THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1867.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 5, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,096

Monday Morning Papers Abolished.

NEW ORLEANS, April 3, 1867.

At a full meeting of the Associated Press of New Orleans, held this day, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The labor, mental and physical, necessary to the production of a Monday morning paper, must be almost entirely performed on Sunday, while that for the issue of a Sunday morning edition is, with the exception of delivery, performed on the previous day; and whereas, the physiological as well as psychological requirements of human nature render one day of rest out of seven particularly desirable; therefore,

Resolved, That in order to afford all persons connected with our respective offices an opportunity of enjoying such rest, recreation or religious exercises as the conscience of each may respectively approve, we hereby agree to discontinue the Monday morning edition of the journals we severally represent.

KENDALL, HOLBROOK & CO., *Picayune*.
J. O. NIXON, *Crescent*.
DUFOUR & LIMET, *Bee*.
WM. H. C. KING & CO., *Times*.

In accordance with this action of the Associated Press of this city it will be seen that the Bee, among other papers, will not be issued on Monday morning next and every Monday following.

Our subscribers will, consequently, receive one of their papers on Sundays instead of Mondays, a change which, independent of the moral considerations expressed in the preamble and resolution above, must be acceptable to all, as there is generally very little of importance transpiring Sundays, and, consequently, less matter of interest for a Monday than a Sunday morning's issue.

ORGANIZATION OF THE "MISSISSIPPI VALLEY NAVIGATION COMPANY."—By the advertisement, elsewhere in our paper, it will be seen that this Company has been duly organized with the following admirable selection of officers and Directors:

David DeHaven, President.
John D. Strong, Vice President.
F. Baker, Superintendent.
Lee Crandall, Treasurer.
O. J. Noyes, Secretary.
Alexander Walker, Attorney and Legal Advisers.

Directors—D. DeHaven, Lee Crandall, D. C. Martin, F. Baker, John D. Strong, J. Benj. Chandler, Thomas G. Rhett, John A. A. West and O. J. Noyes.

We are in receipt of an invitation to attend the consecration of the new Synagogue of the "Congregation Gates of Prayer," on Jackson street, between Annunciation and Chippewa streets, Fourth District.

ANOTHER CREVASSE REPORTED.—It was reported last night that a crevasse had occurred at Bonnet Carré point, on the east side of the river, in the parish of St. Charles.

Passengers by the Opelousas Railroad state that numbers of families from districts overflowed by the various crevasses have already been forced to leave their homes, most of them going to Texas.

A crevasse at Bonnet Carré point would be very disastrous, and we hope that the report above will prove to be incorrect.

The Levees and Crevasses.

Colonel J. V. Duralde has received the following letter of interest on the subject of the levees in Jefferson parish:

To Colonel J. V. Duralde, Chairman Levee Board:

In obedience to your order, I have the honor to report that I reached Kennerville on the 29th ult., and proceeded at once, according to your instructions, to examine the Sauvé Levee. I found that the river had fallen one foot, and that the levee was no longer in danger. I found the levees on the Kenner and Trudeau plantations were in need of repairs, and I have employed my force, consisting of about one hundred men, on these points. The work required upon the Sauvé plantation has been done by the present occupant with his own hands.

My attention was directed to a dangerous place on Kenner's Belle Grove plantation, just below the connection of the new levee at that point. A proper force was at once put upon it and the work of repairs is nearly completed. The levees on the Kenner and Trudeau plantations require slight repairs and raising in several places, but most of the work required can be done by persons occupying the plantations. I do not consider that any repairs are needed on the levees between the Sauvé plantation and Camp Parapet, except such as should be done by the planters. I have examined the levees at Camp Parapet and at a point a quarter of a mile above Carrollton as indicated in your instructions. I find that at Camp Parapet the city has sixty-five hands employed, and that the work of securing it is in satisfactory progress and nearly completed. I do not consider any point between that point and Carrollton in danger or requiring work at this time.

