New Orleans Republican.

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OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

THE DAILY REPUBLICAN

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TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad Trains.

North and East via Jackson Railroad—Leave daily at 5:30 P. M. Arrive at 1:50 P. M.

Galveston via Opelousas Railroad and steamer from Brashear—Leave foot of St. Ann street Thursdays and Sundays at 7:30 A. M. Arrive Wednesdays and Saturdays at 1 P. M.

Coast Steamers.

For Mobile—Steamer leaves Milneburg every day on arrival of 2 P. M. Pontchartrain cars.

For Mobile—Propeller steamer leaves New Basin every Wednesday and Saturday at 5 P. M.

For Bay St. Louis, Pass Christian, Mississippi City, Biloxi, and Ocean Springs—Steamer leaves Milneburg Tuesdays and Thursdays on arrival of 9 A. M. train; on Saturdays on arrival of 4 P. M. train, going to Pascagoula.

For Florida ports—Steamship from foot of Calliope street on the 5th and 20th of every month.

For Pensacola, Mandeville, etc.—Steamer leaves daily on arrival of 2 P. M. train; Saturday, 4 P. M.; Sunday excursion, 6:30 A. M.

Ocean Steamships.

For New York—Cromwell line every Saturday at 5 P. M.

For New York—Merchants' line every Saturday at 12 M.

For Baltimore and Havana—Steamship from Jackson Square on the 1st and 15th of every month.

For Texas Ports.

For Galveston and Indianola—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, Wednesday and Saturday at 8 A. M.

For Brazos Santiago—Morgan line, foot of St. Joseph street, every Saturday at 8 A. M.

TEMPER OF THE NORTH.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* correctly expresses the sentiment of the people of the North in the following editorial, which appeared in a recent number of that paper: Its careful consideration is recommended to the men of the Democratic party in Louisiana, who seem to be utterly ignorant of the temper of the North:

There is an amazing impudence about the tone of the men who, taking courage from the reception given to the ex-rebels at Tammany Hall, have gone forth to reinflame the Southern mind against the North. "Admiral" Semmes, the irreobooter who did such gallant deeds in destroying unarmed whalers and merchantmen during the rebellion, is one of these marvelous specimens. He has just notified the Northern people that "the South is not to be trifled with." There is no perceptible tremor, as yet, in the Northern pulse at this ominous threat.

Gold has gone up, but it is not attributed to Semmes by any of the best authorities. We could afford to laugh at the pompous nonsense of poor Semmes were it not that it was with just such stuff as this that the South was roused to active rebellion seven years ago, and were it not that there are yet thousands of hot-headed Southerners ready to echo the braggadocio of this ex-pirate, and only wanting the power to carry their now empty brag into active hostility to the government. Semmes himself is nothing, and his threats in themselves are lighter than vanity. They are the old story over again: "You have pulled my nose, you have spit in my face, you have kicked me down stairs, you have called me a coward and a liar! But beware lest you go a step too far and rouse the sleeping lion in my breast!"

Seriously speaking, the South ought to know by this time that there is no disposition to trifle with her. She has behaved too badly, and cost the country too much, to allow the idea of trifling. That there has been far too much generosity and lenience shown toward her is undoubtedly true. It has been carried to an extreme that may be almost taken for trifling. When it is remembered that not one traitor has been punished, while three hundred thousand loyal American citizens lie in premature graves on account of the crime of treason; when it is remembered that the wicked folly of the South has bound the fearful burden of our national debt upon the shoulders of the country, and that the South has been made to pay nothing for the infliction of this load upon us, there does seem to have been something like trifling with the great results of the rebellion. But when Semmes and the like, warmed, like frozen vipers, into new life, in the embrace of the Northern Democracy, begin to hiss out their old threats against the loyal people of the country, and to tell them, with that supreme insolence that is the natural expression of one large phase of the Southern mind, that "the South is not to be trifled with," it only serves to show the North that such people are as yet very far from being "clothed and in their right mind;" very far from being fit to resume their old place as citizens of the United States. Such men never know when they are whipped. The rebels who insulted Generals Grant and Sherman at St. Joseph were of the same stripe as Semmes, and Sherman told them the plain truth when he intimated to them that although he bought he and General Grant had given the rebels as much fighting as they wanted, they could be accommodated with a little more of the same kind if they needed it.

Here is a new song to an old measure:

General Blair came to town
Riding a new hobby,
He stuck a war plume in his hat,
The rebels thought it "nobby."
General Blair! ha! ha! ha!
The General found it handy;
But the country knows that he would be
No better than one Andy.

