New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 16, 1866.

### Wants a Wife.

The following advertisement recently appeared in a St. Louis paper.

WANTED.—I have lived solitary long enough. I want some one to talk at, quarrel with, then kiss and make up again. Therefore I am ready to receive communications from young ladies and blooming widows of more than average respectability, tolerably tame in disposition, and hair of any color.

As nearly as I can judge of myself, I am not over eighty nor under twenty-five years of age. I am five feet eight or eight feet five, I forget which. Weigh 135, 315 or 531 pounds, one of the three; I recollect each figure perfectly well, but as to their true position I am somewhat puzzled. Have a whole suit of hair dyed by nature and free from dandruff. Eyes, buttermilk brindle, tinged with pea green. Nose blunt, according to the Ionic order of architecture, with a touch of the composite, and a mouth between a catfish's and an alligator's—made especially for oratory and the reception of large oysters. Ears palmated, long and elegantly shaped. My hair is a combination of dog's hair, moss and briar brush—well behaved, fearfully luxuriant.

I am sound in limb and on the negro question. Wear boots No. 9, when corns are troublesome, and can write poetry by the mile, with double rhyme on both edges—to read backwards, forwards, crosswise or diagonally. Can play the jawsharp, or bass drum, and whistle Yankee Doodle in Spanish. Am very correct in my morals, and flirtatious at ten pins—have a great regard for the Sabbath, and never drink unless invited.

Am a domestic animal, and perfectly docile when towels are clean and shirt buttons all right. If I possess a pre-eminating virtue, it is of forgiving every enemy whom I deem it hazardous to tackle. I say my prayers everynight, musquitoes permitting—as to whether I snore in my sleep I want somebody to tell. Money is no object, as I never was troubled with it and never expect to be. I should like some lady who is perfectly able to support a husband, or if she could introduce me to a family where religious example would be considered a sufficient compensation for board, it would do justice well.

THE TRIAL OF THE PIX.—Yesterday the ancient and curious ceremony known as the "trial of the pix," took place before the officials appointed to inquire into the weight and fineness of the coin produced at Her Majesty's mint. At 6 o'clock, Lord Chancellor Cranworth, the Duke of Argyle, the Right Hon. G. S. Goschen, M. P., the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, Sir William Dunbar, and other officials, assembled at the office for the receipt of the exchequer, old palace yard, Westminster, when a jury of eminent goldsmiths, consisting of Mr. Girrard, (foreman,) Messrs. Mabby, Watherson, etc., were sworn for the purpose of testing the coinage of the mint. The master of the mint produced the great pix box, which, since the time of the last trial in 1861, has been laying at that office. The chest, which required six men to carry, contained several sovereigns and some silver—principally florens, shillings, six-penny pieces—the result of the accumulation for the last five years.

As soon as the chest is full the trial must take place. Mr. Chisholm, chief clerk of the exchequer, produced the box containing "the pix," that is a plate of gold and one of silver, made in the time of George III. The pix is always kept in the Chapter House, Westminster; the controller of the exchequer, chancellor of the exchequer, and treasurer, each possessing a separate key of the box in which the pix is kept. After the usual formalities, the Lord Chancellor then cut off two small strips of metal from the pix plates, one from the gold and the other from the silver, and handed them to the foreman of the jury of goldsmiths, by whom the assay was to be made. After this the pix was taken back to the Chapter House and locked up, while the jury and Mr. Cheney, with the standard weights, proceeded to Goldsmiths' Hall, where the coins from the mint pix box were duly assayed by the acid test and weight. The verdict will be given on Monday next, when there will be a banquet at Goldsmiths' Hall.—[London Post.

A PRINCELY DOMAIN.—The country domestic establishment only of the Duke of Devonshire would occupy one of our largest counties. The park immediately surrounding the palace is eleven miles in circumference, and contains 3000 acres. The principal garden for vegetables, fruits, greenhouses, etc., is 25 acres. There are thirty greenhouses, each from 50 to 75 feet long. Three or four of these contain nothing but pineapples; others contain nothing but melons and cucumbers. One peach tree on the glass wall measures 51 feet in width and 15 in height, and bears 1000 peaches. It is the largest in the world. The grapehouses, five or six in all, are 600 feet long—and such grapes! There are pineapples weighing 10 or 15 pounds each. One greenhouse has only fig; another only mushrooms. The great conservatory, filled with every variety of tropical plant, is one of the wonders of the world. It covers an acre of ground, is 100 feet high, of oval shape, and cost $500,000. It is heated by steam and hot water pipes, which in all are six miles in length. The apparatus consumes 600 tons of coal in a year. There are bananas trees 50 feet high, with clusters of fruit; sugar cane, coffee trees, bamboo, and, in short, every tropical plant than can be named. Several of the palm trees are from 50 to 60 feet high. The smoke of the immense fire underneath is carried in pipes under ground to an outlet in the woods. The coal is brought in a tunnel 600 yards under ground. One fountain throws a jet of water to the height of 275 feet.

