The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1868.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

——, de Forest, sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

——, sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street.

Chas E. Porter, sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, m., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street

Gen. Hancock to Gov. Pease.

Want of space compels us to defer until to-morrow the publication of a letter addressed by Gen. Hancock to Governor Pease, of Texas, in answer to one addressed by the Governor to him, wherein he asserted it to be the duty of the Commanding General of the Fifth Military District, as a state of peace did not, in his opinion, exist in Texas, to set aside the local tribunals in that State, and enforce the penal code against citizens by means of military commissions. Gov. Pease represented to the Commanding General that while it was true "there no longer existed in Texas any organized resistance to the authority of the United States a large majority of the white population were embittered against the Government, and yielded to it a willing obedience; that none of this class had any affection for the Government and very few any respect for it; that they regarded the legislation of Congress on the subject of reconstruction as unconstitutional, and hostile to their interests, and considered the Government now existing in Texas, under authority of the United States, as an usurpation on their rights, that they looked upon the prosecution of their slaves and the disfranchisement of a portion of their own class as an act of insult and oppression."

Gen Hancock takes issue with Gov. Pease as to the facts stated in his letter, and indignantly repudiates the exercise of the enormous powers he had been urged to wield, vindicates in eloquent language the right of the people freely to express their views, and fearlessly to express their opinions on any and all subjects, and shows most conclusively that Congress itself in its Reconstruction laws, recognized the existence of the local tribunals in the South; but admitting the representations of the Governor to be literally true, the General asserts the same may be said with equal propriety of any other State in the Union —North or South—where similar failures of justice are continually occurring, and Military Commissions are not established. That Texas is in no place in the Union where it will not be done on the same pretext. Gen. Hancock then shows that if justice has not been administered in Texas, the officers in fault are the personal and political friends of the Governor, appointed at his suggestion since he himself assumed that office, viz: the county officers in seventy five out of one hundred and twenty eight counties, twelve of the seventeen District Judges, and all the Judges of the Supreme Court; but that the General asserts that no applications have been made by the Governor to the Commanding Officer of the District of Texas for the arrest of criminals in that State, and that there has not been a moment since he had assumed the command of the Fifth District, that the whole military force has not been held ready to support the civil authorities of Texas in the execution of the laws.

This is an extraordinary document to come from a military man to a civilian, and it is a new thing under the sun to see a man of the sword advocating the supremacy of civil law over that of the military against a civilian who contends for the supremacy of the military. Gen. Hancock thus earns a new title to the respect and affection of his countrymen by this unanswerable vindication of their rights.

The New Orleans Journal of Medicine.

We are indebted to the attention of Dr. W. S Mitchell, one of the editors of this valuable periodical, for the April number. Without professing to be competent to pass a opinion critical upon its contents, we may safely say they exhibit the high average and great extent of information possessed by its contributors on the various subjects treated, and the usual discrimination and ability of its conductors, Doctors Bemiss and Mitchell. This number contains, among others, original papers on the the theory and treatment of cholera, by Dr. U R Milner, Jefferson City, La., on the pathology of passive congestion, by Prof. W Hutson Ford, M. D., of New Orleans, observations on diptheria, by Dr. H. D. Schmidt, of New Orleans, a review of French medical literature, by Dr Edmond Pouchon, of New Orleans, quarterly record of surgery, collated by Prof. S. Logan, M. D., of New Orleans, quarterly record of opthalmic and aural surgery, by Prof. W. S. Mitchell, M D., with the customary reviews and bibliographical notices and editorial matter. These themes seem to be treated with the talent and research which only come from experience and reflection, and thorough devotion to the profession of medicine. The *Journal* is a repertory of information concerning the latest developments in the science, and must be an indispensable medium of communication between the widely scattered members of the medical brotherhood in the Gulf States. The latest experiments in surgery are also recorded in the *Journal*.

THE FRENCH OPERA —To-night will be presented, for the second time, Verdis grand opera of "Jerusalem," Mr. Van Hoffien taking the character of *Roger*, Mr. Picot that of *Gaston*, Mr Lechevalier that of the *Count of Toulouse*, Mr Dupin that of *Légat*, and Miss Fauschetti that of *Hélène*.

