New Orleans Daily Crescent.

TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1866.

Macaulay's Description of the Puritans.

A BRILLIANT AND LIFE-LIKE PEN-PICTURE.

They mistook their own indignant feelings for emotions of piety; encouraged in themselves, by reading and meditation, a disposition to brood over their wrongs, and, when they had worked themselves up into hating their enemies, imagined they were only hating the enemies of Heaven. In the New Testament, there was little indeed which, even when perverted by the most disingenuous exposition, could seem to countenance the malignance of malevolent passions.

But the Old Testament contained the history of a race selected by God to be witnesses of his unity and ministers of his vengeance, and especially commanded by him to do many things which, if done without his special command, would have been atrocious. In such a history it was not difficult for fierce and gloomy spirits to find much that might be restored to our their wishes. The extreme Puritans, therefore, began to feel for the Old Testament a preference which, perhaps, they did not distinctly avow even to themselves, but which showed itself in all their sentiments and habits. They said to the Hebrew language a respect which they refused to that tongue in which the discourses of Jesus and the epistles of Paul have come down to us. They baptized their children by the names, not of christian saints, but of Hebrew patriarchs and warriors.

In defiance of the express and reiterated declarations of Luther and Calvin, they turned the weekly festival by which the church had, from the primitive times, commemorated the resurrection of her Lord, in a Jewish Sabbath. They sought for principles of jurisprudence in the Mosaic law, and for precedents to guide their ordinary conduct in the book of Judges and Kings. Their thoughts and discourses run much on acts which were assuredly not recorded as examples for our imitation. The prophet who hewed in pieces a captive king, the rebel general who gave the blood of a queen to the dogs, the matron who in defiance of plighted faith and of the laws of eastern hospitality drove the nail into the brain of the fugitive ally who had lint fed at her board, and who was sleeping under the shadow of her tent—were proposed as models to Christians suffering under the tyranny of princes and prelates.

Morals and manners were subjected to a code resembling that of the synagogue when the synagogue was in its worst state. The dress, the language, the deportment, the studies, the amusements of the rigid sect were regulated on principles resembling those of the Parisees, who, proud of their washed hands and broad phylacteries, taunted the Redeemer as a Sabbath-breaker and a wine-bibber. It was a sin to hang garlands on a May-pole, to drink a friend's health, to fly a hawk, to hunt a stag, to play at chess, to wear love-locks, to put starch into a ruff, to touch the virginal, to read the Fairy Queen. Rules such as these—rules which would have appeared insupportable to the free and joyous spirit of Luther, and contemptible to the serene and philosophical intellect of Zwingle, threw over all life a more than monastic gloom.

The learning and eloquence by which the great Reformers had been eminently distinguished, and to which they had been, in no small measure, indebted for their success, were regarded by the new school of Protestants with suspicion, if not without aversion. Some precisians scrupled about teaching the Latin grammar, because the names of Mars, Bacchus and Apollo occurred in it. The fine arts were all but proscribed. The solemn peal of the organ was superstitious. The light music of Ben Johnson's masks was dissolute. Half the fine paintings in England were idolatrous, and the other half indecent.

The Puritan was at once known from other men by his gait, his garb, his lank hair, the sour solemnity of his face, the upturned white of his eyes, the nasal twang with which he spoke, and above all, his peculiar dialect. His employed, on every occasion, the imagery and style of scripture. Hebraisms violently introduced into the English language, and metaphors borrowed from the boldest lyric poetry of a remote age and country, and applied to the common concerns of English life, were the most striking peculiarities of this cant, which moved, not without cause, the derision both of prelatists and libertines.

One of our well-known citizens, who has just returned from a visit to Chicot county, Arkansas, informs us that the prospects of the coming crop of cotton in that section are gloomy. No rain has fallen there of any consequence since last May, until the past Sunday morning, at which time a hard, driving rain set in, and was incessant up to day before yesterday, when he left, promising not only no benefit to the plants now in boll, but great injury by producing what is called a second growth. In 1861 we believe the cotton crop of Chicot county amounted to fifty thousand bales, but this season, our informant thinks, there will not be over ten thousand bales produced—a difference really discouraging. This county is one of the very best cotton raising ones of the State, and, taking it as a standard, Arkansas will not produce over one-fifth of the crop of 1861.

OUR COTTON CROP.—The corn crop of the United States for the present year is estimated at the enormous amount of 1,039,000,000 bushels. It is stated that in the last twenty-five years the annual increase of the corn crop has averaged four per cent., and in the three censuses last taken it is stated thus: In 1840, 377,031,875 bushels; 1850, 592,671,104 bushels; and 1860, 830,451,707 bushels. Half the crop is grown in the Mississippi valley, north of Tennessee. What limit can there be to the greatness and power of a country whose annual crop of one single cereal amounts to more than a thousand millions of bushels?

