River Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE SOUTH-WESTERN,
Shreveport, May 1, 1867.

The weather for the past week has been decidedly summerish and seasonable, making the vegetation, as it were, spring like magic from the earth.

The river opposite this point continued to rise until last Sunday, when it came to a stand, and since then has fallen about one foot, and was last night about nine feet below the highest watermark. The last boats from above the Raft report the river within its banks and falling fast. At last accounts the bayou at Jefferson was falling slowly, with plenty of water in the channel for the largest class of boats. All apprehensions of an overflow this season are at an end.

The regular packets, as usual, are fully freighted on their up trips, but go out comparatively light. The cotton they take out will not begin to pay for the value of the freight they bring up. Somebody, evidently, will have to pay the fiddler.

The following are our memoranda for the week:

WEDNESDAY, April 24.—The elegant stern-wheel packet Irene, Captain Harvey Heth, arrived last night from the Canal street Reconstruction Camp, en route to a new organized settlement on Cypress bayou, with a load of freight. It took a crew of thirty half-civilised male people, nearly all day to discharge what freight she had for this place, before continuing on her perilous voyage. Captain Harvey Heth was in command. We learned from the pastry cook that there was a barrel of castor oil on board for the Jimplecute man, who resides at Jefferson district. What in the name of common sense does Ward Taylor want with a barrel of castor oil? anything the matter with the "bussards" of Dallas street?

The large and elegant line packet Bart Able, Captain W. C. Harrison, Wm. Culbertson, clerk, arrived to-day from the city, with an out-and out hunkadora trip. Napoleon is himself again. We are indebted to the clerk for a file of reconstructed papers, published near Fifth District Headquarters.

The Kouns family packet Monsoon, two white rings, two long whistles, 200 bales of cotton, and two-do-two of the natives, all under the supervision of Captain Kouns with two B's, came in to-day from the demoralised camp on Cypress bayou. When she landed she had the appearance of being loaded to the guards, but as soon as she discharged two copies of the Jimplecute she lightened up, and was able to take on board 200 bales more of the staple and a fine lot of respectable people. She left late in the evening for the city, with what might be called a good trip—if a man did not care what he said. We received an order by this packet from the Jimplecute man for a dozen boxes of our unparalleled blacking, which we very respectfully declined to fill [we are always respectful to boot-blacks] on the ground that it would injure its sale in the future. To be plain, we have not been able to concoct an article that would give him a polish, no matter how black we made it or how hard we brushed him.

THURSDAY, April 25.—The Kouns family Gossamer packet, Captain Gillen, came in to-day from White Cliffs on Little river, with two dozen of cotton and one or two savages. Her officers report the river falling all the way down, and the planters along the river busy repairing their fences and putting in their crops.

FRIDAY, April 26.—This morning we found three of the members of the Kouns family in port, all up for the region above the raft. These children we recognised by the white rings around their chimneys and the two long whistles. The Fannie Gilbert member of the family was just from a visit to Captain Cooper, who, taking into consideration her lady-like conduct during the past season, ordered her a new pair of shoes and a fine white summer dress. Fannie was loaded to the guards with government freight. All of this family got off during the day for their points of destination, with good trips. Captain John was along and held the reins well in hand, and only applied the lash when it was needed.

The Old river packet Independence, Captain Frank Seth, left to-day for Hurricane Bluffs, with a very good freight.

The Bart Able, a Red river packet of considerable pretensions, under the supervision of W. C. Harrison, a well-known Red river steamboatman, of long experience and "much" reputation, left to-day for Mayor Heath's dominions, with three gross of cotton bales and a good consignment of people.

SATURDAY, April 27.—Captain Harvey Heth's elegant packet Irene came in to-day from destruction camp on the frontier, with a gross of cotton bales and a few of the *genuine home*. The latter were intractable and would have nothing to do with us. The Captain locked them all up in their staterooms, to keep them from breaking the peace, and then informed the engineers that it was his intention to spend the night with us.

The Old river packet Independence, Captain Frank Seth, came in to-day from Hurricane Bluffs, with one-twelfth of a dozen cotton bales—less one. This looks as though the staple was all out of Old river.

SUNDAY, April 28.—The Irene packet, on the arrival of the cars to-day, put out for the Reconstruction camp on Canal street, with a fair trip for the season. She picked up at this place two gross of cotton and fifteen or twenty respectable looking Christians.

MONDAY, April 29.—The large and elegant packet National, Captain Dick Sinnott, John T. Hall, clerk, came in to-day from the city, with a first-rate trip of both passengers and freight. We are indebted to Mr. Hall for a file of late papers published at Headquarters.