It is universally admitted that the performances of the artistes at this house have been of a high order, and that the operas have been presented in a most creditable manner, the scenic display and orchestral accompaniment being on a corresponding scale, but strange to say the efforts of the directors to provide our people an amusement gratifying both to the eye and the ear have not been met with that liberality which has always characterized the people of New Orleans. Undoubtedly the prostrate condition of our financial affairs accounts in great part for this unusual economy, but there is certainly ability enough still among the lovers of the opera to prevent a cessation of these performances, which must ensue, unless they are better attended than they have been It rests with the public to insure their continuance. It would, we think, occasion no small regret were the directors compelled to close the house before the close of the season, but this, we fear, must be the case unless the friends of the opera bestir themselves in this matter.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—There will be the usual noon matinée at the Academy to-day, besides the regular performance at night. The ladies and little folks will have a fine opportunity of seeing the beautiful magic illuminated tableaux of Prof Roberts, some of which are of rare beauty and others very amusing They will be certainly amused, too, by Davenport and Stewart in the comedy of "Box and Boy." There will be several novelties besides.

The ——— *Journal*, Miss Carrington, makes her ——— on the Academy boards Monday night.

CONSOLING.—A Washington letter in the Baltimore *Gazette* says

"In the view of Conservative members to-day it, instead of the mere deposition of the President, orders had been issued to hang him and all the Judges of the Supreme Court, and a free ward offered by Congress for the capture of every decent man, woman, and child, south of the Potomac, there would not have been a grease spot left of the Conservative party in New Hampshire."

Why cannot Congress "reorganize" the Supreme Court so as to allow an appeal from its decisions, when they are against a majority of Congress on the popular vote in some one of the United States? Such elections, Colonel Forney says, are a higher power than the Supreme Court.—*N. Y. Times*.

The attempts to prevent the burning of rail wood cars when no better cars are continuing throughout the country. A bill has been introduced in the Iowa Legislature to prevent the locking of railroad cars while in motion, or the closing of access to the platforms, unless they be firmly fastened to the floor. Similar bills have heretofore been introduced into the Legislatures of Ohio and Wisconsin.

The Charleston *Courier* very wisely tells the people of the South that the problem of regeneration and recuperation must be solved by the people of their own hands, and not through reliance upon legislation. Whatever laws may be passed and whatever plan of reconstruction may prevail, the heavy mark left upon their section by the iron heel of war can be obliterated only by industry and toil.

M Worms who is playing the part of "Armand Duval in the play known as *Camille*, at St. Petersburg, received the other day a bouquet containing a ring, a pin and a set of shirt buttons the value of four thousand dollars, with a note saying only "To Armand Duval from his Margaret." The actor sent them back by the waiter, with the message, "I am not Armand Duval. I do not know Margaret, and I have a wife Nevertheless, the sender of the present was a lady of high rank, and M. Worms knew so she was

Connecticut fairly won a glorious victory to the Republicans. It was her faltering at the special election in October, 1865, that has proved the fountain of our woes. Had she then polled her full Republican vote for Governor Jewell, our country would long since have been pacified and prosperous. But, while 42,374 of her electors had voted, six months before, for Governor Hotchkiss, barely 37,127 now said "Yes" to Impartial Suffrage, while 34,489 Copperheads, including a small handfull of new voted "No." The triumph is a loyal State is the cardinal principle of the Rebellion did much to confirm and embolden Andrew Johnson in the evil course in which he has since plunged, and to arm such renegades as Babcock and Cleveland their outfit in upstairy. It put the State against us last spring, when Impartial Suffrage would be an effective issue. And now the State is now doubtful is due entirely to that recreant vote.

If Connecticut had a good a Republican organization as New Hampshire, we should be strong in faith and hope She has a Republican majority of loyal voters but they may not all appear to the ballot box; they may not, without the customary reviews and bibliographical notices and editorial matter. These themes seem to be treated with the talent and research which only come from experience and reflection, and thorough devotion to the profession of medicine. The *Journal* is a repertory of information concerning the latest developments in the science, and must be an indispensable medium of communication between the widely scattered members of the medical brotherhood in the Gulf States. The latest experiments in surgery are also recorded in the *Journal*.

The Bishop of Orleans has announced his intention to make the festival of Joan of Arc, which is annually celebrated in his Episcopal see, a marked event this year. The *fete* is held on the 8th of May, the anniversary of the day on which Orleans was delivered, wounded in the breast while delivering Orleans from the English in the year 1429 The Bishop is to preach the annual panegyric, and it is understood that the occasion will be an interesting collection of historical proofs of the chief facts of Joan's career. The sermon, according to the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is to serve eventually as evidence towards the supposed beatification of the Maid of Orleans, a proceeding which will make Shakespeare once more a prophet. The post put the following words into the mouth of Charles of France:

"No lorger on Saint Denis will we cry,
But Joan la Pucelle shall be France's saint."

