The New Orleans Bee.

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NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
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Semi-Weekly Bulletin.
TERMS: PER YEAR, ... $5
NEW ORLEANS,
SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 24, 1870.

THE RIGHT AND WRONG OF THE QUARREL.

The *Times* seeks to convict us of an inconsistency in our comments upon the right and the wrong of France and Prussia in the difficulty which has arisen between these nations. The expression which the *Times* quotes from our columns as proof of this inconsistency is the statement in our issue of Friday that "Prussia cannot make the smallest concession to France without humiliating herself to an infinite degree and that she can do nothing but wait for France to attack her." Whereupon the *Times* propounds to us this interrogatory:

"If France requires of Prussia what cannot be conceded without humiliating her, is not France the aggressor and can the aggressor be ever right?"

To this we answer that the real aggressor, which in this case we believe to be Prussia, may have placed himself in a situation from she cannot recede without humiliation. If so whose fault is this? In every quarrel between nations and individuals there is a *real* aggressor as well as an apparent one. In the war between the Northern and Southern States of America, we of the South have always contended that the North was the real aggressor, although the South fired the first gun, and therefore may be said to have declared war against the North. The South did not desire as the *Times* will know, to injure the North in any way, but she saw that she would be compelled to defend herself against Northern aggression sooner or later.

We mention this as an illustration of our meaning and it is an apposite one to the case in hand. France has perceived for some years that Prussia had determined to pursue a policy of aggrandizement and domination over European affairs, and that such a policy threatened the safety of France.

In the circular which has been addressed by the French Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Diplomatic Agents of foreign capitals, published in our columns yesterday, and which the *Times*, we are glad to see, pronounces "an able and impressive document which presents the French side of the controversy in a strong light," France accuses Prussia of "repudiating her solemn pledges, disturbing the European equilibrium, and gradually establishing an empire over the Rhine, by stealthy methods, a military power formidable to all her neighbors."

Now, in the light of history these are serious charges, and we all know them to be true. If true, they justify France in opposing designs which menace her safety. The *Times* must have read this circular of the French Foreign Minister very carelessly when it asserts that he makes only "general charges," and "alleges nothing specific." The language is very carelessly reported by the telegraphic agent; but as we read it, we find the charges to be specific enough. France establishes her right by precedent to object to the candidature of Prince Leopold, citing the cases of Belgium, Greece and Naples. She tells Prussia that "Count Bismarck said France need not trouble herself about a contingency so improbable, and Herr Von Thiete, under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, had in 1869, given his word of honor that Prince Leopold was not, and could not, be a candidate." And then in reproachful language France says: "If assurances thus solemn cannot be relied upon, diplomacy henceforth must cease." Here we have evidence that Prussia had violated her word to France, given in 1869.

Was France not justified in demanding in 1870 guarantees from Prussia after this violation of her solemn engagement?

The Bank of Louisiana Litigation—An Order from Judge Bradley.

Our readers, or such of them as are interested in this litigation, will probably remember that, after Mr. Justice Bradley of the Supreme Court of the United States had decided that the writ of error, or appeal taken from the decision of Judge Woods, at Mobile, operated as a *supersedeas* and stay of proceedings until the Supreme Court had passed upon the case, the creditors of the bank—John Thornhill and others—who seek to place it in bankruptcy, applied to Judge Durell, of the District Court, *sitting as Judge Bankrupt* for New Orleans, and obtained an order requiring the liquidating Commissioners, under the State laws—F. H. Morgan, C. E. Willoz and H. Bezou—to deliver up to E. L. Norton and Aristide Mitchenberger, as Receivers in Bankruptcy, appointed by Judge Durell for the purpose, the assets, books and papers belonging to the bank. This order was obtained on a petition of the creditors, notwithstanding the following order of Mr. Justice Bradley, rendered on June 7, 1870:

It is hereby adjudged and decreed that all orders in the above entitled causes made by the Circuit or District Court, since the 21st day of January, 1870, the date of the injunction granted by the Circuit Judge, are hereby vacated and annulled, and it is ordered that all things restored to the condition in which they stood at the date of said injunction. Let a copy of this order be certified to the District Court.

