NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE
DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS
No. 73 Chartres street.
TERMS OF THE BEE.
Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $16; half yearly, $8; quarterly, $4.
Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.
The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Saturday—Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.
Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.
First or Editorial Page, transient advertisements, each insertion, $2 00 per square.
Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.
First, or Editorial Page, monthly advertisements, each square, $20 not per month.
Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed such discount from the above usual transient rates as may be agreed upon.
In no case shall such discount exceed 50 per cent.
Business Notices of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents not per line, each insertion.
Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.
Semi-Weekly Edition.
TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.
NEW ORLEANS:
SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1871.

The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SUNDAY MORNING, MARCH 26, 1871. 44th YEAR—Vol. XLIV.—Whole—15,328

Amusements This Evening.

OPERA HOUSE—"Fest."
ST. CHARLES THEATRE—Benefit of Mr. F. Gleason—"Pris, our Cousin German."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Gaite Comique Troupe of Specialties.
CRESCENT CITY MUSEUM—Nos. 40 and 42 St. Charles street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Eighth District Court.—The following is the full text of the petition addressed by C. Mehle & Co. to this Court for a writ of injunction to prevent the removal of the Crescent City Slaughter-house from Algiers to this side of the river:

To the Honorable the Judge of the Eighth District Court for the Parish of Orleans:

The petition of C. Mehle & Co., a commercial firm domiciled, and doing business in the parish of Orleans, and composed of Christian Mehle, Bartholomew C. Steinbeck and Joseph Donaldson, herein acting as a firm and as individuals.

With respect represents, that said firm of C. Mehle & Co. is the stockholding of the Crescent City Live Stock, Landing and Slaughter-house Company, and that Christian Mehle, a member of the firm, is also a stock holder in said Live Stock, Landing and Slaughter-house Company; said firm in its own right, and said Mehle in his individual name, being each the owner and holder of thirty shares of the stock of the said company. That said company is a corporation located and domiciled in the parish of Orleans, and was created by act No. 118, of the acts of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, approved and promulgated in the year 1869, that said company pursuant to the requirements of the third (3) section of said act has erected on the West Bank of the Mississippi River, below the present depot of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad Company:

First—Wharves, landings, stables, sheds, yards and buildings necessary for landing, stabling, sheltering, protecting and preserving and keeping all kinds of horses, mules, cattle and other animals; and that said company have completed a grand Slaughter-house of sufficient capacity to accommodate the Butchers, and that the sheds, stables, yards, landings erected and built, are adequate to receive and accommodate all the stock received at this port, as required by the third section of the act aforesaid, and that the notice was given by publication in the Official Journal as required by the fifth section of the act aforesaid; and that said buildings and improvements were erected at a heavy expense to the company.

Second—That the site selected by the company is eligible and of easy access from all points, and at such a distance as is considered conducive to the comfort and health of the inhabitants thereof, and that the improvements constructed, and that the improvements constructed and erected on the premises for accommodation of stock received, have leased dwelling houses, and removed their families at great expense, and that approximately petitioners receive from fifty to sixty thousand head of stock, chiefly from the State of Texas, and that the most convenient and least expensive route for landing, stabling, yarding, slaughtering and selling cattle is at the site where said company has erected buildings, and established itself under the provisions of the act aforesaid.

Fifth—That these petitioners removed from the city of Jefferson, and located themselves permanently near the buildings of said company in good faith; and on the assurance of said the company, that the location of the slaughter-house was permanent, and that petitioners would not be disturbed in their investments or business during the continuance of the grant; and on the faith of the act of incorporation, which provided that the buildings erected under the act were permanent constructions for the uses named in the act.

Sixth—That you petitioners have received and are advised that the old Board of Directors of said company have entered into a combination with the live stock dealers, and Mr. Rochereau, Mr. Davis and a number of Butchers who were litigating with the company, by which the President of the old Board, Franklin J. Bradley, has conveyed the control and management of the affairs of the company to Charles Cavarec, Paul Esteben, William Fagan, J. F. Aycock, Louis Roch, J. B. Rouede, William Mayhe, B. Beanbay and J. Gitzinger as a new Board, and that in said conveyance and arrangement, it was agreed, that the land and buildings and improvements owned by the Live Stock Dealers' and Butchers' Association, and erected on the Delery Plantation on the East Bank of the Mississippi River should be purchased, and that the same were purchased at the price of one hundred and ninety thousand dollars, and that the new Board have taken possession of said land, and improvements as well as all other property belonging to the Live Stock Dealers' and Butchers' Association, and that your petitioners have been informed by said Board of Directors, that it is their intention to remove the business of said company from the present locality, to the new site, and keeping all stock below the Barracks, and to abandon the present locality, and change their Slaughter-house to the Delery Plantation aforesaid, and that said abandonment cannot be made without a forfeiture of the charter and the destruction of the stock of said company, and to the irreparable injury of your petitioners as owners of stock in said company as aforesaid.

