New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 7, 1866.

Texas Intelligence.

We passed a small negro boy the other day, sitting on the sidewalk and crying bitterly. We asked him what was the matter. He said he was sick and was suffering from several pains all over him. He said he had no home, nor any one to care for him—as he had before freedom came. Alas! thought we, how many are suffering and dying from the same cause.

[Galveston News.

The News says a revival among the negroes is going on in the neighborhood of Galveston, the performances, at which usually continue till daylight, and are characterized by great physical and mental excitement, accompanied with groaning, singing, laughing and yelling to the annoyance of the citizens. Some of the revivalists are so utterly exhausted by morning that they have to be removed from the church on drays and wagons.

A party of about twenty soldiers of the regiment of regulars, was arrested last Sunday, whilst on the way to the negro church, where they avowedly intended to interrupt the services which were then progressing. They were arrested, we hear, by a guard from the regiment of which they are members.

Last Friday night, Captain Hooker, of the bark Melissa, was knocked down with a slung-shot when passing by the Merchants' Cotton Press. The affair occurred about 8 o'clock. The villain robbed him of of his watch, and left him weltering in his blood. Capt. H. says the man was apparently well dressed. Capt. H. is prepared to pay a liberal reward for the arrest of the robber.

The Jefferson Jimplecute, speaking of its title, about which so much curiosity has been manifested, says the name was dug out of the ruins of Pompeii, and is supposed to have been blown out of Vesuvius two thousand years ago.

Bridging the Mississippi.

The following is a report of the Committee of Fifteen, to whom was referred the memorial to Congress for the passage of a law to protect the navigation of the Mississippi river:

St. Louis Union Merchants' Exchange:

Your committee respectfully beg leave to report that they have given their earnest attention to the matter referred to them, and are of opinion that a general law should be passed by Congress to regulate the bridging of the Mississippi river. The magnitude of the commerce upon this great national highway in times of peace, and the importance of its uninterrupted navigation to the country in the event of war, alike demand that it should be jealously protected by the general government.

Your committee believe that a statute so carefully matured that its provisions for the safety of life and property upon the river shall be complete, and yet impose no unreasonable obstacle to the cheap and rapid transport demanded by the various traverse lines of traffic, is entirely feasible, and that such a law would produce the most salutary effect. It would prevent much vexatious and expensive litigation. It would harmonize the apparently conflicting steamboat and railroad interests, and all parties concerned would quickly and cheerfully conform to its provisions.

Your committee have carefully examined the subjoined, with reference to ascertaining what restrictions are really demanded by the marine interests involved, and what can be conceded by those interests to such an extent as to leave no serious difficulties in the way of the requirements of the land transportation in crossing the river, and yet preserve a comparatively uninterrupted navigation on the Mississippi.

The views of your committee are embodied in the following resolutions, the adoption of which they respectfully recommend:

Resolved, That the delegation in Congress from Missouri be requested to procure at an early day, the passage of a law to regulate the construction of bridges over the Mississippi river, and that they earnestly endeavor to incorporate the following provisions in said law:

1. That all bridges crossing the Mississippi river shall have a clear height of fifty feet over the main channel, between the lower part of the bridge and high water mark, measured in the center of the greatest span.

2. If below the mouth of the Missouri they shall have one span of six hundred feet, or two spans of four hundred and fifty feet each, in the clear of abutments. If above the mouth of the Missouri, they shall have at least one span of three hundred feet, in the clear, between abutments, at low water mark. In all cases, the greatest span shall be placed over the main steamboat channel.

3. No span at low water mark shall be less than two hundred feet, in the clear, between abutments.

4. No draw-bridge with a pivot or other form of draw shall be permitted.

5. No suspension bridge shall be permitted.

6. All piers placed in the river shall have their greatest axis parallel with the current of the stream.

Resolved, That the same law should be made applicable to the Missouri river, and that inasmuch as its channel is liable to great changes, at least two spans of three hundred feet each should be required in bridges over that stream, one span to be over the channel existing at the time of its construction, and the other next to it.

Resolved, That a copy of this report and resolutions be sent to each member of the Senate and House of Representatives from Missouri, at Washington. JAS. B. EADS,

At a meeting held on 'Change on the 18th, the foregoing report and resolutions were unanimously adopted.—[Missouri Republican.

Chilian Strategy.

A SPANISH VESSEL IN A TIGHT PLACE.

The Spaniards are beginning to find out that doing anything with the Chilians on shore, or near it, with their big ships even, is a thankless job, and one certain to be attended with fatal results and disastrous defeat. In my last I gave you a report that the Blanca had been very roughly handled by a heavy gun which the Chilians had succeeded in placing on a point commanding her decks. This heavy gun appears to have been two companies of infantry, and the attack was most admirably managed. In very many places of the coast of Chili the water is deep close up to the land; where this is the case the shore is bold, high cliffs overhang the sea or channel way, so that a vessel may anchor in a position that when she swings her stern will be almost touching the land, and a person fifty yards in shore can look down almost perpendicularly upon her decks.

