

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

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ADVERTISING RATES-DAILY.

Transient advertisements \$1 per square (ten lines of solid copy) first insertion; 50 cents each subsequent consecutive insertion.

Table with columns for squares and rates for 1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.

Monthly advertisements, having the run of the paper, inserted every other day, to be charged two-thirds the above rates.

Transient and general rates the same as for Daily.

Table with columns for squares and rates for 1 mo., 2 mo., 3 mo., 6 mo., 12 mo.

NOTES.

Gas springs have been discovered near Utica, N. Y. Five banking firms of London can be traced back to 1677.

The Grangers of Western New York are considering the feasibility of establishing grange mutual insurance companies.

Many inhabitants of Lower California are removing to United States territory, on account of the unsettled state of affairs there.

In the Serbian military bands the base drum is placed upon a two-wheeled cart, and is drawn by a trained dog while the drummer pounds it.

The two hottest days ever known in Australia were the 15th and 16th of January, when the thermometer registered 105 degrees in the shade in Melbourne.

The latest news from Cape Town represents the Zulus as exhibiting a restless feeling, leading to the supposition that at any moment they may break into Transvaal.

The San Francisco Common Council has passed a special bill permitting a certain Chinaman to carry a pistol three months, because his life is threatened by persons against whom he has testified.

The Fruit Growers Association of Florida petitions the Legislature to appropriate \$5000 annually to the newly established Board of Immigration to properly advertise the inducements for colonizing in the State.

M. Guillemau has reported to the French Academy of Sciences that from the gum of pine trees in a sandy waste between Bordeaux and Bayonne he has extracted a very valuable oil, particularly suitable where a white and steady light is needed.

A bill to incorporate "The Real Estate Bank of Virginia" is pending in the Legislature. The chief bank will be established in Richmond, and Norfolk, Lynchburg, Staunton, Winchester, Alexandria and Danville will each have a branch.

A president and board of twelve directors will be elected by the Legislature for each bank. The chief office will be authorized to issue \$500,000, and each branch \$400,000, in notes of small denomination.

The attempted assassination of the family of Mr. Wm. H. Price, of Davenport, Iowa, in November last, is explained by a girl employed in the house as a domestic at the time. She states that a shell, which had been picked up on some battle-field, had been taken from the garret, where it had been lying for years, a few days before the occurrence referred to, and placed on a mantle, whence it probably fell to the floor and caused the explosion which was attributed to a hand-grenade thrown by an assassin.

The Iowa lawyers have had a wrangle over a meteor. A large fragment of the big meteor of 1875 fell in the highway on lands owned by the Amesha Society, and a German named Mass picked it up. The society claimed title under the law of accession, the reality in the highway belonging to them, and whatever came to the land's natural accession being part of the reality. The German put in a counter claim based upon original discovery and the nine points of the law. The court has decided that the society have the better title, and the fragment of the meteor will be placed in the State University.

A GOLDEN RULE.

Mr. Hayes Must Put Southern Men in Southern Offices. [N. Y. Herald.]

Concerning the Southern question we feel little apprehension. The remedy there at least for the most glaring abuses, is so easily applied and so generally demanded that we have no fears for the future of Louisiana and South Carolina. But a thorough reform of the Federal civil service in the Southern States is one of the greatest needs of that section. The venerable ex-President Woolsey spoke words of wisdom when, last fall, he urged that Mr. Hayes, if elected, should "put Southern men in Southern offices." No one can read the letter of acceptance without seeing in it a purpose to do just this, and to redeem the Federal civil service in the Southern States from the hands of men who have no root in the soil of that region, no interests in common with the people, but are mere placemen, who have too long made office their sole livelihood and abused their places for political purposes and intrigues. We hope not to see under the administration of President Hayes the scandalous spectacle of a man like Packard at the same time United States Marshal and chairman of a political State committee.

DOUBLE DAILY.—On and after Sunday next, the 4th inst., the Jackson Road will have two passenger trains daily, running to and from the city, making connections for all points North, East and West.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE is filled in elegant bottles of superior finish and beauty—in itself an ornament. It has, in a brief time, attained a large and constantly increasing sale, confirming the opinion of the best judges, that it is equal, if not superior, to the celebrated Florida.

Louisiana.

Natchitoches enjoyed a frost Sunday. Steamboat racing has revived on the Red.

A pottery has been established at Hahnville, parish of St. Charles. The Attakapas Register has changed hands. Messrs. Brookshier & Woods are its present owners.