THE CATTLE PLAGUE.—The weekly returns of the English cattle disease show that it is gradually, though slowly, decreasing, the last return, that for the week ending July 28th, announcing but 208 new cases during the week. The total number of cattle stricken since the plague first appeared has been 261,828, of which but 33,261 recovered.

THE INCOME TAX.—The following are the points raised against the constitutionality of that tax, in a suit now pending in Illinois, where a citizen resists the collection.

The points are very plausible and—as far as we are concerned—we wish they could be sustained:

1. The federal Constitution provides (article 1, section 2, paragraph 3,) that representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers.

2. An income tax is a direct tax.

3. It must, therefore, be apportioned among the several States according to their numbers.

4. The income tax as now imposed by acts of Congress, is not apportioned among the States according to their numbers, but it is laid by the rule of uniformity.

5. The acts of Congress imposing such income tax are therefore unconstitutional and void. The tax cannot be collected.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

The men of American birth are considerably taller than those born in foreign lands. But the height seems to depend far more on where they were reared than where they were born. A Massachusetts lad brought up in Iowa gains on the average an inch in consequence of the removal. So that, according to the proverb, "A Western man is an Eastern man enlarged"—that is lengthwise. But it is said that in Kentucky we find the greatest breadth across the chest. The extraordinary amount of lime impregnating all the Western rivers may, in part, account for the superior bone, if not muscle, of those inhabiting that region. The late Professor Toumey, an excellent geologist in the State University of Alabama, used to exhibit, side by side, shell and fishes of the same species taken from the rivers flowing directly into the Atlantic, and those flowing into the Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico. These latter were so much larger and thicker than the former, that one of them would weigh three or four times as much. Perhaps, therefore, drinking lime water may have no little effect on growing boys.

KNIGHT OF THE GARTER.—A gallant, but notedly modest young friend of ours, whilst walking up street the other day, espied an article on the banquette which an exquisitely fascinating feminine figure, ornate with waterfall and curls, had just drop or lost from her person. Darting a hasty, but scrutinizing glance around, to observe whether any curious eyes were upon him, young Bashful picked up the article, thrust it in his pocket and—the lady had disappeared. Day before yesterday we saw our friend at his desk, coat off, hard at work, and around his arm, just above the elbow, drawing and holding the sleeve up, was a lady's India rubber garter. It was the article he had found. If the article was purposely lost, that it might be so found, we think our friend is justly entitled to the appellation of "Knight of the Garter."—[Natchez Courier.

NEGRO THIEVES SHOT, ONE KILLED AND ONE WOUNDED.—The Gainesville News tells that the overseer of Dr. Williams, across the river, laid in wait one night lately to catch some thieves who had been depredating on the plantation which had been despoiled of seventy head of hogs and sheep within the last few months. They came, three negroes, and consulted together within hearing. One said, "mutton's played out," and proposed to have a hog. The mutton was carried, and they were about to proceed to carry on the resolution when they were ordered to halt. Not obeying the order, one was shot and killed, another wounded and the third escaped.

New Orleans Money Market.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET,
Monday Evening, August 27, 1866.

The movement in financial circles to-day has disclosed a further slight decline in rates of Gold, and a trifling improvement in rates of both Foreign and Domestic Exchange. The Gold market opened very feebly, and despite the receipt of New York telegrams announcing a moderate but steady improvement, rates further fell off ¼ ⅌ cent. The market was fairly supplied throughout, but the demand was at no time much better than nominal, and sales were restricted to the following trifling amounts, viz: $2000 small Gold, in the morning, at 144¼; $4020, $5000, $10,000 and $19,000, large Gold, at 144; $5000 at 143½; and $1000, $10,000 and $12,000 at 143¾. Sales of Silver have been restricted to $800 American halves and quarters at 132, and $1000 American halves at 133. We now quote Gold at 143¾@144. American Silver at 132@133, and Mexican dollars at 145@146.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—The scarcity of Domestic Exchange noticeable in the market to-day, has tended to impart increased firmness to foreign bills, as the latter had to be used as a checking basis on the part of the banks for the former. The market was fairly supplied throughout, owing to recent heavy shipments of cotton to Europe, and the demand on the part of the banks indicated a very general improvement. The following statement includes the whole of the operations for the day, viz: £120 at 150 for clear sterling; £1000 do. at 151; £1000 at 151½; £2000, £2000 and £3000 152½; and £1000, sold by a bank, at 156. Sales of francs have been of too insignificant a character to receive special notice, and we now quote the ruling rates as follows, viz: Bank Sterling 155@156, clear bills 151@153, bank francs 5.60@5.62½, and outdoor francs 5.70@5.65.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE—The United States officials at this point having had to transmit half a million of currency, or its equivalent, to the seat of government to-day, there has been a considerable stir among banks and bankers to afford such facilities as that class of financiers are ever willing to offer at a fair consideration. Two of the banks, however, supplied the checks needed for the transfer, but this reduced the margin for less favored competition, and the latter, as a precautious measure, advanced the rate for sight checks on New York to par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount. Two or three of the others continued to check at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, however, but the demand on the part of general remitters was of a very restricted character throughout. The purchases have been in the following order: $50,000, $50,000, $50,000, $100,000, $100,000 and $100,000 at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount for bank sight, $50,000 do. at ½ ⅌ cent. discount, $50,000 do at 3-16 ⅌ cent. discount, $100,000, in two lots, at 5-16 ⅌ cent. discount, $40,000 at ¼ ⅌ cent. discount, $25,000 New York and $20,000 Boston at ½ ⅌ cent. discount. A $10,000 New York check at ¼ ⅌ cent. premium on gold, and $15,000 15 days' New York sight at 1 ⅌ cent. discount. The quotations at the close of business this evening were par@¼ and ½ ⅌ cent. discount at bank, and ¾@1 ⅌ cent. discount on the street, for sight checks on the Northern cities.

