The New Orleans Bee.

Saturday

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1870. 43d YEAR—Vol. XLIII.—Whole—15,108.

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

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TERMS OF THE BEE.

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Advertisements published for a longer period than one month, or not ordered out when the time expires, will be charged until ordered out.
Advertisements without a specified time will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.
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Single copy, one year, $ 2.
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NEW ORLEANS
SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1870.

THE NORTHERN CHEROKEES.

After a long period of quietude in Europe, Count Bismarck seems disposed to reopen the contest with the Emperor Napoleon for the balance of power on that continent, and the Emperor appears to be ready for Mr. Bismarck's advances. This time Prussia does not move on France in a bold and determined manner, but attempts a flank movement by the way of Spain. The prize is a valuable one, and the contesters are worthy of each other. France has announced by the mouth of the Duke de Gramont, Minister for Foreign Affairs, that "under no pretext would it permit a German power to place one of its Princes on the Spanish throne," and it cannot be doubted that the Emperor is prepared to make good his words. It is not that he desires to dictate to the Spanish people who shall be their King, but it is a State necessity that he shall not suffer Prussia to add to the power which she already wields on the European continent. The selection of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern as the future King of Spain, seems to be looked upon in Paris, not as the free choice of the Spanish people, but as the nomination of Prussia and for the aggrandisement of that ambitious power. We cannot otherwise account for the attitude of France on this question. The mere offer of the Spanish throne to Prince Leopold is any other individual is not a cause of war, and would not justify France in breaking the peace of Europe, although France unquestionably has an interest in the question as to who shall preside over the destinies of Spain. So far as he himself is concerned, separately from his German connections, he might be objectionable to France, but if he be the mere puppet of the King of Prussia, the condition of affairs is changed and it becomes France to make resistance to the arrangement. The information we have from Paris is somewhat meagre, but it is sufficient to convince us that the French Government is not averse to try conclusions with that of Prussia. Certainly, the utterance of the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Wednesday last, was firm and unmistakable in its import: "The French Government would under no pretext permit a German power to place one of its princes on the Spanish throne." Language of this sort means, that the speaker is prepared to support his pretensions by physical force, and no one can doubt that Prussia, in the present case, must recede or fight. Diplomacy will not avail her, because the French Emperor is not a man to be pacified by smooth words, however dexterously employed, and he thoroughly comprehends the antagonist he has to deal with, and the designs which that antagonist has in view in extending the influence of Prussia, in the South of Europe. Hence we hear of an alliance between France and Austria, which would be unnecessary were the question merely as to the character of the Spanish Government, or the succession to the Spanish throne. An alliance between Austria and France is an answer to some other alliance, and we are reason to believe that the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia came to an understanding on this Spanish question their late meeting. The selection of a Prince of Hohenzollern is changed by some to have been the result of an intrigue conducted by General Prim and Count Bismarck with the greatest secrecy. France seems to have been startled by the announcement of the Prince's candidature. She sees in it the hand of that astute statesman who directs the affairs of the North German Confederation and who seeks to acquire more territory and more power for that Government. This is the explanation of the attitude of France on the Spanish question as reported by telegraph. We have heard it stated, although we are not prepared to vouch for its correctness, that the Prince Hohenzollern is allied by marriage to the reigning family of Portugal. If this be so, it is quite possible that the French Government sees in that fact an additional reason why it should scrutinize the far-reaching designs of the Prussian Government.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We take pleasure in commending to our readers the invaluable services rendered to the States of the Mississippi Valley by two indefatigable Senators of the United States, Messrs. W. P. Kellogg and J. S. Harris, who represent Louisiana in the branch of the legislative department. A bill lately introduced in Congress providing a charter for a Southern Pacific Railroad was, we believe, the work of Senator Kellogg, one of the most industrious and practical men now in the Senate. Senator Harris seems to have devoted his talents and energies to the creation of a general levee system for the Mississippi river, to be superintended and constructed with the aid of the Federal Government and its engineer officers. It is difficult to say which is the more important enterprise.