This was the case with the unfortunate Blanca. She anchored in just such a spot, and the Chilians on shore, seeing her position and knowing what advantages it gave them, moved, during the evening, two companies of infantry to the point overlooking the vessels, and, placing them in ambuscade, waited for daylight. So close were they that the commanding officer gave orders to his men to rest their muskets and fire with deliberate aim. On board the Blanca nothing was suspected, and at the usual hour in the morning the hammocks were "piped up," and while her crew were in crowds upon the deck stowing them, a murderous fire from over two hundred muskets was poured upon them at almost within the range of an ordinary pistol. Of course a panic was created, as the killed and wounded fell on all sides, and a stampede took place for the lower decks. From her position the ship could not bring a gun to bear, neither could the Numancia, which lay just outside, on account of the elevation.

The only thing to be done was to get out of the way as quickly as possible, and there appears to have been no delay in this movement. As they moved off and the angle of elevation became less, the ships opened with shell and grape shot; but the cover was so very good that the Chilian commanding officer reports not having a man injured. Thus ended the affair, and report says that the Blanca had forty of her officers and men placed *hors de combat* by it, which I think very probable. The Spanish commodore finding it impossible to get inside of the allied fleet with his big ships, especially when he found that a vessel had been sunk in the channel-way since the first visit of the Villa de Madrid and Blanca, returned to Valparaiso, where he arrived on the 14th ult.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.—All the latest daily, weekly and monthly newspapers, periodicals, magazines, illustrated papers, etc., are kept constantly for sale by Mr. J. H. Nessel, at the entrance to the postoffice. Parties going to the postoffice for their letters thus have an opportunity of supplying themselves with any newspaper they may desire. Mr. Nessel also receives orders for all kinds of job printing.

COL. JOSEPH HANLON.—A correspondence appears in another column, wherein his fellow-officers of the late 6th Louisiana Regiment, C. S. A., tender to Col. Hanlon a tribute of their respect for him as a man, and their appreciation of his gallantry as a soldier. The letter, we understand, is signed by every officer of the regiment now in the city. The communication, together with Col. Hanlon's reply will be found in another part of to-day's paper.

SECOND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.—The card of Mr. William H. Holmes, candidate for Second Justice of the Peace, is republished in our columns this morning. Those who have not made up their minds with regard to the controversy about office now have an opportunity to see both sides of the question, and to form their opinions, according to their own judgment.

Mississippi Intelligence.

MURDERER CAPTURED.—We learn from the sheriff that Harrison Brooks, convicted at the November term of the criminal court, and sentenced to be hung, and who afterwards escaped from the jail, was captured yesterday, just below the city, and is now in jail and heavily ironed. If it is possible to keep him, he will be again sentenced by the criminal court to be hanged—a sentence he richly deserves, as he has lately been stealing horses and mules, and threatening to kill quite a number of his colored acquaintances.

[Vicksburg Herald, May 1.

A central cotton growing association has been formed in Mississippi. Its object is explained by the following circular:

JACKSON, Miss., May 1, 1866.

SIR—An association has been organized at this place, for the purpose of collecting all reliable information concerning the growing cotton crop. Believing the object to be one of most vital importance, we earnestly recommend it to your serious consideration, and ask that you will not only answer the annexed questions, but insist on your neighbors doing so, and use your influence and best exertions to effect a similar organization in your county.

It is our wish that every county in the State will form such associations, auxiliary to this, and make their reports to me as often as practicable, which will be condensed for publication in the New Orleans and other Southern papers.

If all will act promptly, we will be able, as the season advances, to collect and publish to the world the most reliable information, which will effectually counteract the many false statements, so industriously and widely circulated, to the great prejudice, not only of the cotton planting, but southern interest. Very respectfully,

R. F. SALLEY,
President of Central Cotton Growing Association.

N. B.—All the cotton-growing States will organize speedily for the same object.

Governor Humphreys received a check on yesterday for $3000, from the ladies of Baltimore, part of the proceeds of the great fair for the relief of the destitute families of the late Confederate soldiers. $2000 more will soon be forwarded as the share allotted to Mississippi.

[Mississippian, April 5.

The Yalobusha river has been as high at the point, from the late rains, as we ever witnessed it before. We regret to learn that the overflow has damaged, to a considerable extent, the plantations of several of our large planters. We understand that a good many will be compelled to replant their corn, and some who had planted cotton will be obliged to replant it also. We are in the opinion that cotton seed will be very scarce and high, and no doubt it will prevent many from planting cotton who had contemplated doing so.

[Grenada Gazette.