FAST HORSES.—At Marble Hall, the country seat of Mr. Henry S. Hitner, came off yesterday, under the hammer of the Messrs. Herkness, a sale of trotting horses. The stock offered for sale was all celebrated for its speed. The first animal put up was the least valuable of the lot. It was knocked down at $400. The next was a beautiful pony, such as are much oftener seen through the medium of pictures than in living reality. The graceful little animal was sold for $275. A pair of trotters, graceful as gazelles, next came under the hammer, and realized the sum of $4250. Another pair brought the even sum of $3000.

A single horse was now put up. A more beautiful animal could not be desired. Between him and an ordinary horse was as much visible difference as between the Duchess of Sutherland and the young lady who vends porgies at Leadenhall market. The animal was finally sold for the sum of $4750. Another animal was run up to $4800, but the reserve bid was $6000, and he was not sold. A roan mare, of illustrious pedigree, and brilliant private achievements, brought $7250. A gray saddle horse, that would suit alike Di Vernon or a quiet clergyman's wife, brought $1450, and the remainder sold at sums ranging from $1000 to $1500.

The celebrated race horse and stallion, Red Eye, by old Boston, out of Lucy Long, by imp. Priam, arrived in New York on Wednesday last, from Richmond, Va. Red Eye is the sire of Delphine, Corinne, Leisure, Gibona, Pluck and other winners. He started in thirty-five races and only lost seven. He won nine four-mile races out of ten, and fourteen three-mile races out of sixteen in which he started.—[Philadelphia American.

APPEARANCE OF THE SUN FROM THE NORTH POLE.—To a person standing at the North pole, the sun appears to sweep horizontally around the sky every twenty-four hours without any perceptible variation during its circuit in its distance from the horizon. On the 21st of June it is 28 degrees 38 minutes above the horizon—a little more than one-fourth the distance to the zenith, the highest point that it ever reaches. From this altitude it slowly descends, its track being represented by a spiral or screw with a very fine thread, and in the course of three months it worms its way down to the horizon, which it reaches on the 23d of September. On this day it slowly sweeps around the sky, with its face half hidden below the ley seas. It still continues to descend, and after it has entirely disappeared it is still so near the horizon that it carries a bright twilight around the heavens in its daily circuit.

As the sun sinks lower and lower, this twilight gradually grows fainter and fainter, till it fades away. On the 20th of December the sun is 23 degrees 28 minutes below the horizon, and this is the midnight of the dark winter of the pole. From this date the sun begins to ascend, and after a time his return is heralded by a faint dawn, which circles slowly around the horizon, completing its circuit every twenty-four hours. This dawn grows gradually brighter, and on the 20th of March the peaks of ice are gilded with the first level rays of the six months' day. The bringer of this long day continues to wind his spiral way toward upward, till he reaches his highest place on the 23d of June, and his annual course is completed. Such is one of the most wonderful works of God.

[Scientific American.

SEARL THE NECROMANCER OUTWITTED.—As Searl, the ventriloquist, was sitting in the reading room of the Augusta Hotel yesterday, looking over the morning papers, a sable individual—of which there are many about the place—accosted him with "you'se de great majishun?"

"Well," replied the Professor, "I do a little in that line."

"I'se a majishun myself," replied the darkey.

"You!" said the astonished ventriloquist; "my, where did you learn?"

"O, I didn't learn nuffin, I'se only a *negro man sah*," saying which he made for the nearest exit, and was soon out of sight.

[Chronicle and Sentinel.

We will be obliged for any information concerning he address or residence of J. B. or D. B. Casdeman, of the 20th Georgia regiment, C. S. A.; or if any one can inform us where a record of the numbers of the graves at Manassas can be seen, we will take it as a favor. We wish it to enable a devoted mother to recover the remains of her Kentucky boy of seventeen, who lies buried there.

[Louisville Courier.

## The Courts.

### Cases Set for Trial This Day.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

State vs. John Sharples.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

R. R. Barrow vs. Bogart, executor—Belcher. McConnell.

B. Hart vs. succession Mellhenny—Buchanan & Gilmore. Morgan & New.

John Davidson vs. executors of Wilkins—Lacey. Lemley.

John M. Bach vs. Canal Bank Co.—Gilmore. Bradford.

In the matter of Juvenal—Sambola & Ducros. Castera, Grima.