SEVENTH.—That the greater portion of the animals consigned to petitioners are shipped from the State of Texas, and that the most convenient place for landing, and yarding and slaughtering them is at the Slaughter-house established under the requirements of charter, and that if petitioners are compelled to break up their business, abandon their present location, and remove their families across the river and below the United States Barracks, it will cause them great loss and expense, and difficulties, imposing upon them an additional tax of fifty cents per head on all stock received by them from Texas, as they will be compelled to ship across the river, and that their sales will be diminished, and their leased lands become useless; and that their losses cannot be safely estimated at less than seventy-five thousand dollars which will be suffered by petitioners should the proposed change of the Slaughter-house from the West to the East Bank of the river be permitted, and that said removal will work your petitioners an irreparable injury.

Eighth—Your petitioners aver that the purchase of said buildings on the Delery Plantation was unnecessary and useless; the price was extravagant, and the whole affair the result of a combination detrimental to the interests of said company, and your petitioners as stockholders, and was a gross breach of duty; and said buildings thus purchased are inadequate to the purpose of said Slaughter-house Company, and therefore the closing up on the west side of the river will subject the company to the forfeiture of its charter, because said buildings on the east side of the river on Delery plantation are not such as required by the act of incorporation.

Wherefore your petitioners pray that said Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company be cited, through its President, Chas. Cavarec, and also Pres. Esteben, Chas. Cavarec, Paul Esteben, William Fagan, J. T. Aycock, Louis Roch, J. P. Rouede, William Maylie, B. Beanbay and J. Gitzinger, be also, as individuals, cited, and that said company, and the other named defendants, constituting its Board of Directors be enjoined and prohibited from removing or closing up the Slaughter-house buildings, wharves, landings, yards, sheds, stables, or machinery for the slaughtering or butchering of animals, and any operation connected therewith, from the west side of the Mississippi river, now owned and occupied by said company, and after due proceedings said defendants be condemned in solido to pay petitioners five thousand dollars damages, and costs of suit, and that said injunction be made perpetual, and for general relief.

SEMMES & MOTT,
COTTON & LEVY,
Attorneys.

Personally appeared Christian Mehle, one of the firm of C. Mehle & Co., the plaintiffs in the foregoing petition, who being duly sworn, says the facts and allegations set forth in the foregoing petition are true. C. MEHLE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 22d March, 1871.

ROBERT LYNNE,
Deputy Clerk.

Order—Let an injunction issue as within prayed for, and according to law, upon plaintiffs giving bond with good and solvent security in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned, as the law directs.

HENRY C. DIBBLE, Judge.
New Orleans, March 23, 1871.

The Rochereau Burglary Case—The Trial Closed—The Jury Not Agreed.—In the First District Court yesterday, Judge Abell presiding, the sixth session, until nearly eight o'clock at night, was consumed by the arguments of the numerous counsel engaged in this case, viz: Attorney General Pelden and Messrs. Edward Bermudez and Henry C. Castellanos for the State, and Messrs. Lea, Cropley, Walker and Arthur C. Gastinel for the prisoners.

The salient facts in the case elicited during the evidence for the prosecution, may be briefly stated as follows:

The store of Messrs. A. Rochereau & Co., situated on St. Louis street, between Chartres and Old Levee streets, was entered during the night of the 30th October last, and the vault and safe which contained the money, jewels and public securities valued at about $150,000 were robbed of their valuable contents, the property, chiefly, of friends of the firm, who had deposited the properties with them for safe keeping. The burglars effected an entrance through the adjoining store of Messrs. Planbar & Co., by a fine accomplishing the larceny, made their exit through the basement story of a building on Old Levee street, the lower part of which was occupied as a feed store and the upper part as a dwelling, by Mr. Jean Sagasnie and his family. Holes were cut in the intervening walls for entrance and exit, and the receipt was made by unbolting a door which opened from the feed store into the street. It is important to note in this connection, that an open stairway communicated from the feed store to the apartments on the second story used by Mr. Sagasnie and his family. A hole had been cut through the partition wall to get into the feed store, and the first knowledge of the burglary came from Mr. Sagasnie finding his street door open, as soon as he arose, early in the morning, and observed the hole cut in his wall. The magnet in which the police obtained a knowledge of the burglars has not transpired. They arrested successively Pierre Bertel and John Capdeville, two men whose names have been connected with the most daring and skillful burglaries, in the 1st, 2d and 3d Districts, committed since the war: Matt Hogan, reputed also to be a bold and dangerous burglar, and James Sayers, Edmund Malone and Frank Petrie, alias Frank Thompson, also men of bad character.

