# New Orleans Daily Crescent.

[For the Crescent.

To ———.

BY C. E. M'C—.

In future years, my darling, think,
When brighter scenes surround thee,
Of one who lived his dreary way,
Nor knew the glory of the day,
Nor loved it, 'till he found thee.
And when the record of the years,
Still faithful shall have proved me,
O, weep the hour that saw us part;
And whisper softly to your heart,
He loved me!

And oh! my love, should sorrow come,
And shower tears about thee;
When falsehood and suspicion smart,
Think 'mid that "winter of the heart,"
On one who ne'er could doubt thee.
And when a sad, unhappy fate,
Afar from thee hath moved me,
Think all our loving o'er again,
And whisper softly, softly then,
He loved me!

ALGIERS, LA., March, 1866.

[For the Crescent.

## To Novelletta.

*My Dear Novelletta*—I have for some weeks perused your sprightly letters, and become deeply interested in your future. I have pictured you to myself as very young, very lovely and rather green. Of course you have tender, soul-lit blue eyes, lovely blonde hair, falling in soft, waving curls, the form of a sylph. Your mind is just awakening to a consciousness of its powers; you are looking around you, and believing that "all is gold that glitters." Of an ardent, impressionable nature, cruel fate has thrown you into the company of politicians: you have heard them speak of elections, political ambition, affairs of State, till your whole soul is fired and filled with their noble, disinterested patriotism, and you desire to be a nearer witness of the melee.

As you are a woman, and consequently incapable, through the injustice and jealousies of the worser sex, from assuming the position in politics you, in common with the rest of lovely woman, would fill so charmingly—you desire to marry an editor. "Ye gods—of the press—preserve her gentle loveliness from such a fate," has been my earnest prayer ever since I read your letter of the 19th. In my dreams I have seen you led to the altar by the leading writer of some one of our city papers. Like that much-to-be-pitied white, the "Ancient Mariner," my spirit has been wrenched with a fierce agony, till I promised it relief by giving form to my doleful anticipations, and warning you from the fearful abyss over whose dizzy heights you are still. I hope, in maiden meditation fancy free" hovering, allured into your dangerous position by that love of excitement for which your sex is so renowned. Positively, my dearest love, to marry an editor is like having a fifth wheel to a coach.

Of course, you know for what the Lord gave woman that useful appendage known as a husband. In case you may never have given the subject serious consideration, and taking pity on your youth and consequent innocence, I will enumerate: Firstly, to pay bills and indulge you in all your little tastes for hundred dollar laces, *bijouteries*, etc. Editors are proverbially poor—they never have a dollar. Who ever heard of a thief breaking into an editor's sanctum, or even house, and finding anything more to take than a rusty steel pen or a quire of foolscap paper? Secondly, to dance attendance as escort wherever you want to go, let it be to church or to the ——, the fashionable place of resort in this country; at bills they must hold your fan—at home mind the tables. Now, my dear, when, I ask you, will you ever find an editor with the time for any of these agreeable little episodes? If he should take you to the theater he will leave you in charge of a friend, forget to come for you when the theater is over, and excuse himself by saying, "politics, politics, my dear, the affairs of the nation were getting astray, and I had to strengthen them a little." During election you will be in constant dread that from a citizenship may be transformed into a cardinal, by a raj over the head that would give him a bloody pill. Now, *novelette mia*, will you not take advice and warning from the experience of others, and try and turn your mind entirely from editors and elections? Better, far, the country life you so much despise, even though you have to put up with crawfishers crawling over you, grass-hoppers popping into your face, spiders, dandy long legs, or any other of the concomitants of rural felicity, than to live the heart-aches the editor will surely give you. I suppose that like the rest of the world, you will scorn, *commissioner*, to learn from other than your own experience; and if you marry an editor, be assured it will not be of the most pleasing. S.

The sheriff sells at auction this day at 10 o'cock A. M., on Julia street, near Claiborne, machinery, etc. See advertisement.

WILCOX & GIBBS' Machine will sew, hem, fell, braid, tuck, gather, quilt, cord and embroider with perfect satisfaction. Wilcox & Gibbs' are repaired and warranted at No. 5 St. Charles street. Please call and examine.

LOEB, SIMON & CO.—Wholesale dealers in dry goods will be attracted by the advertisement of Messrs. Loeb, Simon & Co., No. 13 Chartres street, by keeping agents in Europe and New York, they are constantly supplied with the best and freshest goods, which they are now selling to the trade at prices consistent with the decline in gold and cotton. Their stock is extensive and complete, and dealers, either from the country or city, will find it to their advantage to give them a call, and examine the quality and prices of their goods.