S. Roman vs. Jacob Denney, et al.—Buchanan & Gilmore. Race & Foster, Whittaker, Fellows & Mills.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

J. Wood vs. Hugh Robinson—Castera. C. Dufour.

C. Mehle vs. S. H. Fulton—Lemley. Sancier.

J. Leilande, executor, vs. Cleveland, Bros. & Co.—C. Dufour. Lacey.

Christ. Jay & Hess vs. Goldsmith, Heber & Co.—J. P. Hornor. T. S. McCay.

F. L. Joonvahms vs. T. & T. Frois—Pierson. Tissot.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Lea vs. Leavitt vs. S. H. Gilman—Eggleston & Hart. Trudeau.

Geo. W. Sizer vs. John C. Barelli—Hunt & Denegre. Simonds & Penn.

Mrs. Ann E. Henderson vs. R. M. Montgomery—Marr & Fonte. Cotton.

Weilling, Coffee & Co. vs. Theo. Frois & Co.—Eggleston & Hart. Tissot.

Mrs. Ann McManus vs. Charles Curtis—Livingston & Hermann. Cutler and Hawkins.

Halliday Bros. & Co. vs. A. D. Kelly & Co.—Harrison & Hunter. Clark & Byrne.

New Orleans Canal and Banking Company vs. M. J. Lizardi—Bradford, Lea, Finney. Bermudez. Morgan, Legendre.

John Magenta vs. Hugh O'Donnell—Breanx & Feaner, Bradford. Lea & Finney.

Mrs. L. Figuerida vs. Louisiana Portuguese Benevolent Association—Grivot. Sambola & Ducros.

Cora A. Slocomb vs. Hugh McLeary—Bradford, Lea & Finney. Robert.

Alex Norton vs. Skaggs & Sanders—Sommer & Mott. Fellows & Mills.

Union Bank of Louisiana vs. R. C. Cummings & Co., et als.—Bradford, Lea & Finney. Hays, Adams & Moise.

Union Bank of Louisiana vs. Moore & Simmons, et als.—Bradford, Lea & Finney. Hays, Adams & Moise.

Union Bank of Louisiana vs. R. C. Cummings & Co., et als.—Bradford, Lea & Finney. Hays, Adams & Moise.

S. O. Nelson & Co., vs. F. G. Smith—Hays & Adams. Robert.

Augustus P. May vs. B. F. Smith—Clark & Bayne. Defendant p. p.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

James Bead vs. William & James Jay—Whitaker, Fellow & Mills. Race & Foster.

A. W. Buddendorf vs. Henry V. Baxter—Atochè & Howe. Whitaker, Fellows & Mills.

C. T. Buddecke vs. John H. Elliott et als.—Bermudez. Marr & Fonte.

H. W. Coursen & son vs. W. C. Leverich et als—Simonds & Finney. Stansbury.

Wm. A. Mercer vs. Thomas Murray et als—Kennedy, Semmes & Mott. J. C. McConnell.

D. Weaver, for use, etc., vs. T. L. & M. A. McGee—Harrison & Hunton. Mix & Robertson.

Lichenstein Bros. & Co., vs. A. Lewis—Harrison. Fox.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

J. H. Adams vs. Daniel Fairex—De Blieux. Huntington.

Wm. P. Crane vs. A. Trudeau, et. al.—Durant & Hornor. Defendant pro. per.

Succession of Breffelli vs. Louis Breffelli—Laresche. Brunet.

C. J. Henricks vs. J. Baumgarten—Durant & Hornor. Grandmont.

P. Prats vs. A. P. Noblom—Morgan & New. Tissot.

Union Bank of Tennessee vs. Nixon & Co.—Durant & Hornor. Hays & Adams.

Planters Bank vs. Union Bank—Durant & Hornor. Bright.

Theo. Sniff vs. Edward Davis—Johnson, Davis & Co. Sancier & Michenard.

Jno. L. Sturry vs. Daniel Morgan—Crane. Beverly & Bryan.

SUPREME COURT.

State vs. Jane Washington—Attorney General. Sundstron.

State vs. Ross, Rogers & Harrison—Attorney General. Scott, Commandeur, Elliott.

State of Louisiana vs. Charles, colored—Attorney General. Knickerbocker, Lamon.

Succession of Martin Amat—Bermudez. Robert, Thomas.

Hy. Samory vs. Samuel McH. Montgomery—Tissot, Hahn. Pilliod, W. H. Hunt.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

W. W. Buell vs. J. H. Oglesby & Jno. Macaulay—Geo. L. Bright. Sullivan, Billings & Hughes.

John T. Jennings vs. M. J. Zunks & P. S. Smith—Sheldon & Pardee. W. H. Robinson.

Widow Irene Smith vs. Charles J. McHatton and Bogert, Foley, Avery & Co., three opponents—J. Q. A. Fellows. Miles Taylor.

