New Orleans Bee.

NEW ORLEANS, MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI—Whole No. 12,648.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

THE DAILY BEE

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), At No. 73 Chartres street.

The Daily Bee may be obtained, early every morning, at the office of publication, and at the principal periodical depots in the city. Subscribers who do not receive their papers punctually, will confer a favor by reporting the fact at the office. In all cases, subscribers must give one week's notice in writing before they can be stricken off the list. Any person sending us the names of five subscribers, paying in advance, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis. Any person procuring us ten subscribers, paying in advance, will be entitled to a copy of the Daily Bee, gratis, during the time his subscription is paid in advance. Single copies may be obtained at the counter of the office.

NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1863.

Sales at Auction To-Day.

By Jas Sheriff, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 137 Canal street, Cigars, &c.

By E. T. Montgomery, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the levee, opposite Post 23, First District, Pittsburg coal; at 11 o'clock, at No. 44 New Levee street, choice starch, extra flour and soap.

By Keeler & Son, at 10 o'clock, at 73 Camp street, silverware, glassware, cutlery, oil paintings, &c.

THE VARIETIES THEATRE.—"Pizarro" was performed at the Varieties Saturday night, with Mrs. Gladstone as *Elvira*, Mr. Baker as *Cora*, Mr. Fryer as *Rolla*, Mr. Baker as *Pizarro*, and Mr. Read as *Alonzo*. As a whole, the performance was a great success. There was a comparatively slim audience present, but this was owing, no doubt, to the rainy weather that prevailed. Mr. Baker will doubtless bring out "Pizarro" again; and when he does so, we would advise all to go to the theatre and witness its rendition at the hands of the Varieties company. Mrs. Gladstone as *Elvira* was offered a favorable opportunity for the display of her powers as a delineator of the fierce passions of human nature; and as *Cora*, Mrs. Baker also found herself in an element peculiarly her own—that of representing the softer traits of feeling. Mr. Fryer's *Rolla* was a robustious performance; and here again does this gentleman's physique serve him in good stead to portray, with all its power, the vigorous nature of the Peruvian. Mr. Baker, as *Pizarro*, gave a masterly rendition of the character of the man whom history has pilloried as the Syllia of his day; and the *Alonzo* of Mr. Read was marked by a careful attention which brought out this young actor in one of his happiest efforts. Last night, "The King's Rival" was performed. We shall refer to it in our evening's edition.

To-night will be repeated the magnificent drama, in five acts, of "The King's Rival, or the Court and the Stage."

THE NEXT STEAMERS EXPECTED.—The new propeller Pocahontas was advertised to leave New York on the evening of the 20th for this port. The Marion was advertised to leave on the evening of the 26th. Both were to sail direct for this port.

Captain Thompson, of the Roanoke, and his polite Purser, Mr. E. Mallory, will please accept our thanks for files of late papers.

NEW MUSIC.—We have received from Mr. Grunewald, 26 Chartres street, a pretty ballad, entitled "Thou art so Near, and yet so Far," being the first of a series of gems of German songs shortly to be published by this house. Among the collection we notice the following popular pieces: "When the Swallows Homeward Fly," "We Met by Chance," "On Mossy Banks," "Brightest Eyes," and a number of others.

A DRUG STORE TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION.—The Phœnix Drug Store, corner of Levee and Canal streets, will be sold at auction, by Hoffman & Marks, on the 4th of April. This store is well stocked with a choice collection of fresh drugs. See advertisement elsewhere.

CHOICE GROCERIES.—We refer our readers, who are fond of choice articles in the grocery line, to the advertisement in to-day's paper of Fleming & Campbell, at Nos. 95 and 97 Camp street. The list will surely tickle the palate of all epicures, but we will add tongues and sounds, for the benefit of those who may be looking for that luxury.

R. T. Montgomery will make, this day, the 30th inst., the following sales at the time and places mentioned below: At 10 o'clock, opposite post 23, First District, 1400 barrels Pittsburg coal, slightly damaged by fire, for the benefit of whom it may concern. At 11 o'clock, at 44 New Levee street, 600 boxes of choice starch, of various desirable brands. Wisconsin tar soap, and 150 barrels choice extra flour. Sale peremptory, to close the stock.