NEW DRUG STORE.—Mr. Oscar Robin, a gentleman of this State, well known both in city and country for his science and skill as a chemist and apothecary, has just received a large stock of fresh and genuine drugs, medicines, chemicals, etc., at No. 48 Royal street, which he offers to planters and the trade at the lowest market prices. We cheerfully ask our readers to refer to Mr. Robin's advertisement; he is worthy in every way of public confidence and patronage.

FAIR FOR THE ORPHANS.—The good people of the Crescent City are reminded that a fair will be held at the hall of Mechanics' Institute, during the week beginning Monday, April 30th, under the direction of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, for the benefit of the Orphan Girls' Asylum of the Immaculate Conception, Third District.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAROLINA.—The British and American Steam Navigation Company's steamship Carolina, Capt. Wyllie, from Liverpool, February 27, arrived at her wharf at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. The Carolina arrived off the bar at Southwest Pass, on the 27th ult., but did not succeed in crossing until 7:30 A. M. on the 31st; was delayed in the river several hours by fog. She brings a full freight of assorted merchandise and the following passengers:

R. McGuire, J. J. Kisley, Geo Skinner, Mr and Mrs Crane, Mrs Willie, and eighty one in the steerage.

The Emperor of Brazil has appointed a board of health to investigate and decide what proprietary remedies should be admitted into the country and what excluded. After some months' session they have reported, condemning them all except Dr. J. Ayer & Co.'s preparations. Three of those they recommended the emperor to admit for the benefit of the public health, while they hold the fourth, Cherry Pectoral, under advisement, for further information respecting one of its ingredients—morphine—which, while so extensively employed and so highly esteemed as a remedy in this country, is scarcely known in that. Of all the other medicines before them, the imperial commission say "no one of them merits any favor whatever or protection from this government, as they contain nothing new nor any specific virtues not fully known and used by our own physicians." The imperial government has accordingly prohibited them all from admission through the custom-house, except the remedies of our distinguished countrymen above mentioned—a discrimination by their learned men very like that to which experience has led the American people.—[Boston Herald.

## The Courts.

### Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession D. Barbour—Koontz, R. & P. Bright. Elmore & King.
Jno. M. Bach vs. Canal Company—B. Gilmore. E. A. Bradford.
In the matter of Juvenal, an absentee—Sambola & Ducros, L. Castera. A. Grima.
Roman vs. Denny, et als.—Rogellus & Phillips. Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. M. Wells vs. Z. Getchell—J. E. Wallace. D. N. Hennen.
J. M. Allen vs. Winston, Morrison & Co.—J. B. Cotton. W. H. Paxton.
Newman, executor, vs. Coleman—Britton & Withers. Geo. S. Lacey, Harrison & Hunton.
H. Lion vs. H. Barnecut—Dalsheimer & Buck. W. R. Crane.
M. Forestier vs. Jas. Todd—H. C. Miller, Campbell. Spofford & Campbell.
C. Bienvenu vs. Radovich et al., Geo. S. Lacey, B. Egan, W. H. Cooley, administrator, vs. Auguste Lecoq et al.—T. J. Cooley. Marr & Foute.
Bank of New Orleans vs. C. Fellowes & Lee—Elmore & King. Harrison & Hunton.
E. A. Yorke vs. E. B. Falls—E. D. Craig. Geo. S. Lacey.
D. Verges vs. O'Connor & wife—C. Dufour. T. S. McCay.
A. Bidanet vs. J. B. Piralle—L. Castera. Train & Lombard.
B. Saulie, syndic, vs. Mrs. Sauvage—L. Castera. H. R. Grandmont.
J. M. Tusagues vs. L. Richelinp—C. Dufour. L. Duvigneaud.
C. E. Alter vs. W. A. Gordon—Geo. L. Bright. Hyre & Gordon.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Lea & Leavitt vs. S. H. Gilman—Eggleston & Hart. J. E. Trudeau.
Geo. W. Sizer vs. Jno. C. Barelli—Hunt & Dengre. Simonds & Penn.
H. R. Barrow vs. L. B. Blades—T. J. Walton. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.
Richard W. Graves vs. Bellocq, Noblom & Co.—C. F. Benise. J. L. Tissott.
Wm. R. Burch vs. Hy. Shepherd, Jr.—Hays & Adams. Sancier & Michanard.
Mrs. A. E. Henderson vs. R. M. Montgomery—Marr & Foute. J. B. Cotton.
Welling, Collu & Co. vs. Theo lore Frois & Co.—H. C. Miller. A. L. Tissot.
G. B. Reese, Sons & Co. vs. Theo. Frois & Co.—Eggleston & Hart. A. L. Tissot.
Weill & Bro. vs. Stuart & James—Bradford & Land. Lacey, Hays & Adams.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