UNCURRENT NOTES AND SECURITIES—There has been nothing doing in the former to-day, and operations in the latter has been restricted to some trifling lots of City Railroad and Louisiana State Bank stock on private terms.

BOARD OF BROKERS.—There was a session of the board to-day, which resulted in sale of 60 shares Crescent City Bank stock at 11; $1000 Opelousas railroad, first mortgage construction bonds, with 8 coupons attached at 74, and $1000 in Gold at 144½.

SPECIAL DISPATCHES.—We are again under obligations to some of our commercial friends for the following private telegrams, received to-day, viz:

New York, Aug. 27.—Gold opened at 144½; Cotton nominally unchanged; quotation, 33@35c. 11 A. M.—Gold 147½; Cotton quiet; Sterling rules at 107½@108½ for sight bills, and at 105@106 for commercial bills. 12 M.—Gold 147½; Cotton unchanged, 33½@35½. 1 P. M.—Gold 147½; Cotton firm at 33½@35; Sterling 109½. 2½ P. M.—Gold 147½; Cotton 36c., and firm; U. S. 5-20's of 1862, 113½; do. of 1864, 109½; do. of 1865, 109; U. S. 7-30's, 107.

INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.—A St. Louis paper says:

We are glad of permission to publish the following correspondence, which explains itself, and will be found of interest to the business community:

OFFICE ST. LOUIS INSURANCE COMPANY,
St. Louis, June 7, 1866.

To the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington City:

Sir—I desire to know whether the usual stamp be necessary under the law upon the renewal of an indorsed note when protest has been waived, and the receipt of interest on the extended time acknowledged on the note.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. R. MCGUNNEGLE, Pres.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
Washington, July 6, 1866.

Sir—Your letters of the 7th and 22d ultimo, relative to the extension of the time of payment for promissory notes, have been received.

The indorsement of a partial payment on the back of a note is regarded as a new memorandum, not subject to stamp duty, and the fact that by an implication of the law it operates as an extension of the time of payment, does not affect the case.

The agreement to waive protest and notice of protest, signed by the party making it, is subject to stamp duty as a contract or agreement.

Very respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Mr. Geo. R. McGunnegle,
President St. Louis Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.—WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The acting commissioner of internal revenue has decided that by the ninety-sixth section of the act of June 30th, 1864, flax prepared for textile or felting purposes until actually woven is exempt from tax, and by the tenth section of July 12th, 1866, flax and the manufactures thereof are exempt from tax. The manufactures of flax are thread and cloth, and as such are exempt; but if such manufactures are purchased from the original manufacturer or in market and made into thread yarns, warps or clothing by the purchaser, such articles are not exempt from taxation, as they are not manufactured from flax; the word manufacture being construed to mean the primary operation of separating the fine fiber or skin of the plant by hacking or combing. Cloths, fabrics or articles composed in part of flax and partly of other materials, are not regarded as manufactures of flax, and are not exempt from tax.

Crash, diapers, sheetings, etc., the warps of which are cotton or other materials, and the filling flax yarn, are liable to a tax of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* under the new law. When such fabrics are dyed, colored, printed or bleached, if previously assessed and the tax paid thereupon, they are liable only to a tax of 5 per cent. on their increased value.

The acting commissioner of internal revenue has written a letter in answer to an inquiry whether cast iron frogs are exempt from taxation as well as cast chairs. He has decided that the provisions of the internal revenue law exempting railroad chairs, fishplates, etc., when such articles are made of wrought iron, which has previously paid the duty assessed thereon, does not apply to railroad chairs or frogs made of cast iron, and, therefore, such articles are liable to taxation.

