[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

satisfy the secularists and ultra Protestants and secure a majority against Fawcett's bill.

MADRID, April 22.—The Carlists have again commenced their depredations against the government, and are active in the provinces of Toledo and Navarre, where bands, under the command of priests, have appeared. Demonstrations in other portions of the kingdom are imminent. The government authorities have arrested many persons in the cities of Madrid and Valladolid, and elsewhere, whom they suspect of complicity in the Carlist movements.

MARSEILLES, April 22.—Rear Admiral James Alden, commanding the American squadron now in the harbor, will go from this city to Paris. The squadron will remain here a few days and then sail for a cruise in the Atlantic ocean. Crowds are visiting the American fleet.

PARIS, April 22.—Don Carlos is reported to be at Auncey, on his way to Spain.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 22.—The English mail steamer from Aspinwall, just arrived, reports that the American steamer Ocean Queen went ashore in the harbor of Aspinwall and sprang a leak. The injuries to the vessel are severe. She was announced to sail on the twentieth instant, if repairs were completed by that time.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Liberal Republicans at Vicksburg—Delegates to Cincinnati—Horses and Mules Killed by Buffalo Gnats—Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad — Bankruptcy Proceedings Regular—Florida Legislature—No Quorum—Conspiracy Trial—Bridging the River at Memphis—Memphis Not to be Sold Out by Nicolson Pavement Contractors—Memphis and Little Rock Railroad—Resumption of Trains—Flouring Mills Burned.

JACKSON, Miss., April 22.—A Liberal Republican mass meeting and convention, held to-day at Vicksburg, appointed delegates to the Cincinnati convention. Captain Fish, Judge Speed, Mr. Miller and others were appointed. Judge Jeffords, late of the supreme bench of this State, by military appointment, addressed the convention, applauding its action.

In this and adjoining counties bordering on Pearl river an insect commonly known as buffalo gnats have attacked farm horses and mules, and so severe that many hundred animals have died within the past few days. There is great apprehension on the part of the farmers, very many of whom have not a team with which to cultivate a crop.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 22.—After long litigation before Judge Woods, of the United States Circuit Court at Mobile, by W. F. Drake and others, to set aside the decree of Judge Busteed declaring the Alabama and Chattanooga railroad a bankrupt, was decided by Judge Woods last Saturday, that the bankrupt proceedings were in a regular form, and he declined to interfere.

The sale of the road came off at this place to-day, in pursuance of the advertisement by the assignees in bankruptcy. Governor Lindsay bought the road for the State, and it gives much satisfaction to the people, as it is thought it will save the State from any loss on account of the road.

CHARLESTON, April 22.—In the United States Court to-day, the case of John Rogers, of Union county, indicted for conspiracy and murder was taken up. The government abandoned the murder charge. The trial for conspiracy began. Four witnesses who were called by the government testified their participation in several murders.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., April 22.—The Legislature assembled to-day. No quorum, only two Senators and twelve Assemblymen present.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—Small-pox deaths for the week were twenty-seven.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—The Chancery Court to-day granted a charter to the Tennessee Construction and Contracting Company with a capital of $5,000,000. The purpose of the company is to bridge or tunnel the Mississippi river at this point.

Private dispatches from Washington state that the Supreme Court to-day granted an injunction restraining the Nicholson pavement contractors from levying on the property of the city until the case is decided on appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court of this district.

The Little Rock Railroad Company yesterday commenced the work of removing the track from the old road bed to the new one, above overflow. It is expected the work will be completed by Thursday, when trains will commence running.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Camp Spring flouring mills, owned by Eckerman & Co., were almost totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss about $18,000, fully insured in Cincinnati, St. Louis and Columbus, Ohio, companies.

SALT LAKE CITY, April 22.—Additional dispatches have been received from District Attorney Bates to release prisoners. Deputy Marshal Heigh, however, still declines except on motion of defense and an official copy of the Supreme Court decision.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—The Supreme Court refused to grant a mandamus to compel the State to pay certain of its matured bonds in coin, holding it could not go behind the action of the Legislature ordering their payment in currency.

BALTIMORE, April 22.—The base ball season opened here this afternoon with the first championship game between the Mutuals, of New York, and the new Baltimore club. The Mutuals were beaten by a score of 8 to 14. The weather was clear and very cool. Over 2000 persons witnessed the game.

Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, April 22, 1872, 4:35 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will continue rising from the lower lakes to the eastern gulf, and eastward to the Atlantic, over which region clear and pleasant weather will generally prevail on Tuesday. An area of low barometer is advancing east over Montana toward the northwest, and over the latter the pressure will continue diminishing, with increasing southerly winds, rising temperature and cloudy weather, and gradually extend on Tuesday over the upper lake region and to the Ohio valley, with, very probably, threatening weather. Dangerous winds are not anticipated, except possibly for the upper lakes.