### An Accommodating Judge.

The following story—only the concluding portion of which we give—is told by Judge J——, of Jackson, Texas, and John Rolfe, a backwoodsman. Rolfe—a tall hunter, dressed in deerskin, and armed with a revolver, rifle and bowie knife—visits Jackson, calls on the Judge at his residence (with the narrator,) and thus relates his mind:

"You see, judge, early day before yesterday morning, I started for this place, and, as I wouldn't chisel, I went without eating the whole day. I slept in the woods, and yesterday morning I got up as hungry as a panther; and, as I walked along, thinks I, what am I to do? I never see game so scarce; there wasn't so much as a squirrel to be found. I'm above cheating any man out of his dinner; but I felt that a dinner I must have. Just then a fellow comes riding along the road. I talked to him, and tried to borrow, swearing to pay, at any place he might name, in a week; but the critter told me he paid his way out of his own pocket, and he'd too little to divide.

"How much have you got?" says I.

"Two fifty," says he.

"Now, thinks I, that is too little to divide. So, while he is looking another way, I shoots him through the head, and gin him as decent a burial as I could under an old log, and took the two dollars and a half. But it won't do; my conscience misgives me. I'm sorry for it, and I wish the fellar had his money back, if he could be alive. Between you and me, as it is late for that, I think that I ought to be hung."

The judge called his little black boy, ordered three papers of tobacco, and we smoked in silence.

"Then you really think you ought to be hang?" he said with compassion, as he whiffed a cloud of smoke toward the ceiling.

"I do, in fact," answered Rolfe, emitting a similar volume of vapor.

The judge smoked, and considered again.

"Well, we'll try to hang you," he added.

There was an expression of gratitude in Rolfe's eye as he replied,

"Thank you. That will ease my conscience."

The judge again knocked the ashes from his pipe, and spoke:

"Well, come here in half an hour. I'll try to get a jury."

Rolfe and myself laying our pipes on the table, were about leaving, when the judge asked us to take a drink, which having done we bade him good morning.

At the expiration of half an hour, we returned, when we found some twelve men drinking and smoking with the magistrate, awaiting us. We were politely requested to sit down.

"Now," said the judge, addressing himself to Rolfe, "tell these gentlemen what you have already told me."

Whereupon Rolfe repeated the statement he had before made.

"Now, gentlemen," continued the first speaker, "I wish to say, if this gentleman—Mr. Rolfe your name is eh? well, there's some fine old brandy; make yourself perfectly at home, gentlemen, you find John Rolfe guilty, or not guilty, of murder. In addition to what he said, I will observe for your information, that I have sent out and found the body just where he stated it to be."

The fury smoked, rose up, took a little brandy and water, and then sat down again, and smoked in silence for some time. At last one of them, who appeared to be the foreman, said:

"The case is tolerably clear, and rather we think he's guilty."

"There's more tobacco on the table," said the judge to Rolfe, "the best you can find anywhere. You have heard what these gentlemen have said. Well," he continued, a little uneasily, "I don't like to tell you in my own house; but—"

"Let that be no hindrance," said Rolfe, filling and lighting his pipe.

"Well, then," continued the judge, "come here at ten o'clock to-morrow morning, and I'll have your hung."

Rolfe looked discontented, and appeared mortified at the idea of asking a favor.

"You—you have been so kind to me," he said, hesitatingly, "that I hardly like to ask you for anything more."

"Not at all," replied the judge. "Out with it; you are welcome to it before you ask."

"Well," said Rolfe, "I wish—to-morrow is myague day, and the shakes come on at ten—would you be so good as to hang me at nine?"

"With the greatest pleasure," answered the good-hearted judge, shaking Rolfe by the hand. "Nine it shall be."

Accordingly John Rolfe went to the inn, paid his bill, and the next morning was hung as the clock struck nine.