There are several cases of small-pox among the colored people in the vicinity of Casey's mill, in East Feliciana.

A negro deck hand employed on the steamer Frank Pargoud fell into the river, between the boat and a coal barge, at Baton Rouge on Tuesday night and was drowned.

As an evidence of the mortality among horned stock in Louisiana, the editor of the Lake Charles Echo noticed last week fifty-seven dead cattle along the road from the Lacasse to Lake Arthur, a distance of only fifteen miles.

It will take a tax of 12 mills to defray the parish expenses of Lincoln parish for the present year. The Sentinel wants the Police Jury to hold an election at once to order such a tax, as it cannot be collected except it be so ordered by the jury, under the recent decision of the Supreme Court.

We hope the following remark of the Attakapas Register, concerning the health of Morgan City, is only the usual exaggeration of country papers: "An unusual amount of sickness prevails in and around this city. Scarcely a house is free from some form of sickness, and funerals are not among the most frequent gatherings."

Two new post routes have been established in St. Mary's parish, one from Centerville to Natchitoches, on Bayou Sale, and the other from Cypremont Landing to Kemper's, on Bayou Cypremont. This will supply mail facilities to the large number of people living on Bayou Cypremont and Bayou Sale, who now have to go from ten to twenty miles for their mail.

The steamer Minnie, on descending the river, was in the act of landing at Pringle's Landing, parish of Pointe Coupee, when one of the deck hands, preparatory to landing, threw out a stage-plank and started the boat. An individual standing on the shore near by the stage-plank, named Despalla, recently come to the parish, instantly, and without apparent cause, drew his pistol and shot the hand who had thrown out the plank, and attempted to shoot at the mate and engineer of the boat. The boat instantly backed from the shore and attempted to land at some distance further at another landing. Despalla followed the boat to the second landing, and fired three successive shots at the officers of the boat on her second attempt to land. Unable to land, the boat continued her course down the river. The deck hand is supposed to be mortally wounded. Despalla has not yet been arrested, and is yet at large in the parish.

The measles prevail at Houston. There are only four Radical papers in Texas.

Last Friday, March 2, was Texas Independence Day. The State Medical Association convenes at Galveston, April 3.

The Dallas Mail has been changed from an evening paper to a morning paper.

The negro who so brutally murdered policeman Neal, at Waco, has been arrested at Jewett.

One hundred and thirty-two recruits for the Tenth Cavalry, colored, passed through Comanche the other day.

Two new postoffices have just been established in Comanche county, Oliver Springs and Sabana Creek.

A gentleman in Jefferson has placed a fine marble tombstone at the grave of the unknown woman murdered there.

At Winchester, in Fayette county, Joe Isaac was shot and killed by one Clark Oliver. An old feud and bad whisky.

The large cattle firm, Coleman & Mathias, have lost 3000 head of cattle, mostly cows, out of a herd of 100,000 during the past season.

The Paris North Texan chides a minister who refused to perform the marriage ceremony for a love-orn couple of the "colored persuasion."

A stabbing affray occurred at San Saba the other day. A young man from Colin county, named Ben Watts, fatally stabbed young Hadenbaum, a Swede.

The loss of the Baptist Church and Opera House by fire at Waco last week entails a severe loss upon that city. Both buildings will speedily be rebuilt.

Fort Worth has voted, by a handsome majority, to take charge of her public schools, which is a sensible and progressive step on the part of Fort Worth.

The commissioners to revise and digest the laws of Texas have been in session at Austin, this week. They met to compare notes and mark out more work.

Mr. G. B. Nicholls, the first announced candidate for the Mayoralty of Galveston, has withdrawn from the field and given in his adhesion to Col. Stone, Democratic nominee. There are only three candidates: Messrs. Stone, Fulton and White.

It is generally understood at Austin that the contract entered into between the State and Messrs. Kampman & Dieng, of Ohio, for building the Eastern Branch Penitentiary, has fallen through, the specifications being so defective as to vitiate the whole proposition.

A serious, if not fatal, cutting affray took place on the streets of Jefferson the last week between A. V. Callen, an old and highly-respected citizen of this county, and a man named Demsey. It seems that Demsey made some assertion which Callen said was a lie. Demsey, meeting Callen on the streets, called him to account, when a difficulty ensued, in which Demsey received a very dangerous and probably fatal stab under the knife. Callen surrendered to the authorities, but has since been released under bond. The physicians say it is almost impossible for Demsey to recover.