The pitiful anxiety of the carpet-baggers to class themselves with respectable Northern men is painful to contemplate.—*Times.*

Oh!

The Washington *Chronicle* says in speaking of the Painters' Grant and Colfax club:

We are not surprised that the staid body of printers throughout the country are enthusiastic for Grant and Colfax, from the fact that they are almost without exception men of superior education and intelligence, and consequently cannot be deceived by the party of rebellion, disorder, repudiation and anarchy.

THE LEGISLATURE.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

a petition and an accompanying bill relative to quarantine.

Under a suspension of the rules the bill was read twice, and referred with the petition to the Committee on Public Health and Quarantine.

Under a suspension of the rules, Mr. Abbott, for Concordia, presented a petition, signed by several citizens, praying that a charter be granted them as a company, formed for the building of slaughter houses on plantation known as the Delery's plantation below the city.

Referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved that the Committee on Conference of the House, appointed to act jointly with a similar committee of the Senate, on House bill No. 87, (militia bill) be discharged in order to allow the House to consider the bill as passed by the Senate.

Carried.

Mr. Isabelle, of Orleans, moved that a message be sent to the Senate with a request to return House bill No. 87.

Carried.

The Speaker resumed the chair.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, called up the following resolution, introduced by him yesterday, which was read and on motion adopted:

WHEREAS, The Legislature of the State, by an act approved March 18, 1868, entitled an act to provide for leveeing, draining, and reclaiming swamp lands in certain portions of the parishes of Orleans and Jefferson, creates certain drainage districts and authorizes the appointment of commissioners with power to assess taxes and expend moneys; and

Whereas, Eighty-one thousand ($81,000) dollars was appropriated in said act to aid in erecting works for drainage in said districts; and an act supplementary thereto, approved March 17, 1869, authorized the said commissioners to issue bonds for the same purpose: therefore be it

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to investigate and report what works have been erected by the said commissioners, the amount of money received from any source, and how the same has been expended; the amount of bonds issued, and the disposition of the same; the present condition of the works, and of the finances of the commissioners, and to report the manner in which the present system of drainage works; and whether any changes are necessary to make the drainage of the city of New Orleans and suburbs more thorough and effectual; and that the said committee may make an early and full report, they are authorized to employ a clerk for a time not exceeding one month.

The Chair appointed the following special committee: Messrs. Morey, of Ouachita, Hall, of Orleans, Staton, of Jackson.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. McVean, of Caddo, offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Elections and Qualifications be instructed to report, by resolution or otherwise, the names of such persons who they believe are entitled to mileage and per diem of claimants who failed to make good their claims to seats in this House, which is usually allowed to contestants in all Legislative bodies.

REPORTS OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

The Committee on Enrollment submitted the following report, which was received and accepted:

ENROLLMENT DEPARTMENT,
House of Representatives,
New Orleans, August 20, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives:

Your Committee on Enrollment have the honor to report that the following bills have been duly engrossed, to wit:

An act to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to clear out Bayou Courtableau and Boeuf.

An act for the relief of Widow Montague.

An act to consolidate and fund the city debts of the city of New Orleans.

An act to amend an act entitled an act to transfer all the causes now pending before the Courts of the State under the constitution of '64.

Joint resolution appointing a joint committee to investigate the actions of the First and Second Drainage Commissioners.

An act for the appropriation of $100,000 for the pay of mileage and per diem of the members and per diem of employes of the General Assembly.

An act to authorize the Treasurer to pay out fifteen certificates of indebtedness issued in favor of Weil by Paralta, Auditor.

An act to provide for the registration of all qualified voters in the State.

An act to incorporate the New Orleans Elevator and Warehouse company.

Respectfully submitted,
O. H. BREWSTER,
Chairman Committee on Enrollment.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, a member of the Committee on Claims, submitted the following minority report, which was received:

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana:

The undersigned, a member of the Committee on Claims, disagrees with the report of the majority of the committee, for the following reasons:

Because the report of the majority of the committee states that the decision rendered by W. W. Handlin, appointed Judge of the Third District Court of New Orleans by George F. Shepley, military governor, on the third of November, 1862, in the case of "John Osman and wife vs. Charles Roman," was rendered on the thirteenth of July, where the facts are that the decision occurred on the seventh of July. This distinction of dates is important, because the reasons for the decision of the merits of the case were rendered on the seventh of July; but on the thirteenth, when the new trial was refused, no reasons were given, as is customary in such cases.

