NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THIS SHEET.

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All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR,.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1872.

Amusements This Evening.

ST. CHARLES THEATRE—"Macbeth."
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—"Black Crook."
VARIETIES THEATRE—"Divorce."

THE SHAPING OF THE CONTEST.

The contest for the administration of the State Government for the next four years begins to take shape. The developments made in the Democratic State Convention, which adjourned last Saturday, show the existence of a faction within the ranks of the Democratic party, whose object is to combine with Gov. Warmoth and the so-called Liberal Republicans in an attempt to carry the election in November next. Of course this means the perpetuation of Gov. Warmoth's power, and as a necessary result the creation of a new party in Louisiana, for we assume that a large majority of the Democratic party will refuse to follow the triumphal car of that common enemy of our people. For upwards of twelve months we have been cognizant that this scheme was in process of execution. Citizens, who have in former times possessed the confidence and aided in shaping the policy of the Democratic party of this State, have for more than a year been industriously engaged in educating the public mind to the acceptance of Gov. Warmoth as the future leader, and we now find the same persons boldly proposing that he be nominated by the June convention as his own successor.

The argument employed by those men in behalf of Gov. Warmoth is to our minds one of very little force, but we regret to say that in some of the country parishes it has been more successful than it ought to have been. It is this: that as Gov. Warmoth had the machinery of the government in his hands, the appointment of the Registrars and Commissioners of Election and the counting of the votes, it was useless to resist his power. We were told that the Governor could be "utilized"—that he was willing to exercise his power in such a way as to give the white people of the State the control of their future and keep the colored population in the back ground—that as fast as vacancies occurred in the different offices throughout the State he would appoint those persons who might be recommended to him by the individuals who were willing to unite with him in his plan. Undoubtedly this was a tempting offer, and in the circumstances in which the people of this State were placed it is not to be wondered at that some honest, although unreflecting, citizens were weak enough to take the bait thus offered. But we have a right to be surprised that old and, as we believed, staunch Democrats should have been willing to entertain the proposals and trust to the promises of the man who is so untrustworthy and who has done so much to impoverish the State and debauch her citizens. We are told that the bargain has been made and that if it be inexpedient to place Gov. Warmoth at the head of the ticket, he will be sent to the Senate of the United States and a Warmoth Democrat will be placed in the chair. We are told that it is useless to resist this combination and that if we shall be audacious enough to attempt it, we shall be "crushed." Well, we shall oppose with all our might and main this wicked scheme and comfort ourselves with the thought that "threatened people live long." It will perhaps be advisable for those who make such threats to look well to their own conduct for we are satisfied that association with Warmoth is certain to damn any man in the estimation of the people of Louisiana, however distinguished he may be, who shall be reckless enough to form an alliance with him. The individuals in New Orleans who have taken up Gov. Warmoth as their candidate for Governor, each and all have a selfish end in view. They are either holders of State securities, occupants of State offices, lessees of State property or have some other method of living upon the public. Such people are always on the side of power. It may become necessary to name the parties who would thus betray into the hands of a most insatiate speculator and adventurer the dearest rights and interests of our population. We shall watch with unceasing vigilance the progress of this deeply laid plot.

The City Insane Asylum.

A statement appeared in the *Times* of yesterday concerning a correspondence which has taken place between Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, and Mayor Flanders, in reference to the contemplated use of the U. S. Marine Hospital by our city authorities, for the confinement of the insane persons now in the Parish Prison. Mr. Boutwell, it seems, has sent orders through Collector Casey refusing the use of the hospital for this purpose. We cannot understand why Mayor Flanders should persist in transferring so unhealthy a location these wards of the city. Their present quarters are inconvenient and unhealthy enough but the Marine Hospital offers no improvement. Our most experienced physicians say that the Marine Hospital is an unfit place for the reception and treatment of insane persons and that an aggravation of their disease is almost certain to follow. The malaria with which the atmosphere at the hospital is impregnated, is calculated to cause severe sickness. We hope Mr. Secretary Boutwell will adhere to his determination.

