THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions, will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOV 18, 1868.

HAVANA CIGARS—Mr Jayme Magi, of No. 72 Common street, announces through our advertising columns to-day that he has on hand and for sale, at very moderate prices, a new and very large stock of imported cigars of different sizes and brands, such as Partagas, Cabanas, La Corona, Upmann, Walter Scott, Perfecciones, etc., etc.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION—Mr Revol, gunmaker, of 210 Chartres street, calls the attention of the public, through our advertising columns, to his establishment, where he keeps constantly on hand English and French guns, pistols and ammunition, and where all kinds of fire arms are repaired.

COAL.—Now that cold weather is upon us, some of our readers may wish to know where to purchase their winter supplies of this indispensable article. They cannot do better than call upon W. G. Coyle & Co., 138 Gravier street, whose announcement will be found in another column of this paper. They keep the best quality and deliver it without charge for cartage in any part of the city, at the lowest market rates.

We have received from the authoress—Mrs. Mandeville Prevost—a piece of music entitled "The Pendleton Quick Step," and dedicated to the Pendleton Guards. It will be found at the music store of A. Elie, in Royal street, and at Grunewald's, on Canal street.

Some of our city cotemporaries are in the habit of receiving from different sources manuscript of matter intended to be published in all the daily papers, promising to send proofs to the various offices in time for simultaneous publication. The latter part of the undertaking is not always carried out, and when an attempt is made to perform the agreement, the proofs reach us frequently after midnight and too late for use if the matter is long. It is immaterial whether this delay arises from neglect or design; we prefer to have our all attention to it, and hope this reminder will be sufficient to induce those for whom it is intended to be some what more regardful of the convenience and the interest of their neighbors, as well as more punctual in the performance of their undertakings.

DEATH OF ROSSINI.

One of the most popular and acquectionably one of the greatest, if not the very greatest, musical composer of the century, the telegraph communicates to us, died in Paris yesterday, full of years and full of honors. Rossini was born in Italy in 1792, of parents who were themselves followers of the musical art. His greatest works are Tancred, La Gazza Ladra, La Donna del Lago, Cenerentola, Othello, Moise, Semiramide, Il Barbiere de Seviglia, Le Comte Ory, and William Tell. He composed other operas of more or less beauty, but these are recognised to be his master pieces. The best known of his works in this country and perhaps the favorite one is "The Barber of Seville," which he composed in 1816. It is probably as much admired now as when it was first put upon the stage, and no doubt will continue to be as long as time lasts. The peculiarity of Rossini's works consists in the elegance and richness with which they are adorned. He added to the solid part of his compositions all the embellishments of which his art was capable, and he was exhaustless in invention.

A good test of the work of genius is that it pleases the common people. They are perhaps as ready to recognize that great gift as the most cultivated taste, and certainly the "Barber of Seville" is always acceptable to lovers of music, taught or untaught. We are inclined to believe it is the same with genuine poetry, accurate painting, or life-like sculpture. All truly great minds like to be recognized by the masses, and their popularity is probably more permanent when it rests upon their favor. The object of our notice stood this test.

Rossini's public career came to a close about the year 1830, when he retired into private life. His last great work was composed previous to that time. Since then he has not attempted anything but fragmentary labors. But he dies in possession of well earned fame achieved while in the prime of life. So long as sweet music charms the ear, the name of Rossini will never be forgotten.

ELECTION RETURNS.

We take the following returns of the vote in the various Parishes of the State at the late election from the official Journal:

PARISHES.	SEYMOUR.	GRANT.
Ascension	1,125	1
Assumption	1,375	1,867
Avoyelles	1,285	1
Bienville	1,395	550
Bossier	1,635	1
Caddo	2,931	2,250
Caldwell	5,3	28
Catahoula	1,300	1
Caveca	814	3
Claiborne	1,800	1
Concordia	981	1,354
Carroll	796	1,392
De Soto	1,200	1
F Baron Rouge	1,550	1,527
East Feliciana	1,411	61
Franklin	1,215	1
Iberville	2,000	2,000
Jackson	1,398	1
Jefferson	1,000	752
Lafayette	1,642	1
Lafourche	1,700	145
Madison	1,876	1,817
Morehouse	161	1,455
Natchitoches	1,725	1
Orleans (city)	21,734	1,916
" (rt. bank)	881	9,97
Ouachita	1,171	832
Pointe Coupe	1,800	1,583
Plaquemines	991	1,26
Rapides	1,600	1,600
St. Bernard	475	1
St. Charles	1,304	1,1
St. Helena	1,094	136
St. Jacques	771	2,161
St. Jean-Baptiste	1,866	1,276
St. Tammany	1,000	470
St. Martin	1,284	23
St. Mary	1,899	1,442
Tensas	1,383	1,019
Sabine	384	2
W Landry	4,587	1
Terrebonne	1,286	1,541
Vermilion	1,000	1
Union	1,416	1
West Feliciana	653	1
Washington	548	1,179
Wilkinson	742	43
Total	78,506	38,426
Democratic Majority		40,080

The Congressional Districts.

First District—For St. Martin (Dem.)	14,811
Sypher (Rep.)	2,52
Majority for Louis St. Martin	12,6 9
Second District—For Hunt (Dem.)	18,672
Sheldon (Rep.)	8,779
Majority for Caleb S. Hunt	9,913
Third District—For Bailey (Dem.)	17,813
Darrall (Rep.)	9,594
Majority for Bailey	8,219
Fourth District—For Ryan (Dem.)	11,657
Newsham (Rep.)	7,212
Majority for Ryan (incomplete)	4,445
Fifth District—For McCeanie (Dem.)	15,716
Kennedy (Ind.)	9,336
Mossy (Rep.)	6,380
Majority for McCeanie	7,213

The One Per Cent. Special Tax.

[From the Iberville South.]

We last week called the attention of the property holders to this unjust and inquitous tax, imposed lately by that body of robbers of the people's money and tickers of their substance, which styles itself the Legislature of the State of Louisiana. We then advised every one to refuse to pay that tax, because of its unconstitutionality and its iniquity. We again give this advice, and urge it strenuously. Tell the collector that you *will not pay*, and if he attempts to proceed to seize and sell your property, go to my lawyer and let him use the legal means provided to put a stop to such unlawful proceedings. There is not a court in the State which would not declare the tax unconstitutional, null and void.

But we may be answered by individual taxpayers—each speaking for himself—that they can't singly bear the expense of a suit. We last week proposed what will most effectually remove this difficulty. We suggested the formation in this parish of a "Property Holders' Association"—similar to those one lately formed in New Orleans—the object of which shall be to resist by all lawful means the collection of all unjust and iniquitous taxes, and especially at this time, the collection of licenses under the defunct law of 1867 and the infamous tax of one per cent. here alluded to.

We publish a call to the tax-payers for a meeting in Plaquemine to day, and notices have been posted to the same purpose. It is to be hoped that as many as can do so will attend. Let the organization be formed at once, even if not many are present to day, and let every property holder join it thereafter. Let it be the duty of the organization to select lawyers and furnish means to defray the expenses of any suit that may involve any of the objects of its formation through any of its members, or otherwise.

Oysters are fatter and more solid, and their flavor superior in taste than at any previous season. The large Pointe-a-la-hache oysters will measure from six to eight inches in length when taken out of the shell. Only think of it! All you have to do is to open your mouth, shut your eyes, and down they go. Oysters are selling in London at $40 per bushel, in Indianola at from 50 to seventy five cents per bushel. The bays and bayous in the neighborhood abound in bivalvular luxuries.—*Indianola Bulletin.*

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 18, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,601.

RAILROAD CONNECTION WITH TEXAS.