The State Commissioners in liquidation, Morgan, Willoz and Bezou, obeyed the order of Judge Durell, and transferred the property of the bank in their hands to Messrs. Norton and Mitchenberger, the receivers then appointed by Judge Durell, but they had no time in bringing to the knowledge of Mr. Justice Bradley, who is at Long Branch, New Jersey, the order of Judge Durell, and asking him to set aside and annul the same. Mr. Edward Phillips, of counsel for the Commissioners, went to New Jersey and presented this application to Judge Bradley, whereupon he made the following order: After reciting the facts as we have stated them above, the order thus reads:

It is, therefore, on this 16th day of July, 1870, ordered by the Judge, Joseph P. Bradley, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the said John Thornhill and others, petitioning creditors in said bankruptcy, be and they are hereby enjoined, restrained and prohibited from the prosecution of the said order of Judge Durell, and from all other proceedings in said bankruptcy, which should not be reversed, and why the other relief prayed for in said petition should not be granted, and in the meantime all action under the said order of Judge Durell be suspended, and that the said Receivers appointed therunder are ordered to take no step, and do no act therein or thereunder.

The acknowledgments of the editorial corps of the *Bee* are returned to the proprietor of the Tortoni Saloon, corner St. Louis and Dauphin streets, for his accepted attentions of last night. The venison and liqueur-glaces were pronounced delicously refreshing.

IMPROVED SLEEVE SUPPORTERS.—Mr. B. T. Walshe, whose gentlemen's furnishing store at 110 Canal street continues to vend thing in that line of the latest fashion has submitted for our inspection a sample of Powells' improved sleeve supporters for ... an ingenious arrangement for supporting the shirt sleeve and keeping the cuff of the sleeve out of the way. They will be found useful for those who have to do much writing in this warm weather.

THE NEW CROP OF RACE.—Mr. S. Cambon, agent, 89 and 91 Gravier street, has politely submitted for our inspection samples of rice new growing on lands of Colonel Jackson, parish of Plaquemine. Thousands of the growth of different kinds of seed, the "gold seed" and the "Creole rice," and they indicate an abundant yield.

We are indebted to Mr. Thomas O'Brien, principal of "St. Patrick's School for Boys," No. 321 Bourbon street, for an invitation to the fourth annual examination of the pupils, which will take place at 9 o'clock this (Sunday) morning.

IN THE RECEIVER'S SALE.—Gentlemen and ladies, we have had occasion to call your attention to the sale of Receiver's goods now being held at 87 Carondelet street, and we now call your attention to the fact that Mr. Wallace, the Receiver, is selling off the balance of his stock at auction, without reserve, and cheap. Sold by Mr. Wallace, auctioneer, 87 Carondelet street.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FROM EUROPE.

The Franco-Prussian War.

The Emperor Returned to Paris.

Reception of the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries.

Speech of President Schneider.

Reply of the Emperor.

Massacre of Christians in China Confirmed.

Proclamation of the Emperor.

Bismarck Denies De Grammont's Assertions.

London Times Criticizes the Emperor's Recent Circular.

Arrival of Troops from Algeria.

Correspondents Will be Admitted Within the French Lines Conditionally.

Russia Will Remain Neutral.

Allocution of the Pope on the Infallibility Dogma.

HOME NEWS.

The North Carolina Militia Outrage.

Murder of Colonel Buall.

Miscellaneous.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, July 22.—When Napoleon received the Corps Legislatif at the Tuileries yesterday President Schneider said:

Sire—The Corps Legislatif has terminated its labors. It has unanimously voted all subsidies and loans needed for the national defense, thus giving a signal proof of its patriotism.

If it is true that there are those who declare war, but he who makes it is the real author there will be but one voice among the nations to lay the responsibility upon Prussia, who, maddened by unhoped for successes, and encouraged by our patience and desire to preserve for Europe the benefits of peace, has conspired against our security and attacked our honor.

In such a case France knows her duty. Ardent hopes follow you to the army which, accompanied by your son, you take command of.