THE TAX-RESISTING MOVEMENT.—A preliminary meeting of tax-payers, opposed to the payment of taxes to the existing State and city governments, was held yesterday for the purpose of taking suitable measures to organize an association, whose object it shall be to carry out the views and intentions of those who have started the movement. It is probable that a mass meeting of the taxpayers of New Orleans will be called to assemble at an early day to take counsel on this subject. None of the largest property-owners in New Orleans were present, and an earnest determination was expressed to make a stout resistance to further imposition and exaction on the part of those who now control our public affairs.

DUTCHER'S LIGHTNING FLY-KILLER sweeps them off and clears the house speedily—Try it—Sold by dealers everywhere.

FLOGGING NOT CRIME.—Arthur O'Connor, the insane boy who committed the assault upon Queen Victoria with an empty and rusty pistol, on thanksgiving day, has been sentenced by a London court to one year's imprisonment *and twenty lashes!* What will Mrs. Grundy say to this? How will all the little and big Exeter Halls who have been groaning over the barbarism of the Delaware lash and pillory, be able to groan loud enough over this barbarity, without leather-lined throats? The truth in this case is that the insanity of the boy was proven, and he should not have been punished at all. The general truth in the premises is that justice should be armed with a choice of penalties to be adapted to the peculiar character and condition of the criminal and not the nature of the offense.—*Macon Telegraph.*

With children a social "party" means the supper which closes the entertainment. Every community has a class of intellectualists with no clearer idea of political parties. To them "party" is a machine evoked to pat office. They know no more about principles than a cow knows of Sanscrit. They would denounce opposition plank in the platform of their own party though identical with that put forth by their own party. They are governed wholly by the title. The reading of the label is the beginning and the ending of their political knowledge. Representatives of the class in question manifest all objections with the cry of "Rebel," while the Republicans on the other side throw arguments by howling "Rectical." These men of broad, statesmanlike views are specimens of responsibility of the people—no mean, of course, of the people who reside in lunatic asylums.—*Ex.*

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The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 26, 1872. 25th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,655.

The Resolution Denunciatory of Warmoth.

The *Republican* adopts and publishes the willful misrepresentation of its fellow-Warmoth organ—the *Times*—as to the passage of the Resolution of the Convention denunciatory of Governor Warmoth. They both intentionally ignore the official proceedings, and will, no doubt, with unscrupulous and sinister tactics, repeat their misrepresentation in the hope that they will thereby be able to confound truth and establish falsehood. We say again to them, if you wish the people to know the truth publish the official report. The resolution was passed unanimously and the number of voting delegates was two hundred and eleven.

We are requested by the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions—Mr. Carleton Hunt—to say that that part of our report of the Convention proceedings published in our issue of Sunday last, which represents him as having asked the Convention to allow the committee until the June session to make their report was incorrect. Mr. Hunt informs us that he made no such request, had no authority to make it, and that the Convention did not grant permission to the committee to defer the presentation of their report. On the contrary, he was desirous of making the report before the adjournment of the Convention.

The New York Money Ring Democracy—The Base of the Party.

(From the Brooklyn Guardian.)

We have already had occasion to mention the solicitude which Democrats throughout the country feel, lest the party be again betrayed by this ring and its organ, the *World*. In further confirmation, we give the following:

A BLAST AT BELMONT.

"The Louisville *Ledger*, a sterling Democratic paper, contains the following in reference to the conduct of August Belmont:

"We understand that when individual members of the National Committee become resive at the torpid condition of their body, and write to the Chairman, he suavely responds that he does not know when any action will be taken, but that he is acting in accordance with the views of a large majority of the Democratic party throughout the country. We have the direct evidence of men far more prominent than Mr. Belmont himself that his statements are false. His views do not accord with those of our party, and he will ascertain that fact when the masses speak out. As a leading member of the tricky and unscrupulous Tammany of the past, Mr. Belmont consults only those who, like himself, desire to sell out the party. Unfortunately he has been placed in a position of trust, which he betrays; and we have no remedy, unless the other members take up the subject and sign a call. When a majority publish such a call the mischief may be half undone.