The undersigned, on behalf of the committee, maintains that the order of removal of W. W. Handlin by Michael Hahn, then Governor of the State, being based upon the fact that no reasons were given from the bench in the decision rendered by Judge Handlin, was erroneous, and that the said removal was not in accordance with the principles of justice which should actuate the Executive of the State.

Since it is a well understood custom that judges are paid by the year, and are to continue in office until their successors are appointed, the undersigned recommends that the salary of W. W. Handlin, as Judge of the Third District Court, be paid him, and that the resolution offered by R. H. Isabelle, of Orleans, be adopted.

W. POPE NOBLE,
Of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, moved that the above minority report be substituted for the majority report of the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved to lay the motion on the table.

Mr. Noble, of Orleans, called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and resulted as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Belot, Brewster, Burrel, Calhoun, Carr, Duny, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Hill, Honore, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Isabelle, Leroy, Lott, Morris, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, McVean, Muirel, Mansion, Morey, Morand, Matthews, Pearce, Page, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, Washington, Wren, H. Williams, Yorke, D. Young—31.

Nays: Bennett, Barbee, Curell, Haskell, Kent, Landers, Noble, Staton, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—12.

Rules suspended.

On motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, the bill was placed on its second reading by title.

Mr. Carr, of Orleans, moved that the bill be considered engrossed, and placed on its third reading under a suspension of the rules.

Rules not suspended.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, moved that the bill be read section by section.

Carried.

Before reading the first section the Speaker announced to the House that he had received the following communication from the Mayor and City Council:

WHEREAS, An act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan police district, and provide for the government thereof is now before the General Assembly of Louisiana; and

Whereas, The said act constitutes as one district, to be known as the Metropolitan Police District, the cities of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the towns of Algiers and Gretna; and

Whereas, The police force is by said act greatly increased, and the Mayors of New Orleans, Jefferson, and Carrollton, and the Police Juries of Algiers and Gretna are required to furnish additional offices, stations, lockups, houses of detection, furniture, equipments, accommodations, etc., for the Board, officers, and members of the said police; and

Whereas, Said act levies upon the estates, real and personal, of the above said cities and towns, a tax to carry out the provisions of said act, which at this time will be a heavy burden upon the people; and

Whereas, Said act is a direct encroachment upon the liberty of the people, punishing misdemeanors as penitentiary offenses, authorizing policemen to make arrests for trivialities, and rendering insecure the personal liberty of the good people of New Orleans and adjacent cities and towns included in the Metropolitan Police District; and

Whereas, Events have occurred which have already demonstrated the impropriety and insecurity arising from the act taking from the Mayor of New Orleans all control of the chief and members of the police force; and

Whereas, There can be no doubt that the police force fixed by the present law is amply sufficient in point of numbers to protect persons and property, and therefore the contemplated increase is unnecessary, and in the unfortunate financial condition of the city unwarranted, therefore,

Be it resolved, That a joint committee composed of two from the Board of Aldermen and three from the Board of Assistant Aldermen be appointed by the Presidents of the Board of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen to wait upon the Governor and the Committees of the Legislature on Corporations and Parochial Affairs, and present our solemn protest against the aforesaid act to establish a Metropolitan Police District, and to provide for the government thereof, said act being highly detrimental to the public interests, and if enforced would be productive of incalculable mischief, and perhaps deplorable results.

Be it resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the Mayor to the Governor, the President of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of Louisiana, and to the committees aforesaid.

(Signed) THOS. H. SHIELDS,
President Board Aldermen pro tem.
(Signed) ALFRED KEARNEY,
President Board Assistant Aldermen.
Approved August 19, 1868.
(Signed) JOHN R. CONWAY, Mayor.

Section first was read and on motion of Mr. Carr, of Orleans, was adopted.

Section second was read and adopted.

Section third was read.

Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary, moved to strike out in fourth line the words "appointed by the Governor," and insert "elected by the General Assembly."

Mr. Tureaud moved to lay the amendment on the table.

Yeas and nays called, resulting as follows:

Yeas: Abbot, Alexander, Antoine, Adolphe, Burrel, Collins, Calhoun, Carr, Deslonde, Dufresne, Dupart, Evans, Esnard, Faulkner, Guigonet, Garstkamp, Guidry, Honore, Hutchinson, Hall, Heidenhain, Lee, Lott, Mollere, Mahier, McMillen, Murrell, Mansion, Pearce, Page, Rey, Sterrett, Tureaud, Umphreys, H. Williams, D. Young—36.

