THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office, 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1865. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—13,520.

NEW ORLEANS:
SATURDAY MORNING, AUG. 12, 1865.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

Auction Sales this Day.

By E. Roger & Co., foot of First street, Fourth District—Cotton.

There will be, this evening, at the New Louisiana Hall, corner of Dauphine and Elysian Fields streets, a meeting of the Conservative Democrats of the 8th Ward, Third District. See the call in another column.

Separation of the Blacks and the White.

General Cox, Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio, has stated his views on the negro question in a manner that startles the Radicals of his party as much as it perplexes the demagogues, trimmers and ticketers of all political denominations. He has the audacity to discard clap-trap, buncombe, and cant, in a frank, dispassionate and even philosophical spirit. Indeed his presumption goes to the incredible extent of arraying historical fact against fanatical dogma, and of believing experience before partisan assertion.

The letter containing the views here alluded to was in reply to that of certain Radicals of Oberlin, Ohio, who, having heard that he was opposed to giving the electoral franchise to colored people, called for his opinions on the following subjects: "1st. Are you in favor of modifying our Constitution so as to give the elective franchise to colored men? 2d. In the reorganization of the Southern States, should the elective franchise be secured to the colored people?"

General Cox answers neither of these questions in the affirmative. He does not see in negro suffrage; or in universal suffrage, the political panacea of the times. The mere sight of voting would not, he conceives, serve as a remedy or as a security for the negro, but would only inflame the animosity between the whites and blacks and force on a deadly conflict of races in which the weaker would be inevitably destroyed. To make the negro equal before the law is not to secure to him social equality; while to arm him with political weapons to combat for that, is not to equip him, so to speak, for his own destruction.

The problem of negro destiny in the United States is still insoluble. Gen. Cox applies himself only to the immediate object of adjusting the situation of the negro in accordance with the interests of both races. And his solution is a somewhat elaborate development of the idea previously suggested by Gen. Sherman of a peaceable separation of the blacks and the whites into distinct communities. In this way he would avoid that political association which would lead to social conflict. In the language of Gen. Cox:

The only real solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But, you reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are.

As to the details and the difficulties of his plan Gen. Cox says:

The details of any system of separation could only be determined by careful study and a wide comparison of views. Suppose, however, that without breaking up the organization of any State, you take contiguous territory in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and there, under the sovereignty of the United States, and with all the facilities which the power and wealth of the Government can give, we organize the freedmen in a dependency of the Union analogous to the western territories. Give them schools, laws facilitating the acquirement of homesteads to be paid for by their own labor, and and exclusive political privileges aided by advice, should it seem necessary, by white men from the largest brains and most philanthropic hearts among anti-slavery men, to join them, a judiciary or executive which would command their confidence in the first stages of political existence. There need be no coercive collection of the colored race in the designated region; the majority are there now, and the reward of political power would draw thither the remainder quite as rapidly as their place could be supplied by white immigration into other States. The forts and seaport cities could remain under the direct control of the Federal Government, as the basis for that common trade and intercourse with other parts of the country and the world, which would be necessary.

The fullest opportunity to develope the highest civilization they are capable of, would then be given. Colored men of talent and intelligence would not then make a vain struggle for the empty name of being lawyers without briefs, or merchants without trade, but would have, what a leading journal at the East, has frequently commended for them, the opportunity, as well as the right, to take rank according to their real character and ability.

That there are difficulties in the realization of such a plan, I shall be first to admit; but there are difficulties in all plans. It is natural for men to struggle to avoid responsibility, and to drift upon the current, trusting to fate; but drifting also leads to difficulties, as we who drifted into a war, which has cost half a million of lives and untold millions of money, should see need to be told; and I agree with you, that drifting will probably decide this matter against the black race and involve us in destruction; while, by leaving the labor of the South in the hands of a degraded caste, it entails upon the country the worst material effects of slavery, and prevents *that homogeneity of institutions and manners, North and South, which I have said I believe to be the only sure foundation of permanent peace.*

The Anglo American and Africo-American races, now stand face to face upon the southern soil in irreconcilable hostility. To a few colored men whom we have among us, may be regarded as the waifs and strays of the great body which is a nation in numbers, and is as isolated by mental and physical characteristics. It is as a unit that we must deal with them, and no paltering with the edges of the difficulty will avert the doom which all history teaches us will follow a wrong solution.