River Intelligence.

SOUTHWEST PASS, April 22, 6 P. M.—Barometer 30. Wind northeast, fresh. Arrived—Italian brig Apollo, Caffeiro master, sixty-eight days from Genoa with general cargo to George W. Hynson & Co. No departures.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, April 22.—Wind north, light, with rain. Arrived at 3:40 P. M.—Steamship Margaret, Baker master, from Havana, via Florida ports, to New Orleans, Havana and Florida Steamship Company. No departures.

VICKSBURG, April 22.—Passed down—Alice Dean, at eleven o'clock last night; Belle Lee, 9 A. M. to-day; Edinburgh, 4 P. M. Up—Dexter, 3 A. M. River rising fast. Weather warm and clear.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Weather clear and cool. River thirty-three feet in the channel, and falling.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Arrived—City of Vicksburg, from Vicksburg. No departures for below. Weather clear and cool.

PITTSBURG, April 22.—Weather clear and cool. Monongahela seven feet in the channel and falling; declining above.

MEMPHIS, April 22.—Weather clear and cool. River stationary. Passed up—H. C. Yaeger, Mary Houston and Robert E. Lee.

LOUISVILLE, April 22.—Weather clear and cool. River still falling, with twelve feet eight inches in the channel, and ten feet eight inches in the chute. Arrived—H. S. Turner and Kate Kinney, from New Orleans. Departed—H. S. Turner, for Cincinnati. The A. J. Baker left for Baton Rouge last night.

EVANSVILLE, April 22.—Weather clear and cool. The river has fallen twenty inches. Passed down—Potomac at 7 A. M., Commonwealth at 7 P. M. Passed up—Jennie Howell at 9 A. M.

CAIRO, April 22.—Arrived—J. H. Bigley and John A. Wood from Pittsburg 7 A. M., Ajax from Pittsburg at 11 A. M.; Continental from St. Louis at 11 A. M.; Anna from Shreveport at 5 P. M.; Yeager from New Orleans at 8 P. M. Departed—Henry Ames for New Orleans at 6 A. M.; Bigley for New Orleans at 8 A. M.; John A. Wood for New Orleans at 10 A. M.; Ajax for New Orleans at noon; Anna for Cincinnati at 7 P. M. The river has fallen five inches in the past twenty-four hours. Weather clear and cool.

MARKETS.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, April 22, Evening.—Cotton closed dull; middling uplands 23⅜c; Orleans 24c. Sales to-day 1050 bales; futures sold today 6100 bales, as follows: April 22⅞@22 15-16c; May 23⅛@23 3-16c; June 23¾c; July 23⅞c; September 22@22⅛c; October 20½c; November 19⅞c; December 19⅜c.

Flour scarce, quiet and firm. Whisky a shade firmer. Wheat 2@3c higher; active milling demand; winter red Western $1 73@1 80. Corn firmer at 72@73c; white Southern 76c. Rice firm at 8¼@9½c. Pork quiet and firm. Lard active and steady. Navals firm. Tallow active, steady. Freights dull.

Coffee dull; Rio 17¼@19½c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¼@8½c; Cuba 8@9c. Molasses quiet; 53@65c for New Orleans.

CINCINNATI, April 22.—Cotton dull, prices drooping; middling 23c. Flour—Demand fair and prices advanced; family $7 75@8. Wheat—Demand good at full prices; red $1 70@1 73. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; 49c. Oats steady with a moderate demand; 42@45c. Pork dull; market unsettled; no city offered; other kinds not wanted; sales at Louisville $12 cash. Lard—Demand light; holders firm; steam rendered 8½c; kettle 8¾@9c. Bulk meats in light demand; shoulders sold at 4⅛c, mostly held at 4½c; sides held 6, 6¼ and 6½c. Bacon—Demand light, but holders firm; shoulders 4c; clear rib sides 6¾c; clear sides 7c. Whisky steady; demand moderate; 84c.

ST. LOUIS, April 22.—Cotton is dull and prices are nominal. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; sample lots of medium to choice red fall $1 95@2 15. Corn better; No. 2 mixed 42@42½c. Oats firm; mixed on track 37½c. Whisky steady, 83½c. Pork quiet; $12. Bacon quiet; order lots shoulders 5c; clear rib sides 7c; clear sides 7¼c; country shoulders 4¾c; clear rib 6¾c. Lard firm, 8½c.

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, April 22, Evening.—Cotton closed dull; uplands 11⅛@11¼; Orleans 11⅜@11½. Sales to-day 12,000 bales, of which 3000 were for export and speculation. Flour 27@27s 6d. Corn 28@28s 3d. Cumberland cut 29s 6d. Short rib 33s. Common rosin 7s 6d@8s.