The Cardinal Archbishop of Rouen has been invited to preside at the *fete*, as representing the city where Joan was martyred

Henry Ward Beecher writes a preface for an edition of "Norwood," published by Scribner, in which he says that he tried to interest his readers "not so much by dramatic skill as by a subtle sympathy with Nature, and by a certain largeness of moral feelings."

There have been serious disturbances at Chirgnago, in Venetia. The Town House was attacked, the archives were burnt, the national colors hauled down and torn to shreds, and a portrait of the King was destroyed. From Naples the accounts were far from satisfactory.

American ladies, if the correspondents of the London journals are to be trusted, seem to have attained a very conspicuous position in Paris society, and the papers are full of letters expressing their beauty and recording their movements. The correspondent of the *Telegraph* Mr G. A Sala has the following in a recent letter: "To-day was published, in the official *Journal*, the marriage of M. Leon Goetz and Miss Stone, daughter of an American gentleman, formerly as well known in Rome as he is now in Paris. The marriage may be described as 'international, and so France, England and America were well represented there. When you say that there were Scots present, and a Scotch ceremony in Paris, you practically assert that there were very pretty people present. It is not now a rain from scotch mist times, when England—and, barring England, Russia—supplied the freshness and beauty of the flower which make up the bouquet of a Paris ball-room. Now, the exotics cannot be distinguished from and in truth are very nice exotics indeed. The ceremony took place at the English church, in the Avenue Montaigne. Dean Stanley and from that place of worship, which is rather in a mews than otherwise, admirably illustrated the ceremony at which we were permitted to be present, if possible, though remote, consequence of it. You drive down hill to the church, and all the carriages are pleasantly out of sight. Indeed, *facilis descensus*; but then, getting away up that steep, narrow street, all the coachmen trying to be first, is certainly tedious and difficult. Going was a simple *comme bonjour*; getting free again, as difficult as divorce. Among those present were noticed the wife and daughter of Gen. Dix, the United States Minister, Mrs and Miss Torrens, the Duke and Duchess de Frias, Mrs Clay Ker-Seymer, Count de Nieuwerkerke, Mr. Oppenheim, M. de Rothschild, and Mme. Goldschmidt. Of the bridegroom, M d'Israel, etc" *La Liberté* records a brilliant soirée given by Mrs Gowan, in the Avenue Josephine. Mr Gowan is an American engineer, and was many years engaged by the Russian Government to raise the mean-of-war sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol by French and English guns. Among the guests, who, from the honors of the evening were done by Mrs. Gowan and her daughters. "*Après le Bal*," acted by Miss Gowan and M. Crosnier, was immensely appreciated. After the "Bal" was succeeded by a ball, which was kept up till 3 in the morning Among the guests were Prince Gortschakoff Col. Mrs and Miss Ware, Comtesse and Comte R Visconti, Mrs Douglas Jerrold, Vicomte de l'Aigle, Mr Southwell Bourke, Comte de Grouffle, M Yung of the *Debats*, Vicomte d Hunterere, &c.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory—A man, while under a drug, on Lafayette street, yesterday, and making some repairs to it, was run over by the same and badly hurt

The steamship Crescent City, of the N O and N. Y. Merchants's Steamship Line, was being loaded with grain yesterday, received on board from barges by means of a grain elevator.

No clue as yet to the robbery of the Canal Bank

Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg is in the city.

A man was examined before U. S Commissioner Warren yesterday on a charge of having duplicate currency—that is, the same engraving on the face and back of the note. He was, however, discharged.

Mayor Heath has signed the ordinance providing for the purchase by the city of the Water Works.

There will be an extra session of the City Council this evening to consider Mayor Heath's financial proposition to stop the issue of city money and issue certificates of indebtedness, in greenbacks.

Dr. C. de la Ravelle, of the late Imperial Army in Mexico, and surgeon on the staff of Maximilian, will lecture this evening, in the Lyceum Hall, on "Mexico, and what he saw there of the horrors of anarchy." It will doubtless be very interesting.