James Ready vs. William and James Jay.—Whittaker, Fellows & Mills. Race & Foster.
A. W. Baldendorf vs. Henry V. Baxter—Atocha & Howe. Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.
C. T. Buddecke vs. John B. Elliott et als.—E. Bermudez. Marr & Foute.
H. W. Conner & Son vs. W. E. Leverich et als.—T. H. Kennedy, Semmes & Mott. J. C. McConnell.
D. Weaver, for use, etc., vs. T. L. & M. A. McGee—Harrison & Hunton. Mix & Robertson.
Lichtenstein Bros. vs. H. G. Zippe—J. M. Dirrhammer. E. J. Wenck.
Menken Bros. & Co. vs. A. Lewis—Harrison & Hunton. P. C. Fox.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

A. Lessens vs. C. G. Richter et al.—Morgan & New. Warren & Foute.
Jas. H. Adams vs. Daniel Fairex—H. T. Debleux. Huntington.
Bank of America vs. G. L. Dolson & Son—Johnson, Denis & Co. Durant & Horner.
Wm. H. Crane vs. A. Trudeau et als—Durant & Horner. Defendant p. p.
Mary Lee, executor, vs. Wm. Barnett—R. W. Huntington. Frank Haynes.
Wm. L. Lanser vs. Black & Byington—Morgan & New. Davidson.
Succession of Breffeilh vs. Louis Breffeilh—P. E. Laveche. D. Brunet.
J. W. Reynolds vs. J. S. Simonds—G. A. Breaux. B. Egan.
C. H. Henricks vs. J. Baumgarter—Durant & Horner. R. H. Grandmont.
Mary Hermann vs. A. Hermann—T. L. Lemley. Eggleston.
E. Pratts vs. A. P. Noblom—Morgan & New. J. L. Tissot.
Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Nixon & Co. (two cases)—Durant & Horner. Hayes & Adams.
Planters Bank of Tennessee vs. Union Bank—Durant & Horner. G. L. Bright.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA.

Geo. R. Beard vs. Simon & Renard—John Henderson. L. Castera.
A. Lafleuet vs. his creditors and the creditors of Lafourcit & Demare—G. Schmidt. Stewart & Horner.
J. B. Gebelin vs. W. A. Hamilton and G. A. Scott—Geo. S. Lacey. Cutler & Hawkins.
Michael Gernon vs. W. W. Handlin—Geo. L. Bright. W. Handlin.
A. Marchand vs. James Coyle—Durant & Horner. Buchanan & Gilmore.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Marquise de la Valette and husband vs. R. M. Jones and Connoly & Co—Buchanan & Gilmore. John Henderson, Jr.
Lea & Leavitt vs. Hobart & Foster—S. H. Terry. J. K. Goodloe.
Hostetter & Smith vs. J. E. Bohler—Rule—J. Q. A. Fellows. A. Miller.

"CATHERINE THE GREAT" AT A FANCY BALL. The star of the evening at the fancy ball at the ministry of foreign affairs, Paris, recently, was Princess Rimski Korsakoff, who personified Catherine the Great, at the incredible cost of two millions of francs. The story runs that she received her dress only the day before from her husband, Prince Korsakoff, now in Russia. It was made with a scrupulous attention to accuracy, according to a portrait, at the winter palace of the Empress Catharine, in her coronation robes. The train and skirt were of blue velvet, elaborately embroidered with silver, and trimmed with Siberian marten fur. The head-dress (and a towering and barbarous affair it looked, though picturesque withal) was moreover fur, literally covered with diamonds, emeralds, and the rarest kind of pearls. A veil of old Venetian lace descended from the cap, and completely enveloped the wearer's person. The gloves and fan were got up in an equally expensive style. It was remarked, as an extraordinary homage to the beauty and attractive appearance of the fair lady who represented the Empress Catharine that though three thousand persons were packed like sardines in Madame de L'Hupe's saloons, everybody made way for the Princess Rimski Korsakoff, and she was able to pass, without inconvenience, from room to room, trailing after her upwards of three yards of velvet.

THE PRIEST AND THE DEVIL.—They tell a good story of a priest, the devil, and a virgin, in one of the old chronicles of the church in Austria. A young friar was famous in his order as a painter, and he forte was in pictures of the devil and the virgin. The first he made surpassingly ugly and the other serenely beautiful. The devil determined to punish him, and assuming the form of a lovely maiden, visited him in his cell. He fell desperately in love with her, and she consented to fly away with him if he would give her the plate and jewels in the convent treasury. He consented, and took with him the sacred articles. As they were scudding along the cloister, the demon lady cried out "thieves!" and then vanished. The monks rushed, and caught their brother running away with the booty. They tied him to a pillar and went back to bed, deferring his punishment till morning. Now the devil returned in his own form, and made merry over his misfortune, advising him to pray for help to the beauty he loved to paint. The poor friar took the hint—called on the virgin. She came in all her radiant charms, loosened his cord, and bade the friar hind the devil in his place. Then she put the stolen treasure back in its place. The next morning the friar appeared in his place in payers, the devil was found at his post and the treasures all right. The devil was soundly flogged, and the painter friar, a wiser and better man, followed no more after handsome young women, but stuck to his beads and brush, and painted awful devils, because he had seen one, and beautiful virgins, because he had seen the queen.