The acting commissioner has also decided that pickles in jars are clearly liable to stamp tax under the provision of "schedule C," relating to meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc.

Commercial Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET,
Monday Evening, August 27, 1866.

COTTON—The movement in this leading staple to-day has disclosed no material variation of any kind. The demand was barely moderate from the opening to the close, and the sales were restricted to 1200 bales, of which one party took 600 at Saturday's prices. The improvement in Exchange to-day has imparted increased firmness to the market, but has not developed any advance in prices and we therefore repeat previous quotations as follows, viz: ordinary 25@27c.; good ordinary 29@31c.; low middling 33@34c., and middling 35@36c.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1865—bales		83,329
Received since Saturday	415	
Received previously	784,503—784,918	
		868,156
Exported since Saturday	79	
Exported previously	759,878—759,957	
Stock on hand and on shipboard not cleared		108,199

The exports are exclusively for Vera Cruz.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The receipts from the coast since Saturday comprise 94 bbls. of Molasses. No Sugar. The market still continues very quiet, and the only sales we can report are a lot of 100 boxes Cuba sold to the government on private terms, and 90, 60, 46 and 45 boxes at 12½@13c. ⅌ lb. for No. 12. There has been but very little doing in a retail way at 12½c. for common, 15, 16@16½c. ⅌ lb for prime to choice, and 17@17½c. for yellow and white clarified. Molasses has been very quiet to-day, but is held by the cargo at 52@55c., and in retail lots at 55@60c. ⅌ gallon.

TOBACCO—Buyers for Bremen and on private account have been looking around to-day, but there were no sales of any magnitude. Holders, however, are very firm in their views at 9@4½c. for low refused light, 4½@5½c. for heavy do., 5½@9c. for good do., 9@10c. for common leaf, 12@14c. for fair do., 14@16c. for good do, 16@18c. for fine do., and 20@22c. for choice selections.

FLOUR—The receipts of this article for the past two days have been quite heavy, but we are informed that there is a very small portion of it superfine, which is still in fair request, and prices are firm. Choice Flours are very quiet but unchanged. The sales to-day confined to 750 bbls., of which 250 good extra at $13, 100 and 200 do. on private terms, 100 superfine at $10, and 100 do. at $9 75 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—The market continues very quiet, and prices are steadily ruling in favor of buyers. Sales to-day embrace 5700 sacks in lots as follows, viz: 600 white at 85c., 1000 do. at 86c., 1522 prime yellow at 80c., 1000 yellow mixed at 70c., and 1500 do. at 75c. ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are in fair supply, but dull, and prices are weak, with a downward tendency. Sales to-day comprise 1500 sacks, of which 200 and 128 at 46c. per bushel, and 1000 and 150 at 45c. per bushel.

BRAN—Is dull and prices unchanged. The only sale to day is a lot of 200 sacks at $1 10 per 100 lbs.

HAY—Continues quiet. There have been no sales of any magnitude to-day, but we quote St. Louis at $18@18 and Ohio river $24@25 per ton.

PORK—The market is very quiet. There has been some inquiry and sales could be readily made at a slight decline in our prices, but holders are very firm in their views and will not make any concessions whatever, and we still quote it firm at $38 ⅌ bbl. for round lots, although there are undoubtedly some holders that will sell even at a heavy reduction of their prices. Dealers are readily obtaining $36 25@$36 50 for jobbing lots.

BACON—The demand for this article is, almost, entirely of a retail character, and sales made are mostly in lots of 2 and 3 casks at 18½@19c. for shoulders., 21½c. ⅌ lb. for ribbed sides, 22½c. for clear ribbed, 23@23½c. for clear sides, 26@27½c. for sugar cured hams. There were, however, sales to-day of 50 tierces of sugar cured hams in one lot on private terms.

LARD—The demand for this article is entirely of a retail character at 22½@23c. for prime in tierces, and 24@24½c. ⅌ lb. for kegs. There have been no sales of any magnitude to-day.

WHISKY—Has been very dull throughout, and we have not heard of any sales of any magnitude; prices, however, remain unchanged at $2 20@$2 25 for good western rectified.

INDIA BAGGING—Continues in very active retail demand, and prices are still very firm at 33c. ⅌ yard in rolls and 40c. ⅌ yard in bales. There were sales to-day of 30 bales in rolls at 41c. ⅌ yard.

BALE ROPE—Is in fair demand but light supply. There were sales to-day of 100 bales at 20c. a piece.

SPAR CANDLES—Are in moderate supply and demand at 20c. for 14 ozs., 21½c. for 16 ozs., 22c. for 14 ozs., and 24c. for full weight.