The attention of buyers and auctioneers is called to the sale to take place on Monday, the 30th instant, by T. Keelar & Son, at their sales-room, 73 Camp street, comprising fine silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, glass ware, oil paintings, fancy articles, &c. This sale comprises some very fine articles, worthy of attention. See advertisement under head of auction sales.

Hector McLean will sell, on Monday, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Post 27, opposite Jackson Square, 250 barrels Eureka Mills choice extra flour, 100 boxes choice olive oil.

SALE CONTINUED.—The sale by the Sheriff of the balance of contents and fixtures of store No. 137 Canal street, will be continued to-day, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises.

Particulars of the Expedition Against Pontchatoula.

The *Era* published in its extra edition the following particulars of the recent Federal expedition against Pontchatoula, on the Jackson Railroad. Says the *Era*

Among the troops composing the expedition were the Sixth Michigan, Colonel Clark, 3 battalions of the One Hundred and Sixty fifth, (Second Duryea Zouaves,) Lieut. Colonel Abel Smith, Jr., a battalion consisting of companies from the One Hundred and Seventy seventh New York and Twenty fourth Maine, under command of Captain Trask, of the Fourteenth, with two pieces of artillery, manned by men from the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers.

The gunboat Barataria, Captain Blanchard, and the yacht Corresponde, which took such a prominent part in the Galveston affair, acted as convoy for the transports, the latter holding Pass Manchac while the troops advanced by land.

The forces all concentrated on the south side of the Pass on Monday morning, the men under command of Capt. Trask marching thirteen miles on the trestlework of the Jackson Rail road to the Pass; and on Monday all but the Zouaves proceeded up the Tickfaw. The Zouaves left the Pass on the trestle-work of the railroad, during which march, as stated elsewhere, four of them were slightly wounded.

The troops under Capt. Trask crossed the lake in transports and disembarked at Waynesboro' Landing, and immediately formed a line of battle, taking the rebel pickets by surprise, who were reported by Mr. Brown, agent of the Jackson Railroad, to be cavalry, three hundred strong.

Skirmishing began at once, and was kept up through the woods, until our forces reached Pontchatoula, the enemy keeping at a pretty safe distance in advance, and evacuated the town.

After a junction of Col. Clark's forces at Pontchatoula, Captain Trask was ordered to proceed to destroy the bridge, two miles above town. He marched on the road on either side by Company D, of the One Hundred and Seventy-seventh New York, and Company E, Fourteenth Maine.

The ground was hotly contested by the enemy until Captain Trask reached the bridge, between 3 and 4 o'clock, when a detachment of the Sixth Michigan arrived and drove the enemy from the bridge, which was then set on fire and completely destroyed. The bridge was a trestle work structure, about 500 feet long and 30 feet high. Its destruction effectually prevents the possibility of the rebels bringing cannon to operate against Col. Clark.

Capt. Dodds and his sergeant were both wounded by the same ball, inflicting a flesh wound in the latter, but lodging in the arm of the former, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. The captain never flinched, however, but kept at the head of his company until the enemy retreated. The Sixth was the only one treated, and the brave and gallant soldier is in a fair way to soon recover the use of his arm.

Expedition of Col. Dudley's Brigade.

Under this heading the *Era*, in an extra published Saturday evening, gave us the following information:

We have advices from the dyke at South Little de Pales river, of the 24th inst., which say that Colonel Dudley's brigade had gone up in that direction on an expedition. He first burned the rebel steamer Hope, with 600 barrels molasses, 600 barrels meal, &c., on board. The cavalry then went to Hermitage Landing, on the right bank of the Mississippi, about half way between Port Hudson and Pointe Coupee, where they destroyed 1600 barrels molasses, a rebel mouth harmonica, used for repairing guns, and a grocery containing 15,000 rounds of cartridges, intended for the garrison at Port Hudson.

They also burned several buildings, including a drug store, with a large assortment of valuable medicines. He took possession of the Public soldiers, which he also burned. Three rebels were captured.

Little Pales River is a short distance above Port Hudson, and forms an island of considerable extent on the west side of the Mississippi. Hermitage is situated on this island, about half way between the point where Pales River leaves the Mississippi and the point below, where it again joins the main stream.