A German committed suicide in Philadelphia on Sunday last. In his room was found the following farewell:

"I was a soldier a the 15th New York heavy artillery, U. S. A., and I got a disease (palsy) in the service, from the effects of which I was obliged to stop work, in consequence I applied for a pension from the United States government. Not receiving any support from the government, this is to inform my friends and acquaintances I have been obliged to kill myself.

"JOHN RABUS, from Gotha."

A descent was made on a body of smugglers at Bristol, Mass., recently. The goods were in a barn, where the officers found twenty-eight barrels of rum covered up under the hay, and about ninety thousand cigars, in boxes about the size of a sugar box, a bale of cigars, and sixteen demijohns of liquor, near the door, ready for transportation.

CHICKEN HATCHED BY A WOMAN.—A negro woman of Weston, Lewis county, West Virginia, hatched a chicken by keeping the egg warm in her bosom. Who is the mother of the chicken?

We find the above item of news in a valued exchange, and most respectfully submit it for the consideration of some of our *sirans*. For our part, we must confess that we are at a loss to determine which is the mother. It would be a good subject for a debating club.

"I suppose, John, that if I were to jump into the water here, I should find it over my head and ears?" "Over your head, Hardy, perhaps not over your ears."

### Texas Intelligence.

Mr. Thomas Affleck, of Washington county, is in Scotland—his native country—trying to induce emigration to Texas.

THE ROB ROY IN DISTRESS.—The Galveston News of the 29th says:

It is reported that the steamboat Rob Roy was beached ten miles beyond Sabine Pass, on Monday, the 26th, while attempting to pursue the coast route to New Orleans.

The News denies the existence of small pox in Galveston, except a few scattering cases.

Mr. W. L. Miller, for many years a citizen of New Orleans, was buried Monday, having died at the rooms of Mr. R. Jones, on the strand, who gave him every attention and medical assistance during his short illness. He has many friends in New Orleans who will be interested in knowing that he wanted for nothing while in Mr. Jones's rooms. New Orleans papers are requested to publish this statement. An absurd report got under weigh to the effect that Mr. Miller had died of the cholera. We have made inquiries and find no truth in it.—[Galveston News.

THE SPORTS OF WAR.—The Galveston Bulletin says:

Public rumor points to ex-officers whose terms of service numbered less months than the tens of thousands they are supposed to have made.

TEXAS PENITENTIARY GOODS.

The Huntsville Item states that the cotton and woolen manufactory in the penitentiary of Texas is doing a fine business. Instead of finding any difficulty in disposing of its goods, since the door has been opened to Northern competition, it cannot complete its Texas orders, while its prices range from three to ten cents per yard under those for far inferior articles brought from the North.

CHEAP ONIONS.

Weatherfield may shed tears over her onions. They have been selling in Galveston for the past month at prices that will not pay for the barrels. They have sold at private sale at fifty cents per barrel, and would have gone for a song at auction, but no one would sing. They have sometimes sold as low as 20 cents.

We are happy to learn that the resolution appropriating certain monies to Mrs. Houston, on account of Gen. Houston's salary as Governor of the State, has been passed by the convention unanimously, all parties uniting in this tribute to the memory of the departed representative Texian soldier and statesman. This is as it should be.—Houston Telegraph.

The State Gazette urges that the convention submit its acts to the people for ratification or rejection.

A WORLD-RENOWNED MAJOR.—The Houston Telegraph says:

We notice that the world-renowned Major Tom Ochiltree is shopping in the city. There is not a man, woman or child on the face of the earth who has not heard of him.

The Houston Telegraph tells the following story:

An ungrateful hussy was dogged badly on Sunday evening by an enraged "lover." The circumstances were about these: A negro girl accosted a dashing young Sambo some time since, and asked him why he could not be obliging like other young gallants and make her a nice present. Unable to resist the force of this appeal, he took her at once to a dry goods store and supplied her with two dresses of the gayest colors, besides a superb front of the finest brass jewelry to be found in the town.