SALT—Is in fair supply and demand, and prices are firm at $2@$2 15 for Liverpool coarse, and $2 05@$2 20c. for fine, from store. $1 80c. has been offered and refused for lots of Liverpool coarse.

SUNDRIES—Eggs are selling at $32 ⅌ bbl., Potatoes at $1 25@$2 ⅌ bbl., Onions at $4 25@$4 50 ⅌ bbl., Apples at $3 50@$6 50 ⅌ bbl., and Chickens at $12@$13 ⅌ dozen for old, and $4@$5 for young.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin is very scarce and in request, and prices are firm at $2 25@$2 50 for common; $4 for No. 2, and $7 ⅌ bbl. for No. 1. Pitch is selling at $3 ⅌ bbl. Tar at $2 50, and Spirits of Turpentine at 57@60c. ⅌ gallon. There were sales to-day of 80 bbls. of No. 1 Rosin at $6 50, and 22 and 22 bbls. Spirits of Turpentine at 55c. ⅌ gallon.

WOOL—Is in fair supply but dull at 14@17c. for berry, 18@20c. for inferior, and 23@25c. for washed.

HOPS—Are scarce and dull at 50@53c. for Belgian, and 75c. ⅌ lb for American.

MALT—Is in limited supply, but dull at $1 80 for Western and $1 90@$2 for Canada.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—Good Western and Northern Butter is scarce with a good retail demand, at 32@35c. for common Western, 35@38c. for prime do. and 40@46c. per lb for Northern. Strictly Choice is held at 48c. per lb. Cheese is quiet at 15@18c. for Western and 21c. per lb. for English Dairy lots.

COFFEE—The supply in first hands is light, with a fair demand at 27½@28c. ⅌ lb. for ordinary to prime in currency.

FREIGHTS—The rate by steamer to Liverpool is ¾d. for cotton, at which figure the Fire Queen is now loading. Rate by sail to Liverpool is ⅝@⅞d. 9-16d. ⅌ lb, and to Havre 1½c. ⅌ lb for cotton. By steamer to New York and Boston it is ⅛@¼c. ⅌ lb, and by sail ⅛@9-16c. ⅌ lb for cotton.

THE GRAIN CROPS IN CANADA.—The crop of spring wheat is heavy, exceeding even the abundant crop of last year: that fall wheat, though in some sections injured by the severe frost, is generally very heavy on the ground, and has promise of being of a very fine quality. The crop of barley is enormous, exceeding even the heavy crop of last year. It is by far the finest ever known.

It is remarkable that almost every country has the same report of abundance. The front townships on Lake Ontario of late years have been almost barren. The midge or the weevil have devoured the crop before it was ripe, and the farmers have had the wretched yield from well-cleared farms of five to ten bushels per acre. All this is now changed. Some of these same farmers have now crops of unexampled magnitude and quality, the yield being estimated as high as fifty bushels to the acre. The country in the interior, especially the newer and more recently settled, continues to yield as in past years, only more abundantly. The fall wheat crop in one county north of Toronto, is estimated at an average of thirty-five bushels to the acre, a yield which is quite equal to that of the agricultural districts of Great Britain.

We write, of course, with the knowledge that the crop is not secured. The above is as yet only in prospect, and experience warns us that many chances may intervene to prevent the fulfilment of these expectations. It is now a question of weather, and here, as always, we see how entirely our prosperity is in the hands of Him who rules over all natural things, and gives plenty or scarcity at His will.

It is impossible, almost, to imagine what will be the effect, should fine weather be vouchsafed us for another month, and the crop be secured in good order. One thing, however, is pretty certain—that is, that prices must come far below their present level. The export value will rule the market, and any circulations based on a contrary opinion, will, we fear, be disappointed. But even then every interest in the country will receive an immense impetus. At export prices, farmers will do well, money will probably be abundant, the capital of the country will increase, trade will be stimulated, and another stride be taken towards enduring prosperity.

[Montreal Witness.

The Liverpool cotton brokers' circular of the 10th inst., reports the sales for the week at 85,000 bales, of which 42,000 bales were taken by speculators, and 24,000 bales by exporters. The market was active and firmer, with an advance of ⅛d. The authorized quotations are: Fair Orleans 16d.; Middling Orleans 14½d., Fair Mobile 15½d., Middling Mobile 14d., Fair Uplands 15½d., Middling Uplands 13½d. Stock in port comprised 882,000 bales, of which 342,000 bales were American.

A correspondent at Niagara Falls says the visitors there are thirty per cent. fewer than last year, while those who come are indisposed to spend much money.

Married, in Wilmington, Del., by the Rev. Mr. Williamson, William Williams and Miss Lizzie Williams. For further particulars see small bills.