The Houston *Times*, conducted by that very energetic journalist, Mr Kinney, is quite severe upon the lethargy and indifference exhibited by the merchants and capitalists of New Orleans, towards completing the railroad connection between this city and Houston. Our cotemporary takes up the reasons assigned for this indifference, and exposes their insufficiency and inconsistency. He says the general excuse made by the New Orleans merchants is that Mr. Charles Morgan, (the owner of the steamship line hence to Texas) who controls both ends of the road, is opposed to its completion. This excuse he mercilessly ridicules, and comes to the conclusion they neither know their power nor their interest, winding up with a suggestion that perhaps a connection could be made with some points on the Mississippi river higher up than New Orleans, and throwing out a hint to this effect to our neighbors of Baton Rouge and to the people of Natchez. The *Times* shows that the distance between Orange (the terminus of the Texas end of the road) and Jackson, Miss., via New Orleans, is 370 miles, and that 140 miles of railroad are yet to be built, while the distance from Orange to Jackson, Miss., via Natchez, (cutting off New Orleans) is only 210 miles, the saving in time being eight hours. But our friend, Mr. Kinney, does not lay sufficient stress upon the fact that in the one case, 210 miles of road have to be built, and in the other only 140 miles, that in the one case two new roads would have to be built, while in the other a gap only has to be filled up. Besides this, Texas desires connection with New Orleans as well as with the North, and between Orange and Natchez there would certainly be less local trade to support the road than on the line between Orange and New Orleans. Colonel Kinney's efforts, however, on behalf of the railroad connection hence to Houston are highly appreciated here. But we think he does not make sufficient allowance for the absolute financial inability of the merchants of New Orleans, who know very well that no enterprise whatever is more important to their interests than the one he is so desirous of forwarding. He probably does not sufficiently consider the heavy losses they have sustained, and the want of confidence they feel, not only in the future of the country, but between men and man. The corporation of New Orleans is certainly not now in a condition to subscribe to any railroad. Her load of debt is so much as she can carry under present circumstances.

The State of Louisiana is in a like financial condition, and general distrust in all enterprises, public and private, prevails. These are some of the reasons why our citizens do not take hold of the Texas road. There may be others connected with the two railroad companies at either end of the line, with which we are not familiar.

Our heartiest good wishes attend the editor of the *Times* in his praiseworthy endeavors to bring his State and our into connection, and we hope they will yet be crowned with success. We shall have no objection to the agitation of a connection with the Mississippi higher up than New Orleans. If our citizens need to be furnished, such a proposition can hardly fail to have that effect.

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The chairman of the Committee on Condition of the State, Col. J. O Fuqua, presented the following report, which was read and adopted:

To the President and Members of the State Democratic Convention—Gentlemen:

Your Committee on Resolutions and the Condition of the State respectfully submit the following report:

Since your adjournment, the great political battle, which determines the character of the National Government for the next four years, has been fought, and resulted in the defeat and triumph of our opponents. Deeply as we deplore this result, injurious as we believe it will prove to the best interests of our country, it is our duty at once to accept the decision which has been made, and carefully to refrain from making any factious or merely partisan opposition to the incoming administration. The condition of our own State demands our first care, and its restoration to prosperity and good government must be our aim, to which we subordinate all mere party considerations. We rejoice to know that the signal triumph of the Democracy in Louisiana gives us the assurance that these objects are now within our reach, and that State Government must cease to exist. But though this is a great triumph, though much has been done, much yet remains to be done. Our success was an overwhelming declaration of the popular will, an unmistakable show of strength. It yet remains to clothe that will with the forms of law, and to make that strength effective for our relief from evils too great, long to be borne by any people who deserve to be free.

To this end it is most earnestly recommended that throughout the State we maintain our organizations, with only such modifications as will render them more effective, and that we continue with unabated zeal our efforts to overthrow the miserable faction that is daily oppressing and plundering us. We do not propose now to go into a history of this faction, or present any detailed statement of the wrongs we have suffered, and are now suffering at the hands of the present State government.

Unfortunately no such statement is necessary, for their extravagance and corruption have been so open and shameless that they are known to all. But the men who, by military power, have been thrust into office here, in opposition to the wishes of ninety nine hundredths of the taxpayers of the State, are not content with merely plundering us for their own advantage; they seem to be inspired with a vindictive hatred of those whom they are robbing. Possessing no property themselves, and conscious of the opposition of those who do, they have inaugurated a war on property in itself, which, if not successfully resisted, must result in the speedy ruin of every interest in the State.