It is worth while to consider that in such a plan as I have suggested there is that which is likely to attract co operation on the part of the reflecting men in the Southern States. There can be no question that some portion of the sectional bitterness which finally led them to secession and war, was caused by a more or less distinct perception of difficulties like those we are considering, from which they saw no reasonable outlet, and that any plan which recognizes the facts I have stated and endeavors to provide for them so as to secure harmony and prosperity in the South, will soon find advocates here. I do not mention this as an important argument, because I fully accept the responsibility which the military subjugation of the rebel territory has imposed upon us to determine the matter by the counsels and the action of those who have been truly loyal, and not by those of the disloyal of either section.

As the scheme here sketched rests upon the idea of invincible heterogeneity and antagonism of the negro and the Caucasian, Gen. Cox quotes from Thiers and Guizot on the centuries of bloody struggles which occurred in all the countries of Western Europe before comparatively slight diversities of race were sufficiently overcome and reconciled to make a foundation for political unity. Even after that severe ordeal there still remained heterogeneous characteristics which no skill of statesmanship, no social pressure or agitation, nor the iron edge of arbitrary power could obliterate or soften into friendly conformity.

While citing history, Gen. Cox had no need to invoke the testimony of Europe alone, he could have found an eloquent witness in Africa. As far back as the historical record extends the negro race of that continent has exhibited an immutability with the European family. The tide of white civilization has flowed around the continent; white migration has now and then broken over into its interior, but they have never shaken the powerful immobility and oneness of that strange people.

If the negro, from the beginning of compatable time, has been this in Africa, what is to make him a different being in America? If it be improbable that he will be in the United States as distinct and immobile as heretofore, then Africa is a continent full of just such improbability.

Gen. Cox, after citing, as remarked, the history of Western Europe, asks if fifteen centuries of common government have failed to extinguish the "instinctive enmity" of races physiologically similar, what hope of success would attend a "forced political fusion of bitterly hostile races from the antipodes of the human family?" For practical purposes, he thinks there could be no hope whatever, but that the "salvation or the destruction of the negro race must be worked out in its family isolation." He then sums up his general conclusion thus:

Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest to me that there could be no political unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall.

FOR OUACHITA RIVER.—Should any of our readers have business in the direction of Monroe or Trenton, they will have an opportunity to day, as the neat light draught steamer D. B. Campbell, under command of Capt J. W. Blanks, will take flight for that region at 5 P. M. Mr. W. B. Clark, a well known officer, is her clerk.

THE MAJESTIC.—A few days since we noticed the arrival at our quay of this entirely new and splendidly appointed steamer. And at present we would inform our shipping and travelling readers that her Majestic Majesty is the carrier bound that takes flight at 5 P. M. to day for Shreveport and the various landings on Red River. The well known Captain John C. Dowty rules on the roof and the office affairs are under the surveillance of Mr. A. P. Rodney.

PERSONAL.—We had the pleasure yesterday afternoon to encounter on the quay the pleasant countenance of our old friend, Captain Frank Cockery, so long connected with the New Orleans and Vicksburg line of steamers before "the cruel war" commenced.

He now is proprietor of the "Spottswood Hotel" at Richmond, Va., and will soon return to that war-worn locality. His friends will be pleased to learn that the Captain is in fine health.

FOR SHREVEPORT.—It should be remembered that the elegant and swift passenger steamer Louis D'Or leaves positively at 5 o'clock this afternoon for the various landings on Red River. Passengers and Shippers will find the ever attentive Messrs. T. D. Hine and Simeon Smith at the office desk.

STEAMER B. L. HODGE FOR RED RIVER.—Captain Dick Sinnott, the deservedly popular commander of this fleet and excellent passenger packet informs us "officially" that he will cast off his lines and his away to Alexandria at 5 P. M. to-day, touching at all landings *en route*. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to find that *beau ideal* of a clerk, Capt. Florence C. Findren attending to the financial department of the Hodge.

FOR ATTAKAPAS.—Passengers and shippers for the Attakapas region should bear in mind that the fleet and light-draught packet Sciota leaves positively at 12 o'clock M., to-day, for all points in Attakapas. Capt. J. W Barnes is in command and Mr. J. E. Carlin is in the office.

