 30—Steadman's visit to the President was merely one of courtesy. The rumors again circulated this morning to the War Department are unfounded.

The Cabinet is harmonious, and no changes are imminent.

New York, August 30.—Cotton heavy. Sales 1200 bales; middling uplands 27c. Flour steady; State $6 60 to $10; Southern $9 to $13. Wheat 1 cent and steady. Corn scarce and advanced 1 to 2c; mixed Western $1 13 to $1 14c. Oats firm; Southern 65 to 70c. Pork firm at $23 25. Lard quiet; steam 15½c. Whiskey firm. Rice dull and nominal. Sugar firm and in fair demand; Porto Rico 12½. Muscovado 11½ to 12½c. Coffee firm and quiet. Naval stores steady. Freights heavy. Stocks dull. Money unchanged. Gold 141¾ @ 5-20's of '62, coupons, 114¾. Sterling steady. Prime banker's bills 109¾.

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Annual Review

of the New Orleans Market for the Year 1866-7.

NEW ORLEANS, August 31, 1867.

The recent decorating of the Star of August on the close of the commercial year, that it is about the middle of the interesting period, the commencement of the remnant of our trading season for the old year, and the commencement of those for the new, is shape than usually apparent in the business world. Our trade has been reduced to a very low point, the money market seems to be exercised light, and the prospect of any raise in it is just as its appearance. During this interval between the two seasons, it is not unprofitable for us to glance back over the year that has just closed, mark the course of events, and review the market, that we may do or abstain from doing in the future. Before proceeding to the details of the leading articles which constitute our trade, a few reflections, suggested by the occasion, may be irrelevant.

Our commerce must still be regarded as in a transitive state. Slowly recovering from the effects of the war, trade has not yet returned to its old channels. Our recuperation nevertheless does on steadily, though slowly. The increase of business from year to year is decided, and the prospect is for a continuance of similar results for years to come. We are not so sanguine as to hope that Cotton will ever again have the sway it formerly held, or that Sugar and a few staple crops have vanished, perhaps never to be equaled. But it should not be overlooked that it is probably that prices should not set in that every land, Minnesota will be planted from one annual yield may continue to exceed those of the large crops gleaned under the old regime. Indications of this happy result, however, we have already seen. The progress in our trade from the surplus products of the West when the fertile prairies shall be peopled, by double their present population, and their unknowns harvests find a market at its outlet at this port. The populous Atlantic cities may therefore, as they have increased more rapidly than our own, but our progress must, nevertheless, be sufficiently rapid to satisfy the aspirations of any reasonable mind.

The feeling of confidence in the future pervades almost of our business men. Even those who are disposed with regard to politics, regard the welfare of New Orleans as only a question of time, and expect that the period will eventually arrive when whatever is unsettled will be set aside—when the relations of capital and labor will be equitably defined—when the South will flow in its level, capital will flow into New Orleans, to be the great centre of financial commerce—and when Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce will unite in augmenting our population and wealth. Were it not for this, results that will be regarded as absurdly extravagant and valuations of real estate as fabulous.

In comparing our receipts with last year's we find a substantial increase in Sugar, Molasses, Rice, Corn, Corn Meal, Hay, Pork, Bacon, Lard, Bulk Meat, and some minor articles. Our exports have to be in a large measure, with the exception of Cotton, which advanced 1 to 2c; mixed Western $1 13 to $1 14c. Oats firm; Southern 65 to 70c. Pork firm at $23 25. Lard quiet; steam 15½c. Whiskey firm. Rice dull and nominal. Sugar firm and in fair demand; Porto Rico 12½. Muscovado 11½ to 12½c. Coffee firm and quiet. Naval stores steady. Freights heavy. Stocks dull. Money unchanged. Gold 141¾ @ 5-20's of '62, coupons, 114⅝. Sterling steady. Prime banker's bills 109¾.