We wish that Senators Kellogg and Harris may have abundant success in carrying into execution these gigantic schemes of internal improvement, which so much needed in this section of the country.

ATLANTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—In another column of this issue will be found the fourth annual statement of the Atlantic Insurance Company of New Orleans.

Net premiums for the year ending June 30, 1870, are stated at ..... $ 1,
Amount to the sum of ..... $ 992,013 52
Losses and expenses and returns made to insurers are stated to amount to 111,078 63
Net profits remaining ..... $ 881,934 90

The assets are stated to be $438,726 17
A dividend of $20 per share has been declared and the same will be credited to good stock account.

These figures make a very satisfactory showing to the stockholders, and testify to the skill with which the business of the company has been conducted. But nothing could be expected from officers of long experience as the gentlemen who preside over the Atlantic Company's affairs. They are of our oldest and soundest business men, whose names alone are a guarantee for any undertaking.

Rigney, Esq., is the President of the company, and H. P. Janvier, Esq., is the Vice President and Acting Secretary. The directors include such names as T. M. Simmons, A. B. Griffi, Alexander Marks, S. Hyman, C. E. Slayback, Geo. W. Mandeville, Newman, and others of like standing, in whose hands the interests of insurers are perfectly safe.

JOHNS' ASBESTOS ROOFING.—Messrs. Dick & Dalton, of 115 Poydras street, invite the attention of our readers, in this issue, to the Asbestos roofing of H. W. Johns, for which they are agents. This roofing consists of a foundation of strong canvas, manufactured expressly for the purpose, saturated and coated with an asphaltic water-proof composition. This roofing is adapted, to all climates and is proof against burning cinders or coals. It is suitable for cars, steamboats and factories, and houses covered with it are cooled at same rate as tin roof. This roofing is also agent for H. W. John's Asbestos Superior iron ore paint, which is fire proof and adapted to metal and woodwork of all kinds, and is fully equal to red lead. They are also agents for the celebrated French and European ranges, stoves, and animal cages, the "Times" cook-stoves, and they manufacture all kinds of Japan ware.

[illegible] a steamship Bienville, sailed last evening for New York, via Havana, with a fair freight and the following mass of passengers:

New York—W M Smith, J N Sharter, Geo T W Greed, H Baldwin and family, Wm Mayer, Mary Palmer, Miss E Palmer, Miss Palmer, Mrs Pelham, child and servant, Miss E Black, Miss C Sedgwick, Miss Austin, Mrs Cash Tripp, F P Stokes, Miss Mrs O M Mary, Miss E L Mary, Mrs R Cadell and servant, Mrs Bagley, Miss Bagley and family, J B Mimson and lady, Mr Jones, Mr Jones, Mr Harrison—[illegible]

The Stolen Child.

A great deal is being said and very properly too, concerning the singular disappearance of the little daughter of Mr. Digby, of this city. While we feel that we cannot adequately sympathize with the parents in their deep and indeterminate sorrow, we must say it is their duty to hope for the best rather than apprehend the worst, until there is something more definite known of the manner of their little one's disappearance. It is our duty, too, as journalists, to excite the public and police authorities to the fullest sympathy and action, and it is the duty of the people for the protection of their own families to have this mystery solved, for it is whilst cab thus be kidnapped in broad day, in a great city like this, and made to disappear without leaving a trace of its disappearance behind, such outrages will be repeated.

But more than this: It may be supposed the child—a little girl but 17 months old—has been victimized by negro devotees of voudooism—a supposition based on the grounds that it was of suitable age, and that it is said to have been stolen by a negress just before the day set apart for their voudoo rites—St. John's day—certainly no stone should be left unturned, let it cost the people what time and money it may to have the fact ascertained and the hellish ceremony itself broken up by the extermination, if necessary, of such heathen-ish worshippers.

