THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1866.

MR. JUDY COBBS is our Agent for all the river parishes between New Orleans and Baton Rouge.

BANKERS.—We would invite particular attention to the card of Messrs. Burke & Co., bankers and general dealers in exchange, &c., No. 54 Camp street. The senior of the firm, Mr. Gleody Burke, has long been known to the commercial world as one of the finest financiers and business men in the whole country, and his judgment and aptitude in negotiations of every character in his line, coupled with the energy of his associates, should afford them abundant success.

THE PONTCHARTRAIN RAILROAD.—The new arrangement in the times of departures of this road goes into effect to-morrow, as will be seen by the advertisement of the Superintendent, Mr. Pandely. The first train leaves the city end in the morning at 4½ o'clock, and the last at 7 instead of 10 o'clock at night. The last hour of departure from the lake end is fixed at 8 P. M.

IMPERIUM IN IMPERIO.

It is hard to say, whether the phantasmagoric display of political anomalies and incongruities witnessed in this part of North America, is more adapted to make the weeping philosopher laugh or the laughing philosopher weep. Even the most hapless victims of a system of organized misery, unless they have suffered down below the zero of fun, must find amusement in the round of solemn mockeries, farcical contradictions, and grandiose antics enacted by the great "combination and variety troupe" of their tormentors. Here in New Orleans, it is true, our opportunities in respect to this kind of amusement have been for some time comparatively meagre, except when reinforced by change of programme in the way of conspiracy, riot and a supervening term of martial law. These are semi-occasional diversions, and cannot be counted on with certainty; and, in their eclipse, owing to the monotonous way in which civil matters, as well as military, are beginning to move in beaten paths and accustomed rats of routine, it must be said that our capabilities to appreciate the comical performances of the several theatres are not wholly blunted. There is reason to believe our condition in this respect is quite exceptional. There can be no doubt, at least, that in South Carolina the case is very different. That State has a civil Governor, a Legislature, a Judiciary and the usual staff of administrative officers. This is the theory. John C. Calhoun himself, if living, could scarcely demand a more liberal autonomy for his beloved State than is thus afforded—in theory. In theory, there has not been war, as a fact or as a notion, for there was no war. There has been no more been martial law in any degree or in any form, nor the least arrogation of civil functions by military authority, nor the least dictation by that authority to civil functionaries in any department of the State's proper jurisdiction. South Carolina, in short, is theoretically subject to no power but the Constitution and the laws, including the Civil Rights and Freedman's Bureau measures, and may hence claim to be on a footing theoretically as fallacious as that of Massachusetts herself, save only that her dreams of the future are sorely troubled by an endless procession of Radical horrors and miscegeneous abominations setting out from the latter intent on "coming to stay" on South Carolinian soil. But what is the fact? Why, South Carolina has been an *imperium in imperio*, and Gen. Daniel E. Sickles has been its Emperor, like Robinson Crusoe, absolute lord of all he can survey, in peace or through vicarious overseers. About seven months ago the General had a remarkable document in the nature of an imperial rescript of which the inspiration and the fundamental principle were the substantial assertion of the maxim of Louis the Fourteenth—"*L'Etat c'est moi.*" But the document took us back to a much more ancient period of history than the time of the "Grand Monarch." It promulgated a code of laws entirely superseding everything contrary thereto, or not in strict accordance therewith, in the legislation and jurisprudence of the State; and in this aspect it placed its author on the same historical platform with Justinian, but entitled to still larger fame as combining with the character of this celebrated promulgator of the Civil Law that of the no less celebrated digester and codifier, Trebonian. The laws of the State respecting vagrancy, contracts, the relations of debtor and creditor, fines and imprisonment, and in regard to almost every right, obligation, or penalty, were set aside by one comprehensive stroke of imperial will and law-making genius. It was nothing uncommon, in the days when calamities without and troubles within began to pray on the Ottoman Empire to see a bashaw setting up as a Sultan, and maintaining the position, too, with oriental dignity and splendor. If South Carolina, in some strange freak of geographical secession, had drifted away from the American continent and lodged somewhere on the Asiatic or African coast of the Mediterranean, there would have seemed nothing particularly incongruous or startling in his converting his military pachalic into a Grand-Sultanship. But no such geographical secession and migration having taken place, it is hard, to say the least, to know how Gen. Sickles, out of all the military proconsuls or bashaws in the country, has alone, without apparent protest or interruption from any quarter, played Grand Sultan over the high spirited people of a State in the theoretical enjoyment of all its constitutional autonomy, during the greater part of a year.