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Having thus shown the principal variations in prices, we now give the following which indicate the general movement monthly:

	Receipts.	Sales.	Exports.
September,	12,128	10,501	10,000
October,	11,811	10,000	12,000
November,	12,416	10,000	12,000
December,	14,000	12,000	14,000
January,	16,000	12,000	14,000
February,	10,000	10,000	12,000
March,	10,000	10,000	12,000
April,	10,000	10,000	12,000
May,	10,000	10,000	12,000
June,	14,000	10,000	10,000
July,	14,000	10,000	10,000
August,	14,000	10,000	10,000
Additional trade from samples,	19,333		
Total	190,488	154,199	169,000
Total last year,	197,000	162,000	168,000

The year's exports, as above, comprise 498,261 bales to Great Britain; 109,242 to France; 32,317 to the North of Europe; 23,500 to Spain, Southern Europe and other foreign ports; and 5,680 to Boston; 11,000 to Philadelphia; 16,000 to Baltimore; 9,000 to New York; and 3,000 to Pacific and other ports.

The receipts of new crop to date embrace 19 bales, against 1,000 last year. The first arrival was on the 18th, against 1,000 last year, the first recordable bale from the Mississippi valley last year was on the 7th of August.

The following table gives the receipts at this port and the total crop for the past ten years:

	Receipts at N. O.	Total Crop.
1857—'58,	1,078,616	2,113,954
1858—'59,	1,171,651	2,355,491
1859—'60,	1,203,143	4,675,770
1860—'1,	1,049,313	
1861—'2,	36,890	no record
1862—'3,	22,078	no record
1863—'4,	131,041	no record
1864—'5,	271,015	no record
1865—'6,	377,366	est.—800,000
1866—'7,	790,488	est. 1,800,000

SUGAR.—The recuperation of the Sugar culture proceeds slowly but steadily. In 1859 & 60 the yield was more than double that of 1858-9; in 1860-'7 it was more than double that of 1859-60, and the crop of the growing crop will probably be double that of 1866-7. This geometrical progression, however, cannot be expected to continue. Whatever the capacity of the soil its productiveness must be measured and limited by the amount of capital and labor applied to the culture. These again are controlling and limiting circumstances. The capital will be repaid not least his funds in an enterprise which will not assure him at least a reasonable rate of interest, nor he will not give his labor at less than fair wages. Yet the product exceedingly and both capitalist and laborer will turn to some other branch of industry. Then it must be considered that the Sugar culture is growing the most exhaustive of crops. In 1861-2 it was planted to 104,000 blds., and even this, the largest crop ever grown, was regarded as the production of a new market exhibited increased fluctuations, declining during the first week in Sep. to 8½c, and advancing to about the middle of Oct. to 9½c, and during the third week Nov. to middling, 6½ to middling, having a decline of 3 cents in value, thus reducing the crop of the year to 40,000 hhds, as to its commercial value, and leaving many other results to the improvement of trade. Our planters who have adopted public aids, for example, as the removal of the Government bounty, which has been found to be a serious injury to our commerce, was brought prominently before the House of Representatives at Wash. by Hon. Mr. Morris, Merchants' Exchange, that it enriched the merest support of the sugar interest in Congress can hardly fail to accomplish its purpose.