Behind you and behind our army, so accustomed to carry high the standard of France, is the nation. Remit without uneasiness the Regency to your august consort. She will join with you in the sacrifice her great qualities, and inspire the force given by the liberal institutions in maintaining the East of the nation is with you and the army.

To this the Emperor replied as follows

Messrs.—I experience great satisfaction in the eve of my departure for the army in being able to thank you for the patriotic co-operation you have given my government. War is a grave crisis when made with the assent of the country and she approbation of its representatives.

You are right in recalling the words of Montesquieu, that "the true author of a war is not he who declares war, but he who renders it necessary." We have done all that depended on us to avoid it, and may say that the entire nation, in its irresistible force, has dictated our resolutions I confide to you, in young, the Empress who will call you around her should circumstances require. She knows how to fill, courageously, the duty which the position imposes.

I take with me my son, who will learn in the midst of the army how to serve his country.

Resolved to pursue with energy the great mission confided to me, I have faith in the success of our arms, for I know that France is standing behind me and that God protects us.

Paris, July 22.—The *Journal Officiel* this morning publishes the following proclamation from the Emperor to the people of France:

Frenchmen!—These are events in the life of a people of solemn moment, when the national honor is violently excited, which impress itself irresistably and rise above all other interests, and applies itself with a single purpose of directing the destinies of a nation. One of those decisive hours has now arrived for France.

Prussia, to whom we have given evidence during and since the war of 1866, of the most conciliatory dispositions, has held our good will of no account, and has returned our forbearance by encroachments. She has aroused distrust in all quarters by manoeuvring aggressive armaments, and has made of Europe a camp where reigns disquiet and fear of the morrow.

A final incident has disclosed the instability of the international understanding, and shows the gravity of the situation. If the nation of Jena, by an impulsion irresistible, Prussia was made to understand our claims—they were evaded and followed with consumption treachery—our country manifests the profound displeasure at this action, and quickly the war-cry resounded from one end of France to the other. There remains for us nothing but to confide our destinies to the chance of arms. We do not make war upon Germany whose independence we respect. We pledge ourselves that the people composing the Great Germanic nationality shall dispose freely of their destinies. As for us, we desire the establishment of a state of things guaranteeing our security and assuring for the future, We wish to conquer a durable peace based on the free interests of the people, and assist in abolishing that precarious condition of things where all nations are forced to employ their resources in arming against each other.

The glorious flag of France, which we have borne before the face of civilized nations, is the same which has borne over Europe the civilizing ideas of our great revolution. It represents the same principles. It will inspire the same devotion.

Frenchmen—I go to place myself at the head of the valiant army which is animated by the love of country and the sacred duty. That army knows its worth; more, it has seen victory follow its footsteps in the four quarters of the globe. I take with me my son. Despite his tender years, he knows the duties his name imposes upon him, and he is proud to bear his part in the dangers of those who fight for your country.

May God bless our efforts. A great people defending a just cause is invincible.

(Signed) NAPOLEON.

Paris, July 22.—Gen. Le Beuf will permit newspaper correspondents within the French lines upon giving a parole that they will print nothing untrue.

Paris, July 22.—The heat here for the past two days has been excessive. Thermometer marking 95. Many death from sunstroke yesterday.

Paris, July 22.—The Municipal Council, after a favorable discussion by the Prefect of the Seine, voted 300,000 francs toward the National subscription.

Paris, July 22.—The *Liberté* of the to-day says: The Government is in receipt of important news from Copenhagen relative to the neutrality of Denmark. It news is contrary to recent reports on the subject. Overtures have been sent to Denmark to advise the Cabinet to take no steps until the arrival of the French fleet in those waters.

Paris, July 22—6 P. M.—The departure of the Emperor for the front has certainly been postponed for a few days.

The reported death of General Dabrey is false.

French Agents in the South German States have demanded their passports.

Paris, July 22.—E. D. Farnsworth, Grand Secretary of American Odd Fellows, from S. F., state of California, was received by the Emperor yesterday.

Gen. Von Falkenstein commands the east defenses.