Thinking he had now secured a good thing, when Sunday came, Sambo dressed himself up handsomely, put one pair of snow-white gloves, poured a bottle or two of cologne on his person, and started off to get his Dinah and take a strut with her through the city. Arriving at her house, he found her flaunty flirting around, arrayed in the clothes he had given her. On making known the object of his visit, what was Sambo's astonishment when she disdainfully replied, asking him if he was fool enough to believe that she would be caught on the streets with a "nasty black nigger?"

This was too much for Sambo's philosophy, and letting fly at her with his fist, he stretched her out on the ground, badly damaging her beautiful countenance. Not content with this, he proceeded, in spite of her cries, to tear her dress from her back, piece by piece, and did not stop until he had left her in all the graceful proportions of complete nudity.

Sambo seemed to be the happiest darkey in the world after his performance, and we haven't heard yet that the marshal has got after him.

AN INCIDENT AT SHARPSBURG.—On the 17th day of September, 1863, when the armies of the Confederacy and United States fought the desperate battle of Sharpsburg, Captain Carey F. Grimes, among a host of other gallant men, received his mortal wound.

Like all good soldiers, he was a stern disciplinarian, and courage with him was virtue. When shot down, he reviewed the good day's work which he had done, and in that last moment displayed the nobility of his nature most conspicuously, as this little incident will show:

There was a man in his battery whom he had suspected of cowardice, and upbraided for the impudence; but in that long day's bloody work he found this gunner as true as the steel of his own sword. With the instinct of a true knight, he sent for this man, and, as his life-blood ebbed away, he said:

"Comrade, I have done you injustice. You have shown yourself a good soldier. Forgive me."

What a shower of tears fell on the breast of the gallant soldier! How tenderly they wrapped his "martial cloak around him," and laid him to take his last sleep with a brother soldier, his peer in gallantry.—[Norfolk Virginian.

THE HYBERNATION OF THE GROUND HOG.—During last summer Mr. Peter Wrom, at the Bon Ton saloon, kept a pet ground hog at his establishment, which became quite a favorite with the visitors. The animal made a burrow in an unfloored room used as a lumber room, and having previously supplied his nest with paper, rags and other articles necessary for his comfort, he retired to it for his winter's sleep on the tenth day of October. He was seen no more for nearly five months, and many believed that he was dead, or had borrowed his way out and escaped. But, punctually on the second day of February, he came out from his burrow, to the delight of his owner, who would have regretted the loss of his pet. The day was clear, and after wandering a short time about his summer haunts, as if wishing to see that all was right about the familiar premises, he retired to his nest, and it is supposed curled himself up for another nap. At the end of six weeks he made his appearance the second time, and has since come out every day. When he first came out in February he refused to eat, but he is now recruiting his lean sides with a relish which is probably all the keener for his long abstinence. He does not seem to have suffered in any way, except that he has lost about half his weight, and that he is in a fair way to recover.—Lynchburg Republican.

THE OLD NEGRO AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Washington Union is responsible for the following:

As a part of the *res gestae* of the 22d, and as belonging to the varied sights and emotions of the day, we give the following rich scene which occurred at the headquarters of sergeant Eckhide, of the seventh precinct, City Hall. Present, the sergeant, his clerk and an old negro man named George, a sort of sexton of the building.

His Excellency the President of the United States, escorted by Mayor Wallack and other distinguished functionaries of the district, are discovered by the sergeant as they alight from the carriage and enter the building as if they were going to the room occupied by the criminal court.

Sergeant—"Look, George! be quick! that's the President."

Negro—"What, what's he gwine—I say, what's he gwine?" much excited.

Sergeant—"Going to court, I suppose, George."

Negro—"Glory! glory! 'Pre God I knowed it. I just hearn a white gentleman readin' bout dat veto he done. I knowed they was gwine to have him 'fore do court. Thank God for dat, I say."

The countenance of the old negro brightened up, and sure enough he was convinced that the President had just been arrested for vetoing the negro bill, and was being carried to court by Mayor Wallach.

ASHAMED OF HIS POSITION.—We learn from an exchange that Major Lawrence, agent of the freedmen's bureau at Fayetteville, N. C., has written to some one in Washington that he is ashamed of his position. In the letter he strongly opposes the continuance of the bureau in the South, as he deems it an unnecessary and burthensome institution. He says:

I felt ashamed of myself as an American and for my government, when, a few days ago, Judge Buxton, of the Supreme Court of this State, called at my office to inquire as to the extent of the jurisdiction he would be permitted to exercise in a term he was about to hold.—[Standard.

PETROLEUM IN SOUTH AMERICA.—The petroleum beds of the province of Irejay, South America, have been examined, and it is found that for the distance of twenty-five leagues the beds abound with the bituminous matter which yields kerosene. From the experiments thus far it is found to be very pure and not giving that offensive smell usually found with kerosene.

Why are young ladies at the breaking up of a party like arrows? Because they can't go off without a beau, and are in a quiver till they get one.