THE LIVE OAK.—This fairly passenger steamer will positively leave at 5 o'clock this afternoon for Shreveport and all landings hence on Red River. Her accomodations are first class and her officers never weary in their attentions to their patrons. The veteran Captain C. O. Allard is in command and he is as true to the hour of departure as the needle to the pole.

FOR RED RIVER.—At 5 P. M. to-day the superb light draught passenger packet Judge Fletcher will take her flight for Shreveport and intermediate landings. The Fletcher has just had a thorough overhauling and repainting and looks as neat as a pin. Our traveling and shipping readers will find the well known Captain John C. Shute on the roof, and Mr. J. W Smith at the desk.

MUSIC, FAIRY LIKE MUSIC.—We propose to call the attention of the votaries of Calliope and Apollo, to the fact that the extreme light and staunch and tidy steamer Music (drawing only sixteen inches water) is in port at the foot of Coral street, where she is receiving freight and passengers for all points on the Ouachita River, to-day port, hence, at 5 o'clock this P M. The Music (a wag informs us) can run over a heavy dew and as the river is now falling, we recommend her and her officers to our travelling and shipping denizens. Tquit's all.

FOR RED RIVER.—Those of our readers who wish to have a pleasant transit to the land of the fig and orange will be pleased to learn that the light-draught passenger steamer E. M. Bichnell is the packet for Shreveport this afternoon; the veteran Captain, John W Martin, has the helm, while the war-worn Captain Nat. Pickett presides at the desk.

The United States mail steamship George Cromwell, E. E. Vaill, commander, will leave her wharf at the foot of Toulouse street at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight, the United States mails and the following passengers:

Mrs E H Oliver and servant, S H Simpson, Samuel Marston, Mrs C A Marston and servant, Miss E Marston, Mrs J B Heard and child, Miss Williams, A C Hutchison Mrs Bd. Walker and three children, J Lobstein, C Morse, Mrs A Hennen, Mrs J B Jennings, Miss Ida Hennen, C H Barger, Miss A D Carleton, G Bowling, Capt. Girdan, Major Vinson, S Mead, C J Barstow, Samuel Levy, Gen. H Hirsbley, A Scar, Maj. F E Schaffer, L Bernstein, D Rosenbaum and three children, A Ferre, J Woell, wife and three children, Mrs Underwood and two children, E H Durrell, H G Hearst, W A Gregory, Capt. Faland, N Meibeck, F W Emery, G F Wilson, J M Jones, Thomas Adams, H Farrington, Mrs Augt.

The steamship Atlanta, A. K. Williams commanding, will leave her wharf at 8 o'clock this morning for New York direct with a full freight of cotton and the following passengers:

Mrs Kellersberg and five children, Mrs A Wilson, F C Stoodgood, Alfred Annis, J H Embardt, George Clifford.

The polite officers of the fine packet Fashion have obliged us with the latest newspaper dates from Vicksburg.

Thanks to Captain C. Johnson, and Clerk T. D. Hines, of the steamer Louis D'Or, for Shreveport papers of the 7th.

We are obliged to Mr. Hobert, Messenger of Adams' Express, for copies of the latest Galveston papers.

The Steamer Matanzas from New York.

This steamer, Capt Loisegang, left New York on the 1st August at 6 P M. and arrived at this city Thursday night.

Purser Caro, to whom we are indebted for his usual courtesies, reports that at the head of Hat Reefs the Matanzas signaled a brig greended on the reefs so close to the coast that her signals of distress could not be recognized.

The Matanzas brought to New Orleans the remains of the late Samuel Locke, an old estimable citizen and prominent merchant of the city, who died at Andover, Mass., on the 29th July.

The steamers Hager and Monterey were to leave for New Orleans on the 24; the Philadelphia on the 31; the Neptune and the Guiding Star on the 5th.

By the Matanzas $23,829 in specie came to M. R. Haggerty, and $1,850 in specie to W. S. Mount.

Negro Equality in Boston.

Some time since two negroes applied for admission to a place of amusement in Boston, but the agent refused to sell them tickets. The next day the negroes read the agent and were their case on the strength of a law passed by the Massachusetts Legislature last winter that no person was to be excluded from any place of amusement on account of color. The court, however, remitted the penalty prescribed by the law upon the plea of the defendant that he was ignorant of the existence of the statute referred to, but supposed he had a perfect right to admit or exclude whom he pleased from a hall of amusement which he hired and paid for.