"Our readers already know the opinion which we entertain of the chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee. We had it from his own mouth, last summer, that he was no longer a 'National Democrat,' and he has no right to be controlling the action of the Democratic masses. Honor and common honesty forbid it. Will the Democracy submit to this much longer?"

The latest, national Democratic platform had for its main plank the payment of the Federal bonds in exact accordance with the terms of its agreement. Belmont, Schell, the *World* & Co., then secretly, now openly, decide it. Our position was assumed also by Thad. Stevens, Senators Morton and Sherman, the Indianapolis Republican Convention, and countless other authorities. We think we do not err in saying that the almost universal opinion of well-informed men is, that if the question were to be put, isolate, before the people, without reference to party, that this mode of payment would be sanctioned by at least seven-tenths of the whole people. It will require little of the spirit of prophecy to foretell the election of the Philadelphia nomination if he be not antagonized with this just, this righteous, this popular measure.

Anna Dickinson's Opinion of Grant and His Friends.

(Special Dispatch to the Republican.)

"WE, THE PEOPLE."

New York, April 19.—Anna Dickinson delivered her new speech, entitled "We, the People," at Cooper Institute to-night to a large audience. She spoke for two hours. She began by reviewing the past and taking a position squarely in favor of the Cincinnati Convention. Horace Greeley introduced her to the audience, and occupied a seat on the platform. Miss Dickinson was attired neatly in black silk, and addressed the audience with great vigor and animation, winning many rounds of applause. There was but one hiss during the evening, and that was when she spoke denouncing the French arms and as a violation of international law. The audience silenced the dissenter by uproar of applause. Though Miss Dickinson begged hissing to be allowed freely as applause. She began by pointing out the negligence of the Republicans in not doing enough to prevent the growth of ignorance and crime. She assailed the power asserted by the primary election system in its present shape, combining so much that is rascally, dangerous and repulsive. She wants the next president not above investigation, but above suspicion. Grant's friends, she said, assure us he does not assume to be a statesman, but they have no need to tell us that. They claim he alone can be elected, but if this is the case, no party of principle need expect to have its principles represented, when one man is so completely master of the situation. They assert he is the conqueror of the rebellion, which is an insult to a million noble soldiers, and an insult to fallen heroes in their graves. If ever final victory was won in spite of generals, it was our great war of the rebellion. [Laughter and applause.] When the moment is raised to commemorate our triumph, no figure of a man will symmount it, but the statue of a nation. [Great applause.]

The man occupying the White House as a soldiler, with all a soldier's habits of thought and detail of compelling blind obedience to the power he holds of suspending habeas corpus in the South in time of peace, is more than England would delegate to the Queen in time of war. One of the speakers Wednesday spoke of his recent Southern journey. I too have just returned from the South and every man and woman with whom I conversed there, assured me if they asked it for Northern people to believe Southern citizens admit that the war is over and slavery dead, and that these corpses shall be permitted to remain undisturbed in their graves. [Applause.]

She was present at a recent administration dinner given to Newport in Washington, where she received the assurance so fashionable now-a-days, that no office-holders were present, yet no less than 76 office-holders were pointed out to her. Grant's friends insist he must be re-elected or the security of Republican triumphs is endangered. This is an argument for continuing him in the White House all the rest of his life.

Miss Dickinson made a happy criticism of Senator Wilson's assurances that all was going well, because the country was rich and flourishing. This was precisely the argument of the old Northern allies of slavery. We hear of Grant paying the debt; as if, every three months, he drew his salary, and paid a slice of debt out of his own purse. It is the people who have paying the debt and who say it shall be paid. Secretary Boutwell has trampled on the law in order to make the market and negotiating loans without observance of legal limitation. Fred Douglas shows the dangerous tendency of this administration by advocating in New Orleans, to establish for colored persons certain social rights in the Southern States. The same rights are withheld just the same in the North. The Administration party has not ridiculed, threatened and attempted to crush labor, temperance or women's suffrage conventions. Why should it now make such fierve opposition to the Cincinnati Convention? The Philadelphia Convention meanwhile stay just where we are, while the Cincinnati Convention means let us accept the issues of since the war and add to its beneficent results. The speaker paid a most feeling and admiring tribute to Sumner, which was heartily applauded and followed by significant glances at Greeley, calling him one with a will nned tell and thought to execute; no one Republican party in New York was broken rounds of will applause, winding up with son inute a deep impression on the audience and carried it with her throughboldly Liberal Republicans, and she handled Grant roughly.