Little Sisters of the Poor.

The corner stone of the new asylum of the "Little Sisters of the Poor" was laid on the corner of Laharpe and Johnson streets Sunday afternoon by the Most Reverend Archbishop Perche, assisted by a large number of the clergy and a multitude of ladies and gentlemen of all nationalities.

The decorations were elegant and tasty, the portions of the building already completed, being only the foundations, and parts of several walls, were very neatly ornamented. Around the foundations there had been placed a railing, covered with white cloth with a red border and draped with loops of evergreens, and on each post was a large and handsome Japanese vase filled with magnificent bouquets of flowers, the perfume from which filled the air, to the gratification and pleasure of all.

The brick work was covered with white cloth and hung with evergreens.

On the north side of the building there had been raised a large dais, canopied with purple and red, and topped off with a blue dome decked with stars, surmounted by a gilt cross. This, we learn, was the gratuitous work of Mr. P. Malfard, of Royal street.

In the centre rested three silk velvet cushioned chairs, while on the floor was laid a handsome carpet.

The corner stone is a block of marble about eighteen inches square, very highly polished, and bears this inscription:

J. M. J.
BEATÆ MARIÆ VIRGINI
SINE LABE ORIGINALI CONCEPTI
A. D. MDCCCLXXII.

The Archbishop of the Diocese, the Most Rev. Joseph Napoleon Perche, arrived at the old asylum about four o'clock, accompanied by his prelate, Rev. Father Jouvernet, and there met the following clergymen: Rev. Fathers Jourdan, Simond, Hubert, Edgecomb, of the S. J.; Koegerl, of St. Boniface; Bellanger, from Algiers; Hoste, almoner of the asylum; Cornelius Moynihan, of St. Peter; Jobert, curate of St. Augustine; Borien, of Notre Dame; Feree, of St. Louis Cathedral; Massadier, of St. Theresa; Subilot, of St. Augustine, etc.

The different societies with their splendid banners arrived a little after four o'clock. There were the New Lusitanos, the Spanish Benevolent, the St. Joseph's, from Trinity Church, the Sociedad Menorique, the Young Men's Benevolent Society, both represented by a delegation, and others, each headed by a host of mounted marshals and a band of music. The Sisters of the asylum then led their aged inmates over to the platform, and they were provided with seats reserved for them.

The societies then escorted the Archbishop and the clergy to the platform, when his grace took the centre chair, and Reverend Fathers Jouvernot and Hoste the seats on each side of him.

The ceremonies were opened by the Most Reverend Archbishop Perche, who, in a short address in French, expressed his pleasure at seeing so large an assembly congregated for the noble purpose of witnessing the laying of the corner-stone of a building erected for the purpose of giving a home to the old and infirm persons of both sexes. It was with great pleasure that he found this large assembly consisting of every nationality, and saw persons here not belonging to his flock, but united with him in the one great work, charity. He referred at length to the exertions of the noble women who, in the plain garb of a "Little Sister of the Poor," managed to collect means to make the last hours of aged and decrepid people happy by giving them food, shelter and attendance. He earnestly beseached the audience to assist the "Little Sisters" in raising the large building, which would accommodate some more of those who in their old age needed the assistance of their fellow Christian.

His grace was followed by the Hon. Thomas J. Semmes.

Rev. Father Koegerl followed in German. His remarks consisted of a very interesting picture of the noble work of charity, and, after paying a very high compliment to the "Little Sisters of the Poor," he thanked his audience for the kind assistance they had given them so far, and requested them not to forget them in the future while they were laboring under the heavy expenses the new building would necessarily create.

The Archbishop and the clergy then moved over to the corner stone, which was blessed, and a box containing several mementoes of the day, etc., placed into the open space, which was then closed by the Archbishop with the usual ceremonies.

After the place where the holy altar of the Blessed Virgin will be placed at a future day in the building, was blessed, the Archbishop gave the benediction and retired to the old asylum. The societies then gave him a marching salute, and he addressed several of them. His grace then proceeded to the parlor and there affixed his signature to the following *process verbal*, which was signed afterward by the clergy and others present:

Anno Domino MDCCCLXXII—On this twenty-first April, on the feast of the patronage of St. Joseph, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-sixth, in the happy reign of our most holy father Pius IX, and of the most illustrious and reverend Joseph Napoleon Perche, Archbishop of New Orleans, and of his excellency U. S. Grant, President of the United States, Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of Louisiana, and Hon. Benj. F. Flanders, Mayor of New Orleans:

When it was perceived that the establishment located on Laharpe street, in New Orleans, under the direction of the Little Sisters of the Poor, was too limited, and would not suffice for the necessities of old people of both sexes, Sister Mary Clare, superior of this congregation, compelled by necessity, and confiding in God and the most blessed Virgin Mary, and the holy St. Joseph, the patron of this congregation, took the resolution to build a large house, whose first stone was blessed and laid by the Most Reverend Archbishop Perche, surrounded by a large concourse of clergymen, both secular and regular, and a large multitude of respectable citizens.