BY TELEGRAPH

New York Markets of the 10th.

HEAVY DEFALCATION, ETC.

Gold and Cotton on the 11th in New York.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

Louisville, August 11, 1865.

In New York on the 11th Gold opened at 41 1/2.

Cotton, groceries and provisions unchanged.

New York, Aug. 11—A naval engagement had taken place between the Brazilians and Paraguayans. The former lost three hundred and the latter two thousand.

The Republican convention of Maine urges the speedy trial and punishment of Davis.

The organization of the civil government of Richmond has been postponed until the meeting of Congress.

All the colored schools in Richmond are closed.

It is reported that the Government will sell a million of dollars of gold daily to meet the current wants of the treasury.

Gold is quoted at 142.

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Harris's speech was kindly received, and many persons speak approvingly of the conduct of the military action.

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Dr. Pridchard, the poisoner, was hung at Glasgow.

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RATION FOR FREEDMEN.

A report has been received from Gen Sprague, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs in Missouri and Arkansas.

He says the issue of rations will not exceed one-third of those for June; but he fears great destitution next winter. All the freedmen we see of Little Rock are supporting themselves.

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The *Times* says Mosby, the guerilla leader, came into Alexandria yesterday afternoon on the Culpeper train, and was immediately arrested, to await the orders of Major General Augur.

Toronto, C. W., August 10.—General Grant and wife have left for steamer for Niagara Falls.

The Treasury Department is selling gold in order to keep down its price and augment the currency. It is understood the Department sold one and a half million yesterday.

John Covode, and John W. Forney are mentioned as the successors to Harlan, of the Interior Department, and Mr. Seward is once more said to be about to retire. The probabilities are decidedly against immediate changes.

The reported reconciliation between General Butler and Admiral Porter is untrue.

Bloom Mammoroes via Galveston.

(From the Galveston Bulletin, 8th.)

We are in possession of the Matamoras *Ranchero* of July 29th, 28th and 30th, through the courtesy of G. Opperman, Esq. We extract the following items:

Gen. Lopez, we understand, left July 27th on the Lerdo for Bagdad, there to take passage on a French man-of-war for Vera Cruz. He is *en route* for the City of Mexico, on leave of absence. A complimentary supper was given the general the evening before leaving.

The negroes who committed a rape in Richmond, Virginia, having been brought to the Rio Grande with their regiment, were tried by Court Martial and sentenced to be hung. They expiated their crime yesterday evening, in Brownsville, at 4 o'clock.

MORTALITY.—There is much sickness and mortality among the colored troops on the other side of the river. We are informed that they are dropping off at the rate of ten or a dozen a day.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE

Provost Court—Major Benedict, Judge.—Philip Bennet was brought before the Court on the charge of having injured the premises of his daughter, some No. 74 Ninth street, to be in a filthy and offensive condition, contrary to military orders. The case was continued for the defense.

Louis Weston, of Seventh street, an aged blind man, was charged by the United States Inspector, Vialing, with violation of the military health orders, in suffering an accumulation of offensive matter to remain in his cistern. Counsellor Rollins took the defense in hand as a matter of charity, and the Court considering all the circumstances dismissed the case with an admonition that the cleanliness of the premises must be attended to.

Frederick Engler and Smith were sent to the police jail for being arrested drunk.

First District Court Judge Abell.—William Roe, charged by the clerk of the St. Charles House with the larceny of $60 was sentenced to three months imprisonment on his plea of guilty.

Th. McCully was acquitted of the charge of larceny preferred against him to the extent of $500 in Treasury notes.

Colonel Hitchcock visited the dry goods store of D. H. Holmes, No 155 Canal street very often, and is charged with having in the telemachus depicity of a shoplifter stolen a piece of lawn from that store on the 27th of June last, the was caught in the act. Accused was found guilty.

The Late Murder—Coroner's Inquest.—The testimony in the case of the murder of Jno Manning, was taken before the Coroner's jury yesterday evening.