The New York Herald thinks "it is a queer sight, that of a Boston girl and her beau at eventide trying to look at Venus through the same telescope," but it is a queer one when a visiting lover hides in a Chicago girl's overshirt in the hall while her father parades the house with a big club looking for the invader in vain.—[St. Louis Republican.]

BURNETT'S FLAVORING EXTRACTS.—The superiority of these extracts consists in their perfect purity and great strength. They are warranted free from poisonous oils and are made entirely from the composition of many of the finest fruit flavors now in the market. They are not only true to their names, but are prepared from the best quality, and are so highly concentrated that a comparatively small quantity only need be used.

The House.

The House assembled at the appointed hour; Speaker Bush in the chair, and a quorum present. Prayer by the Rev. Father Hubert.

By Mr. Jones, of Orleans, Chairman of the Committee on Judiciary—By substitute for House bill No. 134, repealing the act creating the Louisiana Lottery Company, etc.

Mr. Voorhies, of Orleans, made a separate report, as follows: I concur in the report of the majority. I am of opinion that the State can at any time repeal the act No. 25, of 1868, incorporating the Louisiana State Lottery Company. That act does not import a contract with the State, and if it did, the State has reserved to itself the right to dissolve this corporation under the provisions of the Civil Code, act 447 (438), which forms part of the contract, and fully protects that right, as follows:

"A corporation legally established may be dissolved by an act of the Legislature if they deem it necessary or convenient to the public interest: provided that, when the act of incorporation impairs a contract on the faith of which individuals have advanced money or engaged their property, it cannot be repealed without providing for the reimbursement of the advances made, or making full indemnity to such individuals."

The act of 1868, No. 25, is in my opinion, unquestionably repealable.

The substitute was taken up and read a second time, but the House, by a vote of 40 yeas, 10 nays, and 30 abstentions, refused to suspend the rules asked for by Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Orleans.

On motion of Mr. Fitzpatrick, the bill was made the special order of the day for to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

House bill No. 164, relating to a continuation of the charter of the New Orleans Mechanics' Society for the full term of thirty years, was called up, and read a second time, and passed finally.

Mr. Ryland, of West Feliciana, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, Commerce, etc., reported: Favorably, with amendments, on Senate bill No. 99, to amend section 2702, etc., of the Revised Statutes; favorably, with amendments, on House bill No. 135, to amend section 1682 of the Revised Statutes; favorably, with an amendment, on House bill No. 115, relating to the office of Port Warden of New Orleans; unfavorably on House bill No. 168, regulating the office of Harbor Master of the port of New Orleans.

Mr. Voorhies, of Orleans, called up House bill 115, to regulate the office of Warden of the Port of New Orleans. Action was suspended on the arrival of the Senate, when the General Assembly, in joint session, proceeded to ballot for a United States Senator, with the following result:

Table with columns: Name, Senate, House, Total. Includes names like Jones, Gibson, Wheeler, etc.

No choice and the Senate withdrew. The Port Warden bill was again taken up by the House.

Mr. Voorhies explained that this was the same presented in the last Legislature. It reduced the wardens one-half, the total expenses nearly one-half, and did away with the commission of masters to have their vessels inspected, and generally to do away with one of the drawbacks to commerce.

The bill was passed finally. A motion to reconsider was followed by a motion to lay on the table, which was carried.

House bill 135, to amend article 1682 of the Revised Statutes, relative to harbor masters, was taken up on motion of Mr. Voorhies, and passed finally.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, chairman of the Committee on Corporations, reported favorably on House bill incorporating the Mississippi, Terre-aux-Boufs and Lake Railroad Company.

Mr. Bowden, of Franklin, called up House bill No. 143, to amend and re-enact section 683 of the Revised Statutes, relative to corporations.

The bill is like the old law in every particular except that its operation extends to the cooperative and Grangers' stores. The bill passed finally, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. Lyons, of East Feliciana, in the chair. Mr. Leonhard, of Orleans, by consent, introduced a bill to repeal, to amend and re-enact article 644 of the Code of Practice and to repeal act 79 of 1876 and act 39 of 1873, etc.

By Mr. Kilduff, relative to taxing lands in Lafourche parish for drainage purposes, was called up by Mr. Billieu and passed finally.