Vienna, July 22.—It is believed here the neutrality of Russia and Austria has been agreed upon.

Spain's neutrality is certain.

London, July 22.—Bull Run Russell, the *Times* correspondent, was arrested at Metz, journeying towards Prussia.

A French naval expedition sails from Cherbourg to-day.

Gen. Dupre will lead the advance over the Rhine.

Sandbeck will be the centre of operations.

Over 100,000 volunteers have been enrolled in Germany.

Berlin, July 22.—In the North German Parliament last evening Count Von Bismarck denied the assertion of Duke De Grammont, that Germany had confirmed the impossibility of France of Hohenzollern candidacy. He asserted that from the time the Government first knew of the project of Prince Leopold, it had never said to Count Benedittl about it.

London, July 24.—The *Saturday Review* thinks the fate of Cuba will be unaffected by European complications.

The Times critizes Napoleon's recent circular, and says: "His idea that a war waged with the unanimous approval of the people must be right, is wrong. The real author of the war is not he who declares it, but he who makes it necessary."

Twelve hours before the Emperor left Paris, up to noon to-day, No fighting has yet occurred between the Prussian and French armies.

The news from the seat of war is meagre and unimportant.

Rome, July 22.—The last of the private chapels have been in attendance at the Ecumenical Council are leaving the city.

London, July 23.—The manufacture of Lancashire district will soon be put upon a short time basis.

The trial of Jones, who murdered an entire family at Luxbridge, some months ago, terminated to-day. The prisoner was convicted of death.

Brussels, July 22.—A correspondent of the *Independance Belge*, writing from Metz, says: The whole country swarms with Prussian spies. Prussia seems eager to pay for all information touching the movements of the French. France, however, let through pride, but from the wish to maintain the dignity of her attitude, is war in harmony with its object, declines to avail herself of any such instrumentality.

Strasbourg, July 22.—Late yesterday afternoon the Prussian force blew up the railway bridge over the Lauter at Wissembourg, and retreated to Berlin. In 1849 he commanded the Prussian army sent against the revolutionists of Baden; and in 1866, when the Prince Regent became insane, he was appointed regent. He signalized his advent to this position by dismissing the Kreuk or aristocratic party, and adopting a liberal policy. The death of Frederick William IV, without an heir, January 2, 1861, brought him to the throne, and he was crowned at Konigsberg, Oct. 18, of the same year. It is said that he insisted upon placing the regal circlet on his own head, thereby asserting his faith in "the divine right of kings." He became since then there has scarcely disappointed the liberal party of Germany." Count Bismarck, Schoenhausen, was made prime minister, in 1862, and this gave him full royal sway. He have profited harmoniously together for the Administration and ... of Prussia. The Austro-Prussian war of 1866 contributed greatly to this end, and has indeed almost made Prussia the dominant nationality of Europe. His eldest son was married to Princess Augusta, daughter of the grand duke of Saxe-Weimar, in 1858, and has two children, Prince William, born 1859, who married the princess royal of England, and Louise Mary, born in 1860, and married to the grand duke of Baden.

Cotton—In the face of supply, but there is little pressure to sell, and the sales to-day were confined to the sales of which 200 bales mixed at 12 cents, 300 white mixed at 12½c, 400 white mixed at 12 16, 50 and 250 white at 12½, 12½ basis.

OATS—Are also in light supply and limited demand. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 100 and 500 St. Louis at 45c, 100 sacks Alabama at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand, but at lower prices. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 250 and 700 at $1, 500 at $1 02½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and in request at full prices. Ordinary Western is selling on the landing at $20, fair $21, prime $22, choice $23 ⅌ ton.

PORK—A lot of 100 lbs full weight sides sold at 20½ ⅌ lbs. It is jobbing at 20½ to 21 ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is firm, with a fair jobbing business doing at 15½@15¾c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 19c for clear rib sides, 19½@20c for clear sides, and 20@20½c for sugar-cured hams. A lot of 50 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 15½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 18@19c; Kentucky 19½@20c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is quiet but firm, with tierces quoted at 17@17½c, kegs 18½@19c ⅌ lb, as to quality.