The physical wife of deceased and Mrs. Morgan, who had been kept in prison for the inquest, were brought up. Both of these women were of a religious cannot, and the rigid lock of Mrs Manning were positively even more repentant than the scrubbed and spinned visage and nose of Mrs Morgan, showing the effect of continued dishonesty.

We refrained in yesterday's issue the circumstances of the murder as far as known then and the testimony of the witnesses examined under oath before the Coroner gives such information as can authentically be obtained.

Mrs. Catharine Campbell, sworn: Says one Mrs. Morgan came to the house of witness on the afternoon of the 10th instant, and informed her that just a few moments before she had seen a man lying covered with blood. Witness went for an officer to have Mrs. Morgan arrested. Witness added that Mrs. Morgan was intoxicated.

Mrs. Margaret Sterry, the issue of the occasion, testified that the above mentioned Mrs. Morgan came to her house about 4½ o'clock P. M. on the 10th instant, and stated that the woman present at the inquest, Mrs. Manning, had killed a man in the house, or that she was covered with blood. Witness then went to the place indicated, No. 80 Gentilly street where the new blood on the sidewalk and on the door of the room with large quantities of clotted blood, and a man lying on his face. She asked the woman to turn the man over and it was done. The man, when turned on his back, was still breathing. Witness asked what had happened the man and Mrs. Manning replied that he came home bleeding. Witness asserted "that I know so, you killed him with the hatchet there on the floor." Witness recognizes the hatchet presented at the inquest as the same she then saw. The woman inquired of witness "why do you think so?" answered "because there was no one present to do it but you". The hatchet was not lying in the blood but was covered with blood.

Witness saw Mrs. Morgan in the same room at 5 o'clock A. M. on the same day. When that person brought the hatchet were to witness she had entered the premises on Commerce street on the same in at the rear of the premises of witness fronting on Julia street.

John Burke Esq., Chief of Police, sworn.

About 3 1/2 o'clock P. M., on the 10th inst., officer Ackerman brought to the lock up the woman present at the inquest, named Mrs. Manning charged with having killed her husband with the hatchet exhibited to the coroner's jury. Witness on inquiry said, her husband came to the house all covered with blood and threw himself on the cots. She said he had been when she now deceased set on the head and bleeding the screamed. Witness (the Chief) seeing that the woman was intoxicated left her for the sense of the morning. Witness there saw a man lying on the floor on his back dead. Witness saw no blood on the dead man's shoulder part of his pants. Witness examined both sides of the hatchet for half a square and found no blood except two small spots of blood in front of the door, as if swept by a broom.

Witness, the Chief of Police, examined the room closely and saw that the sofa had been wiped off with a wet cloth and the floor just at the sofa had been wiped up. Then looked under and found behind the door a bucket of blackwater covered with a woman's dress, there found a blue piece of cotton saturated with blood and water under the man's head. The cloth had evidently been used in wiping up the floor. On examining the arm we witness found the pocket at the front door with the key attached to it. There was blood on the key and the string connecting them and the lock.

On looking on the man's body witness found a yellow cotton handkerchief with a jack-knife in it and an old pocket book. There was no blood on these articles. The people living in the rooms above and adjoining had not heard anything of the murder when asked about it. Other witnesses were examined and the jury rendered the verdict that the deceased came to his death by the stroke of a hatchet dealt by the repeated wife.

The Record.—Up to yesterday evening at 5 o'clock, 1193 persons were registered as voters in the registry office, and 1085 had taken the amnesty oath in the Mayor's office, filling the books and requiring a new set for the purpose of continuing.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

SEE OFFICE,
FRIDAY EVENING, August 11, 1865.

We have but little change to notice in the general market, but in our leading staple the demand has been more active, and factors have realized rather fuller prices than the ruling rates of yesterday, or even during the commencement of business this morning. The sales moreover have been to a liberal extent comprising 2,000 bales, making, with 447 bales sold after the close of business last evening, an aggregate for the past two days of nearly or quite 2,500 bales. In fact it was stated that still another lot of about 300 bales, changed hands yesterday, none of the particulars of which were reported. The rise in the movement might be expected to increase the supply of Domestic Exchange, but thus far its influence has not been very perceptible.

