New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 28, 1866.

Things in New York.

[Correspondence of the Public Ledger.]

NEW YORK, May 18.—Head Centre Stephens has to-day authorized to be made public the following statement of the various sums of money he has received from the Fenian Brotherhood in America, since he was officially connected with it:

Received first six months of organization	$15000
Subscription	250
On arrival in America	1000
Subscription	100
Brought back to Ireland myself	1700
Brought by Philip Cuyne	50
Subscription	198
In 1865, January, February and March	1100
April, same year	1000
For Captain O'Brien	1000
Subscriptions sent	7000
Per J Mitchell	3000
Subscriptions in three instalments	4000
From California	1000
Total	$28,014

That is to say, about $140,000. On Monday next Stephens will leave New York for a tour through all the most popular cities in the country, with a view to making addresses and raising further collections. He will be accompanied by General Halpine and Captain Doheny.

A MONSTER ENTERPRISE.—The San Francisco correspondence of the Chicago Tribune, says:

Away up in the Sierra Nevada Mountains, so high in air that water and air lose their respective gravity, and sticks of wood refuse to float on its surface, is a beautiful sheet of water called Lake Tahoe, by 1500 feet the highest body of water on earth navigated by a steamboat. Surrounded by mighty peaks whose summits are clothed in mantles of eternal snow, while they look down on valleys where eternal summer reigns, this lovely lake seems beyond the reach of civilization, and consecrated to solitude forever.

But science has already seized upon it as a fit subject for another of her triumphs, and a daring engineer, Col. A. H. Von Schmidt, of this city, has determined to turn its vast volume of water to a practical use. He has incorporated a company with a vast capital, and will actually commence the work next month of tunneling the mountains to draw its pure waters to the California side. The waters are to be turned into a channel of a stream and carried over the hills which skirt the valley of the Sacramento, thence through canals among the Placer mines, down to the level of the Capital City; thence across the valley towards the coast range, and ultimately to San Francisco. This enterprise would, if carried out, supply a dozen towns with a delicious water of a purity unknown elsewhere, provide the miners with water during the dry season, irrigate thousands of acres of now unproductive land, making it to blossom as the rose, and lastly to supply to all time to come the teeming millions who will inhabit San Francisco.

It will take a lifetime to carry on the plan in all its details, but Von Schmidt, who engineered to completion the Spring Valley Water works, by which San Francisco is supplied with water from a distance of forty miles, is confident of its feasibility. The route by which the water would reach San Francisco is nearly two hundred miles long, but nevertheless Von Schmidt is thoroughly in earnest, and as I said, proposed to commence work next week. To any man who has scaled the dizzy heights of the Sierra, and seen the tremendous obstacles to be overcome, the project looks like the freak of a disordered imagination; but the child may be already born who will live to see it a fact accomplished.

AN ANOMALY IN BOOK PUBLISHING.—The New York World says:

Now that the tax laws are before Congress, we hope that some attention will be paid to the book trade. At present our laws discriminate so much against the manufacture of books in this country that our publishers, to an extent not generally known, are getting their new publications printed in England. The late publications of the Messrs. Appletons are manufactured for them in London by Byre & Spottiswoode, another English house. Messrs. Lippincott & Co., of Philadelphia, patronize English booksellers largely, taking whole editions of popular books, such as the Globe edition of "Shakespeare;" the "Golden Treasury" series of Messrs. Macmillan & Co.; Figuier's "World Before the Flood;" and professor Owen's "Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Vertebrate Animals;" together with most of the cheap English editions of the cheap novelists. Messrs. Roberts Brothers, of Boston, have about one half their publications manufactured in England, the most recent instance being Conte's "Tour of Dr. Syntax," Hodder's "Hindibras," and Miss Jean Ingelow's "Stories for Children." Mr. W. J. Widdleton and Messrs. Leypoldt & Holt are also manufacturing theirs in England.

AN EDITOR'S TRIALS IN UTAH.—The Vedette, a wide-awake gentile paper, has, for some time past, been published in Salt Lake City, boarding the Mormon devils in their own den, to the great discomfort of their Satanic Highships. Lately it received a letter written in blood—or red ink—which reads—"as Skedaddle," it is the "red hand" of the destroying angel, and threatens assassination. The editor is not much frightened by the order, but says:

"Well, we shall keep the document, and leave our readers to judge whether we are much frightened. If these miserable hounds and cutthroats think they can intimidate the Vedette, why they are simply mistaken. We have spoken plainly in the past, and we shall speak still more plainly in the future, holding ourselves accountable only to God—our conscience—and the laws of the land."

On the following day the editor received another warning, of which he says:

We stop the press to give place to the following: "Now," as the lark said to her young ones, "it is time for us to leave!" We could stand the "bloody hand" and the "skedaddle" of the other warnings, but the following gets us. Just count us out!

SALT LAKE CITY, April 9, 1866.