THE FOREIGN RELATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The New York *Evening Express* of the 18th contains the following paragraph in its Washington correspondence:

Dispatches have been received at the State Department from Mr. Dayton, announcing that he had an interview with the French Minister of Foreign Relations, in which he had the honor to urge Mr. Seward's leading application. Mr. Thouvenel listened with marked attention, but declined to express an opinion at any sort. The impression is that he will do much towards re-porting the Emperor's views, and the French Minister will probably go to consult with his Government.

Office, 73 Chartres street.

"Clinton" favors us this morning with an old story pleasantly done in rhyme. There is a cadence about the rythm of "Rosalie" that will commend itself to the reader; and we welcome the poem, altogether, as we would an old friend in a new guise.

Rosalie.

A STORY.

Of a Page, who loved a ladye fair
With rosy lips, blue eyes, and golden hair;
Who lived in a castle, by the side
Of the dark and dreary sea,
And mirth and revelry filled its walls,
While Knightly suitors thronged its halls
'Monget whom she moved in her stately pride,
The Queen of the Campaign.
And far and near her fame rang,
Her beauty the theme of every tongue;
And scores of lovers their offerings flung
At the feet of Rosalie.

Poor little Page, oh! how could he hope
With rivals so rich and great to cope,
Better, far better, for him to fly
From the Castle by the sea;
Better to seek in a distant clime
The soothing balm of the lapse of time,
And thus his spirit free
From the spell, her magical beauty threw
Around his heart so modest and true,
Until no other monarch it knew,
Than the peerless Rosalie.

But still he lingered and loved and dreamed,
Lived in the light of her eyes, that beamed
Bright smiles for the sturdy Knight, who thronged
That Old Castle by the sea,
And cherished the tender words that fell
From her lips like the murm'ring ocean shell,
Fearful and doubtful, but constantly longed
At her feet to bow his knee;
Yet ever abashed at her stately air,
And her radiant charms that would compare,
His hopeless love he never would dare
Avow to fair Rosalie.

One day, with her lovers walking beside
The restless and treacherous Ocean's tide,
That fretted and tossed its giant wave
'Gainst that castle by the sea,
She said, as she threw therein her glove,
"That gallant alone shall be my love,
Who for the boon the billows with brave,
And restore that glove to me."
They two did upheave, and trembled and paled,
For you see they all were heavily mailed,
And the stoutest heart among them quailed
At challenge of Rosalie.

Not so the Page, in doublet and hose,
For as sank their hopes, his high uprose,
And quickly a head-long plunge he made
In the dark and dreary sea;
And as fortune always favors the brave,
He brought it in triumph out of the wave,
And at the feet of the trembling maid
He laid it on beaded knee.
She gave him her hand with such sweet grace,
And such radiant smiles illumed her face,
The Knights all swore, as they left the place,
'Twas a trick of Rosalie.

CLINTON.

New Orleans, March 29th, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF THE ROANOKE.

Six Days Later from the North.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

MAILS OF THE ANGLO-SAXON TO FEB. 27

American Affairs in England.

DEFEAT OF RUSSIANS BY THE POLISH INSURGENTS.

NEWS FROM PORT ROYAL.

The War in the Southwest.

Interesting from Hooker's Army.

THE YAZOO PASS EXPEDITION.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

Mails of the Australasian to 1st inst.

MR SEWARD'S REJECTION OF FRENCH MEDIATION.

THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

FRENCH AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Formation of a Spanish Cabinet.

Rumors About Vicksburg.

IMPORTANT FROM DELAWARE.

CONFEDERATE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

Important from Port Donelson.

INTERESTING FROM SAN FRANCISCO

IMPORTANT FROM JAMAICA.

Movements of the Alabama.

THE VANDERBILT REPORTED TO BE DISABLED BY HER.

By the arrival of the Roanoke we are put in possession of our files of Northern papers to the evening of the 18th inst., being six days later from the North. We present below full extracts of the news from Europe and various other points.

European Intelligence.

The Anglo-Saxon, from Liverpool on the evening of the 28th via Londonderry 29th ult., which arrived at Portland on the afternoon of the 12th inst., furnishes us with the following European advices:

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The following summary has been anticipated by recent Southern advices:

The London *Globe* thinks that if a contradiction between Seward and Mercier exists in fact, one of the two governments involved will have to demand a substantial apology.