At the old institution the Sisters have over forty old men and as many old women in their charge.

The Jewish Passover.

The Israelites of New Orleans, last evening, as well as their brethren elsewhere, observed the commencement of the Passover.

The observance, as is generally known, is dictated by one of the laws of Moses, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Jews from bondage, and, according to the Jewish calendar, commences on the fourteenth of Nisson, the first month in the Jewish year, which, in this year, occurs on the twenty-second of April. On the night preceding the first day of Passover, the heads of the Israelitish households collect all the leavened bread in their houses, and on the next morning before ten o'clock they burn it. The celebration commences that night, and that and the next night are termed Sider nights. The families are called together at the feasts, and during these nights no distinction in position is made. The servants sit at the tables with their employers, and for the time being all are considered equals. The culinary utensils used during this time are not the same that are commonly employed, and on the tables are placed articles not usually seen there, as for instance the shin-bone of a lamb (emblematical of the Passover lamb) horse-radish and bitter herbs. The latter are to remind the people of the hardships and trials experienced by the Jews in Egypt. During the feast a part of the psalms of Moses are chanted, prayers recited, and four glasses of wine are drunk by every individual. The designation of the two first nights of the Passover as Sider nights is not generally understood. "Sider" is, we believe, derived from the Portuguese, and means *assembling and sitting up to*. By the Jewish calendar there are two days of the week on which the feast of the Passover can never commence, as the law forbids any two great feasts as holidays to come together.

That our readers may fully appreciate its historical and religious importance, the following account of the Jewish Passover is extracted from Stanley's history of the Jewish Church:

Among the various festivals of the Jewish Church, one was distinctly historical. In the feast of the Pascha Pascha, or Passover, the scene of the flight of the Israelites, its darkness, its hurry, its confusion, was acted year by year, as in a living drama. In part it is so acted throughout the whole Jewish race; in all its essential features (some of which have died out everywhere else), it is enacted in the most lively form by the solitary remnant of that race which, under the name of Samaritan, celebrates the whole Paschal service year by year on the summit of Mount Gerizim. Each head of family assembled his household around him; the feast was within the house; there was no time nor place for priest or sacred edifice. Even after the establishment of the sanctuary at Jerusalem, this vestige of the primitive or the irregular celebration of that rite continued, and not in the Temple courts, but in the upper chamber of the private houses, was the room prepared where the Passover was to be eaten. The animal slain and eaten on the occasion is itself a memorial of the pastoral state of the people. The shepherds of Goshen, with their flocks and herds, whatever else they could furnish for a hasty meal, would at least have a lamb or kid, a male of the first year from the sheep or from the goats. They stuck its blood on the door posts of the house as a sign of deliverance. At Gerizim, the Samaritan community rushes forward, and as the blood flows from the throat of the slaughtered lamb, they dip their fingers in the stream, and each man, woman and child, even to the child in arms, is marked on the forehead with the red stain.

Night falls; the stars come out; the bright moon is in the sky; the household gathers round, and then takes place the hasty meal, of which every part is marked by the almost frantic haste of the first celebration, when Pharoah's messengers were expected every instant to break in with their command. "Get you forth from among my people. Go, begone!" The guests of such a household, at the moment of the meal, rose from their sitting and recumbent posture, and stood around the table on their feet. Their feet, usually bare within the house, were shod as if for a journey. Each member of the household, even the women, had staffs in their hands, as if for an immediate departure. The long Eastern garments of the men were girt up, for the same reason, around their loins. The roasted lamb was torn to pieces, each snatching and grasping in his fingers the morsel which he might not else have time to eat. Not a fragment is left for the morning, which will find them gone and far away. The cakes of bread which they broke and ate were tasteless from the want of leaven, which they had no leisure to prepare, and as on that fatal midnight they took their dough before it was leavened, their kneading troughs being bound up in their clothes on their shoulders.

So the recollection of this characteristic incident was stamped into the national memory by the prohibition of every kind of leaven or ferment at the feast, as it was from this cause named, of unleavened bread. And finally, in the subsequent union of late and earlier usages, the thanksgiving for their deliverance was always present. The reminiscence of their bondage was kept up by the mess of bitter herbs, which gave a relish to their supper, and that bitter cup again was sweetened by the festive character which ran through the whole transaction, and gave it in later generations what in its first institution it could hardly have had, its full social and ecclesiastical aspect; the wine cups of blessings and the long sustained hymn from the One Hundred and Thirteenth to One Hundred and Eighteenth Psalm, of which the thrilling facts must always have been those which sing how "Israel came out of Egypt; how not unto them, but unto Jehovah's name was the praise to be given for ever and ever."