"*Mr. Editor Vedette*—If you don't quit abusing Stenhouse and the Mormons, we'll come and marry you. We don't "mean blood," but we won't stand to have Stenhouse maligned; so you look out. "27 MORMON WOMEN."

We weaken on the turn. Will some one take our place? "27 Mormon women!" P-h-e-w! We apologize. We don't edit the Vedette—Stenhouse is a good fellow and a brave man—and he can look a dog in the face! Besides, he never did borrow a pair of brass knuckles. "27 M——," O Lord, have mercy upon us miserable sinners! Don't shoot this way! We are not the man! 27 wives! We'll go!—[Exchange.

SIXTY-FIVE-YEARS AGO.—Under the title of "Grandfather and I," a Scotch magazine has an article describing some of the phases of metropolitan life and manners in the year of grace 1800, from which the annexed anecdotes are extracted:

The pavements and crossings must have been very queer, as witness the following: Two ladies of considerable distinction, stepped in a carriage at a jeweller's near Charing-cross, and one of them got out. The coach stood across the causeway. Some gentlemen wanted to cross to the other side, and desired the coachman to move on a little; the fellow was surly and refused. One of the gentlemen then, without any hesitation, opened the coach door, and, with boots and spurs on, went through the carriage; he was followed by his companions, to the extreme discomfiture of the lady within. To complete the jest, a party of sailors coming up, observed, that "if this was a thoroughfare, they had as much right to go through it as the gentlemen;" and they accordingly went through the coach.

Although there are a million or two more of us now than in 1800, and although we are robbed, the robberies do not assume the following forms: On Monday night, Mr. Bates, of Cecil court, St. Martin's lane, and another gentleman, were stopped in a post-chaise near the workhouse at Islington, by three foot-pads, who robbed them of a watch and some money.

Some days ago a French priest was attacked by a foot pad in the Edgeware road, who, not content with the few shillings he had about him, insisted on his coat, alleging it was superior to his own. The exchange was no sooner completed than the priest ran; so did the thief, vociferating to him to stop; but in vain, the priest fearing he meant to ill use him. On reaching a public street the thief gave up the pursuit, and the priest, putting his hand in the pocket of the coat, found at once the cause of the renewed attack—£50 note in the thief's coat!

AN ODD STORY.—An odd story is told of a crack young barrister in London, lately a member of Parliament, who was recently about to be married to a young lady of distinguished connections. It seems that the prospective bride was possessed, among other desirable qualifications, of a very noted name, of a neat little fortune of £3000 a year, and was, moreover, the niece of a distinguished peer. Great preparations were made to have the wedding in the most splendid and *recherche* manner possible. A certain nobleman of high rank was to give away the bride, and the great Tory chief, Disraeli, was to propose the health of the pair at the wedding breakfast. All the ton were looking anxiously forward to it as promising to be one of the most brilliant affairs of the season. But, not long before the happy day, when the upper circles were all agog at the coming event, the bridegroom suddenly disappeared. Very soon it leaked out that he had involuntarily become an inmate of the debtor's prison. It was maliciously suggested by some that he had got a friend to put him in to escape the match, owing to the discovery that the lady's fortune was not so large as had been supposed. Another report was that upon learning of her beloved's incarceration, the bride that was to be sent her whole fortune to the jail to acquit his debts, which he, however, had the self-respect to refuse—as the amount was not sufficient for the purpose.

Chief Justice Chase in a Fix.

The Cincinnati Commercial gives an interesting recital, proving by clear evidence that Mr. Chase, when governor of Ohio, resisted the execution of the fugitive slave act, on State rights grounds, and that he endeavored to precipitate an armed collision with the Federal government. These facts have incited the New York World to investigate Mr. Chase's record on the State rights question, and it finds so much corroborative evidence as to justify the assertion that few public men have adhered to that descried doctrine with more tenacity than the chief justice. When he comes to sit upon the trial of Jeff. Davis, these papers, which may be cited as authority, will at least be rich reading. Perhaps he has changed his mind in regard to coercing the Federal government. So have ten thousand prominent men of the South, and a good many at the North. But when the present chief justice takes his seat to try Jeff. Davis for secession, the still small voice of conscience, it is whispered, will instil into his ears these words of scripture:

"Therefore, thou art inexcusable, O man that judgest; for wherein thou judgest another, thou condemnest thyself; for thou that judgest doest the same things."

According to the Cincinnati Commercial, Mr. Chase

"Advised President Lincoln to let the slave States go, rather than resort to armed coercion, which was in violation of the State rights theory he had preached all his life, from the case of Jones vs. Van Zandt, in McLean's reports, in 1842, to the celebrated Oberlin fugitive slave rescue cases, ex parte Bushnell, ex parte Langston, in 1859, reported in the ninth Ohio State reports, when, as governor of Ohio, through the attorney general, C. P. Wolcott, he prosecuted a writ of habeas corpus to release prisoners, convicted of a violation of the fugitive slave law, from the Cleveland jail, and openly declared that he would sustain by force the decision of the supreme court of Ohio against that of the supreme court of the United States, even if it resulted in a collision with the general government—the fall-blown Calhoun doctrine of nullification."