But the General has at last concluded to extend the bounds of liberty for his subjects. In another imperial rescript he is pleased to intimate that they may govern themselves as he shall see fit to indulge them in their so doing. He permits them to resume living under their own laws if they have the mere notion or taste thus to prefer them leave to his own. The jails are restored to the sheriffs; vagrancy may be abated or punished; contracts may be enforced in the ordinary way; the civil courts may adjudicate under the old jurisprudence, and without repudiating supremacy State legislation. This is a marvellous instance of abnegation on the part of supreme and undisputed power, more marvelous, perhaps, than the assumption of it. There is, possibly, in it something prophetic. The time may come when the courts of all the States, North and South, will be permitted by estimate benignity, if they behave well, to perform their legitimate functions, even as now in South Carolina.

Passengers sailed in the steamship Montmanit, Capt. Van Sice, from New York, 6 inst., for New Orleans:

Mr and Mrs Jas Watt, two children and servant, Chas B Watt, two children, Miss Ada Brown, Mrs Fonte and child, Jas A Bowman, wife and child, J M Metcalf, wife and child, Miss Leonard, Geo G Kipp and wife, Jos H Pomeroy, wife, three and two children, Mrs Lounsbury, two Misses Roth, Mr Chas Roth, Mrs H Spies, Mrs J Dobbins and child, J H Morgan, Henry McCall, R Beckers, E Shaden, J Buchanan, with Paul Shafer, Frederick G Guerry, R A Jansen, Lieut The Dry, Mrs E Smith, H Connell, Thos Scott, Mrs Wells and child, Chas Krohn and three children, Jos Gibson, Mary Cooney, H Smith, Jno Lawson, McMullin, F Brady, Mary Brady, Thos Maguire, Jerome Levy, Alfred Isaacs and wife, F Murphy, C Roffers, Thos Tindle, Wm Harrington and daughter, Alfred Harrington, Jas Carlaty, M Cohn and others in the steerage.

ARRIVAL OF THE MISSOURI.—The steamship Missouri, Capt. Hudson, from New York, 2d inst., arrived at her wharf early this morning with a full freight and the following passengers:

Geo F Parker, Mr Locke and wife, Henry Otis, H B Lapsley, Rev Geo Bethune, Rev Dr Sprague, Jas H Bradshaw, J E Wood, R Rhodes, Miss Dr Bennett, J Smith, C E Hodge, R Smith, A Pardee, and 31 in the steerage.

CARROLL PARISH.—The Louisiana Record of the 6th says: The Bayou Macon is in very good boating order, and it will be seen time to expect the arrival of some of the light steamers at our landing.

The road from this place to Lake Providence has considerably improved during the past good weather, and it is now in a very good condition for wagons. Should they continue to improve the trade to that point will soon considerably increase. A liberal spirit on the part of the merchants of that place will very greatly advance their interests and success.

We have had, for several days, very delightful weather, highly favorable for the opening and gathering of cotton. Should it continue a while longer, we, we know, what has been left by the sot and worm will soon be gathered in.

Our Circuit Court is now in full session, and the large amount of business on the docket, through the active energy of the Judge, is being rapidly disposed of.

Our thanks are due to the steamer Cousteau for late papers. We cannot but changed her cognomen at Vicksburg from the Fashion to the Magnolia.

CATAHOULA PARISH.—The *Era* says: We still see gloomy accounts about the crops. The failure seems general. We have not heard an estimate of the number of bales of cotton that will be made in our parish. It is enough to know that the weighers and markers will not make a fortune at their business.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.—The Treasurer of the United States desires to call the attention of those forwarding mutilated and defaced fractional currency to the necessity of forwarding a communication with the same stating the amount forwarded and the name and post office address of the writer. The redemption division is now in possession of a considerable amount of currency to the owner of which no clue can be obtained, in consequence of the carelessness of the persons by whom it was forwarded.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 13, 1866. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,943

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.

Cotton Quiet, Gold 153 in New York.

Complexion of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The United States Circuit Court.

Heavy Damages by Rain in the North.

Another Railroad Robbery.

U. S. Supreme Court Docket.

Gen. Beauregard in Washington.

The Catholic Council in Baltimore.

Markets—Movements of Steamers.

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The United States Circuit Court met yesterday at Trenton, N. J., but adjourned for the term, in accordance with the opinion of Chief Justice Chase, that Circuit Courts cannot be held until a new assignment of circuits is made at Washington.