The T. D. Hine packet, Captain John T. Roots, landed at this point to-day from the Crescent City, with one of the best trips of the season. She was flat in the water, but very little of her cargo was for this point. After passing the compliments of the day, the T. D. H. left for Dallas street, Texas Territory, for the natives of which she had a small freight.

The Bayou city packet Starlight, Captain Charles Hayes, C. P. Hayes, clerk, Chris. Hayes, pilot, ——— Hayes, engineer, and a full cargo of hay, came in today from Canal street camp. After discharging the freight consigned to the enterprising merchants of this place, she left for Hurricane Bluffs on Old river. Her guards were in the water, by reason of the "much" freight she had on board, the better part of which was for the planters on Old river. We are indebted to the officers of the fine packet for a file of late papers, and for sundries not laid down in the maps.

The Kouns line packet Fannie Gilbert came in to-day from the head of the Raft, flying light. She relighted her lamp from the head of the Raft on her twin-sisters Pioneer and Gossamer, and returned to this point with the expectation of picking up a good passenger trip. She reckoned without her host, however, and left for the Canal street bivouac without as much as a "stake" in sight.

TUESDAY, April 30.—Capt. Dick Sinnott's line packet National, John T. Hall, clerk, after collecting every dollar of their up freight bills called for, 200 bales of cotton and sundry people, left for General Sheridan's headquarters to-day.

The regular packet rates for up-freights are 75c. and $1 per bale, and $1 for cotton. Passage $20.

The large and elegant side-wheel packet Starlight, Captain Chas. Hayes, will be found in port to-day, en route for the City of Reconstruction on Canal street. Parties wishing to be reconstructed could not do better than to take passage on the Starlight, as she is a reliable craft and under the command of one of the most experienced steamboatmen in the Red river trade. Capt. Hayes collects the passage money.

TAXATION.—There is no doubt that we are the best taxed people on the face of the earth. What with the United States taxes, gross act, internal revenue tax, tax in kind tariff, and our State tax, county tax and school tax, we may well appreciate, as applicable to ourselves, the following description of English taxation by Sidney Smith:

We can't form Brother Jonathan what are the intolerable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article that enters into the mouth, or covers the back, or is placed under foot—taxes upon everything which it is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell, or taste—taxes upon warmth, light, and locomotion—taxes on everything on earth, and the waters under the earth, on everything that comes from abroad or is grown at home, taxes on the raw material, taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of man—taxes on the sauce which pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the crime which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—at bed or board, couchant or levant, we must pay. The school boy whips his taxed top, the beardless youth manages his taxed horse with a taxed bridle on a taxed road, and the dying Englishman, pouring his medicine, which has paid seven per cent., into a spoon that has paid fifteen per cent., flings himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid twenty-two per cent., and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid a license of a hundred pounds for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then immediately taxed from two to ten per cent. Besides the probate, large fees are demanded for burying him in the churchyard; his virtues are handed down to posterity on taxed marble, and he is then gathered to his fathers—to be taxed no more! In addition to all this, the habit of dealing with large sums will make the Government avaricious and profuse; and the system itself will infallibly generate the base vermin of spies and informers, and a still more pestilent race of political tools and retainers of the meanest and most odious description; while the prodigious patronage which the collecting of this splendid revenue will throw into the hands of the Government, will invest it with so vast an influence, and hold out such means and temptations to corruption, as all the virtue and public spirit, even of republicans, will be unable to resist.

THE PARDON OF ROGERS.—One of the Radical complaints against President Johnson, upon which their organs have expended floods of ink, is the alleged wholesale pardoning of "red-handed rebels." It was freely charged that these pardons were obtained by the influence and upon the recommendation of leading Southern men who were either rebels themselves or prominent Democrats, or of the still more objectionable Conservative school. These complaints became so vociferous that some ever-zealous Radical insisted that Congress should call for official information in the matter. In response to that call it appears (we quote from the New York Tribune of Monday) that from April 15, 1865, to March 2, 1867, pardons were recommended by the officials named, and in numbers as given below:

Radicals.		Others.	
Gov. Brownlow, Tennessee	203	Gov. Bramlette, Kentucky	64
Gov. Wells, Louisiana	256	Gov. Fletcher, Missouri	48
Gov. Hamilton, Texas	525	Gov. Bradford, Maryland	95
Gov. Murphy, Arkansas	125	Gov. Marvin, Florida	97
Total	1,179	Total	304

In addition, there were 55 pardons granted upon the recommendation of Hon. Austin A. King, of Missouri, and 121 by the President himself. In view of the fact that the extreme Radicals petitioned for more than two-thirds of all the pardons above recorded, was it not slightly cool for them to abuse the President for doing just what they were the most urgent in asking him to do? [N. Y. Times.