While the fugitive cases were pending, Governor Chase also made a speech in Cleveland, in which he used this language:

"I will say what I have frequently said before, that as long as the State of Ohio remains a sovereignty, and so long as I am chief executive, the process of her courts shall be executed. The process of the United States courts must not be slighted or resisted, *but so long as I represent the sovereignty of our State, I will see that the process of our State courts shall not be interfered with, but shall be fully enforced.* When I am called upon to act, I will act."

This was spoken to a meeting at which inflammatory harangues were made by Giddings and others, advocating the tearing down of the prison walls and the forcible release of the prisoners. Chief Justice Swan concurred with the majority of the court in pronouncing the Federal law unconstitutional, and Governor Chase then succeeded in displacing him from the bench by preventing his renomination. But proof ends not here. In February, 1865, there was introduced a bill for the protection of officers employed in the execution of the Federal laws, and its necessity was explained to have arisen out of resistance, by State authority, to the execution of the fugitive slave law. Senator Chase fed the bill, in reply to that bill, and in the course of his remarks said:

"Sir, this is a bill for the overthrow of State rights. It is a bill to establish a great central, consolipated federal government. Sir, there was once a Senator from South Carolina on this floor too clear-sighted not to perceive that the enactment of a fugitive slave act would overthrow unstable with that theory of State rights which he, in common with South Carolina's greatest statesmen, professed to believe in, and too noble and ingenuous to deny the inconsistency."

After a long State rights extract, Mr. Chase said:

"Sir, the Senator from South Carolina spoke in a spirit worthy of South Carolina. A slaveholder and a defender of slavery, he would neither conceal his real opinion, nor ask for any advantage for his section or his class at the expense of a violated Constitution. Would that a like spirit had controlled other senators who have represented State rights constituents, and profess States rights doctrines."

In 1850, in reply to Senator Butler, Mr. Chase said:

"I have certainly answered the senator very distinctly and candidly. I said that I knew of no remedy in case of the refusal of a State to perform its stipulations."

Here the doctrine that the Federal government has no authority to coerce a State was explicitly avowed. In 1860, in connection with an abolition memorial from Vermont, Mr. Chase spoke of "the memorials of sovereign States," and many times over spoke of the Union as this Confederacy—forms of expression quite after the Calhoun pattern. In Mr. Vallandigham's argument, as counsel, in one of the Ohio fugitive rescue cases, in 1857, we find him saying, in reply to Mr. Wolcott, Gov. Chase's agent:

"And I tell Mr. Attorney General, and through him the executive of the State, whose vain defiance he has this day borne to this presence, that it is not to be awed by threats," etc.

In another part of Mr. Vallandigham's reply to Governor Chase's representative, we find him saying:

"I agree heartily with the State rights doctrines, which the attorney general with as much ability has advocated."

Showing that Governor Chase's agent, whose argument he assisted in preparing, based his resistance to the fugitive slave law, and his threats of it see, on the doctrine of State rights.

After this record, the chief justice will be in rather an awkward fix in trying Jeff. Davis for treason, growing out of resistance to the coercion of a State by the Federal government.

Arrivals at the Principal Hotels.

ST. CHARLES.—W D Lang, C P Mitchell, Memphis; G Kronelberg, N Y; C A Townsend, Brooklyn; L B Collins, E W Oatlaw, city; N Paige, Ala; J R Brickell, U S A; J G Bronson, L Myers, Memphis; Col C H Myers, Little Rock; J E Tallman, N Y; R Styd, London; J M Adams, 4 M Chapman, Mobile; General J P Major, H L Boon, Texas; P Goodloe and wife, Austin, Tex; Miss A, do do; E W Cliftenden, Galveston; A A Samson and wife, Houston; Mrs Toft and family, do; Miss C Toft, do; Col T Mathews, Ala; B Rombourt, 13th U S Infty; Capt C Matthews, Miss M Mathews, Ala; Mrs H H Ware; Miss Ware, Ala; Capt Nagus, Texas, La; Gen H A Battle; D P Jenkins, Shreveport; W A Stonall, Woodville; S Minor, W Minor, Louisiana.