The heavy rain storm which commenced at the afternoon of the 10th still continues. The quantity of rain which has fallen is extraordinary, and the damage in many instances has been very serious in this vicinity.

Washington, Oct. 12.—Hon. D. A. Middleton, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court, gives notice that at the ensuing December term the general cases brought into this Court by writ of error or appeal from the Circuit and district Courts for the several districts within the States declared to be in rebellion by the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated August 16th, 1861, will be called and disposed of under the rule and in regular order as they may stand upon the docket.

General Beauregard arrived at noon to-day from Baltimore on his way to New Orleans.

New York, Oct. 12—evening—Gold closed at 153; United States 5-20's 113¾; Tennessee 106¾. Flour dull: Southern $11 80 to $16 25, sales 430 barrels. Wheat 3 to 5c lower. Corn easier. Pork firmer; sales 6100 barrels of Mess at $33 25. Lard lower. Whisky quiet.

Cotton quiet; sales 1500 bales at 39 to 40c. Sugar firm.

Philadelphia, Oct. 12—The Legislature elected on Tuesday stands: Senate, Republicans, 34; Democrats, 12; House, Republicans, 63; Democrats, 35. The Republican majority on a joint ballot is 35.

Baltimore, Oct. 12.—The Catholic Plenary Council have another public session on Sunday, when the Pontifical high mass will be celebrated.

The rains still continue at intervals with heavy easterly winds. Much damage to property is reported.

Louisville, Oct. 12—Sales: 99 hhds of Tobacco at rates unchanged.

Superfine Flour, old wheat, $7 25; new $9 25, choice $14. Prime Red Wheat $2 75. Corn in bulk 80c. Oats 48c. Pork $32 50. Bacon Shoulders 16½c.; Clear Sides 20½c. Whisky $2 33. Lard 18c.

Bowling Green, Ky., Oct. 12.—A gang of six men robbed the railroad office and a store in South Union this afternoon taking about $1300; also, a large lot of dry goods. Three of the men had their faces blackened. The description of the other three very nearly answers that of the men who robbed the pay-train yesterday. The robbers left in the direction of Franklin.

St. Louis, Oct. 12.—Flour stagnant; buyers are holding off. Wheat 5c lower; sales at $2 60 to $2 65, prime fall $2 68 to $2 70. Corn firmer at 79 to 80c. Oats active at 48 to 52½c. Provisions dull and unchanged. Whisky firm at $2 33.

Cincinnati, Oct. 12.—Flour in good demand and fully equal to the supply at $10 25 to $11 for superfine and $12 to $15 for trade and fancy brands. Wheat firm at $2 85 for No. 1 red. Corn dull at 80c. Oats unchanged. Rye $1 08 to $1 10. Whisky $2 33. Provisions unchanged. Pork $32 75. Bulk Meats 14½ to 16½c. Bacon 16½ to 20½c. Lard 16½c to 17c. Clover Seed $7 50. Linseed Oil $2 75. Cotton firm; Middling 38c; holders are not offering or anticipating much higher prices. 120 bbls of choice Cranberries were sold at $20. Gold 156½.

Mobile, Oct. 12.—Cotton—Sales to-day 700 bales, Middling 37 to 38c—very firm; sales for the week 3700 bales; receipts for the week 2850 bales against 2660 bales; exports for the week 3847 bales; stock in port 23,279 bales.

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Vicksburg, Oct. 12—Gold closed Robert E Lee at 4, Grey Eagle at 6, W. R. Arthur at 6, and Silver Spray at 7 A. M. River falling.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

Washington News.—The Philadelphia Ledger's Sensation.—Murder of Senator Shorr.—Snow Storm in the North.—The Elections.—Cotton and Gold Markets.—Shipping News, &c.

Washington, Oct. 12.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* this morning admits that its correspondent was deceived in telegraphing a dispatch to the effect that the President had addressed a letter to the Attorney General, asking instructionally as to the constitutionality of not sending his message to Congress, and if he has not the power to convene Congress in other places than Washington, and the administration representatives of the North, as the legitimate Congress, etc. The statement is found to be the offspring of the sensational report is allayed under the emphatic and semi-official denials which are published.

New York, Oct. 12.—The steamers Saratoga, for Norfolk, and Arizona, for Aspinwall, which sailed yesterday, have anchored at Sandy Hook, on account of the prevailing heavy sea and gales.