A gentleman citizen of Sammit, who has just returned from Natchez, says the country from above Vicksburg to Plaquemine is inundated, and that a second rise of the Mississippi river is expected. Much distress is experienced by the people. Vicksburg is crowded with negroes run out from the swamps by the high water. They present a wretched and forlorn spectacle. The negro troops are being disbanded in Natchez, and white regulars are stationed there in their stead. Much dissatisfaction is expressed on account of the depredations committed by the white troops; the citizens talk of petitioning for the return of the negro troops.—[Summit Commercial.

MILITARY HISTORY OF MISSISSIPPI.—We notice that historical societies are forming in various counties of this State for the purpose of cooperating with J. L. Power, superintendent of army records, in collecting materials for the preparation of a work on the military history of Mississippi.—[Ibid.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—The weather continues cloudy and unsettled, and since our last we have had more rain, accompanied with hail. The temperature has fallen, and yesterday morning fires were by no means uncomfortable.

All the creeks and rivulets of the county, so far as we can learn, are out of their banks, and many of the fields of cotton and corn are under water. Travel, except by railroad, is almost impossible.

We fear that the crops generally have sustained great injury, and in some cases our farmers will be compelled to replant, if cotton seed can be obtained.—[Columbus Sentinel, 3d inst.

FARMING PROSPECTS.—We have conversed with a number of farmers this week, and are gratified to learn that the cotton is up generally, with as good or better start than usual. A considerable amount of the cotton crop is yet to be planted, and the weather for the past few days has been quite favorable. A few more such cool days will injure seriously the stand already up. If the seasons are favorable, if the freedmen work faithfully for the next three months, we may expect Marshall county to raise twelve or fifteen thousand bales—about one-fourth of an average crop—not more. The corn crop looks well, and we hope that the farmers will plant a large extent of land in that essential article, as it will not do to depend upon the Northwest for the supply. The corn that our planters have brought from the up country has already killed stock enough in Mississippi to have purchased ten times the amount that has been used, and it would be much better for the planters to raise their own corn, if its product cost them twice as much. The wheat, so far as we can learn, looks well and bids fair to yield an average crop.—[Holly Springs Reporter, 4th inst.

The Reporter notes many public meetings throughout the State looking to the relief of debtors. A general wish is expressed for a special session of the legislature, to adopt some measure of relief. At one term of the circuit court five hundred and eighteen suits were brought in Marshall county.

PEACH AND APPLE CROP.—The prospect for an abundant crop of apples and peaches in Marshall county was never better. In Holly Springs the trees are loaded with young fruit; and throughout the entire county the prospect is equally promising.

[Reporter.

THE CROPS.—The prospect for fine crops in Attala county was never better than now. True, we have had a little too much rain, but that has done us no material injury as yet. Our citizens have acted wisely by planting plenty of grain. There will be more cotton produced in Attala county this year than during any previous year, provided we get a good stand, and the ides of January, 1867, will find our people in a prosperous condition, considering everything.—[Kosciusko Star, May 3.

The Columbus Index, of the 26th, gives an account of a celebration at that place, the day previous, in honor of the Confederate dead. The address on the occasion was delivered by Rev. G. T. Stainback. Fourteen hundred graves were decorated.

The firemen's celebration in Vicksburg was a great success. Says the Journal:

After marching through the principal streets of the city, they assembled in the Apollo Hall, where an address was delivered by Col. T. B. Manlove. At the close of the address, the column was reformed, and repaired to the Washington Hall, where they partook of a bountiful collation, after which they adjourned to the popular Planters saloon, where a spiritual treat was provided them by the wholesale and retail proprietors, when the procession again formed and marched through several streets to their rendezvous and disbanded.

The day was one of beauty. The engines and hose carriages, drawn by spirited horses, were beautifully and tastefully decorated with the freshest flowers, both gorgeous and delicate, interspersed with bright evergreens and emblematic ribbons and streamers, which, with the most exquisite banners, the brilliant dresses of the firemen, with trumpets and brass pipes burnished to the brightness of mirrors, presented an appearance of magnificence seldom witnessed in this city, reflecting much credit upon the committee of arrangements.

Among the arrivals at the Jones Hotel, on the 26th ult., were Captain D. H. Todd and Mrs. R. S. Todd, the brother and mother of Mrs. Abraham Lincoln.

POINTY IS LUCK.—The Vicksburg Journal says a colored boy named Mingo, employed by Mr. J. Fennimore on his plantation on the Baldwin's Ferry road, while plowing one day last week, found a tin box filled with gold and silver coins, amounting to several thousand dollars. Mr. Fennimore assisted the boy in selling the gold, and although it is supposed the money was buried by negroes owned by Mr. F. before the war, the boy Mingo receives the full benefit of this discovery.