Cotton in England.

The following extract from the circular of W. C. Watts & Co., Liverpool, under the date of the 5th ult., is not without interest to our commercial men:

We have now to note a recent and very perceptible change in the current of opinion as to the immediate future of prices. A few weeks ago the opinion seemed almost universal that if we could see such a falling off in the receipts at the American ports as to point to an out-turn of not exceeding one and three-fourths to two million bales, that spinners here and on the Continent, who are known to be excessively short of stock, would at once stock themselves freely, and check the downward tendency, if not give an upward turn to prices. Now, however, there seems no longer any reason to suppose that the receipts at the American ports will but little, if at all, exceed the smaller estimate. We have advices also of an almost unprecedented flood in the Valley of the Mississippi river, which will, without doubt, greatly delay the planting of the crop this season, and thus add much to its uncertainty, and perhaps materially curtail its extent. Statistically, too, the position of the market appears much stronger than at this time last year. By reference to our tables below it will be seen that the present stock, though large, is only 4140 bales in excess of last year, whilst the reported supply at sea is now 260,000 bales less than last year. Money, too, is now abundant at 3 per cent., whereas last year it was stringent at 5 per cent., and soon after this date rapidly advanced to 10 per cent; and yet, during the entire panic which followed, although the stock of cotton here increased to over one million bales, and a giant war was in progress on the Continent, prices were at no time forced below those now current. We have space only to briefly recapitulate the apparent reasons for this anomalous position of the market. The immense production of goods last year seems to have freely supplied all—and to have overstocked some—of the markets of the world. The high prices of bread-stuffs and provisions have this year caused a largely diminished home demand for goods. Manufacturers, in the absence of a legitimate demand for their goods, rather than let their stocks accumulate, have shipped largely on their own account, particularly in India and China. Those markets are thus overstocked with goods, and, the raw material having declined here in the meantime, the result is heavy losses. These, in connection with the enormous losses that resulted from the panic of last year, and the continued prostration or depression of most descriptions of railway and other securities, have greatly curtailed the ability of the trade to purchase, of importers to hold their stocks, and of speculators to operate. From America we also learn of a similar prostration in nearly every department of trade, and it now appears that we will receive a much larger proportion of the crop than was supposed a few months ago. Added to all this the calamities attendant on the trade for the past twelve months seem to have given rise to a very general impression that prices have been too high, considering the many new sources of supply that have resulted from the high prices current for some years past.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.—*New York*, Friday, April 12.—The state of trade during the Winter and Spring months has been anything but satisfactory. Sluggishness, or at least inertia and depression have been the characteristic features of the market. The supply has outrun the demand, and in order to relieve the markets and avoid greater losses it has been deemed a matter of expediency to curtail production sensibly. Some of the woolen mills have been obliged to cease production, while many others are working three-quarters and half-time, and all are more or less running their machinery at a loss. As a general thing, trade continues exceedingly languid throughout the land, and no one is making any profit commensurate with the interest involved, unless it be merchant tailors. The wholesale clothing trade continues somewhat demoralized, and is almost as dull as ever, and the cloth jobbing houses are but little better off. And yet it is conceded that, in no event, can goods be replaced. Most of the manufacturing agents would at present hail with joy the stoppage of all the mills for a period of thirty days at least, so as to enable them to dispose of any surplus stock they may have the more readily, to better advantage. Past experience, however, has taught manufacturers the impolicy of stopping the mills, as it injures them in more ways than one. Consequently, while the faintest hope is entertained of disposing of goods at cost or even at a slight loss, manufacturers would rather prefer to keep their hands, and run their works even at a loss sometimes, rather than permit skilled operatives to go away and seek for employment elsewhere. [U. S. Economist.

Try the efficacy of the Peruvian Bark Bitters.

Obituary.

Departed this life the 23d of March, at the residence of W. E. Wamsley, her uncle, in this parish, Mrs. MARY M. TURNER, wife of Robert H. Turner, aged eighteen years, two months and twenty-six days.

She is gone—

No more of this world a part,
A feeling limb or throbbing heart.