Two indictments were found against all these men. The first, that which they have been tried under, accuses them of a capital offense, viz: breaking and entering at night, and stealing, at the time, with deadly weapons. The second indictment, which is yet to be tried, is for burglary and larceny in Rocherean & Co.'s premises, the maximum penalty for which is five years in the penitentiary. The proof was that Capdeville, who is a tailor, had bought a chisel for cutting bricks, immediately before the burglary was committed; that Bertel, Capdeville, Sayers, Malone and Petrie had been repeatedly in the neighborhood of Rocherean & Co.'s, before the burglary, pretending to examine articles for purchase in neighboring stores; that a part of the property stolen was found in possession of Capdeville and Bertin, in a place they had just rented; that Hogan, Sayers and Malone had called on a man named Tucker, where he was living on Girod street, and Hogan invited him to join them in a burglary they intended to commit on St. Louis street that night, which was the same night the Rocherean burglary occurred, and that, as dangerous weapons the prisoners had a sledge hammer and a chisel, which they left behind them on the premises they had broken through.

For the defense, a man named Conners testified that Hogan spent the whole of that night in his house playing cards, and evidence was adduced that Tucker, who swore that Hogan asked him to join in the burglary, was unworthy of belief. Tucker it was admitted was a man of questionable character, who had lately endeavored to become respectable, and some of the best officers on the police, among them Sergeants Malone and Dumas, testified that Conners and those who sought to impeach Tucker's veracity were very bad characters, two of them, now in prison, accused of infamous offenses, and were unworthy of belief.

It would be impossible to give even a meagre outline of the elaborate arguments of counsel within the space to which this report is limited.

As to the effect of the evidence there was, of course, the divergence of view usual when counsel, take different sides. Judge Dooley however, who was specially the counsel of Hogan, took the legal ground that the whole case fell through, because the testimony showed that a burglary had been committed in Rocherea & Co's. store, while the indictment was for forcibly entering Sagasnie's house, with intent to defend, and no intent to steal from Mr. Sagasnie's place had been shown, nor was forcible entry shown. The Attorney General had discussed the argument and followed immediately after Judge Dooley contended that the law was that the lifting of a latch was in itself a forcible entry, or breaking; that breaking into and through a house at night, if no other proof existed, was evidence of felonious intent, and that the larceny in Rocherean & Co's. indicted the kind of felony intended.

The course of Mr. Rocherean, in engaging counsel to assist in the prosecution, and the attention he had given to the case, also showed that the police having been commented upon by counsel for the defense, in a fault-finding spirit, the Attorney General paid a high compliment to Mr. Rocherean. The Attorney General remarked that during the last five years it seemed that New Orleans had become the safe asylum of outlaws and bad characters from every part of the country; that burglars, murderers, robbers and thieves could commit crime with impunity. He was gratified that the police had performed their duty faithfully in this case, and Mr Rocherean, he said had shown an excellent example to his fellow citizens, in devoting time and money to secure the punishment of those who had depredated upon him, and who were dangerous enemies to society.

The jury having been charged by Judge Abell, were given the case, and they retired to their room about 8 o'clock. Soon after they returned and were stopped from making disclosures to the court, some of which, however, they had already made before. The judge arrested the exposure and learned that they desired to be further instructed as to the different verdicts it was competent for them to render. Having received the instruction desired they returned to their room.

From what dropped from the jurors it was thought they were unanimous in finding an unpalatable verdict against some of the prisoners, but differed as to the degree of guilt that attached to others. The Attorney General had virtually abandoned the prosecution against Petrie, because there was not sufficient proof to convict him. It was not intimated, however, that the jury would acquit him.