The Constitution of 1868 provides that in all sales of land made under any order of court, the land *shall* be sold in lots of from ten to fifty acres. This provision does not apply to sales under writs of seizure and sale, and *seri facias*, and all succession sales. This, no matter what may be the opinion of the parties most interested as to the best mode of selling their property in all sales under execution these parties are deprived of any voice in the matter, and the same authority which forbids it in all sales made by executors, administrators, and the tutors of minors. Such a provision would be ruinous anywhere, it is peculiarly so in Louisiana. A large portion of the State is engaged in the production of sugar. These estates, with their sugar house and machinery, cost frequently from one to fifty thousand dollars, their quarters, dwellings and other buildings, and their one proportion of cleared and woodland are valuable as a whole, and are slowly but surely increasing in value; but suppose that they are divided into lots of fifty acres each, with only a small sugar house, and its expensive machinery on one lot, the dwelling occupying perhaps as much on another, the quarters in another, one lot all wood-land, and another all cleared, that would lay or all of these lots bring if sold on such terms, and what would any one of them be worth to the purchaser?

When it is remembered that our people are deeply in debt, that a large number of sales under execution must necessarily take place, and that, according to the estimate of a former distinguished Judge of the Supreme Court, all the property of the State passes through the Sheriff's Courts once in twenty years, some idea may be formed of the extent of the ruin that will be wrought by this most iniquitous provision. Surely never was a more ill-advised and ruinous scheme for the benefit of a whole people devised by any set of political adventurers. The whole legislation, and almost all the acts of this State Government, are characterized by the same spirit. Lottery schemes, printing schemes, and railroad schemes, and every conceivable device for wasting money, and increasing taxation, form the staple of their legislative enactments, the burden of all which fall with crushing weight upon the property of the country. In this state of things it is imperatively necessary that the property holders and tax-payers of the State, without distinction of party, should combine for their own protection, and to save themselves from speedy and irretrievable ruin. The people of the city of New Orleans have already taken the initiative in this direction by forming an association of property owners for the purpose of resisting by all legal means the payment of illegal and unconstitutional taxes, and for the general protection of their rights against similar legislation in the future. We most earnestly recommend the immediate formation of similar associations in every parish of the State, and that as soon as formed, they proceed to establish a central committee at the seat of government. With such organizations, having a central head, and engaged in correspondence with each other, we should not only be able to test the constitutionality of all taxes already imposed, but a sound public opinion would soon be formed, which could not fail to have great influence in bringing the Government to a wise, honest and economical policy.

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The Hancock Club.—An invitation from this club which should have reached the writer Monday, failed to come to hand till yesterday, which fact will account for his absence from their called on the occasion in question.

Residence Burned.—A large frame house on London Avenue, near Broad street, belonging to Mrs. Simpson, was destroyed by fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The loss is heavy. The property was not insured.

Costumer of the Academy of Music.—Mr. P. H. Gallagher, the well known tailor on Lafayette street, has been appointed Costumer at the Academy. He has served in the same capacity with Messrs. Charles Kean and J. R. Anderson.

Found Drowned.—The body of the white boy Thomas, drowned the 8th inst., was found in the river, yesterday morning, at the foot of Venus street. Coroner Roche was satisfied.

Burglary.—The music store of Mr. D. Leech, No. 63 Magazine street, was burglariously entered Monday night with an "outside" and robbed of two accordeons, a silver watch and some galvanized chains, all valued at $50.

The Killing of Miss Laville.—The case of Carlotano Estevano, better known as "Charley Stevens," has been before a jury of twelve men and coffe-house corner of Orleans and Dauphin streets, and others, charged with the killing of Miss Adele Laville, by shooting at while she was passing there, the 7th inst., occupied the attention of Recorder Gastinel's Court yesterday.

D. M. C Hughes, Esq., appeared for Stevens, and Mr. Castellanos for Deno and Foley. Mr. Howard represented the State in behalf of Attorney General Belden

Deno and Foley were discharged on the charge of being accessories, and held to bail as witnesses in the case of Stevens, who was committed for trial before the First District Court on a charge of murder

The testimony was about the same as adduced before Coroner Orville. Sergeant Malone testified to the admission of the accused, "that if he did kill the lady it was accidental in shooting at Deno." He also testified to the fact that accused was a quiet man and had been working for a living ever since he knew him in Havana.

The case of Annie Hamilton, (mistress of Cuseo, proprietor of the coffee-house) charged with stabbing Deno at the same time, and in connection with his die difficulty which caused the shooting by Stevens at Deno, was continued; also, the case of Cuseo, charged with keeping a disorderly house.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Report of Engineer of the Army,

Attorney General's Decision on Distilled Liquors.