Nays: Dowoco, Desforange, Demarest, Hill, Kent, Leroy, L'Hotte, McCullin, Melvin, Morand, Noble, Pierce, Reese, Wilson, Waters, N. Young, Zoelly—17.

After several other amendments,

Mr. Carr moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until Monday next at twelve o'clock, and that 150 copies be printed.

Carried.

The Committee on Pensions submitted the following reports:

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
General Assembly State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 20, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—The Committee on Pensions of the House of Representatives, to whom was submitted Senate bill No. 104, entitled an act to provide pensions for the veterans of Jefferson and Carrollton, have instructed me to report favorably upon said act, with the exception of the following amendments, to wit, viz:

Insert after the words "1814 and 1815" in the title the words "or their widows."

Insert after the word "Louisiana" in section one the words "or their widows."

Insert after the words "these years" in section second the words "or their widows."

Very respectfully,
E. C. ANTOINE,
Chairman of Committee;
PAULIN GUIGONET,
EDWARD S. WILSON.

ROOMS OF COMMITTEE ON PENSIONS,
House of Representatives,
General Assembly State of Louisiana,
New Orleans, August 20, 1868.

To the Honorable Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives, General Assembly State of Louisiana:

GENTLEMEN—This committee to whom was referred the petition for the relief of Mrs. widow Honoria Fox, respectfully returns it to your honorable body, and beg leave to suggest its committal to the Committee on Claims.

E. C. ANTOINE, Chairman;
PAULIN GUIGONET,
EDW. S. WILSON.

Which were received and accepted, the amendments to the bill as reported by the Committee on Pensions were adopted, the title as amended was adopted, and the bill placed on the calendar.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported by bill an act to provide for the payment of the interest and principal of State bonds.

The bill passed its first reading, and was placed on the calendar.

Mr. McMillen, of Carroll, asked the opinion of the Chair relative to the withdrawal of the militia bill from the Conference Committee, and upon the action of the House in relation thereto.

The Chair decided that a disagreement arising between the two Houses upon a bill, or any part thereof, and conferees having been appointed, the bill is then in possession and control of the conferees, and the House can not discharge their conferees without consent of the Senate, nor can the bill be withdrawn without joint action, and any proceeding on the part of the House, without such joint action, would be irregular.

Under a suspension of the rules Mr. Wren, of Bossier, offered the following joint resolution, which passed on its first reading:

Be it resolved, That a joint committee of seven members of the House of Representatives be appointed by the Speaker, and five members of the Senate be appointed by the President of the Senate to confer and mature a bill to organize the public schools of this State in accordance with the requirements of the constitution.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Morey, of Ouachita:
House bill No. 164.
House bill No. 167.
By Mr. Demarest, of St. Mary:
House bill No. 165.
House bill No. 166.
By Mr. Landers, of Union:
House bill No. 160.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bills passed their first and second readings:

By Mr. McVean, of Caddo:
House bill No. 161.
Referred to the Committee on ——.
One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.
By Mr. Lott, of Rapides:
House bill No. 162.
Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.
One hundred and fifty copies ordered to be printed.

Under a suspension of the rules the following bill, introduced by Mr. Lott, of Rapides, passed its first, second, and third readings, final passage, adopted by its title, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence:

House bill No. 163, an act authorizing the State Tax Collectors to receive the warrants of members and employes of the General Assembly in payment of State taxes by preferment, etc.:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana in General Assembly convened, That the warrants issued to the members and employes of the General Assembly for their mileage and per diem shall be received by the State Tax Collectors in payment of the State taxes, by preference over any other indebtedness due by the State.

SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That the Auditor of Public Accounts shall receive the said warrants from the Sheriffs of the different parishes throughout the State, by preference over any other indebtedness due by the State when the said Sheriffs shall make their return to the said Auditor, as required by law.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
New Orleans, August 20, 1868.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

I am instructed by his Excellency the Governor to inform the House of Representatives that he has approved and signed—

An act relative to the New Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, a corporation of the State of Alabama, and authorizing and empowering said company to exercise and enjoy its corporate powers and franchises in the State of Louisiana.

F. C. REMICK,
Private Secretary.

Mr. Morey, of Ouachita, moved the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of House bill No. 110.

Lost.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of St. Helena, the House adjourned until to-morrow at eleven o'clock A. M.