## New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, NO. 96 CAMP STREET,
Saturday Evening, April 14, 1866.

The only quotable variation of any kind that has transpired in financial circles since our last was a further decline in rates of Foreign Exchange, which was superinduced by the depression reported in rates of Gold and Exchange at New York yesterday. The Gold market opened dull and drooping this morning at yesterday's closing figures, and it continued languid throughout, up to the close of business. The supply upon the market showed a very marked falling off as compared with previous offerings, and the demand was spasmodic and mostly confined to purchases for the payment of duties. The whole of the actual sales for the day are comprised in the subjoined statement, viz: $15,000 at 125¼, $20,000 at 125¼@125⅛, $5000 and $15,000 at 125⅛, $6000 and $37,000 at 125⅛, $6500 at 125⅛, and $8500 and $10,000 on private terms. Transactions in Silver included $750 American halves bought by a banker at 118, and $1500 do. sold by another at 119½. $62,000 Mexican dollars have been received to-day from Matamoros, but they have not yet been placed upon the market. We still quote as follows, viz: Gold at 125@125⅛, and Silver at 118@120 for American halves, and 125@126 for Mexican dollars.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been a moderate movement noticeable in Sterling and Francs to-day, but at rates showing a further slight decline on all grades of Bills. The market was amply supplied from the opening to the close of business, while the demand was at no time active, and operations were restricted to the amounts specified in the subjoined statement, viz: £5000 at 133⅞, £7600 and £10,000 at 133¼, £15,000 at 132½@133¼, £5000 at 132⅞, £5000 at 132½, £2000, £3800 and £4000 at 132, and £3000 and £4000 Bills of Lading Sterling, at 131. Sales of Francs included 10,000f bank, at 4.21½f, $25,000 private, at 4.25f, 40,000f and 50,000f at 4.22½f, 25,000f at 4.27½f, and 75,000f at 4.30f. The highest prices for both Sterling and Francs, were realized early in the day. We have again revised our figures, and now quote Sterling at 134½@135 at bank, Clear Bills 132½@133¼, Bill of Lading Bills 130@131, Bank Franks 4.22½@4.20, and outdoor Francs 4.31½@4.26½f.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The movement in Domestic Exchange since our last has disclosed increasing weakness, which was more manifest in the transactions of the banks than in outdoor operations however. Offerings of private and commercial were of an exceedingly restricted character throughout, while the demand for checks over the counter was generally fair and in some cases active. The purchases by banks and bankers have been confined to the subjoined amounts, viz: $200,000, $150,000, $100,000, $50,000 and $40,000 bank sight sold to banks at ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount; $150,000 private, bought by one bank at ⅛; $16,000, $40,000, $49,000, $60,000 and $80,000 at 7-16, and $10,000 and $20,000 at ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount; $50,000 one day at ⅛, and $15,000 and $20,000 three days at ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount. We still quote New York sight at ¼@⅜ ⅌ cent. discount at bank, and ⅜@½ ⅌ cent. discount; outdoors five to ten days sight ⅜@½, fifteen to twenty days ½@¾, thirty days ¾@1¼ and sixty days sight at 1¼@1½ ⅌ cent. discount. The checking rate over the counter is still ¼ ⅌ cent. discount.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—There is no alteration whatever to report in the general tenor of the movement in Securities. Offerings of favorite descriptions are still very light, and are held at steadily, if not rapidly, advancing prices, while the general run continues in ample supply, and still fails to attract special attention. The movement, since our last, comprised 50 shares Citizens' Bank Stock at 131, 13 and 50 do. Gaslight Company's at prices that have been withheld; $3000 city consolidated bonds at 90¼, and $2000 do. at 91½; and $10,000 Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 80. Also, the following shares at auction, by Palfrey & Co., viz: 59 Mechanics' and Traders' Bank at 55½; 10 Crescent City Bank at 35½; 25 Canal Bank at 57½; 50 City Railroad at 195; 150 Jackson Railroad at 4¼; 100 Opelousas Railroad at 4¼, and 50 Bank of New Orleans at 34½.

UNCURRENT BANK NOTES.—The inquiry for the issues of the several banks in liquidation continues steady without abatement or diminution, but the general supply is of too restricted a character to admit of heavy daily negotiations. Most of the outstanding notes are now held by speculators, who only occasionally throw round amounts of them upon the market, as they may find it necessary or convenient to change their investments, as was the case to-day, while the anxiety of outside parties to purchase is clearly manifested in the readiness with which all lots offered are absorbed. Operations since our last include $500 Union Bank at 92½c. and $5000 do at 95c., $6000 Louisiana State Bank at 84½c., and $15,000 Bank of Louisiana at 64½c. ⅌ dollar. A sale of $1000 Jackson Railroad notes was reported at 64½ ⅌ dollar, and one of $10,000 City notes at ⅛ ⅌ cent discount. The market continues too unsettled, and prices are too irregular, to obtain reliable quotations, and we again omit them.

## Commercial Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, NO. 96 CAMP STREET,
Saturday Evening, April 14, 1866.

COTTON.—The movement in the leading staple to-day has disclosed no change whatever that calls for a revision of our last quotations. The market was but moderately supplied at best and the demand appeared to have been less active and general than for some days past. Factors manifested their accustomed firmness, however, despite the falling off in rates of Gold, at New York, and the decline in Foreign Exchange in this market, and operations actually exhibit increased firmness in the better qualities, while the lower grades have ruled throughout at yesterday's figures, although with an evident tendency to the inside rates. Transactions for the day have been restricted to 1750 bales, divided among ten buyers, and the market closed somewhat unsettled at our last quotations, which we repeat as follows: ordinary 30@32c.; good ordinary 33@34c.; low middling 35@36c., and middling 39@40c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

| | |
|---|---|
| Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865—bales | 83,235 |
| Received since yesterday | 2,534 |
| Received previously | 654,532—657,135 |
| | 740,305 |
| Exported since yesterday | 2,797 |
| Exported previously | 566,931—569,728 |
| Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared | 169,077 |