I am compelled to call the attention of the Board to the dangerous condition of the old levee on Prieur's plantation, three miles above Kennerville, and to recommend respectfully and urgently that a cross levee be thrown up at once, from the old to the new levee, to the point to which the latter is completed, on the line of the Frelleon & Price estates. The whole of the old levee below the point of the new one, on the Prieur estate, is in a dangerous condition, and may give way at any moment, in which case, in addition to the usual dangers of overflow, the extensive crevasse on the unfinished levee on the Frelleon & Price estates will be destroyed. A cross levee of 100 yards in length will render everything safe.

The batture along the old levee referred to is gone in many places, and the banks caved in up to, and almost under, the levees, so that they can not be made safe at great labor and expense, and time, amounting to more than would be required for the cross levee recommended. Very respectfully,

JNO. M. MACKY, Ass't Eng. La. Levees.

Mr. Macky has contracted with Brown and Lucois, for repairing the Price levee till the new one completed, and the contract has been approved by the Levee Boards.

The Crescent of last evening, has the following:

FROM THE GRAND LEVEE CREVASSE.

In a communication from Point Coupée, dated April 1st, 1867, F. L. Claiborne, Esq., informs Col. Duralde that he has engaged with Col. S. Van Wickle, an experienced engineer, to pass next year further washing away of the Grand Levee. This gentleman, after examining the break at that point, thinks he can save three quarters of a mile of one mile of the levee. For this purpose he will require a thousand gunny bags, twine, needles, etc., and thinks that by these being promptly furnished he can save the above amount of levee. Hands can be employed there, provided money be sent to pay for their services. In accordance with the request, Col. Duralde at once forwarded the money and bags.

THE ROMAN CREVASSE.

The following dispatch was received this morning:

ROMAN CREVASSE, VIA CONVENT, April 4, 1867.

Col. J. V. Duralde:

Work going well. Just lost unavoidably quite a number of sacks, fixed by some boat leaving this evening, 15,000 sacks; also ten miles twine. Same order was sent by letter yesterday. It is important to have them here early in the morning. Little will be kept up to indicate to boat people landings.

E. W. GREENE, Chief Eng.

Beware of the "Humbug."

THE HOGAN CHILDREN SWINDLED.

[From the Mobile Advertiser and Register.]

Many of our city readers will remember a "Hogian" named Houdin, who gave "a series of entertainments" at Odd Fellows' Hall some five or six weeks ago. It turns out that this M. Houdin is even a more wonderful man than the young people of the Freedmen's Bureau took him to be, and that he has recently given the people of Atlanta and the Hogan children some touches of magic a little different to those he exhibited here. The Atlanta *Intelligencer* says he is "a first class scoundrel," and, in order to sustain the charge, brings forward the fact that he suddenly left that city last Friday, leaving all his bills unpaid, and swindled his troupe out of their salaries. Among the latter are Mrs. Hogan, of this city, and her children, with whom Houdin made an engagement while here. The *Intelligencer* says:

"Houdin's first operation here was to give a performance for the benefit of the poor, and though the receipts on that occasion were three or four hundred dollars, he claimed to have lost money, and consequently the poor got nothing. His next 'dodge' was to ingratiate himself into the good graces of our freedmen by promising to present a silver trumpet to the company that should sell the larger number of tickets to one of his entertainments. This did not entirely succeed, however, for though several members of the different companies sold many tickets in good faith, the movements of Houdin were so suspicious that the company was not willing to be on a whole. His entire career in this city was characteristic, by base exceptions on both a large and small scale. He leaves his newspaper, hotel, and rent bills, together with the annual fee the city fathers, of Roman, all unpaid, as well as the salaries of his women, both male and female. Of the latter is Mrs. Hogan, the mother of three charming little performers, the favorite one of which was Albert, who died a few days ago, with her children, we regret to say, in bitterly poverty stricken.