The atmosphere of love is a pure, sweet breath. This deideratum is one of the results of using sozodont, which not only invigorates and preserves the teeth, but renders the mouth as fragrant as a rose.

CHICOT MARKET.

JEFFERSON CITY, August 25, 1866.

Arrived yesterday—147 Calves and Yearlings. Sold—382 Texas Heavers, 170 Calves and Yearlings, 72 Hogs, 41 Sheep and 3 Milch Cows. Stock on sale—981 Texas Beeves, 211 Calves and Yearlings, 142 Hogs, 3837 Sheep and 21 Milch Cows.

Western Beeves, choice, ⅌ lb net	—@—
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ lb net	—@—
Texas Beeves, choice, ⅌ head	38 00@40 00
Texas Cattle, 2d quality, ⅌ head	24 00@28 00
Texas Cattle, 3d quality, ⅌ head	12 00@16 00
Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	12½@——
Stock Hogs, ⅌ lb gross	—@——
Sheep, in lots, ⅌ head	3 75@4 25
Cream Sheep, ⅌ head	—@——
Texas Sheep, ⅌ head	3 25@4 25
Choice Sheep, ⅌ head	5 00@5 50
Milch Cows, choice, ⅌ head	50 00@100 00
Milch Cows, ⅌ head	40 00@45 00
Texas Cows with Calves	32 00@35 00
Yearlings, ⅌ head	7 00@12 00
Calves, ⅌ head	4 00@5 00

River Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET,
Tuesday Morning, August 28, 1866.

The weather yesterday was cloudy, and we may say exceedingly warm. During the day rain fell, which does some good in cleaning the streets and laying the dust on the levee, which had become troublesome. We are in hopes that this rain will become general in order to afford the lower tributaries of the Mississippi an opportunity of rising. Outside of the discharging of the steamers that arrived on Sunday, business was dull on the landing.

By a telegram to Messrs. Sinnott & Adams we learn that the Red River packet H. A. Homeyer passed Baton Rouge yesterday morning. She will be found ready to receive to leave again to-morrow evening.

The Judge Fletcher, Capt. Jno. W. Tobin, also passed Baton Rouge yesterday, as we learn by a telegram to Mr. Geo. D. Hite. She will be receiving this morning, to leave to-morrow evening for the Ouachita river.

The splendid passenger steamer Jno. Kilgour being unavoidably detained from leaving yesterday, will receive to-day for Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis, and will leave this evening. Capt. Henry Switzer is in command.

The Idahoe, from Ouachita, arrived yesterday, and will be ready to-day to receive freight, to leave to-morrow evening on her return trip. Capt. Nick McLaughlin is in command.

The mail packet Pauline Carroll, Capt. H. L. White, is receiving, and leaves this evening for Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis.

By the officers of steamer Idahoe we learn that the Ouachita river had risen six feet at Monroe, and was still rising slowly. It was reported at Monroe that the river at Camden had risen twelve feet.

By reference to the advertisement, our readers will perceive that the U. S. mail packet Lafourche, Capt. V. B. Baranco, has changed her days of departure. She will hereafter leave every Sunday at 9 A. M., and every Wednesday at 5 P. M. The Lafourche leaves to-morrow evening on her first trip under the new schedule.

We return our thanks for favors to the officers of steamers Live Oak, Grey Eagle and Idahoe.

A RAFT STUCK—LIKEWISE THE RAFTSMEN.—Not long since a large raft stuck on a sand bar a few miles above Ogunawka, and after every usual effort had failed, the crew were ordered to prepare to get into the water, waist deep, and crowd it off. They had been paddling at it a day or two preceding, and had nothing to do with their greenhacks was no inconsiderable question. The cook was a "good fellow," who knew how to boil a ham or roast a jackrabbit turkey to perfection, and with his usual accommodating spirit, he offered to take care of the money and keep it from "gittin' mixed up." He kin the money was consigned, amounting in the aggregate to $2000; but unfortunately, while the boys were tumbling in the water like so many mermen, his hat was caught by a sudden guest of wind and blown far out upon the water.

Launching a boat, the accommodating cook pursued it, but when it was reached, he sped straight down the river and redoubled his celerity. In a few moments the terrible thought dawned upon the minds of the victimized raftsmen that their $2000 was swiftly sailing to that bourne from which no travelers return. They shouted threateningly, and swore roundly, but their anger dawned them not. The cook kept resolutely on, and was soon out of sight. Many of them then constructed a float, and paddled down to Ogunawka for information in regard to the flight of the bold robber. Their only comfort was that he had purchased an excellent pair of boots there some four hours before and had not been seen since.—[Davenport Democrat.

