The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1867. Vol. XXVII—New Series. Vol. XVII—Whole—14,163.

THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

DUPUOY & LISET, PUBLISHERS.

Office, No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE:

Semi-weekly (Tuesday, Friday, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.

Price of the Paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

The Semi-Weekly is published every Tuesday and Friday.

Subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having the run of the paper, first insertion $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 50 cents per square.

Short or Editorial Paper Transient Advertisements, each insertion, $2 50 per square.

Advertisements ordered to be discontinued, to be charged by hour each insertion.

First or Editorial Page Monthly Advertisements, each square, $30 per month.

Regular advertisers, who advertise largely, shall be allowed much time and favor as the above named transient rates as may be agreed upon. In no case shall such discount exceed 33 per cent.

All new ones if there of Advertisements to be charged 25 cents per line, each insertion.

All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

All Advertisements not specified for any number of insertions will be published ale time.

All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered quarterly.

NEW ORLEANS:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 22, 1867.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

Chas. E. Fortier sells a lot of ground in the Second District, in the square bounded by Barracks, Hospital, Miro and Tonti streets, at 12 o'clock m., at the Merchants' and Auction-ers' Exchange, Royal street.

The attention of property holders on St. Peter street is called to a notice elsewhere that there will be a meeting on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the engine-house of No. 21, corner of Chalbert and St. Peter streets, of all persons interested in the extension of gas pipe along St. Peter to Broad street. Parties having subscribed to the enterprise, or having lists of those who have, are particularly requested to be present.

Mr. D F Boyd, Superintendent of the Louisiana State Seminary at Alexandria, La., invites us to attend the commence-exercises on the 28th instant. We regret that we cannot attend.

The Bossier *Banner* reports 500 whites and 1004 blacks registered in that parish up to the 1st instant.

The Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association of Louisiana intend publishing ten thousand copies of the catalogue of the premiums awarded at the last fair, together with a limited number of supplemental pages for advertisements.

"I cant understand dem men at all; dey talks too high for me," said one of General Griffin's jurymen in Texas, after listening to the lawyers in a case.

RIVER NEWS.

At five o'clock, this evening, the fleet and elegant steamer Wild Wagoner, takes her departure for Bayou Sara and all intermediate landings. She is one of the New Orleans and Bayou Sara Packet Companies line boats, which is a sufficient guarantee that passen ers will go through safely and with comfort. Capt. Barance is her Commander, and in the office will be found Mr. Lebeau. Both gentlemen are popular with the people on the Coast, and never fail to make a trip on the Wagoner pleasant.

STEAMER FOR BAYOU SARA—To-morrow at nine o'clock, A. M., the veteran Capt. Grosse of the Iberville, will start his steamer on her regular trip for Bayou Sara and all way landings. No boat on the river has a better reputation for speed, comfort and good living than the Iberville. Capt. Landry, and Mr. George Wilkinson, her clerk, have won from the traveling community an enviable reputation for their courtesy to passengers and strict attention to business. The money invested in an excursion on the Iberville is paid two fold in pleasure you enjoy. She always goes full of freight and people.

Passengers bound for Memphis, Cairo and St. Louis will bear in mind that the great low pressure steamer Great Republic leaves New Orleans for the above points on Wednesday, the 27th instant, at 5 P. M.

MOBILE Matters.

The Mobile *Register* has the following:

To the Members of the Board of Aldermen:

Gentlemen.—You will see by the official journal that I have forwarded to General Swayne my board. In so due to you, who selected me as your presiding officer, to state my reasons.

When I accepted the position, although believing the removal of the old board was illegal, and that any action done by us as a board would not have the sanction of law, still knowing that my judgment *might* be wrong, and that the matter was then under investigation and would soon be decided, as I anticipated before our next regular meeting, I determined to accept, reserving to myself to act as I thought best and right when that decision was made known.

The Attorney General, the highest law officer of the Government, has just rendered that decision, and to my mind it is there clear opinion, stated that my appointment is illegal and unauthorized. In having so, I cannot consent, as some of my friends would advise, to lend any little influence I may possess to do what I know would be an illegal act, or to hold the position simply because some one else might be found to take it who would act differently. I did not accept the position to be a mere puppet, and to move for months and adjourn the board without transacting any business, which would have to be the case under the decision of illegality, and when the old board were restored. I think the majority of the board a good one, and if their acts were decided to be legal, their legislation would be beneficial to the city. Their illegality being, in my opinion, fully decided, I can be of no further benefit to the city, nor can I, with that belief, hold my position. I therefore resign the office to which you elected me.