Benefit of Mme. Durand.

The numerous friends and admirers of the charming Mme. Durand were out in full force last night, nothing daunted by the threatening weather. It was unfortunate it should have rained as it did yesterday, otherwise the house would have been the largest, perhaps, of the season. As it was, the parquette and dress circle and most of the second circle were filled, many ladies occupying seats in the parquette.

The reception accorded the fair beneficiary on her entrance as the beautiful *Juliet*, was one that Nilsson herself would have been proud of. Besides a bewildering number of bouquets thrown upon the stage, there were several beautiful baskets and elegant wreaths of flowers passed up by the assistance of Mr. Calabresi, and literally an armful of splendid presents, consisting of boxes of jewelry, gloves, handkerchiefs, etc., the audience all the while testifying their delight in rapturous applause. During the whole evening every opportunity was seized to shower the lovely artiste with flowers. If we had happened to enter the theatre just as she had completed the "Jewel Song" in "Faust," we should have thought it was her first appearance, judging from the quantity of handsome bouquets thrown and the great clapping of hands.

She was in splendid voice and sang with great effect throughout, but was unusually fine in the "Waltz Song" in "Romeo," the "Jewel Song" of "Faust" and the scene from "Lucia." We congratulate her on the great success of her benefit, and share in the general satisfaction felt among her friends at the unbounded enthusiasm manifested. She was called out after every act, and, indeed, everything an audience can do in the way of compliment was extended to her. We learn that among the many presents given her last night there was a set of diamonds which cost $1000. All these things show the hold she has won on the hearts of our musical people who have thus substantially testified their regard. We wish her continued and increasing success wherever she goes, and hope another season to count her sweet voice among those who shall constitute the New Orleans opera troupe.

Monetary--Commercial.

MONETARY.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY REPUBLICAN,
MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1872.

The money market is quiet and easy. We notice a slightly better demand for accommodations at bank, but the supply of funds is more than sufficient for the requirements of A1 borrowers, and no difficulty is found in placing all the offerings of approved paper. On the street, we hear of very little doing. We quote: 8@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1 notes with unquestionable collaterals, and 11@12 for second grade; 10@— for A1 business paper without collaterals, 12@— for second class. Mortgage paper still rules at 9@10 ⅌ cent ⅌ annum for A1, and —@12 for second class.

Gold opened at 111¼@111½ (against 111¼ at New York), and closed at the opening rates in both markets. The sales included $2000 at 111½; $10,000 at 111⅜; $12,000 at 111⅜@111½; $7000 at 111½, and $1000 and $8000 at 111⅜.

In silver $1200 in American half dollars changed hands at 108¼, and $1500 at 108¾. We quote 107¾@108¾ for these, and 4½@5 ⅌ cent premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign exchange was only moderately animated, but rates for commercial bills ruled very firm. The transactions in sterling embraced £30,000, of which £2000 clear at 120¾, £2500, £3000 and £10,000 at 120⅜, £1500, £3000 and £5000 clear at 121, and £5000 bank at 121½. Nothing reported in francs. We quote sterling at 120¾@121 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and 121½@— for bank.

Domestic exchange was firm and unchanged. The banks continued to draw on New York for remittance at ⅜ ⅌ cent premium for sight, and the sales included $20,000 commercial and $30,000 and $52,000 private bankers' New York sight at 3-16 premium, and $14,000 commercial, $30,000 and $50,000 private bankers' and $50,000, $50,000 and $60,000 bank at 7-32.

A bank gold check on New York for $10,000 sold at ⅛ per cent premium. Some of the banks drew small sums for remittance at ¼ premium.

On Saturday, not reported, 22 shares St. Charles street railroad stock, with dividend, sold at $77, and to-day 100 Louisiana Levee ($3 50 paid) at $8 62½.

Nothing reported in bonds or warrants.

COMMERCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, April 22, 1872.