WM. VIGERS,
Chief Clerk House of Representatives.

Grant treated all whom he conquered with the respect becoming an honorable foe, and when summoned before the Reconstruction Committee of Congress, he manfully maintained that Gen. Lee's parole as a conquered enemy ought to protect him from arrest or trial. He is a man whom these Confederate soldiers know how to appreciate and respect; could have no more animosity toward him than toward any Northern man who stood by the Union during the civil war. They know that he has the courage and the disposition to protect them from injustice and oppression, and that his popularity all over the North, like that of President Lincoln, would enable him to maintain his position.—*Memphis Post.*

Mrs. E. Cady Stanton visited her mother a few days since. The old lady objected to her for not criticising the Democrats as she did the Republicans. Mrs. Stanton tried to explain how the poor things were harassed and perplexed in trying to make a hard-cash candidate stand on a greenback platform; how through those hot July days, with the perspiration pouring down their anxious, care-worn faces, they had to dovetail these incongruous elements together; how Seymour suffered and fainted when nominated. The old lady was inexorable. "Pshaw!" cried she, with a gesture of contempt, "If Seymour hadn't the strength to stand a nomination, how will he stand a defeat?"

The Chicago *Post* has these *bon mots:*

Will the Country have Grant and peace, or Seymour and Blair and pieces?

The Lost Caws—The crowing of the Copperhead cocks over the Kentucky election.

"The great interests of our Union demand peace," says Seymour. "Let us have peace" says Grant.

Let it be remembered that Frank P. Blair, the Democratic candidate for Vice-President, is the author of the following atrocious sentence: "And now I say that unless the negroes submit to the intelligent guidance of the powerful white race, their fate will be that of the Indians, they will be exterminated."

The Newburg *Daily Press* wants to know "which piece Grant wants." The *Journal* replies: "Bless your innocent soul, he is after all the 'pieces' and fragments of the Democratic party—'rag-tag and bob-tail'—and will have the whole of them. So you may as well get ready for your funeral."

The relations of Seymour with the rebels of the South are relations of blood. They imbrued their hands in the blood of their Northern brethren, and Seymour wished them success. He is a *particeps criminis* to the extent of the possibilities of his position.

In Chicago a few days since a newsboy, aged fifteen, married a widow fair, fat, and nearly forty. As he disbursed the fee the unnatural and precocious husband was heard to remark, "All I wanted was the house and lot."

The sugar pine is said to exist in California in immense forests, which extend hundreds of miles through the State on the mountain range.

Monetary and Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
THURSDAY EVENING, August 20, 1868.

The money market proper is without any material variation. The supply of capital available for the discount of A1 paper is ample, but the offerings of that description continue very light. The street rates for A1 paper are 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum on call for short periods secured by satisfactory collaterals. Second grade is quoted at 1½ ⅌ cent ⅌ month. Mortgage notes rule at 10@12 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1, and 15@18 for second class. The banks discount most of the approved business paper offered by their customers.

Gold opened at 144¼@144⅝ (against 144⅝ at New York), and after a moderate movement closed under the influence of telegrams reporting a marked decline in Wall street, at 143@143⅞. The sales include $10,000 at 143¾; $5000, $5000, $5000, and $1200 (the last to customs) price sold) at 143⅞; $42,600 ($2,600 and $40,000) at 144; $7000 ($1000, $2000, and $4000) at 144⅛; and $5000 at 144⅜. The only transaction reported in silver is $700 in American half dollars at 136⅞, quote 136@138; for the latter, and —@148 for Mexican dollars.

Foreign exchange underwent a still further decline in consequence of the depreciation in the rates for gold at New York. The sales of sterling included £500 and £ 000 bank at 119; £500 and £1000 do at 109¾ for gold, and £500 do sight at 109¾ currency. In francs 115,000 (90,000, 60,000, and 15,000) have sold at 5 60, and 30,000 at 5.55. The market was too unsettled toward the close for regular quotations.

We have no change to note in the market for domestic exchange. The offerings were very light, while the remittance demand continues active. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ ⅌ cent premium, and the sales of commercial included $5000 New York sight at ¼ ⅌ cent premium; $5000, $10,000 and $15,000 at ¼; $10,000 at ⅜; $5000 sight on St. Louis at ⅛ discount, and a small amount, $2000 ten days' sight on Boston at par. There is the same demand for a sale of $45,000 bank sight on New York, by one bank to another, at 7-16 premium.