The London *Times* says that Seward finds it necessary to defy the humbug act imputed to him by Mercier, which would reflect credit on him, and at the expense of his (Seward's) vanity. It expresses its belief that Seward really did intend to receive Mercier's counsels.

The London *Times* says the States which have been fighting so desperately to convert the American Republic into a single military monarchy, have all at once recollected that there are, after all, many members of a federation. Illinois and other States are taking steps which prove that their object is peace. Thus at least there appears a ray of hope. The States desire peace, and finding a federal government unwilling to give effect to their desire, have resorted to action, and thus commenced the second stage of this tremendous American revolution for themselves.

Mr. Spence, of Liverpool, financial agent to the Confederate government, has gone to Paris.

THE POLISH QUESTION.

A telegram from Kalowitz reports that an engagement took place between the insurgents and the Russians near Mehno, lasting for eight hours. Russians were soon put to flight, and took refuge on Prussian territory.

It was stated that Cossacks who were pursuing fugitives on Austrian soil had been pelted with stones by the people and driven back to the Russian frontier. It was supposed that Austria would demand satisfaction for the violation of her territory.

The Paris *Constitutionnel* has an article to show that fears of war are groundless, the understanding between France and Austria, caused by the Prussian intervention, being a sure guarantee of the maintenance of peace.

Later from Europe.

The Australasian, from Liverpool on the 28th ult., via Queenstown March 1st, arrived at New York on the evening of the 13th, bringing two days later news than the above:

MR. SEWARD'S REJECTION OF FRENCH MEDIATION—COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Mr. Seward's dispatch rejecting the Emperor Napoleon's last proposition attracts considerable attention.

The London *Times* asserts that Mr. Seward, if not praetorianutrally right, is incomprehensibly wrong, and after quoting and commenting on Mr. Seward's view of the position of affairs in its article, proceeds to say: "We must allow that this picture of affairs is consistent—consistent, that is, with all that Mr. Seward has written from the beginning. It is the very story, without change or variation, which we have had backed with two or three months' days' dates, and renewed any number of times during the last two years. It is consistent enough, so far, beyond a doubt. Whether it has any consistency with foreign truth is a question which we had much rather leave to be decided by events than argue with Mr. Seward himself."

The London *Morning Post* is very bitter upon the letter, and looks upon it as mere "braggadocio." It says: "Perhaps Mr. Seward expects to gain in his own dominions some credit for this letter, but he will be very much disappointed if he does not incur in Europe. Still, considering, as this document does, from the Federal quarter, it is fairly incredible that that body could have been so low as to subscribe to the views of the insurgent force, precisely as he might have done before the first battle of Bull Run. He is much obliged to the French, but he will have none of it, and nothing, indeed, but misconception of fact based on erroneous representations could have suggested the proposition. That is the last phase of the American war as etched by Mr. Seward. We must allow that this picture of affairs is consistent—consistent, that is, with all that Mr. Seward has written from the beginning. It is the very story, without change or omission, which we have had backed with his note of hand at "90 days' date," and renewed any number of times during the last two years. It is consistent enough, so far, beyond a doubt. Whether it has any consistency with facts or truth is a question which we had much rather leave to be decided by events than argue with Mr. Seward at present.

The *Morning Post*, in its review of the reply, takes exception to its character in a marked manner, and treats the reply very severely. It says that "it is scarcely possible to treat this strange document seriously. It is certainly impossible to treat it either by arguments or facts."

On the other hand, the *Star* takes the following view of the question:

[From the London Morning Star, February 27.]

Mr. Seward's reply to the French proposal admits of no rejoinder. It is an absolute and final rejection of offers of mediation, direct or indirect. It breathes no unfriendliness or discontent. But it asserts, with the utmost distinctness, that the American people will fight out for themselves the war in which they are engaged. It is a proclamation of unimpaired national sovereignty. It is a manifesto to Europe of the undivided national resolution. Henceforth no foreign power can propose even the mildest form of interference with the least hope of its acceptance. Unless the Federal Government should itself be revolutionised, the revolutionary struggle in which it is engaged must work on to an unaided termination. France may resent so peremptory a response to her unasked suggestions, but she cannot renew them. If, faithful to her professions of invincible friendship, she submits to the rebuff, she must do it in silence. Respect for her own dignity must forbid any further advances of this kind to a Government that so jealously respects its own independence.

Latest from the Elect Of Charleston.