The Vicksburg Herald of the 26 says that Judge Smiley, of the Natchez district, in his charge to the grand jury of his circuit, instructs them that they can take no notice of any offences committed from the 9th day of January, 1861, the date of the ordinance of secession, to the 16th of October, 1865, the date of the organization of the State government under the orders of President Johnson. The opinion of the court being that during that period there was no State sovereignty against which an offence could be committed, and no State laws to which offences could be amenable.

In a habeas corpus case before Judge Merwin, of the criminal court of this county, that able jurist, in effect, decided quite the contrary to the views of Judge Smiley.—[Jackson News.

A proposition is made to erect in Columbus a monument to the memory of Gen. Wm. Barksdale.

A TOUCHING SCENE.—During the evening of the day set apart by the ladies of Vicksburg for the purpose of decorating the graves of the fallen heroes, a touching scene occurred at a lonely grave, situated off from others, and out of the apparent knowledge of every one, save a couple of bright-eyed innocent children, who had gone there to contribute their little floral offerings. While engaged in the pleasant but sad exercise, a stranger approached and asked them if they had known the occupant of the grave, to which they replied they had not. He then told them the remains were those of his brother, and that he had just arrived on a boat, to participate in the solemn ceremony. Having assisted them in disposing of the flowers, he obtained their names, thanked them kindly and withdrew.—[Vicksburg Herald.

UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR MISSISSIPPI.—This office, we learn, has been bestowed by the President, upon the Hon. R. A. Hill, of Jacinto, Miss. Judge Hill was a member of our constitutional convention; is a native of North Carolina, fifty-four years of age, and in politics has always been an old line Whig. He has had a great many years experience on the bench, both in Tennessee and North Mississippi, and will doubtless give general satisfaction in the new and important station which he has been called to fill.—[Jackson Standard.

COUNCIL OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—We understand that the council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the diocese of Mississippi, will meet in this city Wednesday, the 9th instant.

Louisiana Intelligence.

CADDO.—For several weeks past the rains have been heavy, only a few days intervening between floods. Not only have the low lands on our large rivers been overflowed, but nearly all the lands on bayous and creeks. All operations on plantations have been suspended, and the corn, which was up and growing well, was destroyed by high water. A great deal of cotton had been planted in bottom lands. Owing to the scarcity of seed in some localities, great embarrassments will arise in planting over. The present for a crop is rather gloomy yet, with clear, warm weather, half a crop may be made. Everything has revived wonderfully under the genial influences of bright skies in the past week.—[Gazette, April 27.

FALL IN COTTON.—No little excitement was manifested by our merchants and cotton buyers last Friday on the receipt of New Orleans dispatches, of the 27th, stating that cotton had declined in Liverpool to 14d.—some said 13d., and others 12½d.—with a panic. The New Orleans quotations were 27c. for low middling. This was a fall of at least 8 or 10 cents, while gold went up to 127. All a man had to do to get a fight on his hands was to offer a lot of cotton for sale for specie to any of our cotton buyers. Egad, what a sight they were! long faces, sour faces, sunken eyes, with a decided ferocious appearance generally. To steer clear of them was considered the better part of valor, which was generally done by the peaceful portion of our citizens.

[Beatrichwatem, May 2.

BURGLARIOUS ATTEMPT.—Last Wednesday night an unsuccessful attempt was made to rob the vault of the banking house of Johnson & Durr, of this place. From all appearance the burglar entered the building from Market street, while Mr. Durr's family were at supper, and secreted himself under the stairs leading to the second story, until, as he thought, all the family had retired, when, by means of a skeleton key, he entered the banking room, in which is the vault. He must then have unlocked and unbarred the front door, and left it a very little open, probably to facilitate his escape in case of an alarm. Mr. Charles Durr, whose suspicion was aroused by hearing a noise in the room as he was going up stairs, returned and passed around to the front door and set down on the steps. He perceived at once that the door was ajar, and pushing against it, he felt a pressure from the inside which satisfied him that somebody was inside. He immediately remarked aloud that the door was all right, and went across the street for assistance, but before it arrived the robber rushed out of the door ran down Milan street to the levee, where he disappeared. Although the thief must have been in the bank upwards of two hours, he did not succeed in getting into the vault, and there was nothing outside of it for him to get. Had he have known the nature of the vault and its five complicated locks, burglar proof department, etc., he never would have made the attempt. We do not believe the most adroit burglar in the country could get into the cash deposits of that vault in a month.—[Southwestern.

The river opposite this point, up to last night, had fallen in all about 30 inches, and is now about 24 feet above the lowest water mark of the season. The officers of the Mollie Fellows, the last boat up above the raft, report having passed Fulton last Friday, at which point the river was within 11 inches of the previous rise. At Rowland it had been equally as high, but had again fallen. The rise spoken of will hardly affect the river at this point. We don't believe it will more than bring it to a stand. For the movements of the boats we refer to the Southwestern, May 2.