COTTON—The sales to-day were confined to 300 bales at very full prices for all grades above low middling inclusive, requiring some revision of our quotations as below. We give also the Exchange figures, which are for average lists according with its types, while ours are also for average lists, but with the outside figures for strict:

	Average lists.	Exchange figures.
Low ordinary	18 @18⅛	—
Ordinary	19½@21	—
Good ordinary	21⅛@21¾	21¾
Low middling	22⅛@22¾	22¾
Middling	— @23	22¾
Strict middling	23⅛@23½	—
Good middling	23⅞@—	23½

Inferior may be quoted at 17@17½c, low middling at 18@18½c, ordinary at 19½@20c, and strict ordinary at 20½@21, the extremes of ordinary and strict ordinary being, as above, 19½@21c. These grades are plentiful, and the supply is materially in excess of the demand, giving a manifest advantage to the buyers. The higher grades, on the contrary, were in active request and commanded our quotations, which show some improvement on Saturday's. With one exception we heard of no low middling that could be had under 22¼c, and most factors asked more. A high style of good middling sold at 23¾c. The demand was moderate and the movement checked by scant supplies of the better qualities, and the stringent pretensions of factors.

The Exchange reports: "Market unchanged."

COTTON STATEMENT.

		Bales.
Stock on hand September 1, 1871		25,223
Arrived since last statement	1,606	
Arrived previously	1,003,277	1,004,883
Total		1,030,206
Cleared to-day	410	
Cleared previously	922,901	923,311
Stock on hand and on shipboard, not cleared		106,895
Stock same date last year		189,581

To-day's exports were to Barcelona. Receipts proper since Saturday evening 1238 bales, against 4957 on last Sunday and Monday, and 3267 last year, making an aggregate since Friday evening of 2030 bales, against 5720 for the corresponding time last week and 7875 last year, and since August 31 of 899,616 bales, against 1,264,885 last year. The Exchange telegrams make the receipts at all the ports for the past three days—from 12 M. on Friday to 12 M. today—9018 bales, against 12,924 last week and 21,605 last year. This makes a total since August 31 of 2,529,907 bales, against 3,519,249 last year.

SUGAR—The market is quiet, with only a limited local demand. The stock in the sheds is neglected, but the small lots from plantations are sold as received. Some strictly fully fair sold to-day at 9½@9⅝c ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—There were no receipts from plantation to-day. On Saturday some fair sold at 40c ⅌ gallon.

FLOUR—The market is dull and unchanged, with a good stock on hand. The sales to-day are confined to 1000 bbls, of which 50 good treble extra at $9 25; 100 choice extra at $10 00; 75 do at $11; 100 and 200 do at $12 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—The movement on she landing was interrupted to-day by rainy weather, and the sales are confined to 1000 sacks mixed at 67c, and 2000 white at 68c ⅌ bushel. The supply is good and the demand is fair.

OATS—Rainy weather has interrupted movements on the landing to-day, and only a few small lots were sold at 55@55c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in good supply and fair demand. The movement was checked by rainy weather, but we quote $1 50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Prime is in fair supply and moderate demand at $26@28. Choice is scarce and quoted at $29@30 ⅌ ton.

CORN MEAL—The stock is becoming light again, and the market is firmer. Holders are now asking $3 50 ⅌ bbl.

PORK—Is dull, and mess is quoted at $13 50 ⅌ bbl. It is retailing at $14 ⅌ bbl.

BACON—Is also dull. 9 casks clear sides sold at 7¾c. Shoulders are quoted at 5⅝c, clear rib sides 7¼c ⅌ lb.

HAMS—Choice sugar cured are in fair demand at 11½@11¾c ⅌ lb.

DRY SALT MEAT—Is dull, though there is very little in first hands. Shoulders are quoted at 4⅜c; clear rib sides 6c; clear sides 6⅜c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is in fair supply and demand at 10@10¼c for Western, and 11@11¼c for Northern.

LARD—We note a quiet but firm market, with a light stock on hand. Kegs are quoted at 10½c. Tierces 9c for packers', and 9½c for refined.

COFFEE—We have to note a dull market, and quotations almost nominal. There is a stock in first hands of 11,982 sacks Rio, and in dealers' hands 13,400 bags. Prime is quoted at 20@20½c, gold duty paid; good 19½@20c; fair 19@19¼c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull. Common Western rectified is quoted at 80c; good proof 92½c; choice Cincinnati 94c ⅌ gallon.

MACKEREL—Is coming in more freely and is selling at $14@18 for No. 1 bbls; $11@11 50 for No. 2; $8@9 for No. 3; $1 65 for No. 1 kits; $1 40 for No. 2, $1 20 for No. 3.

TALLOW—Is dull and quoted at 9c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The last cargo sale of Liverpool was at $1 42½ ⅌ sack. It is quoted by the cargo at $1 40@1 42½ ⅌ sack. The market is dull on account of the unsettled duty question. The stock on hand is not large. The dealers' rates from store are $1 60@1 65 ⅌ sack for coarse and $1 70@175 for fine. Turks Island is selling at $1 30@1 35 ⅌ sack of two bushels. A cargo of Turks Island, in bond, sold at 22c ⅌ bushel. Table salt in pockets is selling at 2¾@7½c, as in size.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Chickens are selling on the landing at $6 50; ducks $4 50@5; geese $7@8; turkeys $30; eggs 17@18c ⅌ dozen.