At half-past 9 a message was sent to the jury, informing them that unless they were likely to agree soon the Court would adjourn. The Sheriff returned with an answer that the Court could adjourn at pleasure; that the destruction of the possibility of an early agreement. Accordingly the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning, and the jury was locked up until then. Subjoined is a list of the jurors: James W. Rasa, Herman Voss, E. Barbara, Neil Sinclair, C. E. Vallery, Joseph A. Cassegne, T. Doliole, Herman Schwartz, A. F. Tervallon, F. W. Nichols, John Springer, Nick Miller.

Complaints to Dr. Layton.—Within a few days Dr. Thomas Layton, has been the meritorious recipient of compliments conferring upon him professional distinctions, which are not often accorded to such a physician, however able ana scientific. The Doctor has been elected one of the visiting physicians of the Charity Hospital, and since the death of Dr. M. M. Dowler, the esteemed practitioner, whose death is so universally regretted in the upper part of the city, he has been chosen medical adviser of the House of the Redemptorist Order, and of the Convents of the Sisters of Mercy and the sisters in charge of the Catholic German School attached to St. Mary's church, all of which institutions being located in the Fourth District, has necessitated the removal of the Doctor from among his friends in the Second.

Charge of Perjury.—Recorder Dumont has sent Eugene McCarty, ex-Justice of the Peace of Algiers, before the Criminal Court, on a charge of perjury, preferred against him by John Farow, his constable.

The School Tax Question.—Upon the mandamus, taken out in the Eighth District Court, by the City Board of School Directors, to compel the Board of Administrators of the city to impose and collect a tax of $850,000 for the support of city schools, Judge Leasnoont, presiding in the place of Judge Dibble, yesterday rendered a decision adverse to the Board.

Chateau des Fleurs.—This pleasant resort will be open to-day for the amusement of the public. The Gilfert Brothers will perform on the tight-rope their athletic feats. This establishment is situated immediately below the United States Barracks.

Death of a Son of Henry Clay.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a late date contains this notice:

Thomas Hart Clay, the second son of Henry Clay, died at his residence, near Lexington, on Saturday night last. He was a graduate of Transylvania University, and, it is said, of West Point. Upon the election of Mr. Lincoln, he was appointed Minister to Nicaragua, and afterwards to Honduras, both of which appointments he accepted. Since his return, he has been an invalid from neuralgia, from which disease he died. Says the Lexington *Press*: "The death of Thomas Hart Clay (he was named after his grandfather) makes a void in the social family circle in this country which will long remain unclosed; for, while his illness debarred him in a great measure of late years from visiting or entertaining to any considerable degree, his companionable nature, his cordiality and suavity, and the kindness of manner that always so pleasantly impressed visitors, rendered his society attractive. Mr. Clay's sympathies were readily aroused; he was sincere and open in his friendships as in his dislikes; disdaining all petty measures and artifice; generous and impulsive; devoted to friends, and just to his enemies; he was a man deserving of the love of his family, and the esteem and confidence of his fellow-men. In dying, he leaves behind an unstained name as a priceless heritage to his children, and a record of usefulness in private and in public life for his friends to point at with pride."

Some of the Federal stump-speakers who have been speaking in New Hampshire of late, have spoken of our Southern people as "the enemy." If they are really such, we had better avoid a war with England. With Canada on the North and the Southern States hostile in the rear, we should be sandwiched between two fires.—*Boston Courier.*

The *North British Review*, after an existence of twenty-five years, ends with the current number. It was started by the Free Kirk, and died in the hands of the liberal Roman Catholics who conducted the *Home and Foreign Review* and the *Chronicle*.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Revolution in Paris.

Menotti Garibaldi Chosen Chief of the Insurgents.

Loyal Battalions Occupying the Main Points in Paris.

Citizens of Boulogne Offering their Services to the Government.

HOME NEWS.

Congressional Proceedings.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, March 26.—The *Charivari* has suspended publication. The central committee has intruded military power in M. Bergut, under command of Place Vendôme. Insurrectionary authorities delegate of Minister of Finance has ordered *octroi duty* to be paid as usual, or energetic measures will be adopted for their collection.

The National Guards on 24th obeyed the orders of the Central Committee and abstained from attacking the Mairie of the 1st arrondissement, and passed through the Place de la Bourse with reversed muskets.

Paris, March 26. — A corps of mitrailleuses have rallied to the cause of order. The battalion of Franc-tireurs attempted to seize the money in a bank of Deposit in the Rue de Lille, but met opposition and quickly retreated. There was a similar occurrence at Cour des Comptes. Several insurgent patrols were stopped by the order of Garibaldi, but there was no fighting.