NATCHITOCHES.—The "Times" of April 28th says: "For our two places up the river are overflowed, but it is now the general impression that the danger is past; that the river will commence to fall in a few days, and the planters will be able to go forward with their crops. Many persons will be compelled to plant over, but there is time enough yet for cotton, and we believe that the present high water will not materially affect the crops. * * * * * * * Should this fine weather continue for ten days longer, it will give the people an opportunity of replanting their cotton where necessary, and to work over the corn, after which they will get on bravely. Should no terrible among the freedmen occur. These clear Spring days have had a very pleasing effect upon the countenances of our citizens also, their minds are no longer filled with gloomy foreboding, and all traces of doubt and anxiety have passed away.

CONCORDIA.—*Hail Storm.*—A most destructive hail storm visited a portion of this parish last Sunday, at Mr. Rose', the stones were over an inch in diameter, and broke nearly every pane of glass in Mr. B's houses, otherwise doing much damage. From Sunday afternoon until Monday night, a severe north-west wind blew incessantly, which cooled the atmosphere very much, thereby causing tender plants to suffer and cut worms to appear in large numbers. Since Tuesday the weather is clear and warm, and farmers are all at work.

On Sunday, there was only 11 feet water at Camden—a fall of 25 feet in a fortnight—and stationary. It is now receding here slowly, and 4 feet below high water mark of 1865. We do not not apprehend an overflow; only the lowest lands are as yet affected by high water.

[Intelligencer, April 28.

JACKSON.—The weather here for the past week has been bright and pleasant, and our planters are turning it to advantage in the way of planting cotton with an energy and will that is truly encouraging. [Vienna North Louisianian, April 28.

And the Colored Troops Fought Nobly.

Some three weeks since the 62d regiment colored infantry was mustered out of service in Texas and forwarded to St. Louis to be paid, a portion, if not all, of the regiment reaching here on Sunday last. On Friday they were paid off, and consequently flourished an amount of greenbacks large enough to tempt the sharpers of St. Louis (of whom there are legions) to begin the work of fleecing them. As a part, at least, of what appeared to be the programme for this, some of their officers marched the greater portions of companies B and D of the regiment into the clothing store of J. A. Hart, No. 39 Fourth street, and that of Rosenfield & Co., at No. 43, the second door above, on the corner of Pine. They were taken through the street in such regular marching order that bystanders supposed they were in the service, and being taken from one point to another, and they were undeceived by being then enter these stores. This attracted attention and caused some of the uninitiated to inquire what was being done. The doors of the stores, however, were found locked, and no one who did not give the countersign could gain admittance. A look through the glass doors showed that "the boys in blue" were undergoing a regular shucking of the old clothes, and fitting themselves out with coats, pants, vests, shirts, satchels, etc., etc., *ad libitum*.

Of course there was nothing wrong in selling clothing to disbanded negroes, any more than there would have been in selling to disbanded whites. But the unusual circumstances of so many being fed up to these stores, the locking of the doors, the impracticability of gaining a knowledge of the officers' names, and the mere looks of such as could be designated, induced numbers of persons to think that there was quite as much to swindle the negroes out of their greenbacks, as to clothe their own backs with an equivalent in proper garments. Among those was Gen. E. B. Brown, who happened to pass along and ascertained that "the boys" belonged to one of the colored regiments he had had under his command, and which he had left on the Rio Grande when he retired from the service there. With characteristic manliness he at once cautioned one of the colored men who recognized him, that they were likely to fall into the hands of a set of rascals who cared only care for them would be to cheat them, and advised them to save their money and take it home with them. At this juncture the door of Hart's store was thrown open, and a dozen or more of the boys were marched out in charge of a white lieutenant. To the general's inquiry where they were going, they responded that this white officer was taking them to a neighboring boot and shoe store to fit them out in that line. "Boys," said the general, "don't be deceived by that fellow. He's a thief, and I know it from his looks." The cowardly sneak never so much as suggested there might be a mistake in regard to his reputation. He admitted its correctness, swallowing it all, and saying never a word. Of course, "the colored troops fought nobly." But they didn't follow the lead of the lieutenant any further. Probably, however, they went elsewhere and were fleeced by others. The only name of the officers having these negro troops in such suspicious circumstances that we managed to obtain, was that of Charles Cantrenna, first lieutenant company D.—[St. Louis Republican.

An English astronomer, Mr. George F. Border, of Clifton, writes that a spot, or rather a cluster of spots, of a very unusual size, may now be seen on the sun's disk. It is so large as to be conspicuously visible to the naked eye when the sun is look'd at through a colored or smoky glass, or through a fog of suitable density.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 34 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, May 5, 1866.