Like a flower that blooms in the spring and withers in the summer, she came and went. "To know her was to love her." Having joined the Methodist Episcopal Church South at an early age, and living devoutly, she was illiterate as to the path of wickedness. In her last moment, ere Death claimed her speech, she gazed upon the well-known faces, and spoke in feeble, yet audible accents: "I want to tell you something." These were her last words; what it was she wished to say she delayed until too late. It is our earnest hope that the bereaved husband will soon bow to the will of Him who reigns above. [*] ANDA.

NEITH LODGE No. 21, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at seven o'clock, at their Hall on Texas street. Brothers in good standing are invited to attend.
CHAS. H. SPILKER, N. G.
GEO. B. BERTRAND, Secretary. ja23 1y

SHREVEPORT CHAPTER No. 10 R. A. M.—Meet the second and fourth Saturday, at 8 o'clock P. M., in each month.
By order: J. W. JONES, M. E. H. P.
CHAS. H. SPILKER, Secretary. je20

CADDO LODGE No. 179, F. and A. M.—Meets the first and third Saturdays, at 8 o'clock P. M., in each month.
SAM. M. MORRISON, W. M.
A. M. KIRK, Secretary. je20

Consignees of Merchandise per Steamboats.

Gregg & Mansell.—Mofford & Miller, Pincastle, 2 pkgs; G G Gregg &co, Marshall, 1 do; J B Miller, Kickapoo, 6 do; F M Rowe, Elysian Fields, 12 do; Seaton & Holt, Garden Valley, 11 do; Seaton & Holt, Tyler, 10 do; Mofford & Miller, Pincastle, 30 do; C M Hervey, Trigg Ldg, 25 do; A M Ward, 50 do; W Boyd, Gilmer, 1 do; G P Gateman, Larisa, 1 do; W A S, Marshall, 51 do; Cobb & Wallace, Starville, 5 do; Seaton & Holt, Tyler, 13 do; G G Gregg, Marshall, 83 do; Mrs M Smith, Galveston, 4 do; F M Rowe, Elysian Fields, 5 do; W M Phillips, Marshall, 5 do; A Sears, do, 1 do; Mrs F C VanZandt, do, 8 do; Hall & Scott, do, 210 do; Hill, Hawley &co, do, 3 do; J B Miller, Kickapoo, 2 do; Thos F Surnell, 7 do; G G Gregg &co, Marshall, 155 do.

W. F. Bayley & Co's Wharf Boat.—Frank Wood, Marshall, 1 pkg; L C DeLisle, do 4 do; B F Taylor, Shreveport, 1 do; J G Scarborough, Washington, 2 do; W B Heard, Marshall, 11 do; M Wagnon, do 58 do; L C DeLisle, do, 17 do; J D Tevis, Swanson's Ldg, 30 do; W C Swanson, do 14 do; W Patterson, do, 18 do; J M Murphy, Jefferson, 1 do; A S Neighbors, do 1 do; Key & McKnight, do 1 do; J E Finey, do 18 do; Tucker & West, do 1 do; K Nyce, do 4 do; R Billouff &co, do 14 do; W R D Ward, Marshall, 20 do; Agent Great Southern Insurance Company, do 2 do; Texas Express Co, Shreveport, 1 do.

Walsh & Boisseau.—C B Kingston, Shreveport, 1 pkg; Dr J B Lee, Keachi, 4 do; L Flournoy, Greenwood, 100 do; F Steinman, Shreveport, 1 do; Mrs Crain, do 2 do; Dr J McD Whiteman, Willow Bend, 42 do; J D Worthy, Soda Fount, 50 do; J A Dunton, Homer, 46 do; Dr A J Spencer, Old River, 4 do; S Poole, Buck Hall, 5 do; L K Parsons, Red River, 50 do; J R & J M Rupell &co, Jefferson, 20 do; R W Godwin, New Orleans, 1 do; R Curtain, Shreveport, 1 do; Trabue & Booty, Carthage, 3 do; F M Gatlin, Keachi, 2 do; F E Wood, Marshall, 20 do; Fleish, Smith & Goodman, Tyler, 1 do; Mrs A M Heard, Shreveport, 255 do; Tom Gatlin, Keachi, 2 do; A Conway, Kingston, 2 do; H R Simpson, Lansesport, 400 do; Trabue & Booty, Carthage, 2 do; Rose & McCutcheon, Shreveport, 5 do.