CITY HOTEL.—W A Blackburn, Burnet, Texas; C C Colby, Portland, Maine; S Lodford, do; L W Bass, Iowa; J Gifford, do; J W H Stanley, coast survey; J P Matthews, Houston; E Rugg, Lock; L S Mean, U S A, Washington, D C; W M Essard, city; M C Moulton, Jasper, Texas; D C Ward, Lynchburg, Va; C W Ward, do; L C Swingle, Galveston; J Keenan, do; Lieut E Smith, 10th U S C; W Thatcher, Shreveport, La; D Pratt, La; J W Ellett, Dallas, Texas; S Hunter, H H Hull, Mexico; T D Dinkerlaker, Galveston; J W Price, Mr Young, A P Maxwell, city; Dr Maddox, Alexandria; W Lewis, H Shepherd and family, E Lougney, Natchez; J F Rodney, Lac; M T Ferguson, J H Alpiners, A Bevin, T B Allen, T Haynes, Plaquemine.

ST. JAMES HOTEL.—G W Brooks, Rankin co, Miss; J M Phillips, St Louis; A G Wilson, Clarksville, Tenn; D Folsom; T Sheffield; L C Pressley, Goodman, Miss; J Tackett, Richland, Miss; F T L Simrall, Crystal Springs; Duff Green, Vicksburg; J E Rollins and family, Jackson Railroad; A Johnson, Rome, Ga; B W Finney, Va; J Sanchez, N Y; W Brewster, New York; G B Taylor, Mobile, Ala; E A Pillet, H G Webster, city; S H Putnam, Jackson, Miss; Ed Ware, city; J Carle, Meridian, Miss; L Kohn, Pensacola, Fla; J Layden, Memphis; C H Williams, Oakoloma, Miss; W Brown, J J Ford, Galveston; Miss A Baldwin, J B Tapping, Indianola; C A Smith and wife, Quitman, Miss; Miss M E Brien, Va; L Cohn, N Y; G Gurlewell, H P Jones, N C; Mrs Boylston and daughter, Mobile; W T Bardie, city; W Browser, N Y; H Chase, Memphis; C H Dennett, city; W C Wetherell, S Vilas; J G Wilcox and wife, Ala; Gov H R Runels, Texas; W G Luggs, do; J P Ford, Jefferson, Texas; Miss Cartright, do; Mrs Perdue and children; H Marr, Ark; T J Paris, do; D P Dudley, Natchez; Dr P H Herian, Plaquemine; A Talbot, do; Miss L Talbot, do; J W Curtess, Red river; A T Curtess, do; Dr D A DeForest, do; P B James, Rodney, Miss; S S Forman, do; A Cunningham, do; W H Forbest and wife; T H Patterson, La; H P Phillip, do; C Phillips, do; A Phillips, do; S Howard, do.

SARDINES.—The loves of the "little fishes piled in die," should know that the fish which furnishes them with such a delicious repast belongs to the herring family, and genus *closa*. The popular name was given to it by Cavier, who was the first to assign it to a distinct place in the finny tribe. He called it sardina, from which it is known as the sardine. Sardines are caught principally along the coasts of Brittany, and to a less extent in Portugal. The fisheries employ a large number of men and women. The fishing vessels—of eight or ten tons each, and carrying a crew of from six to ten—go out two or three leagues from the land, and watch for shoals of fish. When they see them they spread their gill-nets for them, and scatter on the water the bait which has been prepared, and which consists of the eggs and flesh of fish, especially of cod and mackerel, and sometimes of salted fish. Large quantities of sardines are taken in this way. Some are salted on board, and others are carried on shore, and either sold fresh or prepared for shipment. For the latter purpose, they are salted and packed away in tin cans, with melted butter and olive oil, which is poured upon them in an almost boiling state. The cans are sealed up to prevent the air reaching the fish, and are then ready for shipment.

A farmer refused to hire an Irishman, because two previously hired by him had died on his hands. "Faith," said the Irishman, "I have wrought in many a place, and nivir once played sick a trick."

The Courts.

Cases Set for Trial This Day.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT.

Succession of H. J. Ramney—Garnon, Heistand, Fuller, Durant & Horner, Rosellus & Phillips, Semmes & Mott, Buchanan & Gilmore, Wallace.

THIRD DISTRICT COURT.

Pary, syndic, vs. M. Taylor—Pitot, Johnson, Taylor, Bowers, Brewer.

Mrs. Perret vs. Trufeau, et al.—Castera, Bradford, Lea & Finney. Burthe & Trudeau.

J. J. Herr vs. J. M. Barthet—Huntington. Mayes.

S. Forchainer vs. Lovelace, et als.—Cotton. Grant.

Yale, Jr., & Co., vs. H. Whitaker—Emmerson & Grow. Whittaker & Whittaker.

Woodlief vs. R. & H. Marr, et als.—Cooley. Harrisson & Hunter.

Wallace & Co. vs. J. W. Lanison, et al.—Huntington. Saucier & Michinard.

J. H. Keller vs. J. A. Shannon—Bright. Emmerson & Grow.

Sturzenegger & Co. vs. H. Whitaker—Rosellus & Phillips. Whittaker & Whittaker.

Howell Rase vs. Louisiana State Bank—Elmore & King. Torrey.

Forchelmer & Haber vs. H. Whitaker—Lacey & Marks. Whittaker & Whittaker.