There has been a moderate demand for Gold to-day, which has resulted in the subjoined sales, at the prices affixed, viz: $2500, $2000 and $1500 at 126⅞; $5000, $5000, $4000, $6200, $9000, $10,000, and $9000 at 128⅛; $20,000 at 127⅞; $20,000 at 127⅝, $2000, $2000 and $6000 at 128; and $5000 at 128⅜. In Silver, we have to report sales of $1500 American coin at 121, and 5000 Mexican dollars at 129. The closing rates this evening are, for Gold, 127⅞@128.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—There has been an almost total suspension in sales of Foreign Exchange since yesterday, and rates have uniformly inclined in favor of drawers. The demand has been of a very restricted character throughout, and the movement since yesterday has been confined to £1000 commercial at 135½, £5000 private at 138, and £7600 Bank Sterling at 140@142. Sales of Francs inclined 30,000f. at 4.33f., and 60,000f. and 75,000f. at 4.16f. We now quote Sterling at 141@142 at bank; clear bills at 137@139; bill of lading bills nominal; Bank Francs 5.50@4.00f., and outdoor Francs nominal.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—The tendency of the movement in Domestic Exchange is still in favor of buyers. Offerings, since yesterday, have disclosed no alteration whatever, and the movement has been of a restricted character throughout, at ¼@½ per cent. premium, at bank, and from par to ¼ per cent. premium out of doors. The purchases by banks and bankers include $20,000 New York sight at ¼ per cent. premium; $12,000 and $30,000 do. at ¼ per cent premium; $25,000 at 5-16; $80,000 at ⅜; $12,000 at 7-16, and $20,000 at ½ per cent. premium.

STOCKS AND BONDS.—There is a very active movement noticeable in operations of the better classes of securities, while the lower grades are almost wholly neglected. The total sales since yesterday have been 2173 shares Opelousas railroad stock at 4¼; 10 shares City Railroad Company at a price that has not been reported; 19 shares Gas stock, on private terms; 64 shares Opelousas railroad at 5; 30 do. Jackson railroad at 5¼; 500 Opelousas, at 5; 20 do. at 5; 300 do. at 5,12½; 73 Pontchartrain Railroad Company, at 101, and 100 do. Union Bank at 52.

BANK NOTES AND SECURITIES.—There is no alteration of any kind to report in the movement in Bank Notes or Securities. Offerings of the better classes continue light, while the supply of the lower descriptions is quite restricted, and sales are merely nominal at previous ruling figures.

REAL ESTATE.—We have no material alteration of any kind to report under this head. Favorably located stores and dwellings command good prices, but all other classes are neglected, and when forced upon the market, can only be sold at low figures. The following comprise the principal operations of yesterday, at public auction, viz:

By Ghardey & Co.—A three-story brick residence on Royal street, between Port and St. Ferdinand, $4000; a two-story house, corner Perdido and Clara streets, $2750; a two-story frame house known as No. 336 Carondelet street, $4525; a two-story brick store, corner of Chippewa and First streets, $4150; the brick warehouse on Decatur street, lying between Ursulines and St. Joseph, $4000; a one-story cottage known as No. 426 Gravier street, $2025; two cottages on Second street, between St. Denis and St. Patrick, $2400; a two-story house on Howard street, between Hevia and Poydras, $1760; a lot corner of Common and Bolivar streets, $1700; and three lots adjoining, $3500.

By Gardner Smith, Veiser & Co.—A cottage house on Constance street between First and Second, $4575.

By the Sheriff.—A large portion of square known as No. 35, on the corner bounded by St. Andrew and Chestnut streets, $8800.

By Montgomery & Bro.—Five lots of ground forming the corner of Girod and Liberty streets, $8500; two lots of ground on Franklin, between Girod and Julia, $3300; five lots of ground on Liberty, between Girod and Julia, $7800; the Sampson Warehouse, $19,800. The above on account of succession of Sarah Sackett. A portion of ground forming the corner of Sixth and Laurel, $3800; two story frame residences corner Evato and Apollo, $4100; residence on Brainard, between Jackson and Philip, $8200; residence on Claiborne, between Canal and Gasquet, $8300.

Commercial Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 34 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, May 5, 1866.

COTTON.—We have no alteration of any kind to report in the movement in the leading staple since our last. Offerings were of a restricted character throughout, and the demand was mostly confined to small lots for filling up previous purchases. One list, 500 bales, barely good ordinary, was taken at 31c., however, and the balance was of too restricted a character to justify any actual alteration in quotations. As an indication of the movement, we would remark, however, that good ordinary still rates at 30@31c., and low middling at 33@34c. The total sales for the day were 900 bales, divided among five buyers.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865—bales	33,339
Received since September	1,601
Received previously	688,730—690,331
	723,940
Exported since yesterday	2,861
Exported previously	604,315—607,177
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	116,763

The exports comprise 2374 bales for Liverpool, 405 bales for New York, 72 bales to Boston, and 10 bales for Baltimore.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The receipts from the coast since yesterday comprise 28 hhds. of Sugar—no Molasses. There is a good supply of both foreign and domestic production on hand; but there is no demand for round lots, and but very little for retail lots. We, however, repeat our previous quotations, which are merely nominal, as follows: 7@9c. for inferior Louisiana Sugar, 10@12c. for common to good common, 13@14c. for fair to fully fair, 15@15½c. for prime, and 16@18c. for choice; Cuba Sugar at 14½@15c. for fair to prime. Louisiana Molasses at 46@50c. ℔ gallon, and Cuba at 42@45c. ℔ gallon. We have no sales whatever to report to-day.