But the friends of the parents, one of whom—the mother—it is said, has been sent to an asylum, while the father is almost distracted—should discourage such an idea in their minds, if possible, as that their child has been thus victimized, as long as there are other equally accountable means for its disappearance—for instance, for substitution as an heir to some estate to get property into the control of the kidnappers, in which event the parents may reasonably hope to recover their child.

For our part, we do not believe that the child has been sacrificed by the voudoos, and have consequently refrained from publishing such a cruel suggestion, believing that it has otherwise disappeared, and that it may be here long be restored to its parents. They should continue to hope so, at least, and not give way to despair, and the public should act promptly in sympathy with them, and commence by subscribing in cash liberally to employ the most experienced detectives to work at this case exclusively, and solve the painful mystery if possible.

At the regular meeting of the members of the Sodality of the Most Blessed Virgin Mary, of this city, held on the 7th inst., in their private chapel on Baronne street, under the direction of the Reverend Jesuit Fathers, the President, Thomas Layton, Esq., announced that since the last meeting of this Sodality, intelligence of the death of His Eminence, the Most Reverend Archbishop J. Mac Odin, had been received.

Mr. Layton made this announcement with appropriate remarks on the great piety and goodness that formed the character of the deceased.

Whereupon, on motion of the Honorable Thomas W. Collens, seconded by Raymond A. Bourk, Esq., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published in the *Propagator Catholique*, *Morning Star and Catholic Messenger*, the New Orleans *Times*, *Picayune*, *Bee* and the *German Gazette*:

Considering the deep sorrow the members of this Sodality feel on being informed of the death of their venerated and beloved Archbishop, the Most Revered J. M. Odin;

Considering the great virtues of that distinguished prelate, his holy life, his arduous labors and self-sacrifices in spreading the faith, the good seed he has, through many years of difficulty and danger, planted even in the deserts of the West;

Considering how by his learning and charity he won the devoted admiration and respect, not only of all Catholics, but also of non-Catholics;

It is resolved, That moved by these sentiments, and the heartfelt desire that he should enjoy the reward of eternal happiness, the members of this Sodality will respectively offer up a communion for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop.

A NOVEL INSTANCE.—Christian & Hyatt, stationers, 88 Camp street, have sent us an inkstand of an entirely new design and modelled, perhaps, upon that of a ship's compass, as it swings in a frame precisely like a compass. Its advantage then is that it cannot be upset. It is a neat arrangement for a desk or writing table.

TO THE RESCUE, HO!—Gentlemen and ladies, who have had their heads contaminated with nauseating and quetnous hair dyes, are invited to try Hudson's new discovery, VITALIA, OR SALVATION FOR THE HAIR—clear and sweet smelling, without sediment.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Damages Claimed for Libel.—Norman B. Cook has brought suit in the Sixth District Court claiming $25,000, damages of William Dane, for alleged defamation of character. The Attorney in the case is J. M. Comey, Esq.

Petitioner avers that for the past twenty-five years he has been a citizen of the city of New Orleans, doing a mercantile business therein, and that during that time he has always borne a good credit, and his character for honesty and integrity has always been irreproachable, and above suspicion. He avers that he has a large family, mainly dependent upon his exertions for their support, and that to himself and them his good name is a matter of great concern.

He alleges that about the 12th of April last, while in the auction store of Messrs. Montgomery Bros., a place of public resort, and in the presence of a great number of persons, the said Wm. Davis, with the malicious intent of injuring petitioner in his business relations in the community, publicly insulted him by calling him a thief, a swindler and a rascal; and that, a short time prior to the occasion referred to, in the auction store of Hoffman & Marks, the defendant also applied to him like opprobrious epithets, in the presence of a number of persons.

Petitioner avers that said Davis, in making use of such language, was actuated by a malicious design of depriving him of his good name and credit, and of preventing him from making his livelihood. Petitioner says that the conduct and speech of the defendant as aforesaid has caused him damage in the sum of $25,000, for which he asks judgment.