Relief Ordered to the Star of the West.

Appointment of Supervisors.

The Florida Impeachment Muddle

Miscellaneous Matters.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, Nov. 17.—The Chief Engineer of the Army reports that the restoration of forts and other fortifications, commenced, and that a large portion of the defences at New Orleans, Pensacola and Mobile have been placed in a condition for use. He asks an appropriation of $614 000 for the year ending June 30, next, and $100,000 for Fortress Monroe, and also for the improvement of the mouth of the Mississippi $275,000.

The aggregate asked for rivers and harbors is $6,500 000.

The Quarter Master General states his expenditures through the year at $36,500,000.

The payment by Southern railroads towards settlement of their accounts to the close of September last, had amounted to $4,000,000, while the total debt of the roads is $8,000,000. Six-teen roads have paid in full. Of the total amount unpaid nearly two thirds is the debt of four roads in Tennessee.

The Engineer Bureau has been detached from the European squadron and placed on waiting orders.

Supervisors appointed to day. Alexander Fulton for Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, and W. T. Bennett for North and South Carolina. The *Star* says McCulloch has determined to appoint Jas. R. West for Louisiana and John Olney for Illinois

Great visits Boston and other Atlantic cities before cold weather.

All disposable mounted recruits at Carlisle barracks are ordered West to fight Indians

Excise receipts from distilled liquor redistilled to obtain some other article than proof spirits it is liable to the tax on distilled spirits. If it has not reached the grade of proof spirits and is redistilled from a lower to that grade it is not liable to the tax. Whether the article is distilled twice in the same still or in different ones makes no difference in regard to liability to tax.

A special to the New York *Times* says, Messrs Clifford and Prince, Republican members of Congress from Georgia, called at Army Headquarters to day to represent the condition of things in that State. They assert that there is no protection at many of the polls for loyal men, at the present election and that no fair expression of the people can be had at the election for Congressmen in February without the presence of additional troops.

Our Future.

THE SOUTH TO BRING ABOUT A COMMERCIAL REVOLUTION.

[From the New York World, Oct. 17.]

The Southern States promise to be the motive power by which our commercial metropolis shall be dragged out of the rut in which they have been stagnated since 1865. Last year the South had a bumper crop, surplus money was mortgaged to and swallowed up by Northern capitalists. This year they are comparatively free from debt, because their credit is limited. Their crop of cotton, tobacco, etc., are likely to realize in money value more than ever, at least $300,000,000. The Southern crops differ from those of the Northern States essentially as far as they affect our money markets inasmuch as they command specie in the markets of the world, even on their own soil. Europe and America will be bidding for Southern produce on Southern soil, for cash, at the option of the producer, in greenbacks or gold. Besides the $300,000,000 of produce available for sale, in the markets of Europe and America, the Southern men, owing to their poverty and the crushing policy to which they have been subjected by Congress, and the spoliations which swept Northern capitalists, have this year raised corn, wheat and other food, which will leave them with a surplus of goods to sell, more than the South has ever seen in any one year since the foundation of our republic. The Southern States will this year realize from their produce a cash surplus and net profit, over and above the cost of producing, of living, at least $200,000,000. It is no use shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a strong popular feeling against the National Banks through out the whole Southern country, so that the New York bank managers will do well to prepare in time for the absorption and retention of the $200,000,000 of greenbacks, at least $60,000,000 in greenbacks, and perhaps more gold. The New York Banks are not in the position to be able to respond to this drain for $60,000,000 in greenbacks. The South will not be put off with National Bank notes, owing to the strong prejudice which exists here against them. The South will be looking up of greenbacks by stock gamblers, limited to about $19,000,000 is of trifling importance compared with the looking up of $60,000,000 greenbacks in the South. Reference to the contraction of greenbacks by Mr. McCulloch will be quoted against him, unless the aggregate amount in circulation will be sufficient to respond to this Southern drain for $60,000,000 without producing a financial crisis in the North. In October 1st, 1865, the amount of legal tender notes in circulation was $678,135,948, and on Sept 1st of this year they are reduced to $637,852,291 legal tenders, $64,305,000 three per cent. certificates, making the total outstanding legal tenders $450,028,291, showing a decrease of $228,000,000 since Oct 1st, 1865. These are startling facts. They are the opening up of a new era in financial affairs, in which the Southern States are destined to produce a revolution in our banking and currency systems for which every prudent banker and merchant will prepare. "Bank contraction," enforced and inevitable, is near at hand from this drain of greenbacks to the South.