GOOD EATING.—*U. S. Mail Packet, for Vicksburg.*—This regular weekly packet, with Capt. J. M. White in command, leaves to-day at 5 P. M., for her usual landings up to Vicksburg, connecting with first class packets for Memphis and Yazoo River. She has a tastefully fitted up and spacious cabin, with all the accommodations necessary to insure care and comfort to passengers. Travelers and shippers should not overlook matters of such importance. Messrs. Ayles and McVay are in the office, and will be glad to attend to all inquiries in relation to the Grey Eagle to-day.

FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—The fine, fast low-pressure steamer Creole, Captain Charles Walker commanding, F. M. Davis, clerk, leaves as above to-day, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train of cars, from the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad. Agents—Leach & Perkins, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets.

THE MARY FOR WATERING PLACES.—The splendid new low pressure passenger packet Mary, Capt. A. L. Myers, commander, leaves as above from the lake end of the Pontchartrain railroad at 9 A. M. to-day. Agents—L. C. Harris, corner of Camp and Common streets.

CAMELIA FOR THE WATERING PLACES.—This regular, fast and splendid low pressure packet leaves to-day from the Pontchartrain Lake end, on the arrival of the 9 A. M. train. Capt. W. L. Cozzens is in command, and Mr. John Otway is the efficient purser.

THE JOHN KILGOUR FOR ST. LOUIS TO-DAY—*Merchants' and Peoples' Line.*—The great St. Louis passenger packet John Kilgour, Capt. Henry Switzer, commander, and Mr. W. S. Foster, clerk, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock, for Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis, connecting with the railroads for all points East and West. The Kilgour is a large, very fleet and magnificently appointed passenger packet, and has built for herself a reputation that few boats enjoy. Her cabin is a miracle of beauty, and her staterooms are large and elegant. The table of the John Kilgour is a "peculiar institution," and is always supplied with all the market affords.

SONORA FOR RED RIVER.—Those who may be desirous of a safe, speedy and pleasant trip to Shreveport, or any of the intermediate points, should bear in mind that the beautiful and unique passenger packet Sonora, Capt. H. H. Broad, commander, will leave this evening at 5 o'clock. Those who wish to enjoy a pleasant and comfortable trip, cannot fail to do so by taking passage on the Sonora. Mr. A. P. Trouzdale is the clerk of the steamer.

PAULINE CARROLL—*Mail Packet for St. Louis, Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co.*—The large and favorite passenger packet Pauline Carroll, Capt. Hugh L. White, commander, and Mr. J. H. Hogue in the office, leaves for the above at 5 o'clock this evening, connecting at Memphis and Cairo with the railroads for all points East and West. The Pauline Carroll is beyond doubt, one of the most elegant and desirable passenger packets in the coasting trade. Her officers are gentlemen of well known courtesy and obliging dispositions, as well as thorough and efficient steamboatmen.

CADDO FOR RED RIVER.—This complete and newly repaired passenger packet, in command Capt. Thornton Jacobs, with Mr. Thomas Jacobs in the office, leaves this evening at 5 o'clock for all landings on Red River as high as Jefferson. The Caddo has a neat and well furnished cabin, with every comfort to make traveling on her pleasant. Her tables are always filled with everything that our markets afford.

Marine Intelligence.

CRESCENT OFFICE, No. 94 CAMP STREET,
Tuesday, August 28, 1866.

Cleared Yesterday.

Steamer C Castro, Delpit, for Mobile, Master
Bark Atlanta, Evans, for Vera Cruz, L Joubiane

Arrived Yesterday.

[No arrivals from sea reported.]

STEAMBOATS.

John Kilgour, Switzer, from St Louis.
Grey Eagle, White, from Vicksburg.
Cornie, Amoth, from Thibodaux.
Live Oak, Bassett, from Fort Jackson.
A G Brown, Quant, from Lower Coast.
Judge Fletcher, Watts, from Trenton.
Idahoe, McLaughlin, from Ouachita River.

Below—Coming Up.

Steamship Mississippi, Sumner, from New York, 18th inst, to J M Courtenay
Br brig Hebe, Leban, from Rio de Janeiro, July 12—Cargo, 3760 sks coffee Southern Bank
Schr Rance State, Chesley, 4 days from Galveston, in ballast, to Peck & Bishop

Exports Yesterday.

MOBILE—Steamer C Castro—31 bbls whisky 2 sks coffee and sundries
VERA CRUZ—Bark Atlanta—72 bales cotton 227,000 feet lumber and sundries

Receipts of Produce Yesterday.