New Orleans and New York Merchants' Steamship Line—The inauguration of this line of steamers as a means of connecting, through New Orleans, the great trade of the valley of the Mississippi with the shipping ports of the East, is perhaps one of the most important enterprises that could be started for the commercial prosperity of this city

The line, we are assured, through the circular of the agents in this place, Messrs. Wood, Low & Lindwigsen, of 190 Common street, gentlemen well known for their enterprise in the commercial and shipping business, is to be a *permanent one*, giving every possible facility to shippers and consignees. The line is composed of the following first class steam vessels—the Gen. Grant, Capt. J. B. Hildreth, the Crescent City, Capt. E. W Holmes, the Sherman, Capt. W. A. Pendleton, the Gen Meade, Capt. A. W. Sampson, and the United States, Capt. Norton, all of which will leave one port every Saturday, from the wharf foot of St. Louis street. A uniform rate of freight, we are assured, is established on every vessel of the line, and arrangements have been or will be made for issuing through bills of lading for cotton, etc., to Liverpool and other ports of the Continent, and to Boston, Mass. and to Providence, Rhode Island, thus meeting a great necessity in making more direct the commerce of New Orleans.

Through the courtesy of Messrs. Wood, Low & Ludwigsen, we had an opportunity of satisfying ourselves yesterday as to the merits of their line of steamers by a personal inspection of the capacity and really superb arrangements of one of the steamers, the Crescent City, which leaves for New York at 5 o'clock this evening, which justifies being very strongly built, is so completely arranged, that it would be difficult to contrive additional appointments in the interior arrangements, for the convenience of the passengers, whether in the cabins, the sleeping apartments, the ventilation, or, what will doubtless be admitted, is not least in the consideration, the culinary department, which is under the supervision of Mr. John Ramires, a veteran of fifteen or twenty years in the business, who fully maintained his reputation in his line of duty by providing, comparatively at very short notice, a repast for our gastronomic entertainment, which worldido justice to the fastidious appetite of an epicure. With such provisions, we can safely assure passengers by this line—on the C. C particularly—that they will never suffer for any thing they want in addition to their best of cookery can afford. By the way, we should not omit to state that the excellent dinner and superb wines so bountifully provided were enjoyed by the company invited on board in the heartiest manner. Among those present, besides the gentlemanly agents, and some of the officers of the ship, including Capt. Holmes, who is a host in himself, we noticed a number of gentlemen of this and other cities well known for their great experience and enterprise in business, all of whom expressed their satisfaction of the success of the enterprise as likely to awaken new interest in the commercial world, and contribute largely to the wealth of our city. As such it deserves, and must receive the encouragement of the business and travelling community.

The press was represented by Maj Bagwell and Mr Jewell, of the *Bulletin*, Mr Bacon, of the *Picayune*, Mr Noble, of the *Times*, Mr Waterman, of the *Crescent* and the writer on the part of the *Bee*. A felicitous toast proposed by Mr Wood was responded to at length and in a most interesting and encouraging manner by Maj Bagwell, whose very comprehensive remarks covered the history of nearly every commercial enterprise inaugurated since the war, showing their origin and practical effects in various parts of the country. The pertinent remarks of other gentlemen, including Mr. Bacon, Mr. Burdean, Mr. Dryver and others, made up to the hour the writer was compelled by previous engagements to leave, were also appropriate and interesting.

One gratifying feature which necessarily came under our observation was the fact that the Crescent City was being loaded by means of a grain elevator with produce from the far West—corn from New York by the way. This is a fact which speaks well for the enterprise of the gentlemen who are co-operating in the success of the "Merchants Line," which, we understand, is the pioneer in thus securing to the benefits of what promises to be a vast and important trade

The staterooms of the Crescent City, we noticed, are specially large and airy and provided with every convenience that can be placed within their limits, being very similar in these respects to the rooms in a fine hotel. In fact, the vessel is an elegant floating establishment, well calculated to tempt one to indulge in the luxury of a trip to the "Big Apple" and the crosses of the line are, we are informed, about equally fine and well appointed in every important particular. Of the officers of the line, we refer especially to the gentlemanly and courteous and as for the genial Capt Holmes, of the Crescent City, he may rely on our company should we find time to go voyaging this summer.

Writ Against the Jackson Railroad.—Daniel D Withers, of New York, on behalf of himself and other holders of the first mortgage bonds, filed yesterday a bill in the United States Circuit Court, before Judge E. H. Durell, sitting in Chancery, for the interest, past due, on said bonds, or the interest representing coupons of said bonds of No 1 to 20, inclusive.