FLOUR.—The market has been quiet to-day, but prices for the better classes remain firm, while there is but little or no inquiry for the lower grades, and the stock now on hand consists mostly of the latter classes. The transactions for the day embrace 1200 bbls., of which 100 or 200 bbls. good extra at $12, 100 and 300 superfine at $8 75, 150 do. at $8 62½, 250 do. at $8 50, and 100 fine at $7 50 ℔ bbl.

CORN—Continues in active demand, and prices in some instances are somewhat easier than yesterday. We notice sales to-day of 6000 sacks in the following order, viz: 2000 sacks white at $1 02½, 1500 yellow at $1 01, 500 prime white at $1 06, and 1000 yellow and mixed at $1 ℔ bushel.

OATS—There has been considerable activity exhibited in this article to-day, and prices are firmer with an upward tendency. The sales amount to 2450 sacks as follows: 250 inferior at 53c., 600 good at 54c., 500 at 55c., 300 prime at 56c., and 800 at 56c. ℔ bushel.

BRAN—Continues quiet, and prices at yesterday's quotations. The stock on hand is limited, and the demand is only moderate. The sales comprise 400 sacks at $1 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

HAY—There is a good supply of this article on the market, while the demand is only moderate. We still continue to quote prime Western at $26@27 ℔ ton.

PORK—Continued in active retail demand, and we notice a further advance of 50c. ℔ bbl. 50 bbls. were sold in lots at $32 ℔ bbl., and $31 50 was refused for 300 bbls.

BACON—Is in good demand, and prices are decidedly firm, with an upward tendency. The sales, to-day, embrace 25 casks of shoulders at 14c. ℔ lb; but it is generally retailing at 14c., and clear sides at 19c.; 20 casks ribbed sides were sold at 17½c.; and 25 tierces hams at 23c. ℔ lb.

LARD.—There was a very good demand to-day, and prices are ruling steadily in favor of sellers. We notice sales of 175 tierces prime at 21½c., and 68 tierces at 21c. ℔ lb. We quote in kegs at 23@24c. ℔ lb.

BAGGING—Continues in very good demand, and prices are firm. Within the past two days, 230 bales were sold at 27½c. ℔ yard. Dealers are furnishing the demand at 27c. in rolls, and 25c. in bales.

WHISKY—The market is quite dull, with little or no inquiry. We still continue to quote western rectified at $2 20@2 35 per gallon.

SUNDRIES—Good northern and goshen butter is scarce and in request at 65c. ℔ lb.; western and common is plenty and dull at 35@40c. ℔ lb. Cheese is in very fair supply and in very good demand; for western at 20@23c. and English dairy at 27c. ℔ lb.

SALT—Is in very fair demand, in retail lots, at $1 75@1 80 for coarse, and $1 85@1 90 for Liverpool fine.

FREIGHTS are very dull to all points, and the following rates cannot be reported as much better than nominal, viz.: By sail to Liverpool ¾@¾d., and to Havre 1½c. ℔ lb for Cotton, and by steam to the former ⅝d. By sail to New York and Boston $2 ℔ bale, and by steam to the former ⅛c., and to the latter ¼c. ℔ lb.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 7, 1866.

Arrived Saturday and Sunday—69 Western and 205 Texas Beeves, 195 Hogs, and 657 Sheep. Sold on Saturday—45 Western and 130 Texas Beeves, 61 Calves and Yearlings, 25 Hogs, 125 Sheep, and 9 Milch Cows. Stock on sale—139 Western and 160 Texas Beeves, 438 Calves and Yearlings, 998 Hogs, 4633 Sheep and 49 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	20 00@ 35 00
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ℔ head	16 00@ 20 00
Hogs, ℔ lb gross	— 5@— 5
Sheep, ℔ head	— 3@— 4
Cows, ℔ head	— 3@— 5
Texas Sheep, ℔ head	3 50@ 5 50
Choice Sheep, ℔ head	6 00@ 8 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	100 00@150 00
Milch Cows, ℔ head	70 00@ 80 00
Yearlings, ℔ head	10 00@ 14 00
Calves, ℔ head	7 00@ 12 00

Campaign Song, Dedicated to the National Democratic Party.