## New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET, Sunday Evening, March 31, 1866.

The movement in financial circles to-day has disclosed no alteration of any kind that calls for special notice. Gold was inactive from the opening to the close of business at about yesterday's rates. Offerings were ample throughout, but the demand was at no time much better than nominal, and operations were restricted to the following amounts, viz: $1000 at 125; $10,000 and $10,000 at 125¼; $10,000, $11,000, $11,000 and $12,000 at 125½; $1000 and $9000 at 125¾; $4000 and $20,000 at 126¾, and 100,000 gold checks at ½ ⅌ cent. premium. The announcement of an advance of ¼ ⅌ cent. at New York last evening imparted some little strength to the market, but did not lead to any alteration of quotations. Sales of Silver were confined to $10,000; American Eagles at 120, and no report quotations, as follows, viz: Gold at 125@125¼, and Silver at 120@122 ⅌ American coin, and 126@126½ for Mexican Dollars.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There is no variation of any kind to report in the movement of foreign bills. Offerings are ample, and bankers and drawers exhibit some firmness, but the principal buyers still stand off, and the sales cannot but have been restricted to the subjoined amounts, viz: $2100 Bills at London Rate at 131, $2000 and $2400 Clear Bills at 132, $400 and $5000 at 132¼, $2000 and $10,000 at 133, $5000 at 132½, $19,000 at 132½@132¾, sold by one broker, and $2500 and $2500 at 133¼, $2000 and $7000 at 133¼, and $7000 at 133½. Sales of France have been confined to $10,000 and $6,000 at 4 22½@4 20, 100,000 at 4 20@4 17½@4, and 120,000 at 4 20@4 18½@4. We still quote: Bank Sterling, 135@136. Clear Bills, 133@133¼; 60 Bills of Lading Bills, 131@132; Bank France, 4 20@4 20f, and outdoor France, 4 35@4 27½⅌.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The movement in Domestic Exchange has been of a rather irregular character since our last. Offerings of private and commercial indicated some increase but the demand was restricted both at bank and upon the street. The banks generally reported light sales at previous quotations, and the purchases by banks and bankers comprise the following, viz: $150,000 at 7-16 ⅌ cent discount, $30,000 and $40,000 at ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount, $75,000 at 7-16 ⅌ cent. discount, $160,000 at 7-16@⅜, mostly at the latter, $175,000 at ⅜, and $10,000, $20,000 and $45,000 about ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, and $300,000 sight and three days' sight bought by one bank, at 7-16@⅜ for the former, and ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount for the latter. Also, $30,000 and $30,000 thirty days' sight at ½ ⅌ cent. discount, and $20,000 sixty day's at 2 ⅌ cent. discount. The ruling figures disclose no quotable changed any kind, and we therefore reproduce yesterday rates, as follows, viz: New York sight, ¼@¼ ⅌ cent. discount at Bank, and ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount out of doors; five to ten days' light, ¼@½ ⅌ cent. discount; fifteen to twenty days', ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount; thirty days', ½@¾ ⅌ cent. discount, and sixty days', 2@2½ ⅌ cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—The movement under this head is still of a very limited character. Offerings of favorite classes are light and meet ready buyers at advancing prices, while the general run of securities, which continue heavy, attract no attention and appear to be almost wholly neglected. Operations to-day have been confined to 55 shares Crescent City Bank stock at 75¼; 200 do. in two lots, at 75; 23 do. Citizens' Bank, and 5 and 10 do. City Railroad Company, at prices that have been withheld; 45 do. Southern Bank at 92½; and the following at auction by Gardner Smith, Yetzer & Co., viz: 55 shares Mechanics and Traders' Bank stock at 54, and 3 shares City Railroad stock at the enhanced figure, 187.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.—There is no easy material falling on notice, while in the supply of the issues of the several Banks in liquidation, and the demand has diminished in an equal or perhaps a greater ratio. Sales today included only $2000 Louisiana State at P. T., $3000 Bank of Louisiana at 63½, and $8,000 Merchants' Bank at 55c. As may be inferred from the movement, the market is too inactive and operations are too restricted to justify any attempt at furnishing reliable quotations, and we therefore omit our usual figures. A sale of about $500 refused, insurance Scrip of 1858, 61, 62 and 63, was made at auction by Gardner, Smith, Yetzer & Co., at 70 ⅌ dollar, and one of $700 Citizens' scrip of 1847, by a Broker, at 50 ⅌ dollar.