CHEAPEST AND BEST.—Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup for children is sold by druggists for 25 cents a bottle, and is an admirable preparation for infantile disorders.

REFORM AND RETRENCHMENT.—Mr. Trumbull showed, in his recent speech in New York, that the present annual cost of the government is more than double the debt and pensions is $140,000,000, whereas in 1860 it was less than $60,000,000, although the salaries of the public officers remain pretty much the same as previous to the war. Mr. Trumbull affirmed that with a liberal allowance for growth of population etc. [illegible] government ought to cost at present [illegible] limit of $60,000,000. This would be a clear saving of $40,000,000 a year in the public [illegible] for a [illegible] relief to the tax-payers.

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BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

Summary of the Latest Dispatches.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, April 25.—It is rumored Duke de Noailles will be Minister to Washington, while Jules Ferry goes to Brazil.

The Spanish mails did not come to hand to-day.

L'Univers and *La Liberté* announce that Don Carlos has crossed the frontier and is now in Spain at the head of 10,000 men. The same journals say a perfect understandiut exists between the Carlists and Republicans; the former are to draw the troops into the open country and leave the towns defenceless against the Republicans, who are to rise against the Government on the 1st of May in all parts of Spain. Only two Ladmiral Generals have as yet joined the insurrection.

Marseilles, April 25.—An Italian bark, with a cargo of 1800 cases petroleum, took fire last night in the midst of crowded shipping of this port. Through the energy of the officers and crew of the United States fleet now in the harbor, the burning vessel was isolated and extensive conflagration avoided. The Prefect and merchants of Marseilles have returned thanks to the officer commanding the United States fleet.

Versailles, April 24.—Periodical re-election of officers of Bureaux took place in the Assembly to-day. Duc D'Aumale was not re-elected Chairman.

London, April 25.—In the House of Lords, to-night, the Duke of Cleveland moved the second reading of the prisoners' Ministers' bill, the object of which is to pay Roman Catholic Chaplains for their services in prisons. Cleveland said he had observed that many sections of country, notably Liverpool and neighborhood, are intensely Catholic, and the passage of the bill was as much a matter of policy as of justice.

Lord Cranmore spoke against the measure. Time had come when the pretensions of the Church of Rome should be curbed. Carnarvon and Morley supported the bill as in accordance with the spirit of the age. Viscount Middleton confessed that when it was proposed to make a Roman priest an official person he felt inclined to halt. Bill passed, fifty-eight to twenty-two.

London, April 25.—The Atlanta Boat crew of New York arrived here to-day. They will commence practice immediately for their race with the London crew over the Thames course.

London, April 25.—A thunder storm of unusual violence passed over midland counties this morning, doing great damage. Houses were unroofed, church damaged, and some lives are reported lost.

Dublin, April 25.—The obsequies of Earl Mayo took place to-day. The remains were landed from the steam yacht Enchantress this morning at Kingstown and brought to the city in special train. It was an imposing funeral procession, nearly a mile in length, representing municipal and governmental officials. Large detachment of troops and many city societies were also formed and passed through the principal streets, which were crowded with dense masses sympathizers. The conspicuous in funeral cortege were Marquis of Lorne, vicerioy of Ireland, Queen; Earl Spencer, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, with brilliant staff, and Mayor and corporation of the city of Dublin. The remains will be taken to Naas, the family seat of deceased, for final interment.

Madrid, April 24.—King Amadeus delivered his speech in person. Opening Cortes His Majesty first alluded to relations of Spain with other powers and stated they were on cordial footing. Venezuela, he said, had made satisfactory explanation of her conduct towards the Spanish Consul at Caracas. The policy adopted towards South American Republics is peaceful and relations between them and Spain are mutually respectful. The King anticipates no war will rise to be able to announce an agreement between the Pope and Italian Government. He says he intends to continue his efforts to the protection and development of sacred and constitutional rights; reform in the army is announced and the fulfilment of the promises of reform in the colonies is promised. In so doing he will avoid everything tending to impair the integrity of Spanish territory or which would put arms in the hands of the enemies of the Spanish nation, whose is unfriendliness to the monarchy of the Cortes.