Baltimore, Oct. 11.—A public meeting was held to-night at the Front Street Theatre, under the auspices of the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the Baltimore Association for the American Freedmen's Union Commission, and the Baltimore Association for the improvement of the colored people. Chief Justice Chase presided. Judge Russell, of Boston, Henry Ward Beecher, Gen. O. O. Howard and others, addressed the meeting.

Indianapolis, Oct. 12.—The official returns are coming in slowly, but show nothing to indicate a change in the general result given in the last report. The Legislature, from the returns received to this time stands, in the Senate:

Republicans 32, Democrats 18; in the House, Republicans 64, Democrats 36. The Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot.

The election of Orth and Washburne, in the Seventh and Eight Districts, is conceded by both parties.

Salem, Mass, Oct. 11.—The Republican Congressional Convention in the Sixth District was held here to-day. B. F. Butler was nominated for Congress on the first ballot.

New York, Oct. 12.—Gonzales and Pelletier were arrested this morning in Brooklyn, on five blocks of the scene of the murder of Senator Shorr. They made a full confession of their participation in the affair.

New York, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.—Flour heavy at $11 60 to $16 25. Wheat 1 to 3c. Pork quiet and steady. Lard quiet.

New York, Oct. 12, 1 P. M.—Gold 153¾. Sterling Exchange 107¾ for sixty days. Cotton rules quiet and firm at 39 to 40c.

Southeast Pass, Oct. 12.—Arrived this morning, schooner Melissa, Fowler, master, six days from Havana, with 118 hogsheads, 59 tierces, 38 barrels and kegs of sugar, and 25 hogsheads of molasses, to Hanna & Co. The British brig Sir Robert Peel, Conner, master, five days from Havana, with 298 hogsheads, 66 tierces, 32 barrels of molasses, and 20 barrels of honey, and 20 passengers, to E. Troigros.

Ships May Flower and Vanguard, and barks Celeste Clark, Bridgeport and J. A. Brockman, are inside the bar awaiting ocean.

Ships Peter Saw and Cown, and bark Arthur are outside the bar.

Five tugs are here working at the bar.

Steamship Clinton went to sea at 7 A. M. Schooner Oriental went to sea at 6 A. M.

Weather clear and pleasant. Wind north, light. Tide low.

BODY SNATCHING.—An old man, a German, named Peter Weimer, who the police officers has been suspected of body snatching for twenty years was detected and shot in the act by Mr. White, a Saxton, in Louisville. He refused to reveal the name of his employers, but admitted that he received $10 for such subject. The accomplice who was with him when he was shot escaped.

Mrs Newell, who, with her daughter, was among those reported lost on the Evening Star, was the wife of Mr. Henry Newell, a merchant of Baton Rouge.

Prince Galitzin, a nephew of the Governor General of Moscow, entertained the officers of our squadron, with a splendid dinner at the Sanquetang hall, built in the time of Catherine II, and still maintained in the original style.

The Late Frauds on the Government at New Orleans.

The heavy swindles on the government perpetrated by Jacob Leowenthal, a claim agent of this city, were communicated to the government authorities by a gentleman in the same profession, now practicing here. Mr. Loewenthal's frauds and forgeries were detected and traced up to an abundance of legal proof, any portion of which is sufficient to convict him of forgery, fraud and subornation of witnesses, by a very respectable claim agent of this city. It appears that about the beginning of September ample evidence of the fraudulent practices of Mr. Loewenthal was submitted to the Secretary of War, and by him referred to the Paymaster General, who on the 2d of October returned the paper to the Adjutant General, from whose office he was immediately transmitted to Major General Philip H. Sheridan at New Orleans, who is now engaged in ferreting out this stupendous piece of rascality, which has plundered the United States government of about one million of dollars. Last spring Mr. Loenwaithe sent two men to New Orleans—Mr. J. T. Lovejoy, formerly a claim agent in Washington, and a Mr. G. Blair—who advertised in New Orleans that they were government agents, duly authorized by the government to collect the discharges of colored troops for the purpose of procuring and paying to them the bounties due them. These confederates were provided with a spurious stamp, which they used in their transactions with the colored troops, and which they informed the negroes was a lawful government stamp. When a large number of these discharges were thus collected they were sent on to Washington. Mr. Loewenthal furnished great quantities of blanks to the New Orleans confederates, who made out applications, with the exception of names and amounts, filled up the affidavits and had them stamped by a notary public in this incomplete condition, and sent them on to Washington in huge bundles.