The petitioner sets forth his interest in the corporation, and applies for a writ of injunction to restrain the Company from applying its receipts, except to the payment of the coupons on the said first mortgage of the company, claiming that the payments should be made *pro rata* and equally between all the mortgages past due becoming due, also, against the payment of the interest coupons of the second mortgage bonds of said company until after the full payment of the interest on the first mortgage bonds, and also against the payment of any unsecured debts which the company may owe, except the current expenses involved in the administration of the company.

Messrs. Miles Taylor, E. Briggs, Bradford, Lee and Finney, represent the petitioner.

Democratic Executive Committee.—This Committee will meet at the Mechanics' Institute, but the public was not vouchsafed any information as to what transpired. It was rumored outside, however, that they determined to have a municipal, if not a State ticket nominated, and that the names of parties, as proposed candidates for various offices were discussed.

Regulations.—Mr. J. B. Ludwick, Chairman of the Board of Registrars, informs us, as a matter of interest to voters, that the registration office of the Seventh District has been opened at No. 13 Frenchmen street.

A Fishing Party Upset.—A fishing party consisting of three white men and a negro, in a skiff on the river, near Washington street, was run down by a flat boat. Before assistance could reach the negro he was drowned, but the white men were saved.

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New York, March 27.—Governments closed strong; 5-20's of '65, 107½; of '67, 106¾; of '68, 106¾. Money closed easy. Supply more liberal at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet; advanced 9c. Sales 1,000 bales; middlings 25½c; receipts 1,000 bales; exports 2,000 bales.

Liverpool, March 27.—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer, but not quotably changed. Sales 12,000 bales. Sales of the week 79,000 bales, of which 11,000 for export, and 10,000 for speculation.

Stock 291,000 bales, whereof 291,000 American. Breadstuffs firm. Produce and provisions quiet.

Washington, March 27.—Stevens' universal suffrage amendment covers all the States, but the penalty for its infringement applies only to Alabama.

Its defeat is regarded as certain and it would give Alabama to the Democrats, but the passage of the bill as reported which valids the Constitution and inaugurates the State officers recently voted for is apprehended. Violent means purposes exist, however, and this afternoon's proceedings are speculated upon at every corner.

Impeachment speculations are rife but the actors in the play are reticent. Nothing reliable, indicative or suggestive has transpired.

London, March 27—P. M.—Consols steady Bonds 72¾ to 72¾.

Liverpool, March 27—P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active; advanced ¾d., middling uplands on the spot 10¾d; to arrive 10¾d; middling Orleans 10¾d.

New York, March 27.—Sterling 109¾ to 109¾. Old bonds 109¾. Gold 138¾.

Stock sales 352,000 bales, whereof 150,000 American. Breadstuffs firmer.

Flour, 5 to 10c better. Wheat, 2 to 3c better. Corn a shade firmer. Rye steady. Oats 1c better. Pork firmer, $24 75 to $24 80

Lard steady. Cotton firmer; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands 25¾c to 25¾c. Freights quiet.

The Paris correspondent of a London paper gives a brilliant description of the state ball at the Tuileries on the 22d of January, from which we take the following extract: "Received by a perfect army of lackeys in gold lace and green, we proceed by the Empress's private staircase, admiring *en passant* the oxydized silver balustrades, exquisite in design and elaborate in detail, into the first of her private drawing rooms, the celebrated 'Salon Vert,' decorated by the *chef d'œuvre* of Chaplin's brush. Here, if I mistake not, she thoroughly satisfies the Bouchers of the days of Louis XV., but very graceful and eminently ornamental productions of them on, though rather small *salons*, to the great drawing room, crammed as it happened to be when our party entered it by the whole Diplomatic Corps and their respective suites—the ambassadors in uniform. The effect was quite splendent with diamond orders, flanked by five Turks and one lady, whom it was his business to present, and near him Gen. Dix, with 25 American ladies among the most distinguished and pretty women. Of English there were but seven, marshaled by Mr Sheffield, Lord Lyons having dined with the Emperor, and among the seven Mrs Ames and Mrs Miles, the latter fair *débutante* the event of the evening, lovely and strongly recalling Grenze's 'Cruche Cassee,' in expression and attitude. The Empress's dress, on which white Bloc brunches had apparently dropped, was somewhat more complicated than that of Greuze's maiden. It is always amusing to watch the retraction which the golden hair and pearly complexion of a fair English girl invariably makes in a Paris *salon*

Only six very large diamonds are said to be at present known to the world. They are the Koh-i-noor, in the possession of Queen Victoria, "The Star of the South," The Regent, Pitt, or "Great Mogul," The Austrian, or "Great Austrian," and "Hortense" The latter is in the possession of the Rajah of Mattoo, in Borneo. It is the largest known stone, and is three hundred and sixty seven carats but it is in the uncut state.