Exports comprise 2682 bales for Liverpool, 810 bales for Havre, 456 bales for Boston and 350 bales for New York.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts since yesterday comprise 20 hhds. Sugar and 50 bbls. Molasses. The former was classed light yellow clarified and sold for 10½c. ⅌ lb. The stock of Sugar on the landing in first and second hands does not exceed 800 hhds. We republish yesterday's quotations for reference: Inferior 11½c., common 12@12½c., good common 13c., low fair 13½c., fully fair 14½c., seconds 14½@15c., and firsts 15½@16c. ⅌ lb. Molasses continues very quiet, and we have not heard of a sale.

WESTERN PRODUCE.—There is a good supply of Flour on hand, while that of Grain is only fair. The market to-day was dull, which is generally the case on Saturday. Below will be found the minute particulars of the condition of our market:

FLOUR.—There is no change since yesterday in our figures. The demand was only moderate, and we did not hear of sales of more than 1000 bbls., of which 200 fine were disposed of at $6 10, 150 superfine at $7 37½, 100 and 100 do. at $7 50, 100 do. at $7 62½, 150 and 200 choice do. (branded; at $7 75, 200 on its merits at $8 25, 100 do. at $8 50, 130 do. at $8 75, 117 low extra at $9 50, 100 good extra at $12, and 130 choice do. at $13 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—The supply is light and prices are firm at the advance reported yesterday. The sales to-day embraced about 6800 sacks, including 500 yellow at 87c., 3400 mixed yellow and mixed at 90c., 2000 and 800 white mixed at 97½c., and 500 at $1 ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—The market was very dull to-day at previous rates. The transactions comprise 250, 200, 800 and 280 sacks at 55c. ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—We heard of only 100 sacks being sold, which brought $1 15 ⅌ 100 lbs.

PROVISIONS.—The demand during the past week has been only for retail parcels, and was very brisk. Occasionally we hear of a round lot of Pork being sold, but nothing of the kind in Bacon and Lard. The condition of our market will be found by referring to the annexed particulars.

PORK.—Dealers are supplying the demand at $28 25@$28 50 ⅌ bbl. for even weight mess.

BACON.—There was some inquiries for Shoulders in a small way, but no lots of any magnitude have changed hands. We continue to quote Shoulders at 13@13½c.; Ribbed Sides, 16@16½c.; Clear do., 17½c.; Smoked Hams, 18c.; and Sugar-cured, 22@23c. ⅌ lb.

LARD.—The market has been very quiet, with no sales of any consequence. Dealers are supplying the demand at 19c. for prime, in tierces, and 21c. ⅌ lb. in kegs.

SUNDRIES.—We quote Northern Butter at 50@62c.; Western do. at 35@45c. ⅌ lb.; Northern and Western Cheese at 24c.; English dairy at 27c.; full weight Star Candles at 24c.; short weight do. at 21c. ⅌ lb.; Soap at 10@15c.; and Starch at 6@12c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY.—The market is dull and depressed, with no sales of any consequence. Rectified commands from $2 25@$2 34 ⅌ gallon for retail lots.

COFFEE.—We have no change to note in this commodity. Dealers are supplying the demand at 25@27c. ⅌ lb., currency, for ordinary to prime Rio.

EXCHANGE.—There is a moderate demand at firm prices to foreign ports, while that for domestic continues very dull. We republish previous quotations: Cotton by steam to New York is taken at ⅛@¼c., and to Boston at ⅛c. ⅌ lb., and by sail to both of the above ports at ⅛c; by steam to Liverpool at ⅜@⅝d., and by sail at ½@¾d.; to Havre by sail ⅛@⅛c. ⅌ lb. There is no Flour going forward to New York or to Europe, and we therefore omit quotations for that article, as they are only calculated to mislead parties interested.

### Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, April 16, 1866.

Arrived Saturday and Sunday, 234 Western Beeves, 33 Hogs and 22 Milch Cows. Sold on Saturday—24 Western Beeves, 120 Texas Beeves, 82 Hogs, 208 Sheep, 57 Calves and 20 Milch Cows. Stock on sale—359 Western Beeves, 69 Texas Beeves, 853 Hogs, 5125 Sheep and 65 Milch Cows. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Western Beeves, choice, ⅌ lb net | 14 | 17 |
| Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net | 12 | 14 |
| Texas Beeves, choice, ⅌ head | 55 00 | 60 00 |
| Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ⅌ head | 30 00 | 35 00 |
| Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ⅌ head | 15 00 | 20 00 |
| Hogs, ⅌ lb gross | 8@ | 10 |
| Stock Hogs, ⅌ lb gross | 6@ | 8 |
| Sheep, ⅌ head | 4 — | 5 — |
| Creole Sheep, ⅌ head | — — | — — |
| Texas Sheep, ⅌ head | — — | 5 50 |
| Choice Sheep, ⅌ head | 6 00 | 8 00 |
| Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head | 100 00 | 150 00 |
| Milch Cows, ⅌ head | 50 00 | 80 00 |
| Yearlings, ⅌ head | 10 00 | 14 00 |
| Calves, ⅌ head | 7 00 | 12 00 |