The Montmartrists and Garibaldians, with 2 guns, invaded the Place de la Bourse at 5 o'clock Friday afternoon, and making a display upon their guns in the hands of the Loyals, demanded their surrender. They met both a refusal and a repulse.

The Insurgent Committee yesterday seized copies of an address to be issued by the Mayors of Paris, at the printing office of M. Dupont.

The office of *Le Soyr* is guarded by a battalion of the National Guard.

The official journal of the Central Committee asserts that numerous Bonapartists and Orleanists are making attempts to bribe the supporters of the committee.

Paris, March 26—Later.—The news today from the provinces, meter proclamations, whereof the usual numbers are issued. The removal of the barricades are expected to be completed. Continue the pay of the Nationals, and revoke the law in regard to the payment of bills. He urges the Assembly to legislate to reconcile conflicting interests.

Paris, March 24 — The insurgent committee threatens to arrest and punish insurgent chiefs who compromise them with speedy trial and punishment. The situation is unchanged and a conflict is feared.

The insurgent official journal says the committee has decided to occupy all the Mayors' offices and arrondissements.

Rochefort is still very ill and feverish, and the advantage was still more on the side of factors, especially after the receipt of the last dispatch from Versailles, which announced a reserve of 1-16d, and sales of 15,000 bales and the prices paid indicated the advance noted above. Clean, white cotton for ordinary to middling was demanded disproportionately high figures compared with the general rag.

The Market for Futures opened at the Cotton Exchange: "Small supply offering, active demand at 3-16 advance in grades below low middling."

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrivals since last statement	4,254
Arrivals previously	1,121,000
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	11,202
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 6596 bales to Liverpool, 275 to Havre, and 4325 to Continent. Receipts proper since last evening 4294 bales, against 2953 on last Saturday, and 5947 last week. Receipts since sailing, August 31 of 1,181,117 bales, against 994,652 last year.

FREIGHTS—Rates to foreign ports are without any variation of importance, and continue strong. Cotton for the shipments are large and rates firm. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, sail 9-64 to Havre and Bremen, 5-32 to Continent, and 3-16 to Coast. Corn to Liverpool, sail 4d; to Havre and Bremen, 3d. Lard to Liverpool 25s. Tobacco 35s@40s. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia, 1-8 to 1-4 and 3-8 to Boston. Corn, 20c @ bushel; Tobacco to New York $10 @ hhd.

SUGAR—Received to-day 376 hhds. The demand is good and prices are firm. The supplies are selling at 6@6c for inferior; 6½@7c for common; 7¼@8¼c for fair; 8¼@8½c for good fair; 8¾@9c for fair; 9¾@10c for prime; 10¼@10½c for strictly prime; 10¾@11c for choice; 9¼@11½c for centrifugal; 11½@12c for yellow clarified, and 11½@12c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 326 barrels. Fermenting is in good demand, but poor sales have taken place. The supplies to-day sold at 25@30c for fermenting, and 37@40c for centrifugal.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and depressed. Buyers and sellers are apart by a margin, and prices have reached their lowest point. Superfine is quoted at $5 50@5 75; double extra $5 50; fresh extra $6 75@7 25; XXX $7 50.

The principal sales to-day are confined to 1000 barrels, of which 50 superfine at $5 50, 100 and 200 choice extra at $7 50, and 150 treble extra at $7 50 per barrel.

CORN—Is in light supply. There is some on the landing, and prices have advanced. Yesterday, not reported, 3000 sacks prime sold at 70c; and 400 white at 75c. Today 3000 sacks were sold, of which 1000 ordinary white at 70c, 500 white and white mixed at 71c, 48 white at 72c, and 850 choice white at 73c $ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply, but the demand is limited; 150 sacks Ohio river sold at 55c, and 50 St. Louis at 56c.

BRAN—Is in light supply and commands $1 40 $ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and demand; prime is selling at [illegible], choice at [illegible] $ ton.

PORK—Is lower to-day, 100 bbls overweight mess sold at $21, 25 and 100 overweight do. at $21 25 $ bbl. Yesterday, not reported, 50 bbls M. O. sold at $20 50, 100 prime at $21. Mess is retailing at $22 $ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—15,000 lbs. rib sides sold at 9½c $ lb.

