The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 6, 1868. Vol. XLI.—Whole—14,460

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Reportorial Repertory—There is a rumor, but as yet of a vague character, that a collector of taxes duke has mysteriously disappeared, leaving a considerable deficit in his accounts unexplained. It is reported too that a warrant has been issued for his arrest.

According to the report of the Superintendent of Public Schools, five of the teachers are colored, and one of them is a graduate of a New England college!

Colonel Benj S. Harrison has been elected Superintendent of the Orleans Railroad Company, and P. Van Beuten, foreman of the stables.

It is stated by an evening cotemporary that a private fortune in this city estimated at over $500,000, has for years and years escaped the assessments of rates which would now aggregate about $100,000.

The Ice Manufacturing Company would greatly oblige the public by publishing how and where the people may be supplied by them with ice.

Academy of Music—Treasurer Kittridge had a full house, mostly ladies, some of whom occupied seats in the parquette, for his benefit last night. The same programme is to be repeated this evening with the exception of the subject-matter of the "Ku-Klux-Klan" for that of the "Female Privateers."

We congratulate Treasurer Kittridge on the flattering evidences of appreciation of him by the public, as evinced by so large and fashionable an audience as appeared in his behalf last evening. By the way we are pleased to learn that there is a prospect of the Academy being kept open all summer.

The Water Works.—There was a meeting of the Commissioners appointed on the part of the city to appraise the Water Works Thursday. Their first efforts will probably be to find out the extent and range of the pipes of the Works to map out the same and estimate the cost of replacing pipes removed. It is not likely that their appraisement can be satisfactory to the Company, and it is probable that the whole matter will have to be submitted finally to the arbitrators of the courts.

Looking After the Election Returns—Judge Lemonnier, the Radical candidate for re-election to the office he now holds of Judge of the Fifth District Court, for which he was beaten at the late election by Judge A. Viavant, Democratic nominee, according to the result as declared by Gen. Buchanan, and by 12 votes according to the returns as published in the *Bee*, soon after the election, has just written to the Commanding General for authority to have the returns of the election in that case in contesting the result as declared by Gen. Buchanan, has received the following reply, which we publish for the information of parties similarly interested:

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DIST.,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1868.

Hon. Charles Lemonnier, Judge Fifth District Court, New Orleans, La.:

Sir—I am instructed by the Brevet Major General Commanding to acknowledge the receipt, on the 3d inst., of your petition, without date, and in reply thereto to state that the order promulgating the result of the election, (special orders No. 141, current series, from these headquarters) provides the manner in which such cases of contested elections shall be determined.

I am further instructed to transmit to you herewith a copy of circular 15, current series from this office, wherein, and in the manner to be transferred, for safe keeping to the Sheriff. The instructions to the Sheriff require him to permit the ballots in the boxes thus in his possession to be examined and recounted, upon presentation to him of an order from a court or other tribunal of competent jurisdiction before which such a case may be pending. Your petition states, "Petitioner waives none of his rights to contest the election of said A. Viavant, should the count of the votes, made by him as above stated, be found to correspond with your so-called official returns"

The Commanding General therefore suggests that you apply at once to the proper Court for the order asked in your petition of him.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

B. R. KEELER,
Brevet Major U. S. A.,
Assistant Secretary Civil Affairs.

The Grain Business.—We are gratified to notice various evidences of the progress of the business of securing the grain trade of the West for our port.

The schooner Calhoun has arrived from Mobile, having in tow the monitor Milwaukie, which is to be taken to St. Louis and fitted up with an elevator for use from that port to this. The steamship Five Queens, one of the largest of the Liverpool line, has cleared our port with 13,000, and the sailing ship St. James is to leave soon with 23,000 bushels, of which destined for European ports. The large wharf to be used by the Elevator Company, of this city, is nearly finished, and the work on the Elevator itself will be commenced next week. The structure will have a front of 270 feet by a depth of 100 feet, and will tower to the heighth of 130 feet, which will be higher than the St. Charles Hotel.

Robbery in a Shoe.—Yesterday a colored man was robbed, we learn, of about $200 or $300 out of the money in a petty shoe, corner of Front Levee and Bienville street, known as the "Grand Cosmorama of the West." The shoe has this sign on the door, "Central Agency, E. B. Eastman & Co." We are tired of warning the unsophisticated against such places.