First District Court.—Anna Brown, a colored woman who lives on Bagnes street, and is the reputed mistress of the notorious Mary Hogan, was yesterday sentenced by Judge Abell to one year in the Parish Prison, for an improvoked and brutal assault on a woman named Mellie Perkins.

Fire.—Between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 6th of July a fire broke out in the sugar house of Mr. Jno. Salvant, two miles above Gretna. The building, together with a lot of wagons and farming utensils, was entirely consumed. Loss about $50,000, and no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and certain parties are suspected, but there is not proof enough to warrant arrest.

Another Fire.—About 3 o'clock, last evening, a fire broke out in a dwelling house corner of Louisiana and St. Charles avenues, owned by Mrs. Fuller and occupied by Mr. Shropshire. The building was consumed but the furniture saved. The building is valued at $5000. Whether insured or not, we cannot ascertain. The fire is supposed to be the work of incendiarism.

Drowned.—About 2 o'clock last evening Peter O'Brien, a boy 16 years of age, was drowned while bathing in the river at the foot of Hospital street. His body was taken to his parents residing at No. 139 Barracks street.

We solemnly believe that no blacker and more damning crime against humanity was ever committed in any age of the world than that of which the men at Washington are guilty who have voted to tie the hands of our State and take from it the power to protect its people against this Asiatic inundation. We believe that hanging would be too good for any Senator or Congressman from this coast who bill. We believe they are traitors to their State, traitors to their people, and traitors to humanity. They should not be permitted to show their faces among our people. Men have been hung by mobs for a thousand-fold less crimes. Indeed, we know of no crime which approximates in magnitude this Mongolian immigration business.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Examiner.*

HONORABLE RULE IN GEORGIA.—A man named Edmondson agreed with certain penitentiary negro convicts to procure their freedom, upon condition that they would give him their service on his farm for one year. He obtained the pardons, induced Bullock to grant the pardon, the convicts were discharged, and now Bullock comes out with a proclamation declaring that the said named pardons, late prisoners, are in no wise bound by any action of the Department to render service or labor to the said Edmonds, or to any other party, for any length of time whatsoever." What will Bullock proclaim about next? And whence does he derive the power to release men from the obligation of contracts?—*Savannah Republican.*

BY TELEGRAPH

To the New Orleans Bee.

Congressional Proceedings.

The General Disability Bill Passed in the Senate.

Reception of the New Orleans Firemen in New York.

FROM EUROPE.

The Spanish Crown Excitement.

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

WASHINGTON TERMS.

Washington, July 8.—Internal Revenue receipts to-day $344,000.

Ex-Attorney General Hoar has departed from home.

The President departs on the 19th for his summer residence at Long Branch.

It is thought the President will convene the Senate in an extra session.

Congressional Printer Clapp has been exonerated by the Senate from the charges preferred against him.

The Conference Committee on the Funding bill are wide apart. It is probable that three reports will be submitted.

There were no important Southern appointments among those which were sent to the Senate to-day.

The House Judiciary Committee, by six to four, voted against McGarrahan's claim.

Washington, July 8.—SENATE.—The bill relieving the political disabilities of 70 Kentuckians passed.

The General disability bill was taken up. This bill contains about 5000 names. It was proposed to insert the name of A. O. P. Nicholson, of Tennessee, but objection was made and the name was withdrawn. Several agency were stricken out, the bill then passed. A proposition to strike out the name of ex-Senator Robt. Johnson, of Arkansas, was negatived.

The Georgia bill was taken, when, with a view of preventing debate, the Senate adopted a motion to postpone its House amendments to the bill to recall from the Senate and ask for a Conference Committee. Yeas 34. Nays 22.

Senate is in session to-night.

Washington, July 8.—It is positively asserted in knowing circles that if the Georgia bill passes this session it will contain a clause compelling an election this fall.

The President having signed the Copyright law, the entire business has been transferred to the Congressional Librarian with law franks, all titles, books, etc., to the Copyright at Washington.