BACON—Clear sides are in demand but rib sides and shoulders are dull; 10 sacks shoulders sold at 8 cents; 2 sacks clear sides at 11½c, 10 do. at 11 5-8c, 5 and 10 do. at 12c, and 20 tierces sugar-cured hams at 15c $ lb. Clear rib sides are quoted at 11c, clear sides 12c, sugar-cured hams 13@14c $ lb.

LARD—Continues dull. Tierces are quoted at 12@12½c for kettle-rendered, 12¼@12c for refined; kegs 13½@13½c $ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 11@11½ $ lb.

RICE—No new features in this market. The demand is only moderate, but prices are firm. Carolina is quoted at 9½@9¾ $ lb for prime; 9¼@9½c; for good, and 8½@9c for fair; and Louisiana at 8½@9c for prime; 7½c for ordinary; 6@6½c for common.

CORN MEAL—Is good supply and dull. Kils-dried $3 10@3 15 $ bbl on the levee, and $3 20@3 37½ from store.

COTTON SEED—On the levee $19 $ ton without, and $14@15 $ ton with sacks.

Cotton Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—19 Texas Steers and 126 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—19 Texas Steers, 126 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Head and 14 Stags.

Sales on the Levee—Texas Steers, 621 Calves and Yearlings, 300 Head, to sell at [illegible] Cents.

Texas Steers, corn-fed, 1st quality.

$ lb net		
Texas Steers, 1st quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 2d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 3d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 4th quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, $ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 1st quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 2d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 3d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

Notice.

Orleans, March 25, 1871.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Crescent Stock Landing and Slaughter-House Company are hereby notified that a meeting of the Board of Directors, and such stockholders as may be present, will be held at the Slaughter-House, on Monday, April 3d, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of voting on the question of the removal of the Slaughter-House from the West Bank of the River to the East Bank of the River, and for the transaction of other business. By order of the President.

ALEX. ROSENVAL, Secy.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1871.

The Money market continued quiet and easy, with a moderate demand for second mortgages, and the Stock market showed moderation, and the supply of available funds both at bank and outside. We still quote as street rates 6@10 ¾ cent. demand for A1 notes secured by first class tangible collaterals, 10@11 for short and 11@12 for long A1 business paper without collaterals, 12 for good, 8 and 9@10 for A1 mortgage paper, and 11@12 for second grade.

Gold opened at 110¾ @ 111¼, against 110¾ at New York, and closed at the opening rates both here and in New York, touching 110¾ during the interim. The sales included $9000 at 110¾; $2000, $2500, $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 at 110¾, $2000, $2500 and $50,000 at 111, and $1000 at 111¼. We hear of no dealing in silver. American half-dollars are quoted nominal at 107½@108½, and Mexican dollars at 94@94½ per cent. Premium in gold.

There was a fair degree of animation in Sterling Exchange, and we noticed sales of £30,000 at somewhat easier rates, but on the whole about the usual rates, viz: Cotton Exchange, 109 bankers sales divided as follows: 12,000 bill of lading at 109¾, £1000 and £2000 at 109¾, £10,000 at 109¾, £1000 bill of lading and clear at 109¾@110, £1000 and £2000 Al clear at 109¾, £2000 bill of lading at 110, and £2000 at 110¼. Cotton shipping paper is quoted at 109¾@110 for good to A1 bill of lading and clear, and —@112½ for bankers.

The market for Domestic Exchange opened with limited offerings and a good demand, and the banks finding themselves unable to purchase sterling at yesterday's rates, soon advanced their counter rates for sight drafts on New York to ¼ cent premium. At the close one or two of them were supplying customers with small sums at par. The sales included $50,000 commercial sight on New York at ¼ prem. cent. discount, $10,000, $15,000, $20,000 $50,000 private bankers at par, $500, $1000, $600 and $20,000 commercial at the same, $10,000, $15,000 and $20,000 private bankers at 1-32 per cent. premium, and $60,000 at 1-16.

There was more doing in gold checks on New York. $15,000 commercial sold at ¼ % cent. discount, and $9000 bank and $60,000 private bankers at ¼ par.

The Stock market was dull and the business reported smaller than for several weeks past. The sales included 13 and 66 Sanitary; Fertilizing Stock sold at 2; Louisiana Gulf Ship Canal at $350, 25 Upper Red River Raft Co. at $1 50, 100 Crescent City Wharf Works at $2 25, 100 do. at $2 50, 500 do. at $1 75, 100 Land Loan & Savings Association at $1 60, 100 Mechanics' & Traders' Bank at $60, 2 Marine Bank at $40, 100 do. at $40 25, 270 do. at $40, $40 50@$40 75, and 50 Union National Bank at $40.