## Commercial Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, March 31, 1866.

COTTON.—The market has been languid and unsettled to-day, owing almost exclusively to the heavy receipts for the past week, which showed an excess on the returns for the previous week of over 6000 bales, as indicated by our report of last evening. There was some inquiry during the morning, however, mostly on the part of buyers who expected to be able to operate at considerably lower prices, but on finding factors rather firm several of the former withdrew from the market at an early hour. Sales of 800 bales transpired nevertheless, of which one broker took 200 bales, and the balance was divided among eight others, and while we have no general quotable decline to report in the movement for the day, it is undoubtedly that rates steadily inclined to our inside figures, and that lower grades fell off fully ¼ @ ⅛ ⅌. With the following remarks we would refer to the following, as only approximating rates in the present unsettled condition of the market, viz: Ordinary Middling, good ordinary Middling, low middling 37@38c., and middling 40@41c. The purchases today have been almost equally divided between Northern and European buyers.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865—bales | | 88,226 |
| Received since yesterday | 2,566 | |
| Received previously | 621,366—623,932 | |
| | | 712,158 |
| Exported since yesterday | 8,125 | |
| Exported previously | 521,457—529,582 | |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | | 182,576 |

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market ruled yesterday unsettled to enforce buyers of Sugar and 15 barrels of Molasses. The sales embrace about 18 hhds. open kettle Sugars, at 10½c. ⅌ lb. In Molasses no did not hear of a sale.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—The supply is ample. The prices of the different commodities classed under this head, are accordingly thus we refer our readers to the annexed particulars for the condition of our market, viz:

FLOUR.—We notice sales of about 1000 bbls., of which 100 fine at $6 50, 100 extra at $8, 300 superfine at $8 25, 100 do. at $8 50 and $8 40, 200 at $8 75, 200 do. at $8 50 @ $8 75 do. at $9 50, 100 extra at $10, 100 do. at $12, 50 at $12 50, 200 at $13 50, and 50 bbls. do. at $13 50 bbl.

CORN—About 2100 sacks changed hands, including 100 at 82½c. and the remainder at 80@82½c. per sack.

OATS.—We heard of sales of some 1000 sacks at 43@45c. ⅌ bushel, according to quality.

HAY.—The particulars of the sale of a boat load have been suppressed, consequently we can furnish no information regarding it.

PROVISIONS.—The business in this department is confined to jobbing lots, though occasionally a round lot changes hands. The supply of Pork and Bacon is at present amply sufficient for most our present demand. We refer our readers to the annexed particulars for the condition of our market.

PORK.—The market has been very quiet, and we have no direct only a retail trade, at $20@20 50 ⅌ bbl. for even weight mess. Round lots I hear about $20 ⅌ bbl. A lot of 100 full weight sold to day at $20 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—The market is quiet. We now quote shoulders 12@12½c., ribbed sides 16@16½c., hog round hams 17c., clear sides 17@18c., smoked hams 18c., and sugar cured 20@20½c. ⅌ lb.

LARD.—There is no demand for round lots. Dealers are asking 19c. for prime in tierces, and 21c. ⅌ lb. in kegs.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is some inquiry for choice but the supply is limited. We quote Western Butter at 45c., Western do. at 30@40c., Northern and Western Cheese at 22@23c. and English dairy at 22@23c. ⅌ lb.

SALT.—A part of three cargoes was sold at $1 20@$1 25 ⅌ sack.

COFFEE.—There is little or no demand, small parcels are changing hands at 20@22c. ⅌ lb., currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

WHISKY.—The market continues very dull, and we notice only a dealing trade at $2 20@$2 24 ⅌ gallon for rectified.

FREIGHTS.—The rates for foreign ports exhibit more firmness, while those for domestic ports ruled very dull and cannot be quoted more than nominal. Cotton by sail to New York and Boston is taken at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; by steam to the former at 15-16@¾c. ⅌ lb., and to the latter at ¾c. ⅌ lb.; to Liverpool by steam at 3/32@1/8 by sail, 3/32@1/8; and by sail to Havre at 1-16@⅛ ⅌ lb. There is no Fleet going forward to New York or to Europe, and we therefore omit quotations on that article, as they are only calculated to mislead parties interested. A ship was taken for Havre to-day at 1½c. for cotton, and a bark at Liverpool at ¾d. ⅌ lb.

We are in receipt of several commercial circulars from Europe by the steamship Peruvian, from which we extract as follows:

FOREIGN MARKETS.—The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Circular of March 16th, presents the subjoined statement of the market for the week ending that day:

Cotton has been in large and general demand from consumers throughout the week, and the export houses have also come a fair average business. Holders, however, have stopped the demand readily, and though some descriptions show improvement, others show no advance compared with last week's rates. Sales are reported.