"Houdin's right name is Hoskell, and on the 'Table of Rye,' gained a villainous notoriety while travelling through this country some years ago as a showman. He has been exposed on a scoundrel several times, and we wonder at his temerity in returning here. He was at one time a resident of Upper Georgia, and left in consequence of some discreditable act. He is of medium stature, swarthy complexion, dark hair and eyes, black whiskers, and is about fifty years of age. We hope our knowledge of the press will vindicate him thoroughly!"

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Another Suit Against the Louisiana State Bank.—Another suit has just been instituted in the Fourth District Court by John P. Tweed, of Ohio, against the Louisiana State Bank. He claims $945,000 from the said Bank, for profits to which he is entitled on cotton sold by the Bank, and which had been previously assigned to Zunts & Grieff, to whose rights he is subrogated. The contract is annexed to the petition. It promises to be an interesting case.

The New Engine Trial.—The new engine manufactured by the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company, for Little Rock, Arkansas, was imperfectly tried yesterday, on the levee, at the head of Canal street. Steam was raised in three minutes and fifty seconds. The water passed through one hundred feet of hose in 2 minutes and thirty seconds, and thrown 220 feet through a 1⅛ inch nozzel. In consequence of an accident to the engine, further trial was postponed till 4 o'clock this evening. Judges, Messrs. Ird. Reynolds (foreman) and W. H. Manning, of Fire Company No. 12, and Geo. Delamore (foreman) of Fire Company No. 24.

Stabbing Case.—Frank Petra, charged with stabbing William Mayfield and F. M. Keever—the first dangerously in the stomach—on the night of the 15th of March, on Dryades street, was examined yesterday and sent for trial before the First District Court. It appears that accused was one of a party of Italians who were serenading at the time. Mayfield and McKeever were passing and accidentally rubbed up against one of the party, where, after a few words, Mayfield and McKeever were cut. Accused ran off and was stopped by an officer. Petra's bail fixed at $500.

More Stabbing Cases.—Christian Glassins was examined before Recorder Ahern yesterday, charged with assault with intent to kill George Funderhorst, on the evening of the 31st ult., in the latter's own house, corner of Polymnia and St. Charles street, was sent before the First District Court.

Also, Charles Pratt, colored, charged with stabbing Henry Archy, colored, in the left breast with a knife, with intent to kill, last January, on the steamboat landing. Archy was confined with his wound six weeks.

Sk-Still Lives.—Mrs. Ann Maria Kinsey, who was shot and so dangerously wounded Wednesday, noon, by John Joseph Walbrahn, who committed suicide at the time, is still living, and hopes of her recovery are improving. Her husband has arrived from Geyka, Miss.

An Outrage Upon Public Decency.—About half past 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon a couple of carriages, each containing four or five highly dressed young unfortunates from some notable quarter of the city, and followed by an enthusiastic crowd of men and women of like complexion, might be seen driven along Hagan Avenue, and not very rapidly, for no elopement was contemplated. On the contrary, the parties were deliberately proceeding to the neighborhood of the Varial first to rather unwonted object of indulging in a championship exhibition of the personal prowess of two of their number, prearranged according to the strictest "rules of the ring."

Arrived at the Canal a ring was accordingly formed and the rival Amazons quickly put themselves in trim for the contest, by stripping to the waist, and at once began their brutal combat, with a valor and vim worthy of a Heenan, a Morrissy, a Hyer or a Sullivan.

The two Vixens, Virago, She hyenas, or whatever you might call them, literally battered and scratched each other till the fierce encounter found them bruised and bleeding in almost every pore, their hair torn from their heads, their very waterfalls thrown off at a tangent, in their craziness, and all not without a fair share of the spoils to show on the one and the ear of the other, and the reduction to a perfect state of nudity of the fiery combatants!

There was besides a considerable scrimage between the respective friends of the parties, and altogether there were about a hundred spectators present. One of them complained in the foregoing policy of the Imperial Government, and the second, made in Germany, was equally disastrous. Whichever way that conflict ended must be disadvantageous to France.