Stacey & Poland.—Meyer & Lopez, Marshall, 14 pkgs; B A Martin, do 36 do; Kahn & Masters, do 6 do; D R &co, Selma, 4 do; J B Pugh, Caddo, 18 do; S J Worthy, Carolina Bluff, 4 do; M Stein, Marshall, 10 do; Jessup & Marsh, Tyler, 1 do; B H Martin, Marshall, 2 do; R Knight &co, do 157 do; O H Karstendaik, New Orleans, 70 do; J B Lancaster, Marshall, 1 do; J W Johnston, do 8 do; E Kahn, Jonesville, 6 do; Gilmer & Turner, R R, 40 do; D McPhiail, Henderson, 3 do; D R &co, Selma, 3 do; T H Reaves, New Salem, 5 do; W C Yates, Henderson, 4 do; Str Irene, River, 2 do.

Lancaster, Durkee & Maples.—N S Moss &co, Henderson, 4 pkgs; C E Dumas &co, Nacogdoches, 6 do; J H Starr, do 1 do; Voigt &co, do 15 do; J H Brown &co, Tyler, 3 do; Cousins & Sanders, do, 4 do; C Cocke, Texas, 26 do; Anderson & Rentro, Evergreen, 47 do; M A Durkee, Marshall, 1 do; J E Cook &bro, do 58 do; O B Cook, do 3 do; W M Gladney &co, Elysian Fields, 15 do; G D R, do 24 do; W H Parks, Tyler, 22 do; Jessup & Marsh, do 22 do; W C Scott, do, 4 do.

Phelps & Co.—A Bernstein &co, Marshall, 2 pkgs; Duval &co, do 1 do; J S Grinnan, Tyler, 23 do; Mr Armitage, Shreveport, 4 do; J S Grinnan, Tyler, 39 do; G W Stewart, Shreveport, 45 do; Clapp & Brown, Troupe, 2 do; T&T, Shreveport, 253 do; Geo Satler, Marshall, 2 do; J S Grinnan, Tyler, 59 do; W H Bristow, Marshall, 70 do; D H Wherritt, Shreveport, 96 do; J S Grinnan, Tyler, 88 do; J M & C J Foster, Spring Hill, 69 do; Steele & Furrh, Elysian Fields, 6 do.

Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co.—J C Bryarly, Roland, 4 pkgs; Frank Wood, Marshall, 1 do; W C & J N Bradley, Conway's Ldg, Upper R R, 717 do; W M Johnson &co, Marshall, 32 do; S A Marshall, Henderson, 10 do; J J Chancellor, 2 do; A Bernstein, Marshall, 1 do; W E Adger, Independence Ldg, 3 do; J C P Hoge, 4 do.

Howell, Durham & Tomkies.—Boyd, Frazer & Parks, Rusk 1 pkg; Clayton & Moore, R&R place, 105 do; J R Wilson, Scott's Depot, 20 do; Lee & Thompson, Marshall, 37 do; Smith & Scott, do 55 do; W S Scott, Scot's Depot, 15 do; A B Levisee, Shreveport, 1 do; George Williamson, do 50 do; T D Taliafero, Greenwood, 30 do; A H Scamlin &co, 1 do.

Tucker & Thurmond.—100 bbls flour, 7 tons hay, 10,000 lbs bacon, 8,000 lbs sugar cured hams, 50 boxes soap, 500 lbs potash, 1500 lbs sal soda, 20 boxes tobacco, 5 bbls whisky, on consignment. T P & H F Fullilove, Keachi, 43 pkgs mdse.

FOR RENT,
THE Dwelling House part of the Citizens' Bank Building. Apply to
my1 4t WILLIAMSON & LEVISEE, Attorneys of Bank.

CARVER COTTON GINS—At Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co.'s—For sale by JONES & CO.

Commercial Intelligence.

SOUTH-WESTERN OFFICE,
May 1, 1867.

Business for the past week was somewhat better than the week before, though nothing to boast of. Some of the leading jobbing houses are making a living, while the majority are losing money.

COTTON—We hardly know what to say about the staple, so great and sudden has been the change in the market. Up to Saturday it was dull and drooping—in fact nothing doing. The telegraph on Monday brought us the glad tidings of an advance, which had the effect to stop all business. The factors were afraid to sell and the buyers to buy, and they mutually agreed to do nothing. In plain English, they were afraid of each other, and, like a cat and a dog, on the eve of a fight, bristled up, howled, screeched, mewed, with a wide margin between them, but "narry woul flew." The following memorandas from J. M. Waskom & Co. and D. B. Martin, cotton factors, tell the tale:

(MEMORANDA OF D. B. MARTIN.)—Tuesday morning, April 30.—Since our last report the cotton market has improved materially. Owing to favorable news from all ports, there is an advance here of from 4@6c. The market being much excited and unsettled, we forbear giving quotations. Gold 134@136.