R. MILLER.

The *Tribune* mentions a rumor that Mayor Horton would resign for similar reasons.

Still Another Letter from Thad. Stevens—A Jury Socaline of Congress Called For.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette:

Lancaster, Pa., June 13, 1867.—I think it is proper to suggest the propriety of having a quorum in Congress on the 1st proximo. The division of the Attorney General seems to require some explanatory or supplemental acts. I need not point out the errors in favor of the rebels, as they are, many of them, easily seen. For instance, it is provided that no senator to be registered requires one year's residence in the State. Every man can see that this means ordinary residence immediately before the election. The Attorney General hold that the party may take nine months when he was a boy and three months now. Andrew Johnson, by going a month before the election to North Carolina, where he lived thirty years ago, could vote. So with regard to clerks, military and civil officers, and the holding of Confederate offices while in rebellion. But I will not take time to criticise now. A mistake more obnoxious than either of the first of many made by the Attorney General in acting at all, in the questions, and treating his directions as binding officially. The Attorney General has no more right to interfere than the President had to reconstruct, which pretension Congress has negatived. Should it be decided that the conquered States are to be treated as subdued territory, and rebuilt, without reference to their former condition, by the legislative power thereof, it is to be supposed that Congress alone is to be appealed to from the act of illegality.

It is true that the Attorney General is too good a lawyer to pretend to act under the Constitution, as it is well decided that admitting new States, and of course rebuilding conquered territory, does not come within the provisions of that instrument. His opinion is just as good as any other good lawyer's, and no better. It is the attempt to treat it as official that is objectionable. When he rules what shall be evidence, if obeyed, he does great wrong. He has a fair excuse, however, under the invitation of the commanding generals.

I have said this much with great reluctance, but finding my colleagues indifferent to the question, I have not been able to refrain. I feel troubled fear lest I should be thought that I obtrude my opinions too often in public matters, but my anxiety—possibly my over excited sensitiveness—relative to reconstruction must be my excuse.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The letter of Judge Abell, of New Orleans, to the President, protesting against his removal by General Sheridan, and also a letter written by him to Sheridan in August last, have been published. The New York *Tribune* says, "they are remarkable for audacity and falsehood." As no proof is offered to sustain this assertion, it suggests that the author may himself be guilty of that of which he charges Judge Abell.

The letters are plain and forcible in style, and the one to Sheridan is even more severe than that which he received from Governor Wells. The Judge says the convention leading to the riots were not assembled without the consent and appearance of military guardianship, and he places the responsibility for the riot directly at the door of the military.

He demands an investigation of his conduct as Judge, and the *Tribune* hopes it may be accorded. If it should certainly secure him a pronunciation more severe than the removal from office. The congressional committee sent to investigate the riot inquired into the action of the Judge, and he afforded them every facility to do so. They refused to publish his testimony, and conveyed the clear impression that they considered the matter of no importance, and the rioters. Why was this? Were the men afraid of them? The correspondence shows that either the Judge or the General had not told the truth in several important particulars, and makes it appear as if the Judge wanted an investigation to show who had lied. —*Chicago Times*.

THE ATTACK ON THE PRESIDENT.—Many journalists affect to perceive an inconsistency between the present attitude of the President in respect to the powers of the commanders at the South, and what he said by way of veto in his message of the reconstruction bill. They quote with great gusto this paragraph from the veto message:

"The power thus given to the commanding officers over all the people of each district is that of an absolute monarch. His mere will is to make the principal law. He may enforce or suspend state laws at his pleasure. His decision on this will not be subject to appeal or review even by the highest judicial authority.

It is evident that the distinction cannot be perceived in the vast majority of cases between 'persons' in the usual meaning of the word in this law, and the 'property' which it protects, and the rights of 'persons' which it secures to be found in the law at the National Intelligencer.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES.—The British *Medical Journal*, of June 1, says:

During the last week the Princess of Wales has allowed to sit up in a chair, and is very happy in the opportunity of receiving the congratulations of the country which is now will be to offer the Princess's son. Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, is rapidly losing all traces of recent confinement, and, indeed, the progress of the Princess during the week has been entirely satisfactory.