The true policy was to have stopped it at the outset, and the way to have done that was through Italy—for said M. Thiers, of the 50,000 out of the 100,000 Austrians who were at Custozza had been at Sadowa to check though only for one hour, the advance of the Prussian Royal of Prussia, the victory of that day would have fallen to Austria. But the Germans had hesitated, and trusted to chance until it was too late, and what had come out of those chances was the grandeur of Prussia. Thus, the real truth, he said, was simply that Italian navy had produced German unity, and that Italian unity had been the work of France. The result was that the King of Prussia now meditated upon their frontiers forty millions of Germans and ambitious subjects. Nor was this the only danger or disadvantage resulting from the mistakes which had been made. There was the Eastern question, and the policy of Russia. I do not know, said M. Thiers, whether there be any secret alliance between Russia and Prussia; but I do know there is between their unity of interest, which is the true basis of all alliances.

Against the formidable dangers which he predicts in the future, M. Thiers sees but one resource in France—to rally to her all the smaller interests of Europe, which are still anxious, and placing herself, with England, at their head, to declare that the process of aggression shall go no farther, that France wants nothing for herself, but she will no longer look on indifferently at the spoils of others. "Only fulfil this, he cried emphatically, as he descended from the tribune, "and it will be too late." The speech appeared to produce a profound impression on the Chamber, and will, doubtless, give a new shake to the falling prestige of the Imperial infallibility.

THE DUEL BETWEEN MISSISSIPPI EDITORS.—The proprietor and editor in chief of the *Herald* has been absent from his office for several days, attending to some business in another State. There is a general rumor, in consequence of a misunderstanding between Col. Tarpeper, of the *Mississippian*, and Col Patridge, of this paper, that there has been a difficulty at Jackson, Mississippi.

We are happy to state that by the interposition of the following gentlemen, Hon James H. R. Taylor, of Hill Spring; Green P. Foote, of Memphis, and Major Charles Scott, of Louisiana, the difference was arranged in a manner honorable and satisfactory to the friends of all parties. Col Galloway and James Quitman, Esq., of Memphis, acted as friends of Col. Tarpeper, and Col. T. B. Manlove, of Vicksburg, and Col J. W. Wharton, of Texas, for Col Patridge. The mediation of the earnest gentlemen who endeavored to adjust the affair was accepted by their principals. By agreement, the full correspondence will appear.

Subsequently a difficulty arose between Col. Tarpeper and Col Manlove, having no connection whatever with the original affair which the interposition of friends could not prevent, reaching the point of an exchange of shots. Fortunately neither party was hurt, and further intervention affected a settlement of the affair, and both parties returned to the city on Sunday afternoon.—*Vicksburg Herald.*

THE AMALGAMATION OF RACES.—Some days ago, a well dressed lady, with a little child, arrived at Louisville, Ky., and stopped at one of the first class hotels. At the dinner-table she sat down by the side of another lady, who recognized her as "a person of color." Lady No. 2 was highly indignant, and reported lady No. 1 to the proprietor of the hotel, who informed her that she must leave. It was in vain that she offered to pay her bills, and comply strictly with the rules of the house; it would not do to have a "nigger lady" boarder, and she must go. Now comes the sequel. The Indian woman, as another person in the house, who said No 1 was, had a husband No. 2, and thought Mrs. ——— ought not to be hard upon her sister. The Indian are married, and both consider themselves highly respectable. They were born on the same plantation, had the same father, but one had a white mother, and the other had a black, or a bright quadroon. What a difference does it make after all how one happens to be born.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Press.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

News by the Cable.

The Great Eastern Expected.

Domestic Markets—Gold 133 1-2 in New York.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, April 4.—SENATE.—Proceedings unimportant. Statement of public debt—Debt bearing coin interest, $734,286,780. Matured debt—not presented for payment, $12,285,658 32. Debt bearing no interest, $417,225,343 90. Total, $2,663,713,174 18. Amount in the Treasury—Coin, $105,956,477 22. Currency, $34,326,826 52. Total, $140,285,303 74. Amount of debt, less cash in Treasury, $2,523,428,370 44.