(MEMORANDA OF J. M. WASKOM & CO.)—Wednesday, April 24—Cotton market still dull and declining, with gold advancing. It seems for the present as though they had shaken hands and parted. We have covered our tables, hoping that this advance in the precious metal would produce a better feeling in cotton. Gold ruling at 136@138. Thursday—Cotton still declining below, and from what "Change" of the New Orleans Times says, no prospect of an advance. Quotations nominal. Friday—Cotton still further declined up to 12 M. Low middling 21@22c. in New Orleans. No sales here to report. Saturday—Bulls jubilant. Cotton advancing in Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, with an upward tendency. Market here improved and closed firm. Gold declining. Monday—We are able to report cotton still advancing in Liverpool, New York and New Orleans, and from the dispatches received must be advancing so rapidly that it is impossible to give quotations. We now believe that the bears have been tossed out of the ring, and cotton will yet get its due. All praise to the bulls, for we know they must have had a hard time, from what our friend 'Change of the New Orleans Times of the 18th said. Our market closed firm. We quote good ordinary 17 and low middling 18½c. in gold, taxes paid by producer. Gold dull at 135. Tuesday—The offerings on factors' tables were large and a disposition on their part to sell, but buyers lack confidence in the stability of the advance. Very little cotton changed hands. We quote from sales, good ordinary 17c. in gold, tax paid. Gold dull at 135.

The following statements show the movements of cotton during the week ending last night:

COTTON RECEIVED.

Stacey & Poland	256	
Gregg & Mansell	156	
Catlett & Blakemore	19	
Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co	81	
Walsh & Boisseau	109	
Tandy & Morton	9	
Phelps & Co	90	
Lancaster, Durkee & Maples	146	
Howell, Durham & Tomkies	95	
Wharf Boat	16—	977

COTTON SHIPPED.

Stacey & Poland	270	
Gregg & Mansell	434	
Catlett & Blakemore	19	
Elstner, Kinsworthy & Co	204	
Walsh & Boisseau	288	
Tandy & Murton	9	
Phelps & Co	63	
Lancaster, Durkee & Maples	139	
Howell, Durham & Tomkies	70	
Wharf-boat	2—	1,488

RECAPITULATION.

Cotton on hand April 23, 1867	1,966	
" received during the week	977—	2,943
" shipped " "	1,488	
" amount on hand	—	1,455
Receipts since 1st September	47,404	
Shipments for the same time	45,949	
Cotton on hand		1,455

MONETARY.—Gold, 134@136; silver, —@128; Mexican dollars, a shade under gold. Our bankers are selling sight checks on New Orleans at ¼ and on New York at ¼ct premium.

Shreveport Price Current.

(MADE FROM ACTUAL SALES, AS THEY TRANSPIRED.)

It should be understood that our quotations, generally, represent the wholesale prices, in United States currency. In filling small orders, higher rates will have to be paid.