The *Evening Express*, of the 18th, publishes the following in its first edition:

The United States supply steamer Union, Lieutenant-Commanding Edward Conroy, arrived at this port this morning. She left Aransas Pass, on the coast of Texas, February 24th, and communicated with the following places: Velasco, Galveston, Sabine Pass, Ship Island, Mobile, St. Andrew, Pensacola, St. Joseph, East and West Pass of St. George's, St Marks, Cedar Keys, Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor, Key West, New Inlet, arrived in the Hampton Roads on the 17th instant, left the next day, and communicated with the fleet off Charleston and Hampton Roads.

The United States steamer Florida had arrived off Charleston, having in tow the ironclad Nantucket. The weather was clear and pleasant.

The Union left New York January 24, with supplies for the South Atlantic and East and West Gulf Blockading Squadron. She brought home 150 sick and discharged seamen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday Afternoon.—While writing our paragraph about the storm, the clouds gave way in front of bright rays, but the change came over the spirit of our dream, and the afternoon became clouded and omnious of more rain. Everything and everybody looked sombre and dull. Even the police looks seemed to share in the general depression. In the First District, Mrs Hathon was cautioned for ejecting her husband and her furniture from the matrimonial domicile, and, in the Second District, there was a pour down of it for one who had been jugged on the charge of beating and using up in true kind of a transaction, which was charged as lacconious. There was a telegraphic call also for the coroner to come immediately to the Camp street Orphan Asylum to view the body of a drowned child; but this we will hear of more particularly for our to-day's afternoon edition.

A Storm.—The slumbers of many—not only of those who were reposing on couches of down, but of the soft side of plank recumbents—were much disturbed through the night of Saturday by the sounds of a very hearty storm of thunder and rain, which poured in torrents. The lightning flashed most vividly, while the rains fell more with the strength of the deluge than of April showers. A pure, delicious, and embracing coolness of the atmosphere was the result of the storm, but it remained for Sunday morning, when the sun came forth to lend its benignant smiles towards wiping the face of the young vegetation after its good washing.

The Widow and Orphans.—We are informed that the evening of the 6th April has been selected as the time, and the old Orleans Theatre as the place, for an entertainment for the benefit of the widows and orphans of Dr. Louis Gaudet, of this city, whose death occurred at Perryville some time since.

United States Provisional Court—Judge Peabody—Saturday.—On the petition of Mr. Lamont, for ab order of the Court for the immediate sale of a large quantity of cotton, sugar and molasses, taken by the United States forces near Baton Rouge, as persons taking part in the rebellion, the Court granted the order for sale after five days' public notice in four leading newspapers, and directing the net proceeds, after deducting costs, charges and expenses, to be paid into the registry of this Court, to abide further order.

The application of Mr. Bright for the release of Messrs Harrison and Smith from the Custom House was refused for want of jurisdiction.

In the case of Mrs. Louisa DeBare vs. R. De Bare, the referee to whom the matter of making a division of the community property had been committed, made a report, specifying the property found and recommending its division accordingly. The property is valued at $9,400 each being awarded $4,700.

Pike vs. Taylor Beatty. Judge Morgan, the *curator ad hoc* to represent the absent defendant, filed an exception to the suit on the ground that Beatty is absent and cannot be proceeded against in any U. S. Court unless personal citation be made upon him; and, further, that plaintiff can only proceed by attachment, if at all, and on giving bond, which has not been done.

Provost Court—Judge Hughes'—Sunday Morning.—John Scott was tried on the charge of cutting two men with a knife in a certain saloon on the corner of St. John and Girod streets, on Saturday night. It appeared to have grown from a card table dispute, and as it was a clear case that he had cut one man purposely and the other accidentally, in the affray, the accused was sentenced to the Workhouse one year.

Salvador Lafourne, a sailor, was fined $25 for striking a woman on the neck with a cologne bottle, because she insisted upon his confining the trippings of the "light fantastic toe" to her more private back room. He had charged a musician and preferred the front room for his hornpipe.

Louis Simioni, Baptiste Bojiez and another were brought up on a charge of furious driving yesterday with a horse and buggy, by which they knocked down without injuring her. however, very seriously, near the corner of Levee and Mandeville streets. Their fast horse fastened upon them a fine of $25 each.