Here Mr. Loewenthal filled up the blanks with the names and amounts due the soldiers, whose discharges he had previously received, made out the necessary vouchers for pay, forged the signature of the claimant or signed it in a manner representing that the claimant had made his mark, having the soldiers' discharge as proof, and presented the claims for payment. Mr. Loewenthal, after becoming possessed of a large sum of money in this manner, started for New Orleans, first warning his partners to give notice to all claimants that their presence was required at the office in New Orleans to receive their money. Arrived there he was sure to find an immense concourse of colored claimants, in the midst of which, with all the noise and confusion usual on such occasions, he called each claimant up in succession, and by an ingenious and rapid method of payment, which not a little mystified the recipients, who were hurried away too quickly for their surprise to find expression in words, he contrived to force from this branch of the service a very gratifying remuneration. Unless means are discovered to recover from Mr. Loewenthal all or a portion of the money the fraudulently obtained the government must be the loser, inasmuch as the claims which Loewenthal collected were real, while for their settlement the government has nothing but forged receipts to show. Most of the men whom Loewenthal professed to pay received but a portion of what was due them, and therefore have a claim against the government. A great number of fictitious claims which had been presented at the departments and had been stamped as rejected on account of the claimants' names not appearing on the rolls filed in the Adjutant General's office were found in the office of the New Orleans partners, thus plainly indicating another mode in which fraud was attempted on the government. The matter is now being thoroughly investigated by the government authorities, and it is expected that in a short time all the details will be made public. It is also said that full developments will implicate certain paymasters who were concerned with Mr. Loewenthal in the payment of check books.—*New York Herald.*

In the midst of life is Death!!! With such a warning before us, let us at least be prepared to counteract the point before we "shuffle of this mortal coil," and we can be strengthened in our defence, by possessing a bottle of that invaluable medicine, "MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP."

South Carolina.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY MAJOR GENERAL SICKLES.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 6.—Major Gen. Sickles has issued an order providing:

1st. That all cases be remitted to the United States courts of which they have legal jurisdiction.

2d. That inasmuch as the State courts are now open to all persons, with equal civil rights therein, without distinction of color, all cases, civil and criminal, in which the parties are civilians, shall be turned over to the State tribunals, and civilians now in military custody will be surrendered to the sheriff of the district in which the alleged offences were committed.

3d. Military provost courts will be discontinued in the several districts as soon as the district courts are organized, except at Hilton Head and certain Sea islands.

4th. The jails will be restored to the sheriffs.

5th. Corporal punishment is prohibited, except in the cases of soldiers.

6th. The State laws against vagrancy may be enforced.

7th. No prosecution or suit will be allowed against Federal officers or soldiers for acts heretofore done in a military capacity.

The 8th and 9th sections provide that district commanders shall report any failure of the civil authorities to give due protection to persons and property, and shall arrest persons charged with offences against the inhabitants of the United States, irrespective of color, when the civil authorities fail to do so.

10th. District commanders are enjoined to extend due facilities and protection, as heretofore, to the Freedmen's Bureau agents.

The 11th section commends to the authorities and people of South Carolina the patient consideration and impartial execution of the laws towards the class of persons clothed with civil rights, so that no occasion may hereafter arise for the exercise of the military authority in matters of ordinary civil administration concerning the freed people.

Homes for Worthy Mechanics.

MUNIFICENT OFFER OF MR. A. T. STEWART.

Among those whose names will be handed down to posterity as benefactors of their race, and upon whom the blessings of many succeeding generations will be invoked, side by side with that of Mr. Peabody, who behaved so nobly to the poor of London, will henceforth stand that of Alexander T. Stewart. He, not satisfied with consummately making projects never destined to be fulfilled, as is too often the case with philanthropists of the present day, has now put forward a project that will set an example worthy of the richest citizen of New York. Mr. Stewart proposes to devote one million of dollars to the building of small tenement houses for the use of the working classes, to be let at a low rent, suited to the means of those in receipt of but small incomes, and to devote the accumulation of receipts for rent, &c., to the extension of the undertaking. For this purpose Mr. Stewart has applied to the municipal authorities for a grant of land, merely stipulating that the sole management of the property, the appointment of trustees, and one or two minor points should be vested in his hands. Hitherto the required land has not been granted, but in case of a refusal, Mr. Stewart will not be daunted. He intends to carry out his noble purpose all the same, only of course the number of dwellings will be smaller at first, as part of the sum, which would otherwise be entirely devoted to the construction of the houses, will have to be used for the purchase of land. Why do the authorities hesitate? It is not every day that a man makes so desinterested an offer and sets such an example to his wealthy fellow citizens; and if others see that he lacks support and adequate acknowledgment of the benefaction he is about to confer upon this city, it will be long before another will attempt to follow in his footsteps. One may say in this sense many other instances—*ex uno pus le prendre pour tous*—but when once the necessary facilities are afforded for such undertakings, when thoroughly cordial co-operation is rendered by those in office, many will doubtless be found to imitate Mr. Stewart's example, perhaps not on so princely a scale, but each according to his means. To Mr. Stewart is not alone due the gratitude of this community for his disinterestedness and charity, but especially for the example he sets in being the first to establish such an institution in this city.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Official Statement of the Public Debt.