The new Currency bill has been signed.

The naval examination closed to-day. Only 29 admitted: three from Virginia and one from Alabama.

Cincinnati, July 8.—A delegation of Sioux Indians held a council with Commissioner Parker to-day. The usual stories of poverty were cited, while all professed friendship to this Government. No promises of using their efforts to prevent war were made. The Indians started home to-night loaded with present for their families.

Washington, July 8.—HOUSE.—The bill to pay bounty to the First Alabama Cavalry and the First and Second Florida Cavalry, passed.

The bill to complete the Court House and Post Office at Knoxville, Tenn., passed.

The House went into committee on an additional deficiency bill to pay the expenses of the reception and Department of Justice. An amendment was offered to pay twenty per cent. additional to the employees of the House for the Thirty-Ninth Congress, which provoked a discussion, in which Mr. Dawes declared that he would go to the country and tell the country that that party which is responsible for the expenditure of the public money had refused to hold itself up to the point of public economy. He had no more fidelity to party as any living man, but he had more fidelity to the good of the country. There was something above party, and he intended that the country should know on whom the responsibility for extravagance rested. An amendment was adopted appropriating $170,000 to pay loyal men in the South who had assisted in taking the last census. Mr. Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to regulate the mode of determining the ratification of amendments to the Constitution. The first section makes it the duty of the Executive of each State, whose legislation shall have ratified the proposed amendment, to certify forthwith such ratification to the Secretary of the State of the United States.

Section 2 makes it unlawful for any State officer to certify thereafter, any repeal of such ratification unless an amendment for repeal shall have been first proposed by Congress, and directs the Secretary of State not to make a record thereof.

Section 3 prescribes the penalty for an attempted repeal of such ratification by State authority, as imprisonment from one to ten years and a fine of from two to ten thousand dollars. The rules were suspended and the bill passed. Yeas 126; nays 34.

Bingham, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to lawful owners the net proceeds of all cotton seized after 30th June, 1865. Such seizures having been made in violation of an injunction from the Treasury Department and after the surrender of the rebel armies and the proclamation of amnesty. Butler, of Massachusetts, made the point of order that the bill made an appropriation and must be referred to the Committee of the Whole. The Speaker sustained the point and the bill was referred.

Washington, July 8.—Of the fifty-four millions of additional currency provided by the act just passed, Virginia will receive as the proportion nearly five millions, West Virginia nearly half a million, Tennessee four millions and a third, Louisiana five millions four hundred and twenty-five thousand, Mississippi nearly three millions, Georgia four millions six hundred and eighty-one thousand, North Carolina four millions, South Carolina four millions two hundred and sixteen thousand, Alabama four millions, Texas two millions, Arkansas one million four hundred and fifty-five thousand, Florida five hundred and forty-six thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, July 8.—*The New Orleans Firemen—Their reception yesterday—A parade interesting to the old time firemen of this city—How the citizens appreared—What they did and what they are going to do.*

The New Orleans firemen arrived here yesterday morning at six o'clock and put up at the Astor House. At 1:30 there were preparations for their public reception in a gathering of musicians belonging to Col. James Fiske, Jr.'s Ninth Regiment, Twenty-Second Street and Broadway and Houston streets, the headquarters of the Mutual Base Ball Club, of which ex-Comptroller Wilcley is President. This gentleman being the only New Yorker with whom the members of the New Orleans fire companies were acquainted, the work of greeting them fell to his lot. At two o'clock the welcoming party gathered at the engine house in Mercer street, below Houston. The escort was under the management of Engineer Mackey, who displayed a lot of wagons and farming utensils, was entirely consumed. Loss about $50,000, and no insurance. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and certain parties are suspected, but there is not proof enough to warrant arrest.

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Louisiana Intelligence.

EAST BATON ROUGE.—The *Gazette and Comet* of the 5th inst., says:

The work on the Backbone road is steadily progressing, and we have every reason to believe that communication will be opened up with Clinton in time to afford transportation for this year's crop of cotton. A ship load of iron from Wales for this road is on the way, and will reach here in a few weeks.