American continues in extensive demand, but is still forcibly offered at about former quotations. The advance is 3/32@1/8d. per lb. on the week, but in other descriptions there is hardly any improvement. The sales of the week add up 76,810 bales, including 6,000 to speculators, and 900 for export. The accompanying quotations are:

| | Fair | Middling. |
|---|---|---|
| Orleans | 17¾d. | 15¾d. |
| Mobile | 20 d. | 18 d. |
| Uplands | 20 d. | 18¼d. |
| Texas | 20 d. | 18¼d. |

The sales yesterday, Friday, were estimated at 20,000 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export. The market was firm at full prices. Middling uplands generally quoted at 18d. The stock on hand is estimated at 366,720 bales, including 336,000 American. Quantity at sea from India, 208,000 bales.

MANCHESTER MARKET, MARCH 15—There was a strong demand yesterday, and prices tended upward. The better grades have improved ¼d., and cloth ½d. ⅌ lb during the week.

BREADSTUFFS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. report continued dullness. Flour in retail demand only and nominally unchanged. Wheat in moderate request at late rates; winter red, 10s. to 10s. 6d. ⅌ central. Corn flat and 6d. lower on the week; mixed, 28s. @28s. 3d.

PROVISIONS.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakefield, Nash & Co. report: Beef in good request at full rates. Pork firm, and arrivals cleared as landed. Bacon again 1@2s. dearer. Hams also dearer. Lard in good demand; sales of American up to 77s. Cheese is quieter.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 2, 1866.

Arrived Saturday—208 Texas Beeves, 357 Hogs and 110 Sheep. Sold—18 Western Beeves, 36 Texas Beeves, 38 Hogs, 41 Sheep, 5 Calves and 35 Milch Cows. Stock on sale—228 Western Beeves, 303 Texas Beeves, 548 Hogs, 1155 Sheep, 159 Calves, and 90 Milch Cows. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Beeves, choice, ⅌ lb net | 14@ | 16 |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net | 12@ | 14 |
| Texas Beeves, clears, ⅌ head | 45 00@ | 50 00 |
| Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ⅌ head | 30 00@ | 35 00 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ⅌ head | 15 00@ | 20 00 |
| Hogs, ⅌ lb gross | 12@ | 13 |
| Stock Hogs, ⅌ lb gross | 6@ | 10 |
| Sheep, ⅌ head | 4@ | 6 |
| Grass Sheep, ⅌ head | —@ | — |
| Texas Sheep, ⅌ head | 3@ | 5 50 |
| Choice Sheep, ⅌ head | 6 00@ | 8 00 |
| Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head | 100 00@ | 130 00 |
| Milch Cows, ⅌ head | 50 00@ | 80 00 |
| Yearlings, ⅌ head | 10 00@ | 14 00 |
| Calves, ⅌ head | 7 00@ | 12 00 |


COTTON FACTORS, ETC.

BOSTOCK, GRACE & JONES—
(J. B. BOSTOCK, JOHN GRACE, New Orleans; R. B. JONES, Carroll Parish, La.)
Cotton Factors, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANTS,
No. 8 CARONDELET STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

CLARKE & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
23 Poydras street,
New Orleans,
AND CORNER OF MAIN AND WALNUT STREETS, St. Louis.

LACEY, TERRY & CO.,
(ALFRED T. LACEY, Memphis, Tenn., LUCIUS H. TERRY, Late of St. Louis, Mo.)
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
NO. 59 CARONDELET STREET,
New Orleans,
Solicit consignments of Cotton, Hemp, Rope, Bagging, Tobacco, Produce and Provisions of all kinds, also Domestic and Foreign Merchandise, which shall have prompt attention.
We are also prepared to make usual cash advances upon shipments to our friends E. D. Morgan & Co., New York, Lacey & McGhee, Memphis, and W. S. Humphreys, St. Louis.

HOWARD, PRESTONS & BARKETT.
Cotton and Tobacco Factors
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
168 Common street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

LOWE & BIGNON—
(B. M. LOWE, Sr., Huntsville, Ala.—A. P. BIGNON, late with W. A. Johnson & Co., New Orleans.)
COTTON FACTORS,
—AND—
General Commission Merchants,
43 UNION STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

DEAN, ADAMS & GAFF,
(T. DEAN, of Dean, McGinnis & Wilson, New York; JNO. D. ADAMS, of Little Rock Ark.; T. GAFF, of T. & J. W. Gaff, Aurora, Ind.
Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
NO. 120 GRAVIER STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

EDEY & PINCKARD—
(P. F. EDEY, WM. M. PINCKARD, JR.)
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
No. 83 COMMON STREET, NEW ORLEANS.

HUNTINGTON & BROTHER—
(A. S. HUNTINGTON—R. W. HUNTINGTON.)
Cotton Factors and General Commission Merchants,
No. 29 NATCHEZ STREET, NEW ORLEANS.
Cash advances made on consignments to our address and to our friends in New York and Liverpool