ESCULENTS—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $3 50@3 60; onions $4 50; apples $4@6; ⅌ bbl; dried apples 9@10c, peaches 4@5c ⅌ lb; Western beans $11; Northern beans $12 50; red beans $11@12; sourkrout $10@15; horse radish $3@5 ⅌ bbl; cabbages 18@25c each.

NAVAL STORES—Some No. 1 rosin on hand is selling at $4@4 50 ⅌ bbl. Tar is dull at $2 75 ⅌ half bbl; $5 ⅌ bbl. Of spirits turpentine there have been some receipts of North Carolina, and prices have declined. It is now retailing at 70@75c ⅌ gallon.

BUTTER—Choice is scarce and in demand. Western commands 26@28c; Goshen 38@40c; new Goshen 40@42c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—Is also scarce and in demand. Western Reserve commands 18c, factory 20c, Northern 20c ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The market is very dull, and prices are declining. Green salted are quoted at 9½@10c; dry salted 15½@16c; dry flint 16@17c; kips 11@12c ⅌ lb.

WOOL—This season's clip has not commenced to come in, and prices are scarcely established. Some few lots have been received and sold, and we quote: Mexican, imported, 33@35c; Texas, clean, 40@45c; lake, clean, 45@50c; Louisiana, clean, 40@44c; Louisiana and Texas, burry, 30@35c ⅌ lb.

COTTON SEED—Is in demand, and commands $13 ⅌ ton when bags are furnished by factors, and $14 ⅌ ton when in planters' bags, and $18 50 ⅌ ton for seed and bags.

BAGGING—Is without any movement. The dealers' rates are 17c for India in bales, 16c in rolls; jute 19c; Western bagging 18c ⅌ yard.

MOSS—Good moss is in demand, but poor is very dull. Country picked is quoted at 4@6c; city picked 6@11c ⅌ lb.

LOUISIANA RICE—The market is very dull, but the stock on hand is small, and holders refuse to submit to any decline in prices. Fair is quoted at 8¼@8½c, prime 8¾@9c. The stock of Carolina is small, and is retailing at 9⅛@9¼c ⅌ lb. There is a large stock of India on hand. It is now quoted at 7@7⅛c ⅌ lb, currency, and 3⅜@3⅝c, gold, in bond. There are two cargoes of India on sale.

Amusements on the Track.

In another portion of this paper will be found the announcement in detail of amusements on the track for the sixth grand State fair of the Mechanics' and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana, which commences at the Fair Grounds to-morrow. From this announcement it will be seen that there is to be something new and attractive on the track every day.

Alexander Borgia, the Grand Commander of the famous Order of the Knights of St. John, died a few weeks ago at Rome in his eighty-eighth year. He was a lineal descendant of Lucretia Borgia.

Marine Intelligence.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLICAN,
Tuesday, April 23, 1872.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Spanish brig Vilasar, Vila, for Barcelona

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St Louis, Whitehead, from New York 13th instant, to A Moulton—2d district
Steamship Margaret, Baker, from Havana, via Florida Ports, to I K Roberts—1st district 13
Ship Nunquam Dormio, Cousins, from Newport February 27, to master—Point
Bark George Kinsman, Atkins, 19 days from Philadelphia, to master—1st district
Schooner Mai, ——, 7 days from Utilla, to K Morgan &co—2d district P T

TOWBOATS.

Sentinel, Wright, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 18th instant, bark P J Carlton and Tiger, and brig Andoza—Brought up bark Geo Kinsman and schooner Mat
Rochester, Germain, from the Passes—Towed down and to sea, 16th instant, barks Emma, John S Harris and Nova Scotia—Brought up ship Nonquam Dormio

STEAMBOATS.

Louisville, Merielles, from Cincinnati
E Hensley, Radovich, from Fort Jackson
Pink Varble, Clark, from Memphis
W S Pike, Brown, from Fort Adams
Martino, Ruis, from Lower Coast
Henry Tete, Dalferes, from Lockport
Mary Alice and barges, Dawson, fm St Louis
Frank Pargoud, White, from Greenville
Simpson Horner, Reno, from Pittsburg with 13 barges

ARRIVED SUNDAY.

Steamship Sherman, Halsey, from New York 13th instant, to John H Ludwigsen—2d district
Steamship St Mary, Tripp, from Indianola via Galveston, to Charles A Whitney &co—1st district 9

STEAMBOATS.

Sallie V, Jeanfrau, from Lower Coast
Hunter, Forgay, from Lower Coast
Belfast, Sedam, from St Louis
Amite, Porter, from Amite River

BELOW COMING UP.