Washington, April 4.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $656,372.

Chief Justice Chase has prepared and will soon issue a circular declaring the qualifications for registers in bankruptcy.

New York, April 4.—Cotton heavy; le lower; sales 2200 bales Middling Uplands at 29c; by auction, 2200 bales Georgia, on Government account, at 25c for Strictly Low Middling, 24 to 24½c for Good Ordinary, and 22½c for Ordinary. Flour active; 5 to 10c better. Whisky quiet. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn inactive, 1c lower; Southern yellow $1 19. Oats dull. Rice quiet; 10 to 10¼c for Carolina. Coffee firm. Sugar ½c higher. Cuba 10 to 11c. Pork lower, $25 50 to $25 75 for new mess.

Money active at 7 per cent for call loans. Sterling 108¾ to 109. Gold 133⅛. Government stocks a shade easier.

The Great Eastern is momentarily expected. Transportation of visitors will be provided for on her arrival.

New York, April 4—It is reported that the United States Marshal has arrested the principals in the alleged fraud of $200,000 on the Navy Department, a year ago.

It is reported that the Spanish insurrectionist, General Prim, has negotiated a loan of 200,000 francs with an American banker.

General Hatterfield has issued orders in compliance with instructions from Washington whereby disabled soldiers suited for duty in the Veteran Reserve Corps can be enlisted at any recruiting station in the United States.

New York, April 4.—The Chamber of Commerce to-day adopted resolutions in favor of the continuance of the Secretary of the Treasury's system of contraction.

Richmond, April 4.—G. W. Randolph, formerly Confederate Secretary of War, died yesterday.

An explosion occurred in the Cloverhill coal pits, in Chesterfield county, yesterday, killing twelve white and fifty colored miners. The pit is burning to-day but should fires have been closed to extinguish the fire. Twenty of the bodies cannot be recovered.

Vicksburg, April 4.—Passed down, Stonewall 12 last night. Commonwealth 8 A. M. Passed up, Forsyth 12 M., Louisiana 1 P. M., Kate Kinney 5 P. M., Mississippi 7 P. M., Lee 8 P. M. River rising.

Savannah, April 4.—The case of McEvoy & Co., of New York, against McIntyre & Co., lottery manager at Augusta, Ga., was argued to-day. The Court granted an injunction against McIntyre, stopping the drafts of lotteries in this State.

Cincinnati, April 4.—Flour firmer, unchanged. Wheat firm, No. 2 winter $2 87 to $2 90. Corn excited, 65c in bulk; 65 to 66c in sacks. Oats advanced, 71 to 73c. Cotton dull and nominal, 25½c. Pork $25 50 for Middling Whisky held $2 26 to $2 28. Bacon—Shoulders dull and nominal. Meat Pork $22 75 to $23. Lard 12½ to 13c. Bulk meats 8, 10 to 11c. Bacon 9¾, 11½ to 12½c. Hams 11c to 13c. Sugar-cured 15 to 16½. Green Apples scarce $5 to $7 per bbl.

St. Louis, April 4.—Tobacco steady and unchanged. Cotton, 25c for Middling. Flour 25c higher: Superfine $9 to $10. Corn opened firm at $1 03 to $1 10, and closed at $1 04 to $1 05 for Mixed. Oats higher, 73 to 81c. Pork heavy, $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c. Clear Sides 12½ to 12¾c. Lard dull, 12 to 12½c. Whisky steady, $2 12.

Louisville, April 4.—Sales of 190 hhds Leaf Tobacco at $2 50 to $26 50—an advance in Logs and Leaf. Flour higher; Superfine $9 75 to $10 25. Corn shelled, 75 to 80c. Oats 66 to 68c. Hay, baled, $20. Prime Rio Coffee 24 to 26½c. Pork to Prime Mess Pork $22 50. Bacon—Shoulders 9½c. Clear Sides 12½ to 13½c. Lard, in tierces, 12½c. Raw Whisky $2 22 free; $2 26 to $2 27 in bond.