Pike, Lapeyre & Brother vs. J. M. Orloi—Morgan & New. Soule & Charvet.

J. Forchelmer, receiver, vs. Rase, McCarthy & Co—Rosellus & Phillips, Lacey. Huntington. Mayes.

Wallack & Co. vs. S. Lohmuller—Dalsheimer & Buck. Wenck.

FOURTH DISTRICT COURT.

Bank of Kentucky vs. Nathan Goodall—Campbell, Rosellus & Phillips. Hunt.

Zilpah C. McGinty vs. L. Madison Day—Hays, Adams & Morse. Lacey.

Macon & Steptoe vs. Fassman, Bryant & Co.—Semmes & Mott, Fellows & Mills. Collens. Hunt, Rozier, Buchanan & Gilmore.

Michael T. Hall vs. Wm. C. Mitchell—Campbell. Bright.

E. Rochereau & Co. vs. Rotchford, Brown & Co.—Magne. McCay.

Amedee Bergeret vs. Rotchford, Brown & Co.—Pitot. McCay.

Jean R. Armant vs. Rotchford, Brown & Co.—Pitot. McCay.

Lizac & Prevost vs. Shepherd, Brown, et al.—Bradford, Lea & Finney. Chaffraye.

Marie L. R. Ferriet vs. Shepherd, Brown, et al.—Bradford, Lea & Finney. McCay.

Nicholson & Co. vs. Jente & Mulligan—Breaux & Benner. Clarke & Bayne.

J. McCarty vs. Terence Coyle—Buchanan & Gilmore. Beaugan.

Bank of New Orleans vs. James McQuoid—Clarke & Bayne. Lemley.

Hipple, Smith & Co. vs. R. B. Roberts—Eggleston & Hart. Randolph, Singleton & Hardie.

Crisap, McMillan & Co. vs. Holmes & Spencer et al.—Singleton. McCay. R. & H. Marr.

Bostick & Seymour vs. steamer Anna Perret—M. M. Cohen. Clark & Bayne.

FIFTH DISTRICT COURT.

Walter Wakefield vs. A. Lewis—Day. Egan.

C. Havelet et ffis vs. A. Whittaker—Castera. Whittaker & Whittaker.

Burke & Smith vs. Geo. H. Kirke et als.—Singleton. Hunton & Miller.

Wm. R. Colcord, Jr., vs. Wirt Adams—Marshall. Hays, Adams & Moise.

Robert Gray vs. J. H. Russell—Whitaker, Fellows & Mills. Lacey & Marks.

Richard Hamlet vs. Thomas H. Ricks—Belden & Fuseller. T. S. McCay.

Patrick McGuigin vs. Thos. Murray & Co.—Haynes, Hyams. Labatt & Jonas.

James Ready vs. Wm. and Jas. Jay—Fellows & Mills. Race, Foster & Merrick.

SIXTH DISTRICT COURT.

C. E. Alter vs. Charles Maes—Bright. Buchanan & Gilmore.

E. Rochereau & Co. vs. J. M. Williams et als—Magne. Collens & Brown.

S. Almindinger, administrator, vs. Dybell, Cooper & Phelps—Buchanan & Gilmore. Hunt & Grandmont.

City of New Orleans vs. A. W. Cooper—Buchanan & Gilmore. Rosellus.

Use of C. Connell vs. Lydia Wise. Buchanan & Gilmore. Cohen.

John C. Miller for use, etc., vs. L. C. Watson—Race, Foster & Merrick. Mackay.

Mrs. Lucy H. Duval vs. Thos. Burdon—Race, Foster & Merrick. Howard.

R. D. Hubbard vs. B. Poinsy—Garcia & Michinard. Meunier.

Succession of J. L. Breffielh vs. Louis Breffielh—Larosche. Brunet.

E. Sedgwick vs. Peter Kline—Johnson, Denis & Co. McCarty.

SUPREME COURT.

Sam'l P. Greeves, testamentary executor, vs. Tomlinson & Sam, et al.—Greeves. D. L. Herron.

Francois Perr vs. Jean M. Berthier—Foreclosure & Train. Thomas, Schmidt, Cutler & Hawkins.

Morris W. Smith vs. bank N. H. Hall, captain and owners—Saucier. Huntington.

Christopher Canntz vs. Bank of Louisiana—Bright. Taylor.

Mrs. A. E. McNeil vs. Dr. P. H. Knapp—Bermudez. Elmore & King. Day.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Geo. A. White vs. James A. Ventriss—Morgan. Perry.

J. M. Turpery vs. John Kaiser & Jefferson City Railroad Co.—G. Schmidt. McCaleb. Holland. Fenows.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 34 CAMP STREET, Saturday Evening, May 26, 1866.