Italian bark Liberta, Pantolla, from Liverpool January 12, to A Lanata—

CLEAR.

EXPORTS.

BARCELONA—Brig Vilasar—410 bales cotton 1200 staves

IMPORTS.

NEW YORK—Steamship Sherman—Astd mdse
NEW YORK—Steamship St Louis—Astd mdse
PHILADELPHIA—Bark Geo Kinsman—Astd mdse
LIVERPOOL—Ship Kentuckian—10,401 sks salt 18 dozen mats
PEREPORT—Schooner W A Watson—66 bales cotton 2 bbls syrup
UTILLA—Schooner J G Craig—12,000 plantains 432 pineapples 1400 bunches bananas 2800 cocoanuts 800 oranges 2 bbls limes
HAVANA VIA FLORIDA PORTS—Steamship Margaret—124 hhds sugar 902 bxs sugar 10 bales tobacco and sundries
INDIANOLA VIA GALVESTON—Steamship St Mary—33 bales cotton 32 bales hides 111 bdls hides 963 hides 179 head cattle and sundries

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

ST LOUIS—Steamer Mary Alice and barges—9236 bbls flour 971 half bbls do 716 bbls meal 360 bbls pork 560 tcs lard 32,203 bushels corn in bulk 9635 sks corn 5443 sks oats 750 sks bran 100 bales hay 67 hhds tobacco and sundry produce
CINCINNATI—Steamer Louisville—1 bale cotton 5 hhds tobacco 156 hhds bacon 207 bxs bacon 35 tcs lard 432 tcs hams 1066 bbls flour 401 bbls whisky 355 bbls pork 352 sks oats and sundry produce
GREENVILLE—Steamer Frank Pargoud—916 bales cotton 350 sks cotton seed 1 sack cotton 1 sks seed cotton and sundries
FORT ADAMS—Steamer W S Pike—133 bales cotton 777 sks cotton seed 14 hhds sugar and sundries
LOWER COAST—Steamer Martino—133 sks peas and sundries
LOCKPORT—Steamer Henry Tete—10 bales cotton 14 sks seed cotton 12 hhds sugar 5 bbls sugar
FORT JACKSON—Steamer E Hensley—10 hhds sugar 91 bbls rice and sundries
MEMPHIS—Steamer Pink Varble—2340 sks oilcake and sundries
PITTSBURG—Steamer Simpson Horner—150,000 bushels coal

RECEIPTS SUNDAY.

ST LOUIS—Steamer Belfast—3815 sks corn 150 sks bran 984 bbls flour 118 bbls pork 30 hhds bacon 74 tcs hams 50 bales hay and sundry produce
AMITE RIVER—Steamer Amite—4 bales cotton 2 bbls molasses 40,000 feet lumber 25,000 shingles and sundries
LOWER COAST—Steamer Hunter—Sundries to order
LOWER COAST—Steamer Sallie V—Sundries to order

BY THE RAILROAD.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS RAILROAD, April 21—5 hhds sugar $22,331 in specie 2 bales moss 41 half bales do 78 head calves and sundries
April 22—19 bales cotton 23 hhds sugar 16 bbls molasses 5 half bbls do and sundries
NEW ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD, April 22—37 bales cotton 24 bags wool 16 head cattle and sundries
NEW ORLEANS, JACKSON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD, April 22—133 bales cotton and sundry produce

CONSTABLES' SALES.

J. N. Shawhan vs. Bryan J. Berkery, William Carroll surety—Second Justice Court for the parish of Orleans, No. 34k

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF FIERI FACIAS to me directed by the Hon. W. L. Evans, Second Justice of the Peace in and for the parish of Orleans, in the above cause, against William Carroll, surety, I will proceed to sell at public auction, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, on Royal street, between Canal and Customhouse street, in the Second District of this city, on SATURDAY, May 11, 1872, at twelve o'clock M., the following property, to wit—

A CERTAIN LOT OF GROUND, with all the improvements thereon, situated in the First District of the city of New Orleans, in the square bounded by Roman, Prieur, Palmyra and Common streets, said lot being designated by the number twenty-eight on a plan by J. Pilie, surveyor, in the office of L. McCay, late a notary public of the parish of Orleans, and measures twenty-seven feet five inches and two lines front on Common street, by a depth of one hundred and thirty-six feet and two lines on the line dividing it from lot number twenty-seven, and twenty-seven feet in the rear, and one hundred and thirty-one feet one inch and four lines on the line dividing it from lot number twenty-nine. Being the same property acquired by said William Carroll from Mistress Ann Eliza Compton, widow of Charles Bannister, by act before W. B. Kleinpeter, notary public, of date January 9, 1871.

Seized in the above su