By Mr. Ferguson, by consent—A bill creating an additional justice of the peace for the parish of Orleans, and providing for the appointment and election of a justice of the peace and a constable for the upper districts of the parish. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Kilduff, by consent—A bill providing that the warrants of the census takers of 1875 shall be receivable for the taxes of that year. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Barbin, of Avoyelles, by consent—A bill creating two additional justices of the peace wards for Avoyelles, and giving the Sixth and Seventh Ward justices concurrent jurisdiction. The bill was passed finally.

By Mr. Be. of Orleans, by consent—House bill No. 104, a bill to amend and re-enact an act incorporating the Factors' Warehouse Bank. Referred to the Committee on Banks.

By Mr. Lea, of St. Helena, by consent—A bill authorizing judges to issue rules on application for injunction and try the same in chambers. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Washburne, of Morehouse, by consent—A bill amending sections 815 and 816 of the Revised Statutes, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Jones, of Orleans, by consent—A bill providing for an appropriation to pay—Maclin for wood and coal supplied to the State-House and other government buildings in 1875 and 1876. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. Sellers, of Union, by consent—A bill to fix the salary of the private secretary of the Governor, and to provide for the mode of paying the same. Referred to the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform.

House bill 153, the bill re-organizing the Board of Health was taken up, and the question of giving the board the control of the office of Recorder of Births, Marriages and Deaths.

Investing such extraordinary powers in the Board of Health as the control of the slaughterhouse inspection, of the coal oil inspection and of the office of records of births, marriages and deaths. The opposite party contended that it was necessary, in order that the revenues of these offices should defray the expenses of the Board of Health. The motion to strike out was lost and the section adopted.

Mr. Aldige, of Orleans, now offered an additional section, providing that the recording of births, marriages and deaths be made obligatory in the country parishes as in the city of New Orleans, and constituting the parish recorders as recorders of births, marriages and deaths.

This was opposed by Mr. Billieu, of Lafourche, who contended that the Board of Health bill was of benefit to New Orleans alone, and that the country had no business to contribute to defray its expenses.

During the consideration of the section it was discovered that there was no quorum of the House and an adjournment occurred.

The Senate. The Senate met at 12 m., Lieut. Gov. Wiltz presiding. Prayer by Rev. Father Hubert.

A message from the House announced that that body had passed House bill 133, amending section 1292 of the Revised Statutes; House bill 189, regulating the sale of sewing machines; House bill 189, regulating the sale of coal oils, etc., and House bill 188, relative to criminal proceedings by Justices of the Peace in Claiborne.

Mr. Goode, for the Judiciary Committee, reported favorably on the act to define the limits of the Second Judicial District, etc., and to reannex the Sixth and Seventh Municipal Districts of New Orleans, etc., to the First Judicial District. Report lies over.

Mr. Mitchell, for Committee on Railroads, reported favorably on House bill 191, "An act to incorporate Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship Company."

Mr. Breux called for the reading of the bill, pending which the Senate joined the House to ballot for United States Senator.

Mr. Breux withdrew his call for the reading of the bill, nevertheless took occasion to speak in general terms against the passage of bills creating corporations, as he wished to guard the Senate against monopolies.

Mr. Kelly in the chair. Messrs. Ellis, Boatner and Robertson explained that there was no monopoly in the proposed bill, and that the bill was asked from the State, but the simple right of way usually granted to all railroads. It did not conflict with the privileges of the New Orleans and Pacific or any other road.

Mr. Mitchell, in answer to the intimation that there was any monopoly contemplated by the bill, replied warmly on the part of the Committee on Railroads, that the committee would not entertain on a third day a bill which was not a bill sought by Mr. Morgan, but one proposed as an acknowledgment of the enterprise of that gentleman, and to encourage his desire to promote the interests of the State.

The report of the committee was adopted by a vote of 13 yeas, 13 nays, and on motion of Mr. Steven, the bill, under a suspension of the rules, was finally passed as amended by the House and reconsideration refused.

It will be remembered, as explained by Mr. Robertson that the bill originated in the Senate under a resolution of Mr. Goode requesting the committee to confer with Mr. Morgan to induce him to extend his road to Texas. The bill as it originated in the Senate during the regular session was reproduced in the House in the present extra session.

Mr. Breux gave notice of bills to repeal the private market act, and the bill creating the New Orleans Sanitary Excavating Company.