The Gold market has been very much depressed to-day by advices from New York, and rates have declined fully ⅝ @ cent. Private dispatches came to hand at short intervals throughout the day, and all of them exhibited a rapidly receding movement in the New York market, as may be inferred from the subjoined, which we select from a considerable number of telegrams: New York, A. M.—Gold, 133¼; 12:30 P. M., 130; 1:30 P. M., 138¾; 4 P. M., 138. When it is recollected that the closing rate at New York last evening was 139¾, there is nothing startling in the above, which disclose a total decline to-day up to 4 P. M. of but 1½ @ cent. The effect upon our market, however, is especially due to the fact that purchasers had anticipated a continued upward movement at the North, and bought yesterday as high as 145, which will readily account for the distrust and reaction noticeable to-day on receipt of intelligence of a counter movement in the Northern markets.

We subjoin the sales for the day in the order in which they transpired, viz: $2000 at 144½; $2000 at 144; $3000 at 143; $3000, $3000 and $5000 at 142; $3000 at 141½; $40,000 at 141¼; $10,000 and $15,000 at 140; $5000 and $10,000 at 139; $12,000 at 138¾; and $5000 at 138¾. No sales of any magnitude have transpired in Silver, and we now quote Gold at 133¾@134, and Silver at 122@125 for American coin; and 139@140 for Mexican dollars.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.—The movement in Sterling and France is partially suspended. There is but little commercial offering, and the banks and private drawers are disinclined to sell, while the demand for any class of bills cannot be reported as better than nominal. The following are the only sales that have been reported to us since our last, viz: £300 at 148¾ and £700 at 149, both bill of lading bills—and £500 clear Sterling at 1.59. In France we only heard of sales of 21,000f at 5.35 and 6000f and some smaller lots at 5.36f. The quotations this evening exhibit no material alteration, whatever and we therefore repeat previous prices with the remark that no sales of any magnitude could be effected at these rates, viz: Bank Sterling 155@156, Clear Bills 156@152, Bill of Lading Bills 147@149. Bank Francs 5.35@5.30f., and outdoor Francs 5.35f@5.37½f.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration of any kind to notice in Domestic Exchange. Offerings continue very light, and the demand is restricted both at bank and upon the street. The following include the whole of the trifling operations which have been effected to-day, viz: $50,000 Boston sight at ½ per cent. premium; $50,000 and $60,000 New York and Boston do. at 9-16 per cent. premium. We continue to quote ½ per cent. premium at bank and ¼ @ ½ per cent. premium out-of-doors.

BANK NOTES AND SECURITIES.—Transactions in the notes of the several banks in liquidation, but especially those of the Free Banks, have come to a stand still, as it is understood that the latter will redeem their outstanding notes at par in a few days, and, in fact, one or more of them will commence to do it on Monday. The only sale that we have been advised of to-day was $5000 Union Bank at 99c. ⅌ dollar. Operations in stocks disclose considerable firmness, and we append the sales for to-day in the order in which they transpired, viz: 20 and 20 shares City Railroad stock, on private terms; 25 do. Union Bank at 52½; 100 do. at 51½, and 25 do. Crescent City Bank at 44; also, the following at auction, by B. Turpin, viz: 54 shares Pontchartrain Railroad at 106@102, 18 do. Levee Steam Cotton Press at 66¼@68, 52 do. Louisiana State Bank at 23, 32 do. Citizens' Bank at 136¾@138, 50 do. Carrollton Railroad at 10¼, and 85 do. Merchants' Bank, by Gardner Smith, Teiser & Co., at 23¼@28.50.

REAL ESTATE.—There is no material variation of any kind to notice in the movement in Real Estate. Desirable property is in request at full prices, whilst all other descriptions are neglected and difficult to sell, except at low figures. As an indication of the present ruling rates, we subjoin some of the sales which transpired at public auction yesterday, viz:

By J. B. Walton & Deslonde: A three-story brick house on Basin street, near Gasquet street, $7800; two-story brick house No. 222 Baronne street, $6300; a two-story brick house, No. 224 Baronne street, $6400; a two-story brick house, No. 226 Baronne street, $6400; one lot corner of Common and Howard streets, $3000; three lots on Howard street, in the rear of the above, $4200; two three-story brick stores, Nos. 67 and 69 Front street and 68 and 70 Fulton streets, $20,850; a two-story double frame house, corner Prytania and St. Andrew streets, $8000; a two-story frame house, corner Coliseum and Fourth streets, $15,500; four lots on Prytania street, and one key lot in the rear corner of St. Mary street, $7500.

By A. Grimault: Property on Marigny street, between Goodchildren and Morales streets, with a small frame house, for $1000; property in the parish of Jefferson, on Magazine street, between Toledano and Louisiana avenue, $6700; property at the corner of Marais and St. Anne street, $3700; property on Prosper street, between St. Anthony and Annette streets $1200.

By Gardner, Smith, Teiser & Co.: House and lots corner of Napoleon Avenue and Apollo streets, $4950, cash.