It will be seen from subsequent to our commercial article that the entire stock of cotton on hand last evening was 31,651 bales, showing an excess over the running account of 1,599 bales, which is hardly as much as was generally expected from the condition in which the old crop is coming forward, and the unusual number of additional bales made from wrecks, &c. Our commercial report also notices the receipt of the first bale of the new crop, which was handled this morning from the wharf of Nathan, and promptly sold by Messrs. Messrs. Oser, Alexander & Co., at the fancy price of 50c. It was raised on the plantation, in Concordia Parish, and was also a mile back of Vidalia. It appears it has been picked and ginned in a hurry, but a good color and staple, and classed Middling. This is three days earlier than last year when the first receipt was on the 14th August.

In response to notice from Mr. F. C. Pauleton requesting all Brokers and Merchants' clerks of having a Merchants' Exchange established in this city, to meet at the parlor of the St. Charles Hotel last evening, there was a dozen or more gentlemen met there accordingly, but the assemblage being so small we learn that nothing was done. We apprehend that Mr. Pauleton's plan, who we understand, is a gentleman from New York, will find but little support in this enterprise. Had there been any necessity for High Change in our city, it would have been established under the management of the Commercial Reading Room, but it has found upon full investigation that there were too many obstacles to be overcome for its encouragement or success.

As for a Gold Board, or a New York, or a Stock Exchange we have met with but little broker or dealer favorable to it. All such institutions are best regulated by the parties most directly interested, and when any alteration in the mode of transacting their business becomes expedient, they will be prompt to adopt the necessary measures to effect the amount of the change.

The Gold market opened this morning quiet at 141 1/4@141 1/2, against 142 1/2@142 3/4 last evening, but subsequently ascended more firmness. Operations, however, were on a limited scale, the principal sales and rates ranging $10,000 at 141; $40,000 and $20,000 at 141 1/4; $20,000, $20,000, and $10,000 at 141 1/2; and $20,000 at 141 3/4. We also noted a sale of $20,000, to arrive per Montauk next month sine, at 142.

American Silver continued firm at previous rates, in Mexican we noticed a sale of $1,000 at 147. The Mississippi brought $23,829 in specie to Mr. M. R. Haggerty, and $1850 to Mr. W. S. Mount.

Foreign Exchange exhibited but little variation. The sales of Sterling included private bills to a large amount at 148 and 151, $500 at 150, and $2850 at 150 1/4. In Francs there were sales of private bills for $6,000 and $6,75,000 at 5.77 1/2. We continue to quote Sterling at 146@152 for private bills and 152@155 for Bank, and Francs at 5.70@5.60 for the former and 5.65@5.70 for the latter.

In Domestic Exchange we noticed a fair counter demand for sterling on the charge of New York, which was supplied by Banks; and desirable 1 1/2, 3/4 and 3/4 discount, mostly at 1/2 and 3/4. Outdoors, the sales included a round amount New York sight at 3/4 and 1 discount; $15,000 Boston sight at 1 1/4 and 1 3/4; $65,000 and $20,000 one day's sight on New York at 1, and $25,000 at 1 1/2; a moderate amount of five days' at 7/8 and 1; $20,000 at 1 1/4, and $22,000 at 1 3/16; $27,000 ten and fifteen days' at 2 and 2 1/4; and some thirty days at 1 3/4.

We heard of no further sales of Stocks since the City Railroad, and Gas Light noticed in our last report. The former is held at $125, and the latter at $130. The only sale of City Bonds reported was 4 Consolidated at 79. The Railroad issues are quoted at 60@70.

In the Bank note market the sales included $1200 United Bank bills at 76 per dollar and $2500 at 80; $3700 Louisiana State Bank at 57, $1000 at 57 1/4, and $7000 at 57 1/2; $3000 Crescent City Bank at over 50; 500 New Orleans at 97; and some Bank of Louisiana at 36 and 36 1/4. Bank of Louisiana are quoted at 35 @ 37 1/2, Louisiana State Bank at 56@58, Bank of New Orleans at 65 @ 68, Merchants' Bank at 69 @ 70, but with none offering, United Bank at 76 @ 80, and Crescent City at 70 @ 81. The inside figures are the prices paid by dealers for the small sums offered at their counters. City Treasury notes rule at ¼ and 1 and 1¼ cent discount for National currency. They are the general medium of exchange in our local trade and are received for bank funds and city taxes.

COMMERCIAL.

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