DRY SALT MEAT—20 cases shoulders sold at 13½c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good request; 500 boxes 11, ex. sold at 19½c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and good demand; 100 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $3 ⅌ bbl. We quote from store at $3@3 25 ⅌ bbl.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is very little here, and supplies sell at 10c ⅌ lb for choice, 9@9½c for prime, 8½@8½c for ordinary, and 8c for inferior.

BUTTER—Choice Western and choice Goshen are in request from former commanding market, and the latter 35@40c ⅌ lb. Inferior grades dull and nominal.

Imports Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1870.

Arrived Yesterday—1025 Texas Beeves, 150 Calves and Yearlings, and 141 Sheep.

Arrived Previous Days—1000 Texas Beeves, 250 Calves and Yearlings, and 60 Sheep.

Total—2025 Texas Beeves, 1150 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

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Sales Beeves, cows and bulls, ⅌ lb net.

Texas Beeves, common, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Texas Beeves, fair, ⅌ head ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, good, ⅌ head ..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, extra, ⅌ head ..... 35 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, ⅌ head ..... 40 00 @ 45 00
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, ⅌ head ..... 45 00 @ 50 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Range ⅌ ⅌ gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Range ⅌ head gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 10 00 @ 20 00
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 30 00
Stock Calves, with Calves, ⅌ head ..... 40 00 @ 50 00
Calves ⅌ head ..... 7 00 @ 12 00
Calves ⅌ head ..... 7 00 @ 12 00
Goats, ⅌ head ..... 1 50 @ 4 00

Sales and Exchange Office of
BRUNO & WAGNER,
No. 140 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quotations of Gold.

Specie	$ [illegible]
Old	[illegible]
Bank Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bank of Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
5 Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
U. S. Gold	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Pistoles	[illegible]
Silver.	
English Shilling	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Dollars	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Spanish Silver	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 100 bales at 12½c for mixed, 300 for ordinary grades, but rather rates from good ordinary up. We now quote low ordinary at 10½, ordinary 11@11½, good ordinary 12@12½, low middling 12½@12¾c, middling 12¾@12¾c, and strict middling 13@13¼c.

The bulk of the reduced stock should consists of low ordinary and ordinary, and the supply of low middling and the higher grades, the latter especially, is so limited as to prove difficulty in filling their orders. For the same reason they ruled more in favor of factors to-day, and in some cases prices were paid for strict classification above our outside rates. Middling sold at 12¾c, strict middling at 13c, and good middling at 13¼c. The market closed stronger under the 9 P. M. telegram from Liverpool, reporting sales of 12,000 bales and prices firmer.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869, less	[illegible]
Amount since last statement	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exports to date	[illegible]
Consumption, weekly, 400	[illegible]
Consumption, 4 weeks	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2000 bales to Havre, 500 to Boston, and 1144 to New York. Receipts yesterday since last evening 121 bales, against 792 on last Saturday and 46 last year, and since September 1st, 1,134,000 bales, against 798,351 last year.

Freights were dull and nominally lower. Cotton sold at 3/32d for Cotton to Liverpool by steam and sail, and 1¼c for Havre. Cotton to New York by steamer 7c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—7 bbls Molasses were received this morning; no Sugar. We note a good demand with a scarcity of Molasses, and a very light stock of Cuba Sugar, and quote 11¼@11½c for fair Louisiana, 12c for prime, 12½c for fine, 13@13½c for choice, and 14c for fancy. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 9@9½c for fair, 10@10½c for good, 11@11½c for prime, 12@12½c for fine, 13 and 14 Cuba Sugar, and 9¼@11c for refinery as claified. Plantations fermenting Molasses is quoted at 50@55c gallon, clay Sugars boiled 50@60c, Syrup 60. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull to-day, and there is scarcely anything doing beyond a job business. Superfine is quoted at $4 ⅌ bbl, single extra at $5@5 25, double extra at $6, treble extra $6 25@6 50, family at $7@7 25, $8 50@9, and choice family at $9@9 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in request and firmer, with sales of 1000 bbls Kiln-dried at $3 ⅌ bbl, and 100 bbls Kiln-dried at $3 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair request, but rather lower. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 300 white at 85c, 500 white mixed at 85c, 200 white mixed at 87½c, 50 and 250 white at 87½c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also in light supply and limited demand. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 100 and 500 St. Louis at 45c, 100 sacks Alabama at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand, but at lower prices. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 250 and 700 at $1, 500 at $1 02½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and in request at full prices. Ordinary Western is selling on the landing at $20, fair $21, prime $22, choice $23 ⅌ ton.