By Bernard Turpin: One two-story brick building on Constantine street, No. 229, measuring 26 feet by 117 feet in depth, for $8100.

NEW YORK MARKET, May 22.—The Commercial's money article says the stock market this morning shows the effect of the heavy gold movement of last week. The sales of the government will call into the treasury about $13,000,000 of currency, and the demand upon the banks for this large amount has caused some changing of loans and a slight hurry upon the money market. The banks generally continue the rate on call loans at 5 ⅌ cent., but borrowers are in some cases offering 3 ⅌ cent. The flow of currency from the West has abated. At Chicago, exchange on New York is selling at a discount, and at Cincinnati the rate is now much easier. From this concurrence of causes, it would seem reasonable to anticipate a partial reaction from the extreme ease in money.

It has been suggested to the secretary of the treasury that he call in a certain amount of certificates of indebtedness: giving notice that, after a specified period, the interest on them will be discontinued. The secretary has the option of calling in the certificates at any time within the year for which they are issued. The authorizing act reads, "which certificates shall be paid in one year from date, or earlier, at the option of the government." We understand there is much probability that this course will be taken by Mr. McCulloch, and that the amount of certificates called in will be sufficient to return upon the market all the currency now being drawn through sales of gold.

The statement of the Associated Banks does not show any important change beyond a decrease of nearly $2,000,000 in loans. The returns, however, do not cover a large proportion of the checks against gold brought from the sub-treasury, so that the statement does not reflect the result of gold transactions last week.

The Herald's money article says:

Should the European news fail to exert a favorable influence upon our exchanges within the next few weeks, there will be a large and steady drain of gold from this country, and the export demand will be stimulated by the low price at which the Treasury is willing to sell it. The government can, under present circumstances, hold the premium in check, because it has still forty millions of gold left after providing for the whole of the May coupons. Meanwhile, by keeping the price low in the face of a heavy foreign demand, it encourages larger exports than would otherwise be ventured upon. On the other hand, should the German difficulty meet with a pacific solution, and Europe subside into its ordinary tranquility, no harm will have been done by these treasury sales of gold, apart from violation of principle. But the danger which this practice of government thus indiscreetly assuming the control of a thing which may pass beyond its control, should render it cautious in its operations. We have no desire to see gold go any higher. What is most to be desired is its steadiness, but to insure steadiness for a week or a month, we must not voluntarily incur the risk of having it go much higher afterwards than it otherwise would go, thus disturbing value and provoking evils it was our intention to guard against.

The Times editorially says: "Gold was parted with at the going rate of the market with no stinted or grudging hands, and should later news be construed to require double or five-fold the amount of last week, we have reason to believe that it will not be withheld. Since the 1st of July last the treasury has received from New York alone about $120,000,000 in gold customs, which it has been required to pay out only $41,600,000 for gold interest. The difference available for currency interest, and other objects of expenditure, in currency, is thus seen to be $75,000,000 at New York, and probably over $100,000,000 in gold at all points. Part of this is already sold or exchanged, but much the larger part is yet to be sold or exchanged in open market."

The following table compares the exports of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for fifteen years, from January 1 to May 19, 1866, and for the corresponding period in the other years:

1853	$37,147,000	1858	$11,739,756
1855	9,711,707	1857	14,187,017
1854	21,765,000	1856	9,030,952
1852	8,855,000	1850	11,128,000
1862	17,227,286	1851	13,018,271
1861	3,060,000	1853	8,104,245
1860	12,841,000	1852	9,025,850
1859	20,068,822		

Exported since yesterday	0,456
Exported previously	612,293—648,748
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared	142,017

The exports include 3204 bales for New York and 3182 for Liverpool.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—There have been no receipts from the coast since yesterday. The supply of Louisiana Sugar and Molasses is limited, while the foreign production is large; but there is little or no demand for either. There were sales this morning of 15 hhds. Louisiana prime Sugar at 10½c., and 10 do. seconds at 14c. ⅌ lb.; and yesterday, not previously reported, 100 boxes No. 12 Cuba Sugar at 12½c. ⅌ lb., and 10 hhds. fully fair Louisiana Sugar on private terms. There is only a moderate retail business doing at 11½@12½c. for common to good common Louisiana Sugar, 13½@14½c. for fair to fully fair, 15½c. for prime, and 16c. ⅌ lb. for choice. There is no movement whatever in Molasses, and prices are held somewhat above the views of buyers. The stock of Cuba Molasses on hand is quite large, being estimated at about 600 hhds.

FLOUR.—Has been in better inquiry to-day than for some days previous. There is a fair supply on hand, and the high grades are still firmly held; but there are no buyers except at material concessions. The sales to-day include 1000 bbls., of which 75 choice extra sold at $13 25, 200 good extra at $12, 100 extra at $11, 175 low extra at $10 75, 200 on its merits on private terms, and 250 superfine at $9 25 ⅌ bbl.