BAGGING—India, ⅌ yard	28 @	30
BALE ROPE—Kentucky, ⅌ lb	14 @	15
Iron Ties	12 @	13
Twine ⅌ lb	35 @	40
BEESWAX—Yellow ⅌ lb	20 @	25
BRAN—⅌ 100 lb	$ — @	3 00
CRACKERS—⅌ 100 lbs	12 50 @	—
COFFEE—Rio, ⅌ lb	28 @	29
CANDY—Assorted, ⅌ lb	26 @	27
Fancy "	35 @	37
Gum Drops, ⅌ lb	60 @	65
CANDLES—Star, ⅌ lb	22 @	25
Sperm, ⅌ lb	— @	60
FISH—Mackerel No. 1 ⅌ bbl	24 00 @	—
" No. 2 "	22 00 @	22 50
" No. 3 "	18 00 @	20 00
" No. 1 in kits	3 50 @	4 00
Herring, ⅌ box	1 25 @	—
Cod, "	— @	3 25
DRY GOODS—Prints, American, ⅌ yd	12½@	18
" English, "	— @	35
" French, "	35 @	40
Domestics, unbleached, "	14 @	25
" bleached, "	14 @	30
Cotton Yarns, ⅌ bale	2 75 @	2 90
FLOUR—St. Louis, Fine, ⅌ bbl	11 50 @	12 50
Superfine "	14 00 @	15 00
Extra, "	16 50 @	24 00
Texas, ⅌ 100 lbs	7 00 @	8 00
FRUIT—Dried Peaches, ⅌ lb	15 @	20
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	12½@	14
In their juice, ⅌ doz	4 50 @	6 00
GLASS—⅌ box 60 ft., American, 8x10	— @	6 00
" " 10x12	— @	7 00
" " 12x18	— @	9 00
GRASS ROPE—⅌ lb	27 @	30
GRAIN—Corn, ⅌ bushel	1 65 @	1 90
Meal, "	1 75 @	—
" ⅌ bbl., bolted	8 00 @	—
HAY—⅌ bale	9 00 @	11 00
OATS—⅌ bushel	1 25 @	—
HIDES—Dry, ⅌ lb	10 @	12
Salted, ⅌ lb	6 @	8
Damaged, ⅌ lb	4 @	5
IRON—American, assorted, ⅌ lb	9 @	12
English, "	12½@	—
Sweedes "	— @	13
Nail rods, "	12½@	—
Hoop "	14 @	16
Trace Chains, ⅌ doz. pair	15 00 @	18 00
LEAD—Bar, ⅌ lb	14 @	16
LIME—⅌ bbl	4 50 @	5 00
LUMBER—Pine, green, ⅌ 1000 feet	25 00 @	35 00
" seasoned,	none here.	
Laths "	3 00 @	5 00
Shingles, ⅌ 1000	8 00 @	10 00
MOLASSES—Louisiana, ⅌ gal	75 @	95
Refined, reboiled, ⅌ gal	87½@	1 00
NAILS—American, 4d. to 20d., ⅌ keg	8 00 @	8 25
NAVAL STORES—Sp'ts Turp'tine ⅌ gal	1 50 @	2 00
Varnish, Bright, ⅌ gal	— @	8 00
OIL—Lard, ⅌ gallon	2 00 @	3 00
Coal "	90 @	1 00
Linseed, "	— @	1 80
Castor, "	— @	3 50
Commercial Olive, ⅌ gal	— @	4 75
Tanners' ⅌ gal	1 75 @	—
PAINTS—Lead, Red, ⅌ lb	— @	25
" White, Am., pure, ⅌ lb	20 @	18
" Vermillion, "	— @	2 50
Zinc, American, White, ⅌ lb	— @	18
French "	— @	50
Chrome, Green, "	— @	50
" Yellow, "	— @	50
Litharge, "	— @	20
Venetian, in oil, "	— @	25
Spanish Brown, in oil, ⅌ lb	— @	20
OYSTERS—Cove, 2 lb cans, ⅌ doz	2 50 @	4 00
" 1 "	2 60 @	—
PLANTATION SUPPLIES—Shoes, ⅌ pr	1 25 @	1 85
Linseys, ⅌ yard	45 @	55
Kerseys, "	50 @	60
Osnaburgs, ⅌ yard	30 @	33
PROVISIONS—Mess Beef, ⅌ bbl	— @	20 00
" Pork, "	— @	28 00
Bacon Hams, plain, ⅌ lb	18 @	20
" " canvassed, ⅌ lb	25 @	—
" Clear Sides, "	16½@	18
" Ribbed Sides, "	16 @	—
" Shoulders "	— @	15
Potatoes, Irish, ⅌ bbl	— @	—
Butter, Goshen, ⅌ lb	55 @	60
" Country, "	— @	50
Onions, ⅌ bbl	— @	—
Cheese, Northern, ⅌ lb	24 @	27
" Western, "	20 @	23
" English Dairy, ⅌ lb	23 @	26
Lard, ⅌ lb	16 @	20
Pickels, half gal., ⅌ doz	— @	6 50
" quarts, "	— @	4 50
" pints, "	— @	4 00
PERCUSSION CAPS—G. D., ⅌ M	60 @	75
Water-proof, "	— @	2 00
POWDER—⅌ keg of 25 lbs	12 50 @	12 50
Half kegs "	6 50 @	—
Quarter kegs "	4 00 @	—
Rifle, ⅌ lb	— @	1 50
RAISINS—⅌ box	— @	5 75
½ box	— @	3 25
RICE—⅌ lb	12 @	14
SALT—Liverpool, ⅌ sack	— @	2 75
SARDINES—Half boxes, ⅌ doz	4 50 @	5 00
Quarter "	2 75 @	3 00
SOAP—Bar, ⅌ lb	8 @	12½
SPIRITS—Brandy, American, ⅌ gal	3 25 @	4 00
" French, "	10 00 @	20 00
Gin, Holland, "	— @	5 00
Whisky, Rectified, "	2 25 @	2 55
" Bourbon, "	3 00 @	5 00
" Monongahela, "	4 50 @	7 50
Irish, case	18 00 @	30 00
STEEL—English, ⅌ lb	20 @	40
SUGAR—Pulverised and Crushed ⅌ lb	20 @	21
Louisiana, common, "	11 @	14
" Fair, "	15 @	16
" Fully Fair, "	16 @	18
SHOT—Drop, all sizes, ⅌ sack 25 lbs	3 50 @	3 75
TEA—Black, ⅌ lb	— @	1 50
" Green, " Imperial	2 00 @	2 50
TOBACCO—Chewing, first quality, ⅌ lb	— @	1 25
" 2d "	80 @	90
Fink's Best	— @	50
WOOL—Washed	22 @	25
Unwashed	16 @	21