The only sales reported in stocks was 25 shares Bank of New Orleans at $33. We heard also of other transactions the particulars of which were not made known. Nothing transpired in bonds. State warrants sold at a marked advance. Early in the day a small amount changed hands at 67, but subsequently $20,000 were sold at $68 and $6000 at 68.

City treasury notes were still weaker. The sales embraced $10,000 at 32½ ⅌ cent discount; $6000 at 32½; $8000, $3000, $5000 and $15,000 at 33; $6000 at 33¼, and $25,000 at 33½. The dealers bought the small sums offered and across their counters at 34@34½ discount and supplied the current demand from taxpayers at 32½@33.

There was quite an active movement in State notes, and rates toward the close were higher. The sales included $10,000 at 24½ ⅌ cent discount; $10,000 and $2000 at 25; $31,000 at the same (the latter reselling at 24½), $20,000, $2000, and $5360 at 25½, and $1200 (early) at 27.

COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, August 20, 1868.

COTTON—The market opened this morning with a moderate inquiry, one or two buyers looking around for small lots, but as factors were unwilling to make the required concessions, the total sales reported were confined to 7 bales net at 29c for middling and 30c for a good style of middling. This shows a falling off in the rates for new, as holders previously refused to entertain offers under 30c. Yesterday's sales embraced 25 bales old, classing as Liverpool low middling, at 28c, and 2 bales new middling at 30c.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867—bales	15,256
Arrived yesterday	192
Arrived previously	669, 50
Made from waste and damaged cotton, etc	8,019—667,361
	682,617
Cleared to day	none
Cleared previously	680,548—680,548
Stock on hand and on shipboard	2,069

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—The market for fair to prime Louisiana sugar continues active. The demand for round lots is very limited and the retail demand is only moderate. We note sales (not previously reported) of 10 hogsheads Cuba sugar, on private terms; also, in small lots, 107 boxes do No 12 to 13 at 12½@13½c ⅌ lb, and 46 boxes No 8 to 20 at 13c@16c ⅌ lb. There is still no market for Cuba molasses. Louisiana sugar unchanged.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—Since our review of yesterday there have been no arrivals from the West.

FLOUR—We have no change to note in this article to-day. There was very little demand on the part of dealers, who seem to await further receipts. The sales are 300 bbls for the day, three fifths of which 200 medium to choice treble extra, taken for shipment, on private terms; 200 and 300 treble extra and 200 on its account, at private terms, and 70 double extra at $9 12½ ⅌ bbl. Yesterday evening after we left the market some 450 bbls superfine changed hands at $8 12½@8 25, and 150 treble extra at $9 50 ⅌ bbl. We quote: superfine $8@8 25; double extra $9@9 25; low treble extra $9 25@9 50; choice treble extra $10 25@11, and choice extra $11 50@14 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—The market is dull and drooping. 100 bbls mess sold on private terms, and 200 prime at $30 ⅌ bbl. We now quote $30 75@31 25 according to quality.

CORN—The market is dull and drooping. The only transactions reported were some small lots of 50 and 75 sacks white at $1 10 ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are dull, and prices tending downwards. 50 and 200 sacks sold at 66c ⅌ bushel, showing a decline of 1c on yesterday's rates.

BRAN—The market is steady. 200 sacks changed hands at $1 22½, and 500 at $1 25 ⅌ sack.

BACON—10 casks shoulders sold at 14¼c ⅌ lb; 5 casks clear shoulders at 15c; and 4 casks clear sides at 16½ ⅌ lb. Sugar-cured hams are selling in a small way at 19½@21½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—We note a sale of 80 tcs choice lard at 19¼c, and 22 do at 19½c ⅌ lb. Choice in kegs is quoted at 21@21½c, according to quantity. A lot of 20 kegs sold at the latter price.

BAGGING—The market for round lots of India bagging is very dull. We note a sale of 300 bales yesterday coming under our observation, on private terms.

BUTTER—The market is unchanged. Western is still quoted at 28@35c, and Northern 35@42c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The stock is light and prices are firm. Western Reserve and factory are quoted at 15@17c; Northern Reserve and factory at 17@18c ⅌ lb.

TALLOW—Steady at 12@12½c ⅌ lb for city and country rendered.

SALT—Quiet at $2 40@2 45 ⅌ sack for Liverpool coarse and fine, from warehouse, and $2 50@2 60 from store. There are now lying at Liverpool one cargo of Liverpool and one of Turk's Island salt.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin quiet; common held at $2 12½@2 25 for the day; sales 300 bbls,