Washington, Oct. 8.—The following is a statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st October, 1866: Debt bearing compound interest 5 per cent, $1,092,480; interest 6 per cent, bonds of 1867, and 1868, $18,225,981; six per cent bonds of 1881, $983,739,750; six per cent. 5-20 bonds, $726,116,950; Navy pension fund, $11,750,000; Total, $1,741,056,594. Debt bearing currency interest: six per cent. bonds, $922,000; temporary loan, $97,500,000; three years' compound interest notes, $1,555,; 231 40; three years 7 30 notes, $164,996,650; gold, $930,930,190; matured debt not presented for payment, $6,380,241,214. Debt bearing no interest: United States notes, $356,165,329; fractional currency, $6,762,957,333. Gold—certificates of deposit, $11,057,640—total, $43,725,300,533; total debt, $2,710,155,070,927. Amount in the treasury: coin, $86,625,900,935; currency, $4,185,385,894—total, $112,821,376,759; amount of debt less cash in the treasury—$2,597,333,694,168.

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt as it appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the Department, on the 1st of October.

HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION AFFECTING BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that the amended Internal revenue law passed at the recent Congress exempts any boot and shoe maker making boots or shoes to order as custom work only when work does not exceed annually one thousand dollars. In order to determine the amount or value of work, exclusive of materials, the value of cost of materials is to be deducted from the sales values of the boots or shoes manufactured. If the difference between these two sums is less than or only equal to one thousand dollars, the boot or shoe maker is exempt. But if it is more than one thousand dollars he is taxable, and the extent of his liability is to be determined in the same manner as any other manufacturer, under the provisions of section 98. A boot or shoe maker claiming exemption under this provision as being engaged exclusively in the manufacture of custom work must be required to make monthly returns of sales, products, and values or cost of materials so consumed, if, in the opinion of the Assessor, there is a probability that he will exceed the limit of exemption; but no assessment is to be made until the limit of one thousand dollars has been exceeded.

A literary man in Montreal has "levanted" with $85,000.

A young Englishman in New York who has been begging from door to door and sleeping out a night, has been made heir to $50,000.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—Among the attractions, since the opening, have been the musical treats afforded by the improved "Varieties" Orchestra under their able leader. *Sig.* Carlo Patti has fully answered the high expectations, which have been found of his professional talents. The tedium of the between-acts is relieved, nightly, by many standard morceaux rendered in a manner to please the uninitiated and to satisfy the most exacting judges. The fact is, an Orchestra plays a more important part in an evening's entertainment than is generally supposed. One cannot cry all the time, nor, indeed, can one laugh all the time. The *entr'actes* are a season of rest. The mind has time to recover from the depression produced by the conflict of mimic passions or the exhilaration resulting from unmeasured burlesque. Its little bell tinkles—the master waves his stick—the first faint prelude is heard—and then, in the rush of music and the charm of a real enjoyment, farewell, for a season, to the tears evoked by *Mrs. Haller* and the exaggerated laughter that follows each note of the "funny man's" voice! Regarding its advantages in this light, and believing that an audience needs just such a lull, we must congratulate Sig. Carlo upon the notable improvement he has effected in the "Varieties" Orchestra. His own violon solos, by the way, are excellent. His "Carnival of Venice" is a bit of exquisite instrumentation.

The entertainments this evening embrace the play of *Romeo and Juliet* and the capital farce of *Fortune's Frolic.*

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—This is the first *Matinee* day of the regular Academy Troops. Of course, those inquisitive little creatures, the children, freed from school, will flock to a more congenial scene, where they can laugh without fear of a shortened recess and shout without care of the birch. They will find many of the old favorite there. Miles. Christine, Emeline and Alice Zavistowski, and Miss Alice Franklin to dance, and Miss Clyde to sing, are all there and ready to receive them. They will discover, too, that the scenery has been improved in such a manner that it is hard to detect whether it comprises the old scenes, or whether Manager Bidwell has had new scenes specially prepared for the winter season. But the children, bless them, have sharp eyes of their own; and a quarter of an hour will surely reveal the facts to them. There will be any number of dances and songs, among which may be numbered Miss Clyde's touching ballad, "Wearing of the Grey," all to be followed by the "French Spy." Mlle. Christine will be *Mamet*. There is none better, not even Madame Celeste.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE.—To-night, Ben De Bar will appear for the last time but one. His engagement cannot be prolonged, as Mr. Eddy, supported by Miss Henrietta Irving, is underlined, and will appear in a round of tragic plays during the coming week.