ROMANTIC.—The following extract from a most deservedly popular work called "The Rover; or the Bootblack's Wife's Sister's Niece," is awfully thrilling. We will not insure any young lady fainting away at the close of this terrible extract:

A dark frown overspread the handsome and courtly features of Fernando, the rover.

"Why, why!" he asked, brandishing his silver-handled sword furiously, "wilt thou not believe me, beauteous Marie de Argyle? By this good sword do I swear I love thee truly, wildly, passionately I love thee! Then when stand so boldly aloof from this bosom that is bursting for thee?"

The beautiful girl essayed to speak, but could not.

"Ha!" exclaimed Fernando the Rover, and a sardonic smile lit up his face, "thou lovest another!"

"No," she trembingly, yet with dignity, replied.

"Then why not come to this bosom!" the Rover wildly repented.

"Because, sir," she redlied, drawing herself up to her full height, "I'm afraid yer gassin."

TOO GOOD TO BE LOST.—When Gen. Butler was recalled from the Department of the Gulf and superseded by Gen. Banks in the command of New Orleans, the mayor's office was tendered to him to take his course of such persons as desired desirous of paying their respects previous to his departure. As may be supposed, there was a rough gathering of the lower orders, male, female and juvenile, and among them were several Hibernian ladies, with their unwashed babies, who came to shake hands with the General. One Irish woman handed her baby for a kiss, and taking the General by the hand, addressed him as follows:

"Good bye, General; I'll say this for ye that ye never stole anything from me. Good bye, General."—[Exchange.

A MINISTER ON FIRE.—In one of our Presbyterian churches, the other Sunday morning, a minister was officiating with all due decorum and solemnity. All at once he began to cut up queer antics, and shortly disappeared from public view, to the no small astonishment of his auditors. The pulpit being a close one, boxed up on all sides and the door shut, the people could not tell what was going on. Smoke arising from the pulpit gave assurance that there was fire somewhere, and the stench filling the house, setting every one sneezing and coughing, indicated that there was more brimstone about the pulpit, than was necessary to conduct an ordinary service. The excited congregation learned, after a while, that the minister was on fire. It seems that he carried in his pockets a lot of loose lucifer matches and they ignited and set him on fire. Assistance came and the minister was put out. The whole thing was ludicrous in the extreme, and though the service was continued, the solemnity of the audience was not as marked as on some other occasions.

[N. Y. correspondent Boston Journal.

Campo Bello Island, an attack on which by the Fenians has been predicted by the sensational papers of New York, is in the Bay of Fundy, at the mouth of the navigable river of Passamaquoddy Bay. It is about eight miles in length by three in breadth, and is a part of the territory of New Brunswick. St. Johns, with its rich shipping and commodious harbor, is about forty miles distant from Campo Bello, and can be reached in a few hours by means of steam communication. Directly opposite is the coast of Nova Scotia, thirty-six to forty miles distant, with good harbor for light vessels.

GREAT STEEPLE CHASE.—A grand national steeple chase recently took place near Liverpool, England, four miles and a quarter distance, for which thirty horses started, including most of the crack hunters in the country. Betting ran very high in favor of certain well known animals, but Salamander, an old one, whose name was never mentioned by betting men, ran away with the prize, winning very easily, and enabling his owner, a Mr. Stridds, to win something over $130,000. The pace was a strong one throughout, and the course led over many fences and ditches. The time made by the winner was eleven minutes and five and a half seconds. Salamander is an Irish horse.

Gen. Sweeney, of Fenian celebrity, has, it is said, procured a gun, never patented, which possesses powers of destruction superior to any arm heretofore heard of. The New York World says it is the plan of Gen. Sweeney to take a half dozen of these engines of war with him on his "little excursion."

CONCERNING COMETS.—Signor Secchi has written a letter to M. Elie de Beaumont concerning the spectrum of Tempel's comet, which he has lately been investigating. He finds, that the spectrum produced by the light of this body consists of only three bands, two of which were too small and feebly developed for M. Secchi to discover their exact position. Signor Secchi concludes that comets are bodies whose constitution is closely allied to that of the nebulæ, although they differ from them in their refrangibility of light.