The former issues of notes, by the Massachusetts banks when in existence as State institutions, it is reported, with the exception of some $300,000, have been returned to their original issuers, and destroyed. The Boston *Herald* says that the Commissioners of the State to count their votes as a unit for the independent candidate for Governor, Hon. Alexander H. Rice, held last week, "there were two or three of those peculiar misunderstandings, in which one man thinks he has the right to bring his fist into violent contact with another name counenance."

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 27, 1868.

The commercial week closes this evening with an easy Money market for all first class securities. Second grade are neglected and difficult to negotiate except at ruinous rates. On the street the former rule at 1 per cent per month and the latter at 1½. Mortgage paper is quoted at 12 per cent per annum for strictly A 1 and 15 to 18 for very good. Less than these rates of usual negotiations are consummated at a better rate than 12, but you must be regarded as exceptionally favored if you succeed in discounting most of the approved business paper offered by the commercial men, and are free lenders on solid collaterals.

Gold opened at 139¾, against 140 last evening and closed at 139¾ to 139¾. The sales in it were $40,000, in lots, at 139¾ to 139¾; $10,000 and $20,000 at 139¾; $10,000 at 139¾; $5,000 at 139¾ to 139¾, and $10,000, $15,000, $80,000 and $10,000 at 139¾.

Nothing was reported in silver American half dollars are quoted at 134 to 136, and Mexican dollars at 142 in currency, and 1¾ premium in gold.

The active movement in cotton yesterday and to-day has created a demand upon the market an unusual amount of Foreign Exchange, which met a fair demand at the ruling rates The sales of Sterling included £40000 bill of lading at 154 @ 156, £40,000 do at 154¾ @ 156, £25,000 do at bill of lading at 154¾ @ 156, and £30000 street At close at 154¾ @ 156. £3000 private bankers at 158¾ @ 159, and £3000 do at 159 @ 159¼. Francs sold, £4,000 sight at 5.18¾, and £10,000 Bank at 5.19. In France we noticed sales of 25,000 and 10,000 At at 5.17½, and 10,000 at 5.17½ @ 5.16¾. Reichsmarks sold at 76¾ @ 76¾. Prussian Thalers at 70¾ @ 71. Guilders at 40 @ 40¼ bill of lading and clear, and 152 to 152½ and 153 for private bankers and bank. Francs sold at 5.16¾ for the former and 5.17½ to 5.17¾ for the latter.

Notwithstanding the cotton movement the offerings of Domestic Exchange were moderate, and the demand only unimportant. The banks continued to check on New York at ¼ per cent. premium, and the sales of commercial bills included $15,000 New York sight at premium, $10,000 at ½, $20,000 at ¾, and $40,000 at ⅞.

The sales of Stocks included 193 shares Jackson Railroad, at last sale, 70; 100 do at 70½; 50 do at $1.50 Opelousas Railroad at $1.50; 64 New Orleans City Railroad at 47½ @ 50, 15 at 48½, and sold at 49½. Work also moved pace of 2 Consolidated City Railroad at 72½; 5 Louisiana State Bank at $25 to $26; 50 Citizens' Bank at 140 to 141; 50 Commercial Bank at 100; 50 Canal Bank at 97; 10 ——— Union Bank at $31 to $35, Citizens' Bank at $140 to $141 50, Bank of New Orleans at $29 to $30, Southern Bank at $20 to $21, Crescent City Bank at $20 to $21, Crescent City Bank at $21 to $22, Bank of America at $19 to $19 50, City National Bank at $77 to $77 50, Louisiana Bank at $20 to $21, at $20 to ———. Union Insurance Company at $50 to $70, Hope Insurance Company at $50 to $51, Germania Insurance Company at $38 to $40, Louisiana Insurance Company at $38 to $40, Crescent Insurance Company at $38 to $40, Crescent Insurance Company at $38 to $40, Crescent