Memphis, April 4.—Cotton—No sales. River falling—3¾ feet in the canal. Arrived, Indiana from New Orleans.

London, April 4.—The annual budget was presented to Parliament to-day. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the year and the balance in the Exchequer is much greater than at two and a half million pounds. The estimated income for the present year will exceed six and a half million pounds. It is proposed by Government to retain the present tax on malt and to impose a low duty on receipts of annuities, fire insurance, and also on termination of annuities.

Florence, April 4.—The Italian Ministers have tendered their resignations, and a new Ministry will be formed.

London, April 4, evening.—Console 91. Illinois Central 78¾. Erie, 38; Bonds 75¾.

Liverpool, April 4, evening.—Cotton dull. Middling Uplands 12¾d; Orleans 13d, sales 8000 bales.

Last Evening's Dispatches.

Southwest Pass, April 4.—Weather foggy. Wind light from the southwest. Barometer 30.20.

9 A. M.—Weather cleared up. Wind fresh, but the bar covered with fog. The excavator, with the America, went down early this morning.

Noon—Fresh breeze. Barometer 30.15. Steamers L. C. Harris went up last night at 8 o'clock. Spanish brig Cecilia Pablo, Havana 4 days in ballast to Puig Broz.

British bark Ardour, White, Rio Janeiro, 34 days, coffee to Phipps & Co. Steamships Mexico, Capt. Lewis, who reports during a heavy blow on the 30th was boarded by a heavy sea, which came in the wheel house and carried away the rudder; steamship Reindeer, arrived April 3. Reports putting into Galveston, in distress, the loss of her rudder post. Arrived April 2d, steamship Hudson.

London, April 4, noon.—Finances unchanged.

Liverpool, April 4, noon.—Cotton very dull. Middling Uplands 12¾d. Sales estimated 7000 bales. Middling Uplands 12¾d, Middling Orleans 13¼d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn somewhat firmer and slightly advanced. Lard advanced 3d.

Providence, R. I., April 4.—The entire Republican ticket is elected.

Columbus, Ohio, April 4.—The House passed the Senate manhood suffrage bill, with an amendment disfranchising rebels and deserters.

Washington, April 4.—The Cameron-Stevens feud is deepening. Cameron favors the confirmation of Drumgoole in preference to Stevens's friends. Stevens is represented as furious.

The Russian treaty will probably be postponed until next session.

The President's participation in the efforts to bring the reconstruction law before the Supreme Court with a view to enjoin the District commanders, is authoritatively denied.

The whole story is regarded as a speculative concoction.

English's majority in Connecticut, 979.

It is stated that the Attorney General has advised the President that Gen. Sheridan exceeded his powers in removing the Louisiana provincial officers.

The Radicals claim that the second and sixth sections of the law confirm the questioned power of Gen. Sheridan writes that a faithful enforcement of the law will necessitate further removals.

Philadelphia, April 4.—The Quaker City oil works, near this city, were burned.

Liverpool, April 4, 2 P. M.—Since noon Cotton has declined ⅛d. Middling Uplands 12¾d.

New York, April 4.—Stocks active; 5-20's of '62, coupons, 109½ to 109⅝. Sterling Exchange, sight, 109⅝. Gold 133⅞.

Flour—No better. Wheat 1 to 2c better. Corn dull and drooping. Pork dull and nominal; new Mess $23 70. Lard dull; barrels 12¼ to 12½c. Whisky quiet; Barely dull; Peas dull; Cotton dull and lower at 26½c for Middling Uplands. Freights dull.

Of Corn Pearl a correspondent writes: "She has several hundred thousand dollars worth of diamonds on her—fifteen thousand dollars were offered for her sandals and refused, the value of the diamonds on her shoes was more than that—and her costume, as Cupid approaches quite nearly the fashion Eve set when she made the fig tree her dry goods shop. Beauty she has enough of, but lines are plenty, on the contrary they are thin, and sorrow or dissipation has plowed lines in her face. But then she has vogue."