New Orleans Markets.

Prices Current.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24, 1867.

SUGAR—Louisiana, ⅌ lb	12½@	13½
MOLASSES—Louisiana, ⅌ gallon	55 @	72
FLOUR—Fine, ⅌ barrel	$10 00 @	11 00
Superfine, ⅌ barrel	12 00 @	13 00
Choice Extra "	16 00 @	19 00
PORK—Mess, ⅌ bbl	22 25 @	23 75
BACON—Hams, Plain, ⅌ lb	— @	—
" Cavassed, ⅌ lb	16 @	17
Clear Sides "	12¾@	—
Ribbed Sides, "	— @	11¾
Shoulders, "	— @	9¾
LARD—⅌ lb	13¼@	14
BUTTER—Northern, ⅌ lb	20 @	24
CHEESE—Western, ⅌ lb	15 @	18
English Dairy, ⅌ lb	20 @	22
WHISKY—Rectified, ⅌ gal	$2 00 @	2 30
CORN—⅌ bushel	1 45 @	1 50
OATS— "	— @	80
BRAN—⅌ 100 lbs	2 35 @	2 40
HAY—Western, ⅌ ton	34 00 @	35 00
BAGGING—India, in Rolls, ⅌ yard	— @	25
" in Bales, "	— @	26
BALE ROPE—⅌ lb	10½@	11
TWINE—Baling, ⅌ lb	— @	25
COFFEE—Rio, ⅌ lb	28¾@	25¾
SALT—Liverpool, coarse, ⅌ sack	$1 90 @	1 92
" Fine, "	2 00 @	2 10
GUNNY BAGS—⅌ piece	— @	26
WOOL—Washed, ⅌ lb	35 @	40
Unwashed "	26 @	28
COAL OIL—⅌ gal	48 @	70
HIDES—Dry, ⅌ lb	15 @	18½
Green, ⅌ lb	9½@	10
SUNDRIES—Potatoes, ⅌ bbl	3 50 @	4 00
Apples "	6 00 @	—
Onions, "	2 00 @	3 50
LIME—Rockland	2 00 @	2 50
Western	2 00 @	2 25
Cement	2 75 @	3 25
Plaster Paris	3 75 @	4 00

New Orleans Money Market.

RATES OF FOREIGN COIN, BANK NOTES, ETC., IN CURRENCY, WITH GOLD 138 TO 138¼.

Five-franc pieces	$1 15@	1 20
Twenty-franc pieces	5 50@	5 75
Sovereigns	7 00@	7 25
Ten thaler pieces	10 50@	11 00
Spanish doubloons	23 00@	23 50
Patriot doubloons	22 00@	22 50
Mexican doubloons	22 25@	22 50
Northern banks	5 ⅌ct dis	
Western banks	10 ⅌ct dis	
Southern banks	no quotations	
Bank of Louisiana	44c to 45c on dollar	
Bank of New Orleans	par	
Crescent City Bank	par	
Merchants' Bank	par	
Union Bank	par	
Louisiana State Bank	par	
New Orleans City Treasury Notes	90@	1 ct
State Treasury Notes	80c to 82c on dollar	

New Orleans Cotton Market.

From the Picayune.]

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 24, 1867.

The market opened quiet this morning, but later in the day, despite the discouraging tenor of the Liverpool advices, and the unusual depreciation reported at New York, the movement assumed more animation, and although the demand was confined to a few buyers, still a full average business has been transacted, comprising at the close 2550 bales, ten brokers participating in the business. Prices indicated no material alteration as to the higher descriptions, while the figures realised for the lower qualities, the supply of which was quite abundant, disclosed considerable irregularity, with a general tendency to greater weakness. Evening dispatches, dated Liverpool,