ST LOUIS—Steamer John Kilgour—141 pkg of bran 50 ibns butter 304 bbls flour F DeBendio—130 bbls flour to Woods, Matthews &co—100 do to Faulkouner & Kellogg—90 do C G Wayne—100 do Stannard & Slayback—91 do Lamb, Quinlan &co—200 do Kohler & Epstine—435 do H M Hall &co—200 do 306 sks corn 95 sks bran C T Bulldocks—2 bdls cotton thru Stone & Murphy—8 bdls paper G F Weisse &co—10 bales hemp Butt, Flash & Lyon 1 bales cotton to R T Lonsdale—230 bbls flour 200 bbls pork 83 cs ks bacon 84 sks rye Keep & Canfield—25 bbls apples 35 bbls potatoes F C Mahan 250 bbls potatoes 25 bbls apples 15 do onions 149 sks corn Geo Martin—115 sks oats S H Kennedy & co—267 do J B Murison &co—455 do Bayley & Bro 230 do I C Harris—100 sks corn R B Kimball &co 20 half-bbls lard 6 sks bacon P Dwyer—10 do to M J Smith &co—20 do Oscar Bernier—94 bbls potatoes 33 bbls apples 6 do to order M Brunson—30 bbls flour 5 bbls beans 100 bbls potatoes Cess & Dowling—100 hhds tobacco Capt Switzer—47 do J E King—50 bxs soap J W Gestice—13 tcs hams to Ethell & Thomas—50 bbls whisky H J Phelps &co 100 bbls onions 237 bbls potatoes King Bros—30 do Flarshall, Verlot & Bingham—23 bbls onions 11 bbls kraut 2 pkgs pickles C Lechner—8 bbls kraut Schmidt & Ziegler—22 bbls onions B Perrigan—30 bales bagging Shannon, Lewis &co—23 coops of chickens Miller & Meyer—sundries to order—Total 1 bale cotton 117 hhds tobacco

VICKSBURG—Steamer Grey Eagle—30 bales cotton (2 new) Bockner, Newman &co—17 do to Flower & Mack—10 do (new) D R Carroll &co—12 Meyer, Weis &co—5 J W Burbridge &co—7 J W Person—4 to Newman & Buckingham—3 (new) to C Gallagher—2 M Gills &co—2 W S Wheeler—1 J N Harding—18 J Watt &co—sundries to order—Total 211 bales cotton (10 new)

THIBODAUX—Steamer Cornie—33 bales moss 3 bales new cotton By Tess—5 do E W Redd—2 do P J Dastiva &co—1 do A F Hickman—lot lumber Davain & Duttin—24 pkgs eggs L Terrebonne—10 do L Larie—2 bbls rice 8 sks onions D Dither—1 bbls onions to M Labusquere—sundries to order—Total 12 bales cotton

OUACHITA RIVER—Steamer Judge Fletcher—17 bales cotton to Jno T Hardie &co—12 do to M Gills &co—10 do Butt, Flash & Lyon—5 do to Logan, Soulat & Claiborne 2 do to Edwd Nalle—sundries to order—Total 46 bales cotton

OUACHITA RIVER—Steamer Idahoe—7 bales cotton Childers, Tarleton &co—40 bdls iron ties to Clinton & Richards—sundries to order

FORT JACKSON—Steamer Live Oak—57 bbls rice 6 sks rice F Martin—75 bbls molasses to Wm Agar—10 do J H Fernandez—sundries to order

FORT JACKSON—Steamer A G Brown—Sundries to order

Receipts by Railroads.

N. O., J. & G. N. R. R.—Aug 27—4 bales of cotton W J Robson—4 do R Mortal—4 do to W B Thompson—1 do R L Adams—1 do J B Powell—1 Carroll, Roy &co—3 J E Coleman—1 do Britton, Moore & Bragg—4 A H Chalmers—4 R Pritchard 71,978 feet lumber J B Chandler—33,170 do to G Townsend—5000 do I ear wood Baker & Adams—3400 feet lumber to L Bensel—sundries to order—Total 57 bales cotton

N. O., O. & G. W. R. R.—Aug 27—14 bales cotton L Grande—4 bales moss E W Redd—9 do Montagne & Carless—9 bbls onions 10 pkgs eggs J B Gerard—11 do M Labusquite—2 do to L Terrebonne—4 do 2 sks rice L Solle—32 do F J Herron 79 head cattle and sundries to order

STEAMSHIPS.

LIVERPOOL.

STEAM BETWEEN LIVERPOOL AND NEW ORLEANS,
Calling at Havana and Queenstown to land mail, Mails and Passengers; taking Cotton, and signing bills of lading here at through rates of freight have to St. Petersburg, Moscow, Riga, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Gothenburg and Havre.

Steerage passenger tickets are granted free by this line to bring passengers from Liverpool or Queenstown to New Orleans, for $30 in currency, per adult.

The final port of destination may be either fixed on signing the bills of lading, or declared by the holder of the bill of lading within twelve hours after the steamer's arrival at Liverpool, thus affording the importer the choice of markets.

THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN STEAM Navigation Company Limited, will d