A few sitting days, a party denying the legitimacy of modern right and a stubborn enemy to national institutions, after its defeat at the elections, rise in arms in some of the provinces. The Government has taken effective measures to crush the insurrection. Taught by experience of the futility of the policy of clemency, it will be inexorable in the punishment of constant enemies of liberty and disturbers of peace. If ordinary means prove insufficient, the Government will ask for an exhibition of the Cortes for others, which may be necessary to restore the reign of law.

The King expresses hope of the prompt termination of the insurrection; praises the army and civic guard for their courage and loyalty, and asks the aid in the Cortes a guide and means of identifying the system in the present shape, combining so much that is rascally, dangerous and repulsive. She wants the next president not above investigation, but above suspicion. Grant's friends, she said, assure us he does not assume to be a statesman, but they have no need to tell us that. They claim he alone can be elected, but if this is the case, no party of principle need expect to have its principles represented, when one man is so completely master of the situation. They assert he is the conqueror of the rebellion, which is an insult to a million noble soldiers, and an insult to fallen heroes in their graves. If ever final victory was won in spite of generals, it was our great war of the rebellion. [Laughter and applause.] When the moment is raised to commemorate our triumph, no figure of a man will symmount it, but the statue of a nation. [Great applause.]

Queenstown, April 25.—Arrived—Steamer Palmyra, from Boston.

Naples, April 25.—Eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has been increasing in violence since first signs of commotion, has now reached unwonted pitch of grandeur. New craters have formed and streams of lava are pouring down the mountain side in different directions.

Naples is already crowded with visitors, and tourists are arriving from all parts of Europe to witness the spectacle.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, April 25.—The American and British Claims Commission have adjourned to Newport to 11th September.

Troops have been placed at the disposal of Secretary Delano who is now in Indian Territory. The order to remove squatters will be enforced.

Deputy Quartermaster General McFerren is dead.

SENATE.—Mr. Scott submitted the report of the Ku-Klux Committee regarding Georgia, Alabama, Florida and Mississippi; it is a long document.

Among the bills introduced to-day was one to facilitate improvement in the postal service; authorizing the right of way for the use of pneumatic tubes, electric, magnetic or stationary powers, etc.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee of Privileges and Elections, reported with amendment, the bill supplementary to the Enforcement act of May 1870, relating to the appointment of Supervisors of Elections.

The Deficiency bill came up as unfinished business.

Mr. Alcorn offered an amendment to Mr. Morrill's (Vermont) pending amendment, providing that its provisions should not apply to indemnends heretofore rendered by the Court of Claims. Agreed to.

Mr. Sherman moved to strike out of Mr. Morrill's amendment the provision that judgments of the Court of Claims, in suits arising out of the rebellion, shall not be paid unless out of a special appropriation made for that purpose. Agreed to.

Mr. Alcorn moved to exclude from the operations of the amendment cotton or other goods seized since the war and sold to its beneficent results. The speaker paid a most feeling and admiring tribute to Sumner, which was heartily applauded and followed by significant glances at Greeley, calling him one with a will nned tell and thought to execute; no one Republican party in New York was broken rounds of will applause, winding up with son inute a deep impression on the audience and carried it with her throughboldly Liberal Republicans, and she handled Grant roughly.

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A man recently fell on a defective sidewalk in Cincinnati, and broke his arm and leg. Hard luck, and yet the town had got fined damages.

During the past session the Illinois Legislature passed an act providing for the organization of free public libraries in the towns and cities of the State.

Memphis, April 25.—J. G. Reed, the absconding deputy sheriff from Chattanooga, has been captured.