NATCHITOCHES.—The *Times* of the 2d inst. says:

The rains have at last ceased, and are having hot and dry weather. The planters report good crops of corn and cotton, though the yield of the latter will no doubt be reduced by the late excessive wet weather.

HOMICIDE.—On Friday of last week, at Springville, in this parish, Dr. Thos. T. Wall was killed by Mr. Wm. Fashon, both residents of that place. The origin of the quarrel was about a goat.

Dr. Wall was an Indianian by birth, but had resided in this parish about twelve years. He leaves a wife and child to mourn his tragic end.

This difficulty was feared by the citizens, all of whom tried to avert it, but unavailingly, as the sequel shows.

OUACHITA PARISH.—The Monroe *Telegraph* of the 25th ult. says:

We have had a week of hot weather with one or two showers. Crops continue so look well, but there are, of course, a great many risks yet to run. We hear of Sewan is forlorn in this vicinity.

First Cotton Bloom.—The first cotton bloom of the season received at this office comes from Mr. K. W. McClendon's place, near Bastrop, on the 20th ult. The first received last year was found on the 19th of June, and that of the year before on the 6th of June.

CALDWELL PARISH.—The Monroe *Intelligencer* of the 29th ult. says:

Crops in Caldwell.—The crops in Caldwell parish, we learn, are splendid. As a general thing, the crops are clear of grass and weeds. No cotton worms as yet, can be found in that parish.

RAPIDES PARISH.—The Alexandria *Democrat* of the 6th instant says:

The crops are improving, and that the cotton crop is particularly fine—plenty of nearly full bolls almost everywhere. In fact, on Saturday last, we saw and handled a full matured and opened bolls. Last year the first bale of cotton from our parish reached town on the 8th of September; this year, we are certain to be over full one month ahead.

The Claiborne *Advocate* says:

The "People's Party" movement is bringing to light the real character of the New Orleans *Times*. We are sorry to hear the facts about this paper, for we can never read it again as we have for several years past.

THIRD PARTY MOVEMENT.—The Monroe (Ouachita parish) *Telegraph* says:

Advices from nearly every portion of this district report the Third Party not to be found.

Twenty-five copies of the N. O. *Times*, taken for two years continuously, have been discontinued recently in this parish.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 8, 1870.

The Money market proper is without any material change. At notes secured by unquestionable collateral rule on the street at 10@12 ⅌ cent. per annum, and first class business paper without collaterals at 11@12, and second grade at 14@18 ⅌ cent. per month. Mortgage paper is quoted at 8@10 ⅌ cent. per annum for A1, and 11@13 for second class.

We omitted last evening to notice the quarterly dividend of 4 ⅌ cent. declared by the New Orleans City Railroad, payable on the 25th instant.

Gold opened at 111⅝@111¾ (against 111⅝ at New York) and closed at 111⅝@111⅞ (against 111⅝) touching 111⅝ against 111⅝ during the interim. The sales included $15,000 at 111⅝, $8000 at 111⅝, $70,000 ($5000, $5000, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000) at 111⅝, $20,000 at 111 5-16, and $8000 at 111⅝. We heard of no sales of Silver. It is quoted at 108@108½ for American half dollars and 109 ⅌ cent. premium in gold for Mexican dollars.

Foreign Exchange was unsettled by the fluctuations in gold, but with more liberal dealing the movement was of a nicely rapidly fair extent. Operations in Sterling summed up about £35,000, of which £1500 left offering at 121⅝, £1500 clear at 121⅝, £2000 bill of lading at 121⅝@121⅞, £7500 At clear at 122, £3000 at 122¼, and £6000 at 122⅛@122¼ for bank; and France at 4.70 @4.68 for the former and 4.68⅛@4.65 for the latter.