Recorder's Fines.—The amount of fines imposed during the week, ending May 30, were respectively as follows: By Recorder Neville, First District, $153 50; Recorder Bastinel, Second District, $78; Recorder Letten, Third District, $47 50; Recorder Vennard, Fourth District, $27. Total, $356.

Fifth District Court.—Judge Howe.—The Grand Jury yesterday found a true bill for manslaughter against Henry Johnson for killing Isaac Hall, the 21st of April last, in a quarrel about a skiff and some small amount of money, which occurred between them in Algiers.

Also, a true bill for murder against Patrick Tillman, for killing Joe Manuel, by striking him over the head with a stave, on the 27th of May, in the Fourth District.

Recorder Neville's Court.—Anthony Fleming, colored, was examined yesterday, and sent before the First District Court for trial, on a charge of having burglariously entered the store of M. Pesant.

Other cases of minor importance were disposed of by sending the delinquents to the Workhouse or Parish Prison for short periods.

Recorder Bastinel's Court—Julius Dabois, Paul Morean and Alexander Fuscade, were examined before Recorder Bastinel yesterday, and sent for trial before the First District Court on a charge of having stolen two mules from the Alvara plantation at Bayou Bridge the night of the 20th May.

Other cases of minor importance were disposed of in the usual way.

A. H. Stephens to the Young Men of the South.

(From the Savannah (Ga.) Advertiser)

It having been reported for some time past that Hon. Alexander H. Stephens had been advising the young men of the South to leave the country and seek their fortunes elsewhere, a young gentleman of this city, who is intimately acquainted with this distinguished statesman, wrote to him inquiring as to the truth of these rumors, and yesterday received a long letter from him, from which we have been permitted to make the following extract:

"Now as to my feelings, lately, at this late day, to say in reply to your inquiries that I would not advise the young men of this country to leave it. Bad as things are in it, and bad as the prospect of a wise state of things ahead, yet I see or know of no country where the future prospects of a young man are any better than here.

"As I have said before, I repeat, that while others may choose to take the lifeboats, and make their escape from our terrible wreck, yet as for myself I see no hope in them, and am resolved to remain, and, if need be, go down with the ship. Yours, truly,

"ALEX. H. STEPHENS."

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCHES IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—A committee of the Protestant Episcopal Convention of South Carolina show an extended report of losses by the war as follows:

To sum up the losses of the diocese, it appears that ten churches have been burnt; that three have disappeared; that twenty two parishes are scattered; that two parishes have been burnt; that nearly every church, between the Savannah river and Charleston has been injured, some stripped even of weatherboarding and flooring; that almost every minister in that region of the State has lost home and library, that almost the entire seaboard, from North Carolina to Georgia, where our church had flourished for more than a century, there are but four parishes which maintain religious services; that not one outside the city of Charleston can be called a living self-sustaining parish, able to support a minister; that their clergy live by farming and mechanical arts; that almost every church, whose history appears on this record, has lost its communion plate, often a massive and venerable set, the donation of an English or colonial ancestor. The pecuniary losses might be repaired if the diocese were as in days gone by. But in its present impoverished condition no hope remains of speedy restoration. This generation can scarcely behold it.

Senator Rose, in his manly and straight-forward speech on the question of investigating the impeachment corruption business, struck a very hard but entirely fair blow at the manner in which the House Committee have thus far conducted their inquiries. He "demanded that *all* charges of improper influences brought to bear on Senators during the late trial be openly and thoroughly investigated by the Senate, and not be committed to the *secret investigations* but *public criticism* of a board of prosecutors appointed by the House." There has been no feature of this matter more objectionable from the first than the vindictive and malicious animus displayed by certain members of the House whose energy and self-confidence in assuming responsibility have been followed by the usual result, of the leadership being yielded to the most venturesome. Success has not crowned their efforts, nor does it yet seem probable that it will, for their vaulting ambition continually o'erleaps itself—they charge more than they can prove, and insinuate what they cannot show. That the Senate should have taken up the affair to assert its own dignity and preserve its own purity is eminently fit, and that it should be done at the instance of an accused Senator is better than all—*New York Times.*

When Gen. Grant was asked whether he could receive two committees in one day, sent by two different Conventions to inform him of his nomination to the Presidency, he said that his speeches were not so exhaustive that he couldn't make two of them on the same day.