At a recent ball at the Tuileries, the Russian Princess Blumel Kornikow wore a dress, the material of which was invisible, so closely was it covered with fresh hot-house roses and diamonds.

A woman in Hudson City, New Jersey, feeling aggrived at the punishment of her child in a public school, last week, gave the male principal and female assistant of the school a severe cowhiding.

It is said that Chief Justice Chase has received 3000 applications for the position of Register under the Bankrupt act.

A colored voter, in Washington, has been registered under the name of Ananias William James Andrew Jackson Jones.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, 1867.

The general market has exhibited only a moderate degree of animation, and some of the leading articles have suffered a slight vacillation. Sugar and Molasses were quiet, with little of the latter on sale, and Western Produce continued to be dull and nominally lower. Advices from Cuba, also, an advance in Corn, and a drooping feeling in Pork; while the movement in Cotton is spasmodic and irregular, and owing to still more discouraging accounts from Liverpool and New York prices have further eased off, the market closing weak with sales of barely 2100 bales.

Further inactivity has been the prevailing feature in Coin. Gold opened this morning nominally at 134⅜ to 135—the latter rate is New York being 133⅝ to —, and after the transaction of a very limited business closed steady at about the opening rates. There were no sales at the noon session of the Board of Brokers. In the open market the transactions included $4500 at 134⅞, $5000, $6000, $10,000, and $15,000 at 134⅝, $35,000 at 134⅞, and $5000 at 135. There was little movement in Silver, the sales including $500 in American halves at 132, and a small amount of Mexican dollars—say 200, at 1 per cent. premium for Gold.

Foreign Exchange was dull and inactive from the opening to the close of business. The offerings were light throughout, and the demand quite inactive, most of the dealers refusing to operate unless at rates materially below the views of holders. Hence the negotiations were comparatively unimportant, and confined to bills to banks and bankers: £3000 bill of lading sterling at 144, £19,000, in different sums, at 144, 144¼, and 144⅛, £1000 At at 145, £4000 and £5000 at 145⅛, £3000 bank at 146, £5000 at the same, and £2500, for direct remittance, at 146⅛. In France we noticed sales of 75,000 at a commercial at 5 20¼, 100,000 at 5 20 to 5 21¼, and 25,000 bankers at 5 18¾. Sterling may be nominally quoted at 144 to 144⅛ for bill of lading, 144¼ to 145⅛ for At at sight, and 146 to 146⅛; and at 145⅛ for At at 60 days, and 146 to 146⅛; and at 146⅛ for At at sight. 3.90 to 3.88⅞ for At commercial, and 3.85 for bank.

Domestic Exchange continued quiet but firm throughout the day. The banks checked on New York at ⅛ per cent. premium, at which they kept with a limited purchase. The supply of commercial was light, and the sales reported, including the following bills: $20,000 and $30,000 New York sight at 7-16 per cent. premium, $30,000 and $40,000 at ⅜, $5000 at 5-16, $10,000 and $40,000 at ¼, $15,000 ten days' at ¼ per cent discount, $7000 forty five days' at 1-16, and $7000 sixty days' at 1-8. The closing rates for commercial sight were ¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium.

Stocks exhibited no animation at any time from the opening to the close of business. There were no sales at the Board Outdoors the transactions included 100 shares Carrollton Railroad at $32 50, and 165 Water Works, in different lots, on private terms.

City Bonds were attended with extreme dullness. There were no sales at the Board, and none, that we heard of, in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 92 to 94½, and the Railroad issues at 80 to 82½, according to the coupon. Louisiana 6s are quoted at 62½ to 64, Jackson Railroad first mortgage bonds at 76 to 77, and Opelousas Railroad first mortgage bonds, with eight unclipped coupons, at 60 to 62½.