Mr. Wheeler, without notice, introduced an act to abolish the parish of Carroll and create instead, out of the same, the parishes of East and West Carroll. The bill is accompanied by a memorial stating that the seat of justice had been peremptorily changed by the Legislature in 1870, from Floyd on Bayou Macon, to Lake Providence, after the public two-story fire proof building, sixty feet square, had been erected at a cost of \$42,000. The memorial alleges that for several months in the year it is impossible for the people west of the Bayou Macon overflow to attend court except at great expense and trouble, by way of Vicksburg, by a route of 130 miles. The bill lies over under the rules.

On motion of Mr. Zacharie, the Falls vs. State contestation for a seat in the Senate, was made the order for one o'clock Monday.

Senate bill No. 29, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Third District Court of New Orleans, was taken up and discussed by Messrs. George, Zacharie, Ducros, Goode, Ogden, Grover, Ellis and Breux.

Mr. Steven in the chair. The majority report was adopted by a vote of 12 to 7. The bill was placed beyond the contestation market.

The only objection to it resulted from doubts as to its constitutionality. Mr. Perkins asked to call up House bill 179, to provide for gauging and the sale of coal oils, etc. Referred.

The bill relative to the sale of pianos, sewing machines, etc., passed its second reading and was referred.

The Senate went into executive session, and thereafter adjourned till 12 m., Thursday.

TRAINED ACQUESCENCE.

How the News of the Final Decision was Received in New York. [N. Y. Herald.]

The state of feeling in regard to the settlement of the Presidential question which was evinced in this city may be described as complacent. A drearier or more disagreeable morning has seldom broken over New York city than that of yesterday was. The wind blew in sudden gusts between momentary lulls and the rain beat mercilessly. The statistics of ruined hats were tremendous. Disgusted with the inefficiency of the Street Commissioner took the matter into his own hands and made thorough work of it. But, better than this, the presidential question, which has dragged its slow length along for months, to the detriment of business and to the loss of the business man, was settled at last. The state of the weather was in itself sufficient to prevent any general expression of opinion, but wherever little knots of men were to be seen there the presidential question was, in a subdued manner, the topic of the day. After all, however, the wonderful part of it was how little was said about it. In the street cars everybody sat with closed lips, as usual, and looked at dismal as the wet streets and the reeking vehicles. A few words for either Hayes or Tilden were not heard

all the day long. It was only when man came into friendly contact that the subject was referred to, and then, even, where opinions were widely apart, in the most friendly spirit. As men shook hands one would say to the other, "Well, it's settled at last—Hayes has bulldozed Sammy completely." In nine cases out of ten the substance of the political conversation was embraced in the three words—"Hayes bulldozed Sammy." Republicans as well as Democrats used this favorite form of expression, when, when it came from Democrats, was usually supplemented by an intimation that "Sammy was welling, only that he was not able to bulldoze Hayes. But the remarkable feature of the day was the general, almost painful, silence on the subject. In no other country in the world could the inhabitants of a great city have remained so absolutely quiet on the day which settled the rulership of the nation. It has been the habit to speak of the loquacity of the American people, but when a whole population can hold its tongue under such circumstances the fact is proof of a contrary disposition. An Indian stoicism seems rather to have taken the place of talkativeness with us, and it was certainly a singular spectacle to see a dozen men facing each other in the Broadway stages without any one of them opening his lips on the subject which was in the minds of all. This silence, however, does not indicate a want of interest in the politics of the country, as would appear at the first blush. Apathy is scarcely a characteristic of the American people, however apathetic they may seem. It does not even indicate a want of strong party feeling, for with us partisanship always runs high, but rather what must be termed, for want of a better phrase, the spirit of trained acquiescence.

A Western Opinion.

[Munich (Ind.) Courier-Democrat.] The South came in solid array to the assistance of the Democratic party, and for that evidence of their faith in Democracy, they have been ignominiously sold out to the enemy. If the South now makes terms with this enemy, instead of being the victims of a bargain and sale by pretended friends, the Democracy of the North have no right to speak or say them nay. The Eastern leaders have proven cowardly, venal and corrupt, and the West has blindly followed their lead.

A horrible accident occurred in Houston on the morning of the 26th inst. Two little children, named Eddie and Willie, aged respectively four and two years, sons of Mr. Adam Clay, were playing in a buggy house, which caught fire by some unknown means, and the little fellows were burned to death.

Important to sugar planters. See Trouard's advertisement.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY. OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday Evening, March 7, 1877. NEW ORLEANS CLEARING HOUSE.

Table with columns: Clearings, Balances, March 3, 4, 5, 6, 7.

Thus far this week... \$6,774,678 47 \$713,123 65. Same time last week... 6,911,678 93 651,417 71.