Ben has, on the whole, been well supported by the St. Charles Company. Miss Alice Placide deserves commendation for the marked refinement of her personation. Messrs. Collins and Pierce are gaining good opinions for themselves by their efforts to please. Mr. Collins, also, 2000 Mexican dollars at 111½.

The Foreign Exchange market continued without any material change. The offerings were to a liberal extent, but owing to the wide views entertained by buyers and sellers, the negotiations were rather limited. The sales of Sterling included £100,000 good clear commercial at 156, and £2,900 first class at 161. In France we noticed sales of 50,000 Al commercial at 5.26¼, and 20,000 at 5.25. Sterling may be quoted at 155 for commercial bills at 140 bills, 158 to 161 for A1 to first class and 163 for bank, and France at 5.30 for A1 commercial and 5.20 for bank.

Domestic Exchange has undergone no alteration worthy of special notice. The Bank checked on New York at ¼ to ⅜ per cent. discount, at which they drew to a liberal extent. The supplies of commercial were rather restricted and the sales effected included the following: $165,000 [illegible], 50,000 and 100,000, New York sight at ⅜ per cent discount $40,000 Boston sight at ⅜, $10,000 ten days' sight at 11 16, $15,000 fifteen days sight at ⅜, $14,000 thirty days' sight at ⅜ and $10,000 sixty days sight at ¾ per cent discount. The rates in the open market were for New York sight ⅛ to ¼ for sight, ⅛ for one day, 1 to 1⅛ for ten to twenty days, 1⅛ to ¼ for thirty days, and 2⅛ to 2⅜ for sixty days.

The Stock market was rather quiet through out the day. There was one sale at the Board of shares New Orleans City Railroad, dividend on, at $111. In the open market 400 shares Jackson Railroad sold at $8 75. We now quote Stocks as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $150 50 to $151. By telegraphical error, the Bank of Louisiana stock was quoted at $5 50, instead of $8 50, in yesterday morning's report. Louisiana State Stock at $70 to $72. Louisiana and Traders Bank (Shakers) at $62 to $63. Canal Bank ($50 shares) at $50 to $52. Union Bank at $58 to $61. Citizens Bank at $153 to $154. Bank of New Orleans at $41 to $41 50. Southern Bank at $33 to $35. Merchants Bank at $25 to $28. Crescent City Bank at $40 50 to $41. Bank of Commerce at $49 to $50. First National Bank at $97 to $98. Louisiana National Bank at $97 to $98. Louisiana Bank at $97 to $100. New Orleans City Railroad, ex-dividend at $35 50 to $36. Carrollton Railroad at $40 to $42. City Carrollton Railroad ($50 paid) at $20 to $21. Jackson Railroad at $8 50 (the Lucy at $160 to $161. Water Works at $56 to $56. Union Insurance Company ($65 paid) at $70 to $75. Hope Insurance Company at $22 to $24. Germania Insurance Company at $31 to $32, and National Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

City Bonds were attended with dullness. There were no sales at the Board, and none reported outdoor. The Consolidated are quoted at 96½ to 97, and the Railroad issue at 85 to 85½, according to the Coupon. We quote Louisiana State at 77 to 77½. Jackson Railroad first mortgage Bonds with eight matured Coupons at 80.