General Grant hits the mark when he said that.

THE TURNKEY AT THE CAPITOL BASTILLE.—It is said that Mr. Colfax, the candidate of the Radicals for the Vice Presidency, is especially the turnkey at the Capitol bastile. Mr. Dyer, a Radical disunion man, is not so much so as he is a Radical Disunionist. Was the new Bastile built for anything to see prisoners in?—*Chicago Times.*

Book Notice.

Messrs. Blelock & Co., 130 Canal street, have for sale a new work just published by them and entitled "Camors or Life under the New Empire." This is a translation from the French of Octave Feuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," and other works.

Of "Camors" and its author, the translator says in his preface:

"With the New Empire, and within the last twelve years, has sprung up a new growth of writers of fiction—a school remarkable for the accuracy and skill with which actual life in Paris and in France is photographed by it, and for the vigor and eloquence with which it portrays social evils. Imperial Paris offers a wider field, in its many-sided and many-colored life, for the pen of the novelist and the pencil of the satirist; and talent, debarred elsewhere from the most convenient channel—the daily press—by military laws, uses fiction as the medium of conveying great moral or political truths, while the imagination, which is forbidden to dwell on realities, runs riot in romance, and the most startling fiction of this school of French Novelists, one of the most able as well as the most popular is OCTAVE FEUILLET, whose latest romance has created so immense sensation in Paris. Incomparably his most interesting story, now introduced for the first time to the American public, is THE COUNT DE CAMORS. In which a perfect Panorama of Parisian life is given, with all its brilliant lights and sombre shadows."

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1868.

General Orders No. 31:

By virtue of instructions received from the Adjutant General's Office, Washington, D. C., General Orders No. 10, Headquarters of the Army, D. C., April 2d, 1868, is amended so as to direct that all vessels arriving from infected ports, without epidemic disease on board, be quarantined for twenty-one days and thoroughly fumigated.

All vessels arriving from infected ports having had epidemic disease on board during their passage, shall be quarantined for a period which shall make twenty-one days from the termination of the last case on board, and will be thoroughly fumigated.

By command of

Brev. Major Gen. R. C. BUCHANAN,
THOS. H. NEILL,
Major, 20th Inf., Brev. Brig. General, U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Official:
NATHANIEL BURBANK,
Brev. Lieut., 27th Inf., Brev. 1st Lieut., U. S. A.,
Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS, FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT,
Office of Secretary for Civil Affairs,
New Orleans, La., June 5, 1868.

Circular No. 16.

The Post-office address of the members of the General Assembly and civil officers, whose election was announced on the 22d instant, in Special Orders No. 121 from these Headquarters, being in most cases unknown, in order as far as possible to avoid failures in the transmission of notice of that order, which is a certificate of election to the members and officers elect, said copies will in such cases be delivered only upon application in person, or in writing, giving Post office address, to this office.

By command of

Brevet Major General R. C. BUCHANAN.
Official: B. R. KEELER,
Brevet Major, U. S. A., Asst. Sec'y Civil Affairs.

Death of ex-President Buchanan—Proclamation.

The President has issued the following proclamation:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 4, 1868.

It is my painful duty to announce to the people of the United States the decease, on the 1st instant, of his Excellency, James Buchanan. This morning in the nation for whom he so long and honorably served, the Executive Department will be draped in mourning, and the usual military honors observed for a period of one month. In the sad bereavement which has thus befallen the surviving relatives of the deceased statesman, I tender the sympathy of the Executive Department.

Done at the City of Washington, this 4th day of June, A. D. 1868, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-second.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Omnibus Admission Bill.

A Committee of Conference on the Arkansas Bill.

Exciting Debate on the Appointment of Revenue Tax Collectors.

Reception of the Chinese Mission by the President.

The Texas Covention.

FROM EUROPE.

The Fenian Scare Increasing.

Miscellaneous Matters.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Washington, June 5—SENATE—A memorial of the California Mechanics Association; and also of 3000 citizens of the Northwest for eight hours work in Government shops was presented.