COTTON.—At the commencement of the year on the 1st of January we had still a stock on hand of 102,482 bales, while the amount remaining on the 1st of January could not have been much less than 400,000, a considerable portion of which was in districts still in the hands of the rebels, and which had been used for our full benefit. A large amount of the supply, however, was received from Texas, and the receipts at present prices it being in infancy. Low middling, for example, ruled at 33 to 35c against 28 to 29 at the corresponding date the year before, while planters and factors maintained that from the very unfavorable time of the accounts with prices of the crop, which was supposed to have been materially diminished by unfavorable weather, yet, as we have stated, caterpillar, there should be but very little difference, if any. Prices rose somewhat rapidly for a time, but they fluctuated but as prices settled a little they became free sellers, and the market ruled dull, with a decline in the value and improvement of 2c on the opening rates. The actual receipt of new crop was 19 bales, against 1,000 the entire receipts of cotton to this date were 120 bales, including this month new crop cotton, and consisted of old. Another month had elapsed, and the prospect of a crop approximate in August of 100,000 bales was had without reversing by many of our most intelligent factors, and even some of our planters. But they were right in the end, as the receipts for the remainder of the month of their activity must be ascribed to the rapidity of the crop revolution in the country. On the last October, however, this was unknown. The latest reports of the ravages of the worms were much more alarming, and more general as well, and the long crop was begun to be cut off by the frost. The market was comparatively quiet, prices exhibited a decided upward tendency, and during the first week in Nov. the market became enabled to establish an advance of 3 to 4c per lb., low middling being quoted at 27 to 28c. The week of those dates, while in September held that prices should show no difference from the same week of the year before, we have kept the same as were current on September 1st, 1865. The advance, however, was not maintained. Under the depressing influence of unfavorable accounts from Liverpool, prices took an unfavorable turn, and Cotton—now fluctuating rule it sends the end of the month at the same rates as at the commencement, the advance realized in the interim having been entirely lost. The movement, however, was not so rapid as the decline, it was quite substantially throughout the month, and the receipts of the month of January when middling Orleans was quoted in the market at 24c, and low middling in the 23c. Prices fluctuated at 12½ @ 1c. Yet, the receipts of the month of January were 16,448 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 101,000 against 102,000 last year. The receipts of the month of February, however, were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 111,000 against 112,000 last year. The receipts of March were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 121,000 against 122,000 last year. The receipts of April were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 131,000 against 132,000 last year. The receipts of May were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 141,000 against 142,000 last year. The receipts of June were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 151,000 against 152,000 last year. The receipts of July were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 161,000 against 162,000 last year. The receipts of August were 14,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 175,000 against 172,000 last year. The receipts of September were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 187,000 against 184,000 last year. The receipts of October were 11,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 198,000 against 196,000 last year. The receipts of November were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 210,000 against 208,000 last year. The receipts of December were 14,000 against 14,000 last year, and the total receipts 224,000 against 222,000 last year. The receipts of January were 16,000 against 16,000 last year, and the total receipts 240,000 against 238,000 last year. The receipts of February were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 250,000 against 248,000 last year. The receipts of March were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 260,000 against 258,000 last year. The receipts of April were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 270,000 against 268,000 last year. The receipts of May were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 280,000 against 278,000 last year. The receipts of June were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 290,000 against 288,000 last year. The receipts of July were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 300,000 against 298,000 last year. The receipts of August were 14,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 314,000 against 312,000 last year. The receipts of September were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 326,000 against 324,000 last year. The receipts of October were 11,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 337,000 against 336,000 last year. The receipts of November were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 349,000 against 348,000 last year. The receipts of December were 14,000 against 14,000 last year, and the total receipts 363,000 against 362,000 last year. The receipts of January were 16,000 against 16,000 last year, and the total receipts 379,000 against 378,000 last year. The receipts of February were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 389,000 against 388,000 last year. The receipts of March were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 399,000 against 398,000 last year. The receipts of April were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 409,000 against 408,000 last year. The receipts of May were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 419,000 against 418,000 last year. The receipts of June were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 429,000 against 428,000 last year. The receipts of July were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 439,000 against 438,000 last year. The receipts of August were 14,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 453,000 against 448,000 last year. The receipts of September were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 465,000 against 460,000 last year. The receipts of October were 11,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 476,000 against 472,000 last year. The receipts of November were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 488,000 against 484,000 last year. The receipts of December were 14,000 against 14,000 last year, and the total receipts 502,000 against 498,000 last year. The receipts of January were 16,000 against 16,000 last year, and the total receipts 518,000 against 514,000 last year. The receipts of February were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 528,000 against 524,000 last year. The receipts of March were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 538,000 against 534,000 last year. The receipts of April were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 548,000 against 544,000 last year. The receipts of May were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 558,000 against 554,000 last year. The receipts of June were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 568,000 against 564,000 last year. The receipts of July were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 578,000 against 574,000 last year. The receipts of August were 14,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 592,000 against 584,000 last year. The receipts of September were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 604,000 against 596,000 last year. The receipts of October were 11,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 615,000 against 608,000 last year. The receipts of November were 12,000 against 12,000 last year, and the total receipts 627,000 against 620,000 last year. The receipts of December were 14,000 against 14,000 last year, and the total receipts 641,000 against 634,000 last year. The receipts of January were 16,000 against 16,000 last year, and the total receipts 657,000 against 650,000 last year. The receipts of February were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 667,000 against 660,000 last year. The receipts of March were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 677,000 against 670,000 last year. The receipts of April were 10,000 against 10,000 last year, and the total receipts 687,000 against 680,000 last year. The receipts of May were 10,000 against 10,000 last year