CORN.—White corn is scarce and in active demand at firm prices, but yellow is in moderate supply, and prices are unsteady. There has, however, been a very fair business doing for Saturday, and sales amount to 6387 sacks, in the following lots, viz: 600 white, in two lots, at 95c.; 592 white mixed, at 92½c.; 500 white at 92c., 1000 white at 90c.; 1000 white mixed at 87c.; 900 do. at 92c., and 2500 yellow mixed at 88½c. ⅌ bushel.

OATS.—Are in moderate supply, with an active local demand, and prices remain firm at yesterday's quotations. Sales to-day amount to 900 sacks in two lots, one of 500 sacks at 75c., and 400 do. at 56c. ⅌ bushel.

BRAN.—Remains quiet, the supply on hand is limited, but is still more than sufficient for the demand which is altogether of a local character, and prices are firm at $1 14@1 20 ⅌ 100 lbs. We have no sales to report to-day.

HAY.—Is quite dull, and there is not enough business doing to establish quotations. The supply on hand is ample, but consists mostly of the lower grades. We notice sales to-day of 264 bales ordinary at $20 ⅌ ton, prime western is selling from $21 to $22 ⅌ ton.

PORK.—Has been quiet to-day, but prices rules firm with an upward tendency. The sales amount to 100 bbls. mess, at $33 25 ⅌ bbl. The supply on hand is light, and mostly in the hands of dealers who are retailing at $33 50 ⅌ bbl.

BACON.—Has continued in active retail demand, and prices are very firm, with an upward tendency. We notice sales to-day of 10 casks ribbed sides at 18½c. ⅌ lb. We continue our quotations, as follows: Shoulders at 14½c, ribbed sides at 18@18½c, clear sides 19@19½c, sugar cured hams 25@26c ⅌ lb. Dealers are now holding clear sides at 20c ⅌ lb in jobbing lots.

LARD.—Is still in active demand. The supply on hand is limited, and prices are decidedly firm, with an upward tendency. We notice sales to-day of 70 tierces prime, at 23c ⅌ lb. We quote it in kegs at 25c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES.—Are in good supply, but with little demand at 19c for 12 oz., 21c for 13 oz., 23c for 14 oz., and 25c ⅌ lb for 16 oz.

SALT.—Is in good demand, and prices are unchanged. There was a sale of a cargo to-day, consisting of 2500 bags, on private terms. Dealers are furnishing the demand for the country at $1 65@1 80 for coarse Liverpool, and $1 95@2 for fine.

BAGGING.—Has been quiet but firm, and we have no round lots to report. Dealers are furnishing the demand at 29c in rolls, and 31c ⅌ yard in bales.

GUNNY BAGS.—For the past few days have been in active speculative demand, but to-day the market settled down quiet, but firm, at 25c for retail lots.

BALE ROPE.—Has continued quiet, but firm at 18c. ⅌ lb for hand made.

WHISKY.—This article continues dull, but we, however, continue our quotations, which are merely nominal, as follows: $2 20@$2 35 for Western rectified.

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Goshen and Western butter is in fair supply and in good request at 50@55c. ⅌ lb. for Goshen and 40@45c. for Western. Common is plenty and dull at 25@30c. ⅌ lb. Cheese is in large supply, but dull at 14@18c. for Western. English dairy lots are dull and at 27c. ⅌ lb.

SUNDRIES.—Potatoes are selling at $2 25@2 00, onions $2 50 to $3, apples at $6@8 ⅌ bbl., eggs at $22@33 ⅌ bbl., and sour krout $15@16 ⅌ bbl., chickens at $8 50 to $9 ⅌ dozen, and turkeys at $26 ⅌ dozen.

COFFEE.—Is quiet, while prices are somewhat easier, but not quotably so, and the business doing is mostly for jobbing lots, at 30c. ⅌ lb. for prime Rio in currency.

FREIGHTS.—The demand for all points is of a very restricted character, and rates cannot be reported as much better than nominal. Steamers, when placed on the berth, have a fixed quotation, but when the day of departure arrives and space is still vacant, terms are made easy to shippers. Sailing vessels are of different classes, and each is supposed to have an appropriate rate. But it not unfrequently happens that a vessel chartered at an extreme figure lowers the quotation when in need of freight with which to fill up. The prices given to-day are ¾@d. by steamship, and ¼@¾d. ⅌ lb. by sailing vessels for cotton to Liverpool. To Havre, by sail, 1½c., and to New York and Boston by steam, ⅝c. ⅌ lb. for Cotton, and 75c. ⅌ bbl. for Flour; and by sail, ½@9-16c. ⅌ lb. for Cotton, and 45c. ⅌ bbl. for Flour.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY, May 23, 1866.

Arrived on Saturday and Sunday—96 Texas Beeves, 179 Calves and Yearlings, and 48 Sheep. Sold on Saturday—4 Western and