Sherman's bill relative to United States notes which legalizes and makes valid government contracts hereafter was up. An amendment striking out the word "thereafter" was lost and the bill passed.

The Omnibus admission bill was then taken up. Trumbull explained why Alabama was struck. Regarding Florida, which was adopted, Trumbull said that Gen. Meade reported the majority for the Constitution 5556. Wilson moved to insert Alabama. Sherman and Stewart favored the amendment; Morton favored the early admission of Alabama, and feared the insertion would jeopardize the whole bill, and that the would vote against the amendment, but would favor a separate bill for Alabama as immediate admission. Wilson denounced the proposition that Alabama should be put on terms as an absurdity. Quite a barsh debate arose among the Republicans who had favored the clause requiring a majority of registered voters to ratify constitutions. Without action the House went into executive session and adjourned.

Wade appointed Trumbull, Drake and Williams a Committee of Conference on the Arkansas appropriation bill.

HOUSE—After unimportant business the Tax bill was resumed. Wood moved that the Commissioner shall not appoint revenue officers in any district without consulting its Congressional representatives. Agreed to.

Dawes opposed the bill as being injudicious and very improper at this time. Butler said that when he believed what would benefit his party would not benefit the country, he would take his party. [Voices from the Democrats—"Don't come on our side"] Butler opposed the bill, and denied the right of Congress to legislate any man in as head of a Department. Schenck said that if Butler had proposed the whole bill would be destroyed. He opposed the continuance of the system of allowing the President to make all appointments. Peters wanted to the rents in stricken out. He believed the bill contained some good features. Nevertheless, the crop prospects everywhere were very fair, and though the drouth may retard or dry up vegetation somewhat, it will have the good effect of killing out the cutworm. Speaking of killing out the cutworm, the pointing power on Rollins was stricken out by 64 to 15.

Logan argued against Bonded Warehouses, and favored a tax of 20 to 25c, collectable at the warehouses.

Cuvode said he had received a telegram from the Collector of his District, saying that there were 1,000,000 gallons of whisky in bonded warehouses in that District. Nothing could now pay the tax, as spirits were selling on the streets at $4 per gallon. After further discussion, indicating a wide diversity of views regarding details, but no indication of opposition to reduction of whisky tax, the House took a recess till 7 p. M.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

Washington, June 5—The President received Mr Burlingame and the Chinese mission this morning.

There was a full Cabinet meeting to day.

The President has nominated John H. Wilson U. S. Attorney for Virginia.

Capt John I. Worden, of monitor notoriety, has been confirmed as Commodore, and Commodore Thomas has been confirmed as Rear Admiral.

Washington, June 5—Some days ago the Retrenchment Committee, by resolution, requested the Secretary of the Navy to inform them the iron clads Oneida and Catawba, purchased by Swift & Co., at New Orleans, the Committee having information that Swift & Co. had sold the iron clads to Peru, which power was then at war with Chili, and was a power friendly to the United States. Information was received to day that the iron-clads were to make an experiment trip, the pretext for an escape to sea for the purpose of compliance with the remonstrance of Mr Colloch, telegraphed to New Orleans to detain the vessels. From information in their possession, the Retrenchment Committee say that Swift & Co. having paid seven hundred and forty five thousand dollars for the vessels, sold them to Peru for two millions of dollars, and that they have already realized one and a half millions.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, June 5—The steamer Ocean Queen has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing $1,200,000 in specie.

The yellow fever kills 300 daily at Lima. Business is suspended. Capt. Blakely, the inventor of the Blakely gun, his wife and several prominent merchants are among the victims.

Worcester, Mass, June 5—The riotous demonstration by the shoemakers, who are on a strike, was suppressed by Constables.

Malone, N. Y., June 5—Fenian fairs are to be gotten up here and St. Albans, to cover the movements of Fenians. Large quantities of arms are arriving here and elsewhere. Prominent Fenians say that within this month they will have a large force and a sure footing in Canada.

New York, June 5—Ex-Collector Cullen was fined $6000 and ten years in the penitentiary; Col R. C. Enright was fined $2500 and eighteen months in the penitentiary; John S. Allen was fined $2000 and one year in the penitentiary—all for revenue frauds.