Removal of the National Capital.

One of the editors of the Washington *Star*, lately traveling in the West, writes from St. Louis as follows:

"People out here have a settled conviction that the seat of government will be removed here or somewhere within the next twenty years. They say that they will have it, not to give importance to any particular city or local, but as an emblem that the seat of empire is in the Mississippi Valley. The capital, they hold, will come to them naturally and inevitably in the course of a few years. The East is not growing; the West is gaining power in Congress yearly, through the formation of new States and new Congressional districts. When these past projects of the richest land are filled up with the population they are capable of supporting, the wealth and population of the country will be the preponderant base that the seat of government will necessarily gravitate to the point where it will be in harmony with and an exponent of the national heart. This is the Western idea, and it is worth our while to listen to it. It is a mistake to suppose that because we are shutting our eyes to the fact that there is a strong popular feeling against the National Banks through out the whole Southern country, so that the New York bank managers will do well to prepare in time for the absorption and retention of the $60,000,000 in greenbacks, and perhaps more gold. The New York Banks are not in the position to be able to respond to this drain for $60,000,000 in greenbacks. The South will not be put off with National Bank notes, owing to the strong prejudice which exists here against them. The South will be looking up of greenbacks by stock gamblers, limited to about $19,000,000 is of trifling importance compared with the looking up of $60,000,000 greenbacks in the South. Reference to the contraction of greenbacks by Mr. McCulloch will be quoted against him, unless the aggregate amount in circulation will be sufficient to respond to this Southern drain for $60,000,000 without producing a financial crisis in the North. In October 1st, 1865, the amount of legal tender notes in circulation was $678,135,948, and on Sept 1st of this year they are reduced to $637,852,291 legal tenders, $64,305,000 three per cent. certificates, making the total outstanding legal tenders $450,028,291, showing a decrease of $228,000,000 since Oct 1st, 1865. These are startling facts. They are the opening up of a new era in financial affairs, in which the Southern States are destined to produce a revolution in our banking and currency systems for which every prudent banker and merchant will prepare. "Bank contraction," enforced and inevitable, is near at hand from this drain of greenbacks to the South.

Rosecrans visited Lerandi and departed for Mexico this afternoon.

The French steamer Panama, from Vera Cruz 13th, arrived to-day. The English brig Champion was wrecked at Arun's Island. It is stated that Romero soon returns to Washington. Riva succeeds him in the Treasury. Earthquakes were felt on 3d and 6th at Iturbide, fourteen leagues from San Luis Potosi. Congress approved the contract for a Vera Cruz and Mexico Railroad.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

London, Nov. 17.—Securities unchanged. Turpentine declining.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 17—Evening.—Cotton less active; prices unchanged; low grades dull and drooping; sales 2200 bales; middling uplands 24½c. Flour drooping—State and Western $5.70 to $9.25; Southern quiet; common to fair extra $7 65 to $8 50. Money unchanged. Sterling nominal at 109¾. Gold weak at 134¼.

New York, Nov. 17.—Discounts quiet—rates nominal. Stocks irregular, closing dull and easy—filled. Sub-Treasury balance $83,500,000. Cotton 19½ (@11¾; for '64, 100¾; of '65, 107¾; do. new, 109¾; of '67, 109¾; of '68, 110. 10-40's, 104¾.

Cincinnati, Nov. 17.—Flour and Wheat quiet and unchanged. Cotton dull at 20c.

St Louis, Nov. 17.—Tobacco quiet. Flour—superfine $4 50 to $5 50. Wheat $1 40 to $2 05. Corn 70 to 80. Oats 48 to 52. Pork—old $27 50 to $28; new $25 to $26; shoulders in bulk 10½c; clear sides 14½c. Bacon—shoulders 13½ to 13¾c. Hams 17½c.