PORK—A lot of 100 lbs full weight sides sold at 20½ ⅌ lbs. It is jobbing at 20½ to 21 ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is firm, with a fair jobbing business doing at 15½@15¾c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 19c for clear rib sides, 19½@20c for clear sides, and 20@20½c for sugar-cured hams. A lot of 50 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 15½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 18@19c; Kentucky 19½@20c ⅌ lb.

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Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Range ⅌ ⅌ gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Range ⅌ head gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 10 00 @ 20 00
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 30 00
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Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bank of Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
5 Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
U. S. Gold	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Pistoles	[illegible]
Silver.	
English Shilling	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Dollars	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Spanish Silver	[illegible]

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SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

COTTON—The sales to-day embraced 100 bales at 12½c for mixed, 300 for ordinary grades, but rather rates from good ordinary up. We now quote low ordinary at 10½, ordinary 11@11½, good ordinary 12@12½, low middling 12½@12¾c, middling 12¾@12¾c, and strict middling 13@13¼c.

The bulk of the reduced stock should consists of low ordinary and ordinary, and the supply of low middling and the higher grades, the latter especially, is so limited as to prove difficulty in filling their orders. For the same reason they ruled more in favor of factors to-day, and in some cases prices were paid for strict classification above our outside rates. Middling sold at 12¾c, strict middling at 13c, and good middling at 13¼c. The market closed stronger under the 9 P. M. telegram from Liverpool, reporting sales of 12,000 bales and prices firmer.

COTTON STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869, less	[illegible]
Amount since last statement	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]
Exports to date	[illegible]
Consumption, weekly, 400	[illegible]
Consumption, 4 weeks	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales	[illegible]
Stock on hand and on shipboard, bales	[illegible]

To-day's exports embraced 2000 bales to Havre, 500 to Boston, and 1144 to New York. Receipts yesterday since last evening 121 bales, against 792 on last Saturday and 46 last year, and since September 1st, 1,134,000 bales, against 798,351 last year.

Freights were dull and nominally lower. Cotton sold at 3/32d for Cotton to Liverpool by steam and sail, and 1¼c for Havre. Cotton to New York by steamer 7c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—7 bbls Molasses were received this morning; no Sugar. We note a good demand with a scarcity of Molasses, and a very light stock of Cuba Sugar, and quote 11¼@11½c for fair Louisiana, 12c for prime, 12½c for fine, 13@13½c for choice, and 14c for fancy. We quote Cuba Muscovado at 9@9½c for fair, 10@10½c for good, 11@11½c for prime, 12@12½c for fine, 13 and 14 Cuba Sugar, and 9¼@11c for refinery as claified. Plantations fermenting Molasses is quoted at 50@55c gallon, clay Sugars boiled 50@60c, Syrup 60. There is no movement in Cuba Molasses.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—There have not been any arrivals from the West since our review of yesterday.

FLOUR—The market is dull to-day, and there is scarcely anything doing beyond a job business. Superfine is quoted at $4 ⅌ bbl, single extra at $5@5 25, double extra at $6, treble extra $6 25@6 50, family at $7@7 25, $8 50@9, and choice family at $9@9 50 ⅌ bbl.

CORN MEAL—Is in request and firmer, with sales of 1000 bbls Kiln-dried at $3 ⅌ bbl, and 100 bbls Kiln-dried at $3 ⅌ bbl.

CORN—Is in fair request, but rather lower. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 300 white at 85c, 500 white mixed at 85c, 200 white mixed at 87½c, 50 and 250 white at 87½c ⅌ bushel.