FURTHER BY THE OCEAN QUEEN

Gen Lawrence, Minister for Costa Rica, left for his destination.

Chili has refused renewal of her commercial treaty with the Argentine Republic.

Advices had been received that two new iron clads had left England for Chilian ports.

The United States Consul at Tumbez had a difficulty with the authorities and was calaboosed.

Galveston, June 5—*Flake's Bulletin* has the following:

Galveston, June 5—The Convention is still occupied arranging matters, preliminary to resuming the main business. The President this morning announced the members of the Standing Committees—16 in all.

The following was received from State Treasurer, stating the condition of the State finances, which gave much satisfaction to members: The expression obtained that the State Exchequer was almost depleted, but the Treasurer's statement showed a balance of $207,29 on hand at present, which will probably be augmented to $117,881 by the 1st of January, 1869.

An animated discussion was inaugurated by the introduction of a resolution requesting the copies of various special papers to each members of the Convention. M. S. Hamilton, of Bastrop, signalized himself in hostility to the publication of the papers proposed to taking a single copy. The matter was finally referred to the Committee on Printing.

A J Hamilton offered a resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of memorializing Congress to transfer from the military Commander of the Fifth Military District to the Constitutional Convention the power of appointing boards of registration for the State.

M S Hamilton submitted a proposition recommending the appointment of a committee of fifteen to designate the subjects, if any, apart from making a Constitution which should be acted on by the Convention. Rejected—yeas, 30; nays, 57.

Gen J. J. Reynolds being recognized outside of the bar, a deputation was appointed to conduct him to a seat within, and he was formally introduced to the Convention.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Montreal, June 5—The Fenian scare is increasing. The flying column of four companies of regulars, and two battalions of volunteers are here under orders to march at a moment's notice. At Quebec volunteers are prepared, in every respect, for a campaign. A large force of regulars go to Prescott next week.

At Athelstan, Canada, the Fenian sympathizers are jubilant. They expect invasion before the 20th inst.

Two men were arrested at Sweetsburg, with maps and papers implicating them as Fenians.

Ottawa, Canada, June 2—Authentic information has been received here of the transfer of Fenian arms from St. Albans to points along the frontier. An order transferring three companies of riflemen from Quebec to Ottawa has been countermanded.

London, June 5—The Emperor of Austria asserts that he had to make his choice of two alternatives, the signing of the recent laws hostile to the Concordat, or the abdication of the throne of the Hapsburgs, and he chose the former. This explanation is intended to soften the resentment of the Pope for the violation of the Concordat.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Liverpool, June 5—Evening.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are steady. Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged. Turpentine 30s 6d.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, June 5—Evening.—Cotton market dull—Sales to-day 700 bales. Middlings Nominal. Flour closed quiet; Southern $9 25 to $15—Wheat quiet. Corn steady; Western mixed, new, $1 10 to $1 14; old $1 17. Mess Pork $27 50; old $27 25. Lard firmer, 16½ to 18¾. Groceries quiet. Turpentine 45 to 45½c. Rosin $3 to $7. Freights nominal. Gold 139⅞. Sterling inactive.

New York, June 2—evening.—Money market continues easy at 3 to 5 for call loans, with but a light demand. Prime paper 5 to 6, but little offering. Gold weak during the afternoon, but closed steady at 139⅞. Governments generally dull, though rather more active after the close of the regular market, with a tendency to recover. Stocks closed steady and rather strongly: 5-20's of 1862, with coupons, 112; of 1864 110¾; of 1865 110¾; of 1867 113; 10-40's 106; 7 30's 105⅝.

Galveston, June 5—Cotton market quiet—good ordinary 19c in gold, tax paid. Receipts of the week 636 bales; exports coastwise 1065; stock on hand 1616. Receipts for the season at this port 91,251, as other Texas ports 11,532; exports, foreign 56,525; coastwise 41,614.

Savannah, June 5.—Cotton quiet and firm. Sales 300 bales; middlings 30c. Receipts 210 bales.

Charleston, June 6—Cotton dull. Sales 22 bales; middlings nominal at 29 to 29½c. Receipts 14.

Mobile, June 5—Cotton—no sales. Middlings nominally 28½c. Receipts 59 bales. Sales of the week 550 bales; receipts 210; exports coastwise 44; stock 13,008.