Domestic Exchange ruled fully ⅛ ⅌ cent higher. Early in the day the banks advanced their asking for sight checks on New York to ¼ ⅌ cent. premium, one of them asking ⅜. The sales included $15,000 at $20,000 commercial night on New York at ⅜ ⅌ cent. discount, $10,000, $20,000 and $30,000 at par, $30,000 private bankers at 1-16 premium, and $30,000 ten days' sight at ⅛ discount.

The sales of Stocks included 100 shares Mississippi Valley Levee Company at ——, 50 shares Crescent City Slaughter-House at $19 50, and 100 at $20. At the close there were sellers of Ship Island Land Stock at 40c, and we heard of its having been offered at 80.

Nothing transpired in Bonds.

Dealers bought State Warrants at 83½ and the new and 65 for old, and Metropolitan Police at 98½, and sold the former at 84 for new and 95 for old, and the latter at 98½.

We heard of no sales of City Treasury Notes except a few trifling sums to dealers who bought at 12@13 ⅌ cent discount and offered well at 16.

We quote:

Bank of Louisiana	6	8 — 10
Commercial Bank	62 75	63 — 00
Mech's and Traders' Bank	47 50	47 — 50
Louisiana Bank	45 50	47 — 00
Union Bank	65 50	67 — 00
Citizens' Bank	156 00	160 — 00
Louisiana State Bank	40 00	41 — 00
Southern Bank	42 00	44 — 00
Merchants' Bank		45 — 00
Crescent City Bank	25 00	26 — 00
Mechanics' Bank	257 00	260 — 00
Germania National Bank	160 00	162 — 00
Louisiana National Bank	150 00	160 — 00
Peoples' Bank		2 — 00
Union Insurance Company	71 00	78 — 00
Louisiana Insurance Company	95 00	100 — 00
Louisiana Insurance Co.		76 — 00
Commercial Insurance Co.		5 — 00
Factory and Trades' Ins. Co.	55 00	60 — 00
Crescent City Insurance	5 00	6 — 00
Crescent City Slaughter houses	19 00	20 — 00
Mississippi Valley Navigation		3 — 00
Mississippi Valley Levee Co.	1 00	3 — 00
Louisiana Manufacturing Co.	25 00	35 — 00
Louisiana State Lottery		2 — 00
Louisiana Jockey Club	20 00	30 — 00
Lake and Bridge Association	22 00	30 — 00
New Orleans Railroad	60 00	80 — 00
Carrollton Railroad	115 00	116 — 00
Opelousas Railroad		50 — 00
New Orleans City Railroad	90 00	95 — 00
Lower Coast Cotton Press	71 00	75 — 00
Louisiana Cotton Press	100 00	110 — 00
Louisiana State Bonds	71	72
Louisiana State Stamped	70	71
Louisiana State Bonds	72	73
Louisiana State Stamped	70	71
Louisiana State Bonds (1868)	70	72
Louisiana State Stamped (1868)	70	72
State Penitentiary sixtens	97	98
Orleans, Jefferson and Tex. R. R. Eighths	84	85
Orleans, Jefferson and Tex. R. R. Sixteenths	84	85
State Levee Sixths	92	93
State Levee Eighths	92	93
Consolidated Bonds	71	72
Railroad City Bonds	71	72
City Bonds	71	72
City Sixes Per Cents	79½	79¾
Levee Bonds Per Cents	79	79½
Jefferson City Bonds	14	15
New Orleans Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	83	84
New Orleans Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds	80	81
Opelousas Railroad First Mortgage Bonds	79	80
Will double-lock a compo.		

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Friday Evening, July 8, 1870.

COTTON—The sales reported to-day embrace 750 bales at prices requiring no change in our previous quotations, which, we regret, especially for the lower grades, are to some extent nominal. We accordingly continue to quote ordinary at 14@14½ low ordinary at 10½@17, low middling at 17½@18, middling at 18½@19, and strict middling at 19½@19¾.