In Uncurrent Money we noticed sales of $2000 city notes at 97½c per dollar, $5000 do at 98c, and $10,000 State Treasury notes at 83 to 85c. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 56 to 58c per dollar, and State Treasury notes at 82 to 83. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters, many retail dealers receiving them in trade at par. City Treasury notes rule at 2 to 6 per cent. discount. They are the general medium of exchange in our local and city trade.

At the night session of the Board on Wednesday evening, the following business was transacted: $2000, gold, at 134⅞, $12,000 at 134⅞, $8500 at the same, sellers' option, two days, 400 shares Louisiana State Bank at 65½, sellers' option, thirty days', flat, 100 Canal Bank at $59 50, sellers' option, sixty days, flat, $10,000 and $10,000 Bank of Louisiana notes at 84½c, and $2000 State notes at 79c, $3000 do at 80c, and $2000 do at 82c.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, April 4, 1867.

COTTON—The market, to-day, has been almost at a stand still throughout. The receipts of further unfavorable advices from Liverpool, coupled with the increased depreciation prevailing at New York, exercised an influence decidedly adverse to operations. The offerings were quite limited; most holders showing a leaning to uncover their tables and those factors who offered found it extremely difficult to realize, unless at figures ⅛ to ¼ per lb. below yesterday's ruling rates. Add to this the manifest indisposition of buyers to operate, the downward tendency of the leading markets, both foreign and domestic, inspiring them with the belief that more advantageous purchases can be effected later in the week, and most of them held aloof throughout. Under these circumstances the sales were restricted, comprising at the close barely 2100 bales, at easier prices, the greater portion of which latter business transacted changing hands on the basis of 29c for Low Middling, and 29c for Middling. Thirteen brokers participated in the business.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1866	bales	192[illegible]
Received since to-day	"	542
Received previously	"	671,[illegible]
	"	671,[illegible]
Cleared to-day	"	2,[illegible]
Cleared previously	"	191,[illegible]
Stock on hand	"	[illegible]

The clearances are exclusively for Havre.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Quite a fair trade in Sugar have been received from the coast yesterday, no Molasses. The offerings of Louisiana Sugar are for the, though not large, but the market is bare of Molasses. Sugar is limited and only local, however, and is being supplied mostly by dealers. The principal sale to-day was a lot of 14 hhds Fair at 9½c, cash.

There were no sales of Louisiana Molasses, but of Cuba two cargoes and the half of another cargo sold on private terms. We quote Cuba Molasses at 30½ to 40c, per gallon, in lots and by the cargo. There is nothing whatever doing in Cuba Sugar.

TOBACCO—The market is nearly bare and receipts are too small to admit of any sales of extended operations. A number of foreign buyers are here awaiting supplies to operate. We quote:

LIGHT.		HEAVY	
Inferior Leaf	3 @ 4½	Fair Leaf	[illegible]
Fair Leaf	4½ @ 5½	Good Leaf	[illegible]
Good Leaf	5½ @ 6½	Choice Leaf	[illegible]
Medium Leaf	[illegible]		

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST—The arrivals yesterday comprise the steamer Scrader, Cincinnati, and the Tracey, from St. Louis.

FLOUR—The market is quiet but steady and firm. Superfine and the grades above are in request, but those below are neglected. The principal sales to day embraced about [illegible] which 200, on its merits, at $12 12½ for Superfine, in several lots, at $12 25 for [illegible] $12 37½, 146, on its merits, at $13 12½, [illegible] at $14 50 . . . 300 and 400 bbls Extra at $15 75, 200 do at $16 50, 50 and 100 do at $17 per bbl. Considerable is doing in this way at $12 50 per bbl for Superfine.

CORN—Receipts are quite scarce and very much in demand and prices have still further advanced ½c per bushel. The sales to-day embraced 10,000 sacks, of which [illegible] White and Mixed, 1000 Yellow Mixed, 1000 Mixed and 3000 Yellow at $1 05 . . . 500 White at $1 07½, 500 and [illegible] White at $1 10 . . .