St. Louis, June 5—Tobacco a shade easier. Flour very dull: superfine $7. Wheat, fall, $2 57.

Cincinnati, June 5—Flour held at $10 25 to $10 50 for family. Wheat $2 30. Corn dull. Oats 77c. Pork $27 75.

Louisville, June 5.—Sales 97 hhds Tobacco; lugs $8 25 to $9 75; medium leaf $14 to $15; Breckinridge county $17 to $21 50. Flour—superfine $8 25 to $8 50.

FROM SOUTHWEST PASS.

Southwest Pass, June 5.—Barometer 29.80. Wind S. E., moderate.

Arrived—steamship, Trade Wind, Morrill, from Belize Honduras, with merchandise and passengers, to Brooks & McDonald; Prussing Amistae, Arends, master, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee to George Westfeldt & Co; schr Fidelity, Hanna, master, from Havana, with sugar and molasses, to A. Thompson & Co; schooner Estrella, Fuentes, from Havana, with molasses to Pulg Brun.

On the Bar—steamship Concordia and ship Upland.

RIVER NEWS.

Louisville, June 5—River rising, 7 feet 3 inches in the canal. Weather clear and warm.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Cleared to-day	117
Cleared previously	65,767—651,779
Stent on hand and on shipboard	20,962

The clearances to day were exclusively for Liverpool.

FREIGHTS—The market continues dull and without any material change, excepting the rates for Havre by sail, which are now quoted at 1 Cotton by sail, which are understood to be the room for foreign ports is ample to meet the offerings, which are light.

The demand for shipping by steam have some what slackened with some inquiry for Western Ports and but little Cotton. The tonnage is at a decline on the latter. By sail there is little doing. We quote as follows: Cotton by steam to Liverpool ¾d, to New York 3c; to Boston and Philadelphia ½c per lb; Tobacco to New York $8 per hhd; Flour to New York, Boston and Philadelphia 75c per bbl; Corn to New York and Boston 20c per bushel, to Liverpool 12d, old oake 10s. By sail the rates are: 7-16d to Havre; 1c to Liverpool; 1c to Havre; ½c to Bremen, 3c to New York and Boston; Flour to New York 50 to —c, to Boston 50c per bbl. Also per bbl for Tobacco to London and Bremen 50c to Liverpool, and $5 per hhd to New York. Corn to Northern ports 12½c to —c per bushel, to Liverpool 9d. Pork and Beef to New York and Boston 80c.

TOBACCO—The market is unchanged and more serious since our last report. The demand is principally for the lower and medium grades of manufacture. Tobacco. The sales embrace 92 hhds, of which 14 hhds lugs at 7¾c; 1 hhd inferior leaf at 7c; 8 hhds at 8½c, 6 at 9½c, 10 at 12½c; 4 at 14c; 10 at 15c; 1 at 16c; 1 at 17c; 1 at 18c; 4 at 19c, and 30 at 20c. We quote the market firm at the following rates:

	Light.		Fine.
Refuse	7 @ 8		9 @ 10
Common	8 @ 9		10 @ 11
Medium	10½ @ 12		12 @ 13
Good	12 @ 13		15 @ 16
Fine	14 @ 16		17 @ 18
Choice selections	17 @ 18		18 @ 20
Fine wrappers	20 @ 25		

NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 31, 1868.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1867, bales | 18,256
Arrived to-day | 20
Arrived previously | 1,460—19,736
Sales to-day | 300
Sales previous | 18,436—18,736
Stock on hand and damaged cotton, etc. | 3,220

Liverpool, June 5—Sales of the week 54,000 bales, including 2,500 to export and speculation. Stock 648,000 bales, of which 374,000 are American. Corn 33s 6d. Red wheat 12s.

Paris, June 5—Increase of bullion in the Bank of France $—.

Liverpool, June 5—Noon.—Cotton quiet. Sales of the week 54,000 bales, of which 2,500 were for export and speculation. Stock 648,000 bales, of which 374,000 are American. Corn 33s 6d. Red wheat 12s.

Paris, June 5—Increase of bullion in the Bank of France $—.

Liverpool, June 5—Noon—Cotton quiet. Sales 10,000 bales