We heard of no transactions in Uncurrent Money. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 66c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 65 to 66. Dealers pay the inside figure for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rate at from 5½ to 7 per cent discount. Many retail dealers receive them in trade at par. City Treasury notes are still quoted at 50 per cent. discount, National currency being the standard.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, Oct. 12, 1866.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with quite a liberal inquiry, and the sales were with a fair degree of animation throughout the day, the high pretensions of holders in connection with the limited and poorly assorted supplies on sale materially restricted operations, and although 2600 bales changed hands, the sales would have to be much larger to meet ordinary wants. The prices of the different options ranged very close together, the fluctuations were not so great as the position of prices at the close of the market. Some mentioned that although rates evidenced a decline of a quarter of a cent figures, yet no possible improvement had been realized; while on the other hand quite a majority held that the market had gained a quarter of a cent in comparison with the latter opinion we now quote as follows: Ordinary 31 to 33c, Good Ordinary 35 to 36, Low Middling 37 to 38, and Middling 40c. Twelve brokers participated in the business. The sales for the past three days embrace 7500 bales, making an aggregate for the week of 10,400, against 9414 last week. The receipts proper for the past week (excluding the receipts from Mobile, Florida and Texas, which are included in their respective statements) embrace 12,977 bales, against 7567 last week, showing an increase of 4711. The week's exports embrace 3103 bales all coastwise.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales 102,668
Received to-day	2 407
Received previously	10,374—12,781
	115,449
Cleared to-day	on
Cleared previously	42,222—4,222
Stock on hand	111,227

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Only a few barrels of Molasses have been received from the upper coast since yesterday—no Sugar. There is no Louisiana Sugar or Molasses on sale and little in the direction of Cuba, which consists mostly of the low grades of Sugar which are neglected, while the better descriptions are very scarce and in request. Operators are waiting for arrivals of the new crop from Louisiana and only a small retail business is doing in consequence at previous prices: 12¾ to 13½c per lb for fair Cuba in hogsheads, and from 8c for 12½ to 13½c per lb for No. 12 Louisiana. The open market were for New York sight 9 to 9½ for fair, ⅛ for one day, 1 to 1⅛ for ten to twenty days, 1⅛ to ¼ for thirty days, and 2⅛ to 2⅜ for sixty days.

The Stock market was rather quiet through out the day. There was one sale at the Board of shares New Orleans City Railroad, dividend on, at $111. In the open market 400 shares Jackson Railroad sold at $8 75. We now quote Stocks as follows: Bank of Louisiana at $150 50 to $151. By telegraphical error, the Bank of Louisiana stock was quoted at $5 50, instead of $8 50, in yesterday morning's report. Louisiana State Stock at $70 to $72. Louisiana and Traders Bank (Shakers) at $62 to $63. Canal Bank ($50 shares) at $50 to $52. Union Bank at $58 to $61. Citizens Bank at $153 to $154. Bank of New Orleans at $41 to $41 50. Southern Bank at $33 to $35. Merchants Bank at $25 to $28. Crescent City Bank at $40 50 to $41. Bank of Commerce at $49 to $50. First National Bank at $97 to $98. Louisiana National Bank at $97 to $98. Louisiana Bank at $97 to $100. New Orleans City Railroad, ex-dividend at $35 50 to $36. Carrollton Railroad at $40 to $42. City Carrollton Railroad ($50 paid) at $20 to $21. Jackson Railroad at $8 50 (the Lucy at $160 to $161. Water Works at $56 to $56. Union Insurance Company ($65 paid) at $70 to $75. Hope Insurance Company at $22 to $24. Germania Insurance Company at $31 to $32, and National Insurance Company at $25 to $26.

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MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, October 12, 1866.

The Commercial week closed this evening with a quiet market in most departments of trade. Sugar and Molasses have been unchanged, and Western produce, with the exception of Flour, which has evidenced additional improvement, has been attended with little change, while the movement in our leading staple disclosed considerable animation, and sales to the amount of 3500 bales were effected at prices indicating a further advance of ½ per lb. This makes an aggregate for the week of 10,400 bales against 9414 last week, which will add materially to the supplies of Exchange.

The Corn market, although less active than yesterday, was attended with a fair degree of activity. Gold opened this morning nominally at 150¾ to 149, against 150 the closing rates last evening, and without having exhibited much irregularity closed steady at 149¾ to 149. The sales at the Board embraced $800 at 149¾, and $1800 at 149¾. In the open market the transactions included $4000 at 149, $1,000 at 149¼, $12,000 at the same, $21,000 (1866, issue) and 10,000 at 149½, $26,000 (1866, issue) and 15,000 at 149¾, $6000 at 149¾, $13,500 ($2000 used 10,000) at 149¾, $22,000 at 149¾, $20,000 (1866) 17,000, 20,000, 20,000 and 30,000 at 149, $17,000 at 149¼, and $1,000 at 149½. $20,000 sold late last evening, deliverable this morning, at 150. In Silver we noticed sales of 20,000 Mexican dollars at 140 to 140½, and 2000 Mexican dollars at 141½.

The Foreign Exchange market continued without any material change. The offerings were to a liberal extent, but owing to the wide