BY MRS. C. EDMONSTON.

Up, my boys and at 'em,
We can give 'em goss;
Let them bring their big guns,
We don't care a toss.

If I'm not mistaken;
This campaign will fix
All the rabid raddy's,
Of eighteen sixty-six.

Andy Johnson knows 'em,
Knows 'em like a book;
And vowed he would uproot 'em,
When his seat he took.

No black sheep in our crowd,
We will have none of that;
Find you one, and I'll agree,
That you shall take my hat.

Radicals, you know it,
You're spotted in this town,
Your platform too, is shaky,
And bound to tumble down.

What's the use of trying,
When you can't get in;
Better be subsiding,
And save your surplus tin.

Here's luck to our sheriff,
Who but Harry Hays?
Confusion to the blockhead,
That aught against him says.

Luxenberg, for district
Attorney, is the man;
Let him get a fair start,
And beat him, if you can.

Rogers and Trepagnier,
Breaugan, and Lemaire;
Have boxes of friends to back them
So they'll get in, you'll see.

There's Collins too, an old friend,
Has every man's good word;
So we can't do wrong when we vote him,
In the glorious "Old Third."

Our Country is our motto,
Her weal, our end and aim;
And we protest with all our might,
'Gainst the Radicals dark game.

Our firemen, God bless them,
Will vote for us we know;
With heart and hand stand by us,
And make our ticket go.

Paying taxes is the mischief,
Oh! it makes us all look blue;
But as we can't evade it,
Why, let's pay them to Askew.

Collecting—he who does it,
Has no sinecure, we know;
So our sympathy and vote we'll give,
To *all* who at it go.

Of all our able candidates,
Who can outvie Gourdain!
Keen, shrewd, and far-seeing, he is
For our side, the man.

Friends Woelper, Bond and Byerly,
To court are on their way;
Not one, will dare gainsay the fact,
There, well their part they'll play.

A word in favor of friend Lange,
And Fortier we must say;
There's not a fear, nor e'er a doubt,
But that they'll win the day.

We must have Vlavant and Power,
They'll do us honor there,
Against them, he who pits himself,
Will find that he's nowhere.

There's Feeny and there's Tracy too,
Have caught a spanking breeze:
And we defy the radicals
To beat these nominees.

Go vote for Stith, we'll do the same,
With right hearty good will;
He's bound to be an alderman,
Who better, the role could fill?

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL—W S Verman, L A Hellenbeck, H Von Lossou, V Van Gasbeek, New York; E Dennseter, Ala; J A Brady, Columbus, Miss; G Bremner, New York; G Bliss, Selma; J Friend, New York; E Warburg, Memphis; P Pinckney, Houston; S H Tummins, City; W J Butler, J B Lewis, G E Hall; C S Hunt, Terrebb; D G Morey, city; R Vance, H Page, Mobile; A S Humphreys and wife, Columbus, Miss; H T Jennings, N Y; D W Hall and wife, A S Wilson, J K Small, Mobile; Capt Fontaine, A K McLean, J Chambers, J Hyneon, Rapides; W L McPhail, Wheeling, Va; J B Wrden U S N; W S Knowlton, Chicago; S H Wires, Terrebonne.

CITY HOTEL—C Cluan and wife, Mobile; G A Cameron, Columbus, Ga; H Finch, Saratoga Springs; Miss Marshall, Miss McNulty, Mrs Tolly, N Y; P W Spilker, Shreveport; S S Bowman, La; W D Hempstead, city; R I Lynch, Miss; C M Willey, city; P Mellarkey, G E J Wilson J Farrell, T Wells, Franklin parish, La; J Carley, Meridian, Miss; E Holland, city; Mrs Thornton, N Y; J N Walden, H D McGinnis, city, J Frazwick, T H Freese, W Fisher, Tex; J W Schell, Mobile; W C Baker, Jefferson, Tex; I M Meek, Bolivar co. Miss; J E Smith, W Anderson and family, Adams county, Miss.

ST. JAMES HOTEL—R E House, Texas; Mrs S Law, do; E Law, do; J B Bridges, Miss; J G Ford, St Louis; B H Green, J Railroad; J H Wingfield, do; C C Campbell, city; A H Collins, Vog; A J Locke; W W Mordecai, Mobile, J G Bell, Selma; J D Tarver, Texas; J H Kinstry, W F Drew, Miss; W J Pallard; A J Conklin, Vicksburg; Mr Hohn, Mobile; R P Thweatt, Tex; J W Butler, Ala; H D Coffee, J C Johnson and wife, J L Childress, City; H D Medway, T Railroad, H F Stuart, Ala; A W Blakemore, Ky; W L Patton, Oayka; J K Mingle; S S Wilde, N Y; J H Bryan, Tenn; F Lewis Harrison and wife, Utah.

ST. LOUIS HOTEL—T J Moore,