The sales included French good ordinary at 14, and we have received from France a report since Friday evening 2543 bales, against 4188 last week and 1070 last year, and since September 1st 1,120,701 bales, against 763,000 last year, exclusive of 9112 bales supplemental.

TOBACCO.—Since our review of last Wednesday the market has been completely inactive, and to-day we heard of a single sale. Exporters cannot obtain freight room. The supply is heavy, and there is a large assortment of German Tobacco. We quote nominally:

	Light.	Heavy.
Common to Good Lugs	8@9	8@9½
Low Leaf	9@9½	9@9½
Medium	9@10	9@11
Good	9½@10½	10@11
Fine	11@12	11@13
	13@14	9@—

TOBACCO STATEMENT.

Stock on hand Sept. 1st, 1869 bales	
Arrived past three days	105
" previously	17,060
	17,165
Exports past three days	521
Broken up for bales, &c.	1,815
	13,808
Stock on hand and on ship board not cleared	15,072

FREIGHTS.—There is no room on shipboard for Liverpool, and but very little for Havre. The nominal rate to the former port is 5 ⅌ cent. and to the latter 15-16c. The demand for New York is good and rate firm at ⅜c by steam.

RICE AND MOLASSES.—There were receipts this morning of 36 hhds. Sugar—no Molasses. The market is becoming bare of supplies of Louisiana, and there are no low grades on hand. Common to good common is now quoted at 10@10½c; fair to good fair 10¾@11c; fully fair 11¼@11½c; prime 12@12½c; choice 13½c; yellow clarified 13½c; white 13¾c; white ⅞ ⅌. Molasses is quoted at 25@60c ⅌ gallon for inferior; 40@50c for good fermenting; 50@70c for city refinery reboiled, and $1 for Syrup.

Week's sales—Sugar 260 hhds.; receipts 54; exports 14. Week's receipts—Molasses 34; exports 70.

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

FLOUR.—The market appears to be firmer to-day, and we note sales of 3000 bbls. of which 100 unsound at $4 50; 100 superfine at $5; 50 do at $5 10; 150 double extra at $5 50; 50 do at $5 60; 125 treble extra at $6 25; 1000 choice extra at $6 75@$7; and 50 do at $7, and 100 double extra on private terms.

Week's sales—800 bbls.; receipts 18,087; exports 6903.

CORN.—There is little or none on the landing the demand is good, and prices are still higher. Sales to-day 3000 sacks, of which 100 yellow at $1 10; 400 white at $1 15; 200 white at $1 15; 100 and 200 do at $1 20, and 600 white in lots at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. The sales were mostly from store.

Week's sales—20,250 sacks; receipts 9737; exports 11,914.

OATS—Are also in good demand and firmer. 600 sacks were sold to-day, of which 400 sacks ordinary at 60c; 200 light at 61c; 1000 bs. Louis at 63c; 200 and 1000 at the 160 and 260 Galena at 66 ⅌ bushel.

Week's sales—9300 sacks; receipts 19,615; exports 1950.

BRAN—300 sacks sold at $1 65, and 300 at $1 67½ ⅌ 100 lbs.

Week's sales—3000 sacks; receipts 7807; exports 816.

HAY—Is dull, and prices is quoted at $28@30 ⅌ ton.

POTATOES—Are dull and lower; receipts 780; exports 85.

PORK—The market is quiet but very firm at $31 50 ⅌ bbl. for mess. Bids retailing at $32.

Week's sales—[illegible] bbls.; receipts 933; exports 93.

BACON—The demand is good, the stock has been considerably reduced, and prices are still higher. In casks shoulders sold at 14½c; fb. sides at 16c; clear sides at 17½c; do clear sides on private terms, but subsequently shoulders were held at 14¾; clear rib sides at 17¾c; clear sides at 18¾c, with job sales at these prices, and none to be had for less. Sugar-cured Hams command 20@22½c ⅌ lb.

Week's sales—[illegible] casks and tierces; receipts 338 casks, 179 tierces, 119 t