In Supreme Court, yesterday, granted Early Eason, under sentence of death for the murder of R. D. Lisle, a new trial on the ground that one of the jurors who rendered the verdict had formed an opinion from newspaper reports. Chief Justice Nicholson, who rendered the decision of the Court, passed on the last session of the Legislature making judges who had formed opinions in criminal cases from newspaper reports, which opinions he serve as jurors was unconstitutional.

Charleston, April 25.—A delegation has been chosen by the Liberal Republicans of this city to represent them at Cincinnati. Among the delegates are R. B. Dereef, Richard Rathbony and George Shrewsbury, three of the most intelligent and influential colored Republicans.

A movement is on foot in Columbia to send delegates to represent the State at large.

Albany, April 25.—The bill which provides that platform formation of opinion from newspapers shall not preclude a juror from sitting in the case, passed the Senate to-day and becomes law when signed by the Governor.

Cohocton, O., April 25.—The Apportionment bill passed the Senate yesterday; was defeated in the House to-day by 57 ayes to 41 nays, all Republicans but two voting nay, and Democrats, except five, voting yea.

San Francisco, April 25.—The following Australian news were received by steamship Nebraskan:

New South Wales.—Elections resulted disastrously to the Martin Ministry, only three members on that side having been returned. Extensive deposits of gold have been found in the lower Murray, on the borders of Queensland Wealth. The Premier of Fiji Islands arrived in Sidney to obtain a loan, which embarrassed with no encouragement.

The body of a murdered man, which has been found floating in the Sydney Stewart, of our steamer Rotomahana, was found floating in the harbor.

The Government offers large rewards for the detection of murderers.

Victoria, April 24.—A cargo valued at £30,000 has been saved from the wreck of the ship Sonsie; the captain was sentenced to one month imprisonment for negligence.

Webb & Vogel have offered to make Melbourne the terminus of a line of steamers in connection of a subsidy of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Duffy has consented to submit Parliamentary sanction to the proposal. He felt three feet feted Webb for his services in opening the new route.

Discovery of the gold stolen from the ship Nelson, twenty years ago, has just been recovered.

In South Australia, the new Ministry assumed office on the 6th inst. and will be likely to receive strong support.

The Overland Telegraph will not be finished before the end of June.

In Queensland, the Government offers £1000 reward for the discovery of diamonds. Several magnificent specimens of opal have been found, and one of them is said to be the largest in the world.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Paris, April 25.—Rentes 55 francs.

London, April 25, 5 P. M.—Bullion in the Bank of England increased £114,000 during the week. Consols for money 92 7-16; do. acct. 92 9-16; 5-20s, old, 91¼; 67s, 92½; 10-40s, 89¼. Refined Petroleum 16d@16½d.

Liverpool, April 25.—Evening—Cotton closed steady; sales to-day 10,000 bales; 2000 of which were for export and speculation; Uplands 11@11¼d; Orleans 11¾d.

Liverpool, April 25.—Arrived—Steamer Manhattan, from New York, with 1160 bales of cotton.

Havana, April 25.—Sugar active. Forsing news regarded as favorable. Exchange active on United States for days. Gold 114@114¼ premium, short sight 12¾@13 premium; on Paris 8¾@9 premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

New York, April 25.—Coffee dull, Rio 17¼@19¼c. Sugar firm, fair to good refining 8¾@8¾. Cuba 8¾@8¾. Molasses—Fair request, New Orleans 35@60c.

New York, April 25.—Money easy, 5 @6 per cent. Sterling exchange steady, 109¾@109¾. Gold 112¾@112¾. The government to-day sold $1,000,000 at 112.1352. Bonds steady. Sixes, 1881, new, 109¾; Tennessees, 70, new, 69¾; Virginias, old, 59; new, 60; Louisiana, old, 69; new, 70; Louisiana, new, 70; Mo. 6s, 93; Cts., 85; Georgia 6s, 70; 7s, 81; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20; South Carolina, 15; Alabama, 5s, 60; 8s, 105; Tennessee, 6s, old, 62; new, 62; 10s, 115¼; 6s, 115¾; new, 114¾; 6s, 115¾; 10s, 115¾; new, 114¾; 6s, 115¾; 10s, 115¾; new, 114¾; 6s, 115¾; 10