The demand for money was light to-day, both in bank and on the street, and commercial paper was unchanged. Under the advance at New York gold ruled 3/8 higher, and sold to a fair extent. Foreign exchange followed the course of gold, closing 1/2 higher for sterling, and 1/4 for francs. The business in both was moderate. With larger offerings New York sight was easier. Stocks were quiet. A moderate business was done in State Consols at stronger rates. Premium bonds ruled at about previous quotations.

The following were to-day elected Directors of the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughterhouse Company: Messrs. J. C. Dejez, J. N. Aveyard, Chas. DeRuyter, T. S. Terrell, Robt. Mott, B. Salyer, C. J. Nicholson, Chas. B. Lillingham and J. J. McGinnis.

We continue to quote: Exceptional commercial paper at 96 per cent and above discount, 90 to 92; first class mortgages 1/2 @ 100, and second grade do. 100 1/2.

Gold opened at 105 1/2 @ 105 1/2, against 105 1/2 at New York, and after a fair trade closed at 105 1/2 @ 105 1/2, in that market. The sales summed up \$45,000, embracing \$5000 at 105 1/2, \$12,000 and \$20,000 at 105 1/2, and \$3000 and \$6,000 at 105 1/2.

Under the contract of gold sterling gave way 1/2 1/2, and francs 3/4 cent. The movement in both was limited.

The sales of sterling comprised \$30,500, embracing \$2000 bill of lading at 506, \$2000, \$4000 and \$14,000 do. at 506 1/2 @ 507, and \$2000 bank at 510.

The sales of France comprised 100,000 commercial at 4.97 1/2 @ 4.96 1/2, and 60,000 at 4.96 1/2. We also noticed a sale of 90,000 marks at 4.96 1/2.

At the close sterling bills were quoted at 506 1/2 @ 507 for bill of lading and at 506 1/2 @ 510 for bank, (bank current rate at 510 1/2), and francs at 4.97 1/2 @ 4.96 1/2 for commercial and nominal for bank.

Under more liberal offerings, commercial eight on New York was easier. The sales comprised \$20,000, embracing 10,000 and 20,000 commercial at 3-16 per cent discount and \$20,000 and \$50,000 do. and 100,000 private bankers at 7-32.

The banks continue to check on New York at 3/4 cent discount, while commercial gold was still quoted at 3-16, against 3-16 1/2—yesterday.

The following is the official statement of the sales reported to-day at the Stock Exchange:

Table with columns: Shares, Price, Total. Includes items like 50 shares Citizens' Bank at 63, 200 shares St. Louis & N. O. at 50, etc.

Stocks were quiet. State Consols were stronger, closing at 63 1/2, against 62 1/2 @ 63 1/2. Premium Bonds were in fair request, but were still quoted about 92 1/2 @ 93 1/2.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE NEW ORLEANS DEMOCRAT, Wednesday Evening, March 7, 1877. Quotations represent prices for round lots from first hands, unless otherwise stated. In filling small orders higher prices are paid.

COTTON.—The sales to-day (not including 180 and 150 bales additional yesterday, when the actual business was \$3000 bales), were confined to 3500 bales at prices requiring slight charge and our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange as below:

Table with columns: Gen'l Quotations, Ex. Q., Low Ordinary, Strict Ordinary, Good Ordinary, etc.

The market opened with a moderate inquiry, but, although the movement was checked by brokers declining concessions, which factors were unwilling to grant, yet the sales during the morning reached 1500 bales, after which there was no material change, the demand exhibiting 3500 bales at prices requiring slight charge and our quotations. We give also the figures and report of the Exchange as below:

Continued on next page.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

From the Twenty-First Annual Statement for 1876.

Net annual earned premiums and Discounts \$407,000. Losses, Expenses, Taxes, etc. \$277,207 94.

Reserve fund \$100,000. Dividend on capital 10 per cent. \$6,547 47—\$386,755 1/2.

Net Profit \$170,792 06. Assets of the company estimated at their cash market value: Stocks, Bonds, Loans and Bills Receivable, \$289,509 79.

Cash on hand and premiums in course of collection \$100,000 00. Dividend paid on stock ten per cent per annum, and on participating policies twenty per cent, payable in cash.

This old and reliable company is issuing policies such as River and Marine risks on the most favorable terms. All losses promptly adjusted and settled upon liberal terms at their office, 62 Camp Street. JAMES I. DAY, President.

CRESCENT MUTUAL