Charles Fleisher, who keeps a grocery store at the corner of Bayou and Bienville streets, was yesterday fined on the charge of having in his possession two dragoon pistols, a revolver, and some cartridges, the property of the United States. According to the defense, the store was something of a resort for the officers and soldiers of the neighborhood, and the arms had been left with the accused by a soldier, as collateral security for borrowed money; but the Court thought there was enough enough in the transaction to call for a fine of $100.

A Sarah was fined $50 for buying a soldier's stolen, oil-cloth, as charged by Capt. Bovier, of the First Louisiana Cavalry. The accused looked, on hearing this sentence, as if his mind were bent on going "stark-naked" before he would again ever himself in the hands of Capt. John Reddington, a boy, who looked half frightened out of his wits, was accused of throwing a stone which struck in the mouth of John Fox while he was carrying a dispatch for Gov. Shepley on horseback. Fox came back and discovered a fair fight had been got up, but he was outnumbered by the accused and his comrades, who, with the battle cry of "d—d Yankee," gave him a complete thrashing. The assaulting John was administered a dose of fifteen days imprisonment.

Sarah Dunning.—A girl of about 22 years of age, was brought forward at the instance of her mother, charged with insanity. While the Court was perusing the countenance of the poor girl in search of traces of insanity, she suddenly threw herself on the floor in a fit, and was carefully taken from the room by her mother and some of the officers of the Court, destined for the asylum.

DIED,

Last night at 11 o'clock, THEOPHILE PIGNEGUY, aged thirty-six years.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, This Day (Monday), at half past four o'clock, P. M., from his late residence, No. 216 Bayou Road, between Tréme and Marais.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, March 28, 1863.

COTTON—A lot of 4 bales Low Middling sold at 58c., and 3 bales Middling sold at 59c., and 3 repacked at 59c.

SUGAR—The market was very dull to-day, and the sales confined to a few small lots, short previous to the receipt of Common, new crop, 2¾@3c., and Fair to Fully Fair at 3¾@4c.; Fair to Fully Fair, old crop, 3¾@4c. About 300 hhds. planters homeport sold at 4¾@4¾ and 4¾c.

MOLASSES—A lot of 500 bbls old and new rebotled sold in private terms, and 200 bbls new crop Common at 37c. for Fermenting, and 40@41c. for Prime to Choice.

FLOUR—A lot of 150 bbls good old Superfine sold at $12 75@12 87½. The retail demand is supplied at $12 @$12 50 for Superfine, and $13 2½@13 50 for Extra.

CORN—A lot of 150 sacks choice yellow sold at 91 @ 92c.

CORN MEAL—160 bbls. sold, in one lot, at 84 75, and 170, also in one lot, at 85 @ 85.

LARD—A lot of 60 tierces choice sold at 12½c. @ D.

COAL OIL—25 bbls. sold, in one lot, at 60c. @ bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS—The following sales were made at auction to-day: 10 bales cotton sold Peabody at 61 @ 61½; 10 bales Middling sold Hughes at 60½c.; 10 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 60c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 59½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 59c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 58½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 58c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 57½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 57c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 56½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 56c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 55½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 55c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 54½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 54c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 53½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 53c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 52½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 52c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 51½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 51c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 50½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 50c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 49½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 49c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 48½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 48c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 47½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 47c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 46½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 46c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 45½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 45c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 44½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 44c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 43½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 43c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 42½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 42c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 41½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 41c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 40½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 40c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 39½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 39c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 38½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 38c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 37½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 37c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 36½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 36c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 35½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 35c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 34½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 34c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 33½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 33c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 32½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 32c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 31½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 31c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 30½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 30c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 29½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 29c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 28½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 28c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 27½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 27c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 26½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 26c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 25½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 25c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 24½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 24c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 23½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 23c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 22½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 22c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 21½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 21c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 20½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 20c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 19½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 19c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 18½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 18c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 17½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 17c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 16½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 16c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 15½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 15c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 14½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 14c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 13½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 13c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 12½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 12c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 11½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 11c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 10½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 10c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 9½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 9c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 8½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 8c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 7½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 7c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 6½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 6c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 5½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 5c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 4½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 4c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 3½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 3c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 2½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 2c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 1½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 1c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at ½c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 0c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 0c.; 17 bales Low Middling sold Hughes at 0