"Fellow-citizens," said a stump orator, "we have the best country in the world, and the best government. No people on the face of the globe enjoy more privileges than we do. We have the liberty of the press without despotism. What, fellow-citizens, is more desirable than this? Do you want anything more, my countrymen?"

"Yes, sir-ee! I want a sack out of that flask sticking out of your coat pocket behind."

ORIGIN OF THE CRESCENT.—When Phillip of Macedon approached by night with his troops to scale the walls of Byzantium, the moon shone out and discovered his design to the besieged, who repulsed him. The crescent was afterwards adopted as the favorite badge of the city. When the Turks took Byzantium, they found the crescent in every public place, and, believing it to possess some magical power, adopted it themselves.

A physician, passing by a stone mason's shop, bawled out:

"Good morning, Mr. D. Hard at work, I see. You finish your grave-stones as far as 'In memory of,' and then wait, I suppose, to see who wants a monument next?"

"Why, yes, replied the old man, "unless somebody's sick and you are doctoring him; then I keep on."

"Why don't you ask your sweetheart to marry you?" "I have asked her." "What did she say?" "Oh, I have the refusal of her."


## GROCERIES AND PRODUCE.

GEORGE G. GARNER,
(J. C. GOODRICH, H. L. GOODRICH, C. R. RAILEY.)
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
Nos. 65 COMMON AND 44 CANAL STREETS.

ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO.,
(ALF. H. ISAACSON—HENRY O. SEIXAS.
Wholesale Dealers in
STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES.
—AND—
Importers of Fine Wines and Liquors,
66 COMMON STREET,
New Orleans, Louisiana.

The undersigned having made arrangements with Messrs. ISAACSON, SEIXAS & CO., respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends. Orders for Groceries, as also consignments of Produce will have his personal attention.
C. W. SQUIRES.

LYTTON, RANDOLPH & CO.,
(J. L. LYTTON, F. G. RANDOLPH G. A. HALL.
Wholesale Grocers, Commission, Receiving
—AND—
FORWARDING MERCHANTS,
CORNER OF
CANAL, FULTON, COMMON AND FRONT, New Orleans.
T. G. ANDERSON.
Advances Made on Consignments.

D. A. HARRIS,
—DEALER IN—
Hay, Corn, Oats, Bran and Salt,
NO. 95 MAGAZINE STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

McALLISTER, McNAIR & GARDES.
(J. G. McALLISTER, E. McNAIR, H. GARDES.)
Wholesale Grocers,
NO. 74 COMMON STREET
NEW ORLEANS.

WELLER, CHEW & CO.,
J. WELLER, M. R. CHEW, R. C. ROBBINS.)
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Mer chants,
Nos. 24 and 26 POYDRAS STREET,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. W. GOSLEE,
WHOLESALE GROCER
—AND—
Commission Merchant,
NO. 7 FRONT AND 8 AND 10 FULTON STREETS,
New Orleans.

LEDIG & DAMMRON,
(C. LEDIG, H. DAMMRON.)
Wholesale Grocers and Dealers in General Provisions, Cigars, Tobacco,
WINES, LIQUORS, ETC.,
No. 37 POYDRAS STREET, NEAR NEW LEVEE,
New Orleans.

R. S. WILLIAMS,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
22 New Levee, 45, 47, 49 and 51 Gravier street,
NEW ORLEANS.

BIDWELL, PAYNE & CO.,
(H. BIDWELL, E. C. PAYNE, JNO. N. PANE
WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND DEALERS IN WESTERN PRODUCE,
No. 72 Tchoupitoulas street,
New Orleans, La.

FORCHEIMER BROTHERS,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
—AND—
Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
(Agent for Pine Apple Whisky)
32 TCHOUPITOULAS STREET, NEW ORLEANS

GRIFFIN & PORCH—
WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 37 and 39 Tchoupitoulas Street.

EDWARD CONERY,
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant
AND DEALER IN
WESTERN PRODUCE, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC WINES LIQUORS, ETC., ETC.
CORNER COMMON AND ERONT STREETS, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

WOODS, PICKETT & CO.—
(B. H. WOODS—WM. R. PICKETT—MIKE L. WOODS.
95 Commerce Street.
(CLARK, STEWART & BIBB'S OLD STAND,)
MONTGOMERY, ALA.
Wholesale and Retail Grocers,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND COTTON BROKER
REFERENCES:
Jurey & Harris; H. W. Farley & Co.; Battle, Noble & Co; Col. J. O. Nixon, and Col. D. B. Penn, New Orleans.

CARRIERE & LOGAN—
(O. CARRIERE, GEO. D. LOGAN,)
Formerly Collins, Carriere & Co.,
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants,
CORNER BIENVILLE AND OLD LEVEE STS.,
New Orleans.

JNO. W. GLENN & CO.—(JNO.