Nothing reported in Bonds.

We hear of the sale of State Warrants worthy of notice. They are quoted nominal at 50@62. Dealers bought new Metropolitan Police at 97 and asked 98.

City Treasury Notes are in demand for conversion into Fiscal Agency Certificates, but there are no round lots offered. The last sale was at 97 cent. Coupons are in demand for counter rates for small sums 12@13 discount buying and 9@10 selling.

LATER.—No sale was made at the Board of Brokers this evening.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE.
SATURDAY EVENING, March 25, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day summed up 6596 bales at a pretty general advance of ⅛@¼c. We advance our quotations accordingly and annex also the Exchange, etc:

	Average	Extreme
Inferior	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good ordinary	[illegible]	[illegible]
Low middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Strict Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]
Good Middling	[illegible]	[illegible]

Strict ordinary sold up to low, and strict low middling as high as the mark. The market opened with only a moderate supply, especially of clean, bright cotton of the higher grades, and a pressure stringent pressions on the part of factors which rather checked the demand. A fair business nevertheless was done during the morning, partly at previous rates and partly at an advance of ⅛c. Later in the day, the pressure for sales continued to ease off, and the advantage was still more on the side of factors, especially after the receipt of the last dispatch from Liverpool, which showed a decline of 1-16d, and sales of 15,000 bales and the prices paid indicated the advance noted above. Clean, white cottons for ordinary to middling were demanded disproportionately high figures compared with the general rag.

The Market for Futures opened at the Cotton Exchange: "Small supply offering, active demand at ⅛c advance in grades below low middling."

COTTON STATEMENT

Stock on hand sept. 1st, 1870—bales	[illegible]
Arrivals since last statement	4,254
Arrivals previously	1,121,000
Total	[illegible]
Cleared to-day	11,202
Cleared previously	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 6596 bales to Liverpool, 275 to Havre, and 4325 to Continent. Receipts proper since last evening 4294 bales, against 2953 on last Saturday, and 5947 last week. Receipts since sailing, August 31 of 1,181,117 bales, against 994,652 last year.

FREIGHTS—Rates to foreign ports are without any variation of importance, and continue strong. Cotton for the shipments are large and rates firm. We quote: Cotton to Liverpool, sail 9-64; to Havre and Bremen, 5-32; to Continent, and 3-16 to Coast. Corn to Liverpool, sail 4d; to Havre and Bremen, 3d. Lard to Liverpool 25s. Tobacco 35s@40s. Cotton to New York and Philadelphia, 1-8 to 1-4 and 3-8 to Boston. Corn, 20c @ bushel; Tobacco to New York $10 @ hhd.

SUGAR—Received to-day 376 hhds. The demand is good and prices are firm. The supplies are selling at 6@6c for inferior; 6½@7c for common; 7¼@8¼c for fair; 8¼@8½c for good fair; 8¾@9c for fair; 9¾@10c for prime; 10¼@10½c for strictly prime; 10¾@11c for choice; 9¼@11½c for centrifugal; 11½@12c for yellow clarified, and 11½@12c for white.

MOLASSES—Received to-day 326 barrels. Fermenting is in good demand, but poor sales have taken place. The supplies to-day sold at 25@30c for fermenting, and 37@40c for centrifugal.

FLOUR—The market is very dull and depressed. Buyers and sellers are apart by a margin, and prices have reached their lowest point. Superfine is quoted at $5 50@5 75; double extra $5 50; fresh extra $6 75@7 25; XXX $7 50.

The principal sales to-day are confined to 1000 barrels, of which 50 superfine at $5 50, 100 and 200 choice extra at $7 50, and 150 treble extra at $7 50 per barrel.

CORN—Is in light supply. There is some on the landing, and prices have advanced. Yesterday, not reported, 3000 sacks prime sold at 70c; and 400 white at 75c. Today 3000 sacks were sold, of which 1000 ordinary white at 70c, 500 white and white mixed at 71c, 48 white at 72c, and 850 choice white at 73c $ bushel.

OATS—Are in light supply, but the demand is limited; 150 sacks Ohio river sold at 55c, and 50 St. Louis at 56c.

BRAN—Is in light supply and commands $1 40 $ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in good supply and demand; prime is selling at [illegible], choice at [illegible] $ ton.