OATS—Are also in light supply and limited demand. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 100 and 500 St. Louis at 45c, 100 sacks Alabama at 50c ⅌ bushel.

BRAN—Is in fair demand, but at lower prices. Sales to-day 1000 sacks, of which 250 and 700 at $1, 500 at $1 02½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

HAY—Is in light supply and in request at full prices. Ordinary Western is selling on the landing at $20, fair $21, prime $22, choice $23 ⅌ ton.

PORK—A lot of 100 lbs full weight sides sold at 20½ ⅌ lbs. It is jobbing at 20½ to 21 ⅌ lb.

BACON—Is firm, with a fair jobbing business doing at 15½@15¾c ⅌ lb for shoulders, 19c for clear rib sides, 19½@20c for clear sides, and 20@20½c for sugar-cured hams. A lot of 50 tierces sugar-cured hams sold at 15½c ⅌ lb.

BREAKFAST BACON—Western is selling at 18@19c; Kentucky 19½@20c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market is quiet but firm, with tierces quoted at 17@17½c, kegs 18½@19c ⅌ lb, as to quality.

DRY SALT MEAT—20 cases shoulders sold at 13½c ⅌ lb.

STAR CANDLES—Are in good request; 500 boxes 11, ex. sold at 19½c ⅌ lb.

CORN MEAL—Is in light supply and good demand; 100 bbls kiln-dried sold on the landing at $3 ⅌ bbl. We quote from store at $3@3 25 ⅌ bbl.

LOUISIANA RICE—There is very little here, and supplies sell at 10c ⅌ lb for choice, 9@9½c for prime, 8½@8½c for ordinary, and 8c for inferior.

BUTTER—Choice Western and choice Goshen are in request from former commanding market, and the latter 35@40c ⅌ lb. Inferior grades dull and nominal.

Imports Monday.

NEW ORLEANS, July 24, 1870.

Arrived Yesterday—1025 Texas Beeves, 150 Calves and Yearlings, and 141 Sheep.

Arrived Previous Days—1000 Texas Beeves, 250 Calves and Yearlings, and 60 Sheep.

Total—2025 Texas Beeves, 1150 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

Sales Yesterday—Texas Beeves, 1200 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

Sales Previous Days—Texas Beeves, 1200 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

Total Sales—Texas Beeves, 2400 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

Stock on hand—Texas Beeves, 1200 Calves and Yearlings, and 61 Sheep.

Sales Beeves, cows and bulls, ⅌ lb net.

Texas Beeves, common, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Texas Beeves, fair, ⅌ head ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, good, ⅌ head ..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Texas Beeves, extra, ⅌ head ..... 35 00 @ 40 00
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, ⅌ head ..... 40 00 @ 45 00
Texas Beeves, corn-fed, ⅌ head ..... 45 00 @ 50 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 25 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 25 00 @ 30 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ⅌ head ..... 30 00 @ 35 00
Range ⅌ ⅌ gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Range ⅌ head gross ..... 7 00 @ 11
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 10 00 @ 20 00
Stock Calves, ⅌ head ..... 20 00 @ 30 00
Stock Calves, with Calves, ⅌ head ..... 40 00 @ 50 00
Calves ⅌ head ..... 7 00 @ 12 00
Calves ⅌ head ..... 7 00 @ 12 00
Goats, ⅌ head ..... 1 50 @ 4 00

Sales and Exchange Office of
BRUNO & WAGNER,
No. 140 Gravier street, near St. Charles.

Quotations of Gold.

Specie	$ [illegible]
Old	[illegible]
Bank Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bank Notes	[illegible]
Bank of Bank of Louisiana	[illegible]
5 Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
U. S. Gold	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Kreuzer	[illegible]
Spanish Doubloons	[illegible]
Pistoles	[illegible]
Silver.	
English Shilling	[illegible]
Mexican Dollars	[illegible]
Dollars	[illegible]
Francs	[illegible]
Spanish Silver	[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
SATURDAY EVENING, July 23, 1870.

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