PORK—Is lower to-day, 100 bbls overweight mess sold at $21, 25 and 100 overweight do. at $21 25 $ bbl. Yesterday, not reported, 50 bbls M. O. sold at $20 50, 100 prime at $21. Mess is retailing at $22 $ bbl.

DRY SALT MEAT—15,000 lbs. rib sides sold at 9½c $ lb.

BACON—Clear sides are in demand but rib sides and shoulders are dull; 10 sacks shoulders sold at 8 cents; 2 sacks clear sides at 11½c, 10 do. at 11 5-8c, 5 and 10 do. at 12c, and 20 tierces sugar-cured hams at 15c $ lb. Clear rib sides are quoted at 11c, clear sides 12c, sugar-cured hams 13@14c $ lb.

LARD—Continues dull. Tierces are quoted at 12@12½c for kettle-rendered, 12¼@12c for refined; kegs 13½@13½c $ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Is quoted at 11@11½ $ lb.

RICE—No new features in this market. The demand is only moderate, but prices are firm. Carolina is quoted at 9½@9¾ $ lb for prime; 9¼@9½c; for good, and 8½@9c for fair; and Louisiana at 8½@9c for prime; 7½c for ordinary; 6@6½c for common.

CORN MEAL—Is good supply and dull. Kils-dried $3 10@3 15 $ bbl on the levee, and $3 20@3 37½ from store.

COTTON SEED—On the levee $19 $ ton without, and $14@15 $ ton with sacks.

Cotton Statistics.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25, 1871.

Arrived yesterday—19 Texas Steers and 126 Calves and Yearlings.

Sold—19 Texas Steers, 126 Calves and Yearlings, 100 Head and 14 Stags.

Sales on the Levee—Texas Steers, 621 Calves and Yearlings, 300 Head, to sell at [illegible] Cents.

Texas Steers, corn-fed, 1st quality.

$ lb net		
Texas Steers, 1st quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 2d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 3d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Steers, 4th quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, $ lb gross	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 1st quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 2d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass Steers, 3d quality, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milch Cows, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Texas Cows, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Yearlings, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]
Calves, $ head	[illegible]	[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.
St. Charles Theatre.
POSITIVELY last appearance of Mr. JOS. REMY, for the benefit of Mr. F. GLEASON, TUESDAY, March 28, on which occasion Gleason's farce of PRIS, OUR COUSIN GERMAN, will be produced. To-morrow, Monday, Mr. EDWIN ADAMS will make his first appearance in the GREEN-EYED MONSTER.
mar26 1t
Office New Orleans Jockey and Gentlemen's Driving Club, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 25, 1871.
PUBLIC notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office, on Canal street, opposite Lafayette Square, on MONDAY, April 3d, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., in conformity with the Charter.
R. S. CHARLES, Secretary.
Notice to Consignees.
New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, NEW ORLEANS, MARCH 24, 1871.
THE following described unclaimed articles will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, on Tuesday, by H. K. MURPHY, Auctioneer, No. 6 Magazine street, at 10 o'clock and charges—8 sacks corn; 120 dairy cows; 1 mare.
B. C. Armstrong—10 barrels H. L. Oil.
C. E. Hardwood—1 sack Corn.
A. Brown—[illegible]
EDWARD S. PURE, Freight Agent.
Cow Peas. Cow Peas.
4,000 BUSHELS Clay, Red Speckled, White, Iron and Mixed Cow Peas, in store and for sale by
J. C. MURPHY & CO., 34 Poydras street.
Cincinnati Whisky Agency
THE celebrated and popular brands, always on hand, to let—to sell.
R. H. PIKE'S MAGNOLIA, WHITE WHEAT, OHIO BELLE, CELEBRATED RYE.
Also, a fine stock of OLD BOURBON and RYE WHISKIES, from Kentucky and Pennsylvania. For sale by
BRYAN, MASON & CO., 34 and 36 Carondelet street.
Agents for Distillers.
Raptures Cured.
PRACTICAL TREATMENT OF RUPTURES with a fresh supply of the best Trusses. Cures made of a discovery established by numerous cures, and which is now offered to the public as the best remedy to those afflicted with this painful complaint. Call and examine, or send for circular. Office, 1 Carondelet street, Room 2, Up Stairs.
For Sale,
AN ENGINE, 35 horse power, in good order. For further particulars apply at the Grocery Store, corner of St. Ann and Carondelet streets.