The lumber trade is very active in Mobile.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Registration in Orleans Parish.—We are indebted to the courtesy of Gen. Forsyth, Civil Commandant, for the following tabular statement of registered voters in the parish of Orleans, ending June 19th, 1867:

	WHITE.	BLACK.	TOTAL.
First District.....	5,502	4,800	10,302
Second "	2,795	3,811	6,607
Third "	2,468	2,858	5,347
Fourth "	2,461	1,295	3,756
Right Bank.....	353	1,221	1,574
Total.....	13,835	14,439	28,065

Sixth District Court—Judge Duplantier.—Quite a number of our distinguished gentlemen of the long robe were in attendance in this court yesterday for a *mêlée* in the case of the State versus the President and Directors of the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad, but the Judge being absent from court, counsel had not the opportunity of making a display of learning in the argument of this case, of which they are so capable.

There seems to be some misfortune attending this suit, this, we think, being the third time, trial has been postponed.

Recess.—The case of Theo. Coppersmith and others, charged with ravishing the person of Miss Mary Godard, was partially examined before Recorder Vennard, of the Fourth District, yesterday, and continued for further hearing. Miss Godard, a servant girl, was met by Coppersmith just before dark, while she was waiting for the Carrollton cars, when came up, pretended to be a policeman, put his hand on her mouth and forced her to go with him to the woods, where he and the others, Jester, Windsan and May all gratified their bellish passions. The poor girl, an orphan, appeared in Court and identified the accused as the guilty parties. The evidence thus far is strong against them. Col. Field appeared as counsel for the accused, the Recorder taking care of the interests of the prosecution.

Public School Examination.—The annual examinations the Claiborne, Bienville, Robertson and Rampart schools took place yesterday. Report speaks favorably of them all. We regret that we could only attend to one, and that was at the Rampart school, where we were present without any intention of preference, and while regretting our inability to be present at the interesting exercises of all of these schools on account of their occurring at a number of them at the same time, each day, we see no reason why we, should not notice such as come under our observation without being considered partial. This must be our apology.

The English exercises of the Rampart girls' school comprised arithmetic, grammar, geography, reading and spelling, dictation and examinations in the history of the United States, up to the close of the war. The French exercises comprised—grammar, reading and dictation, translations, and examinations in "Bolmar's Phrases." The school is a large one, under the charge of Mrs M C Dubois as principal, and Misses M. Sassinot, J. Schlieman, E. V. Sarrau, S Ludwig and Mrs M Segault, as assistants. Prof. Washington also assists in the musical department.

After the examination in the text books, showing great care and ability in the teachers, and remarkable proficiency in the pupils as a general thing, the exercises of the day closed with the following programme:

Song, "Welcome Sweet Day"—Miss L. Sassinot; La Favorite—Piano, Miss S. Barnett; Le Fanfaron Fille, Miss C. Dagoret; Soliloquy, Miss T. Feely; Song, "I'll be an Humble Bee"—Misses Faith, Hope, Charity, Misses Pullen, Tracy and Maury; Dressing for Church, Miss L. Weed; Old Folks, Miss E. Glenn; The Dancing School, Miss L. Hilariot; Song, "Annie Laurie"—Miss Sarah Cheri; Dialogue, Miss A Duffy and W. Tuthill; Work and Play, Miss B. Thompson; Fancy Piece, Miss L. Miller; Wild Goose Chase, Dialog—Piano, Miss L. Weed; Is It Anybody's Business, Miss L. Childress; Les Femmes Savantes, Miss J. Selmay; Marie—From Moose—Piano, Misses L. Grieb and J. Sassinot; Song, "Southern Home; Country School Dialogue, Pupils Third Department.

When we entered the general room where these exercises were going on, the song "Gipsy Dell" was being played and sung very sweetly by the whole school, and we were struck at once at the appearance of girls, large and small, under the direction of Misses Schlieman and Washington "Be a Woman" was well recited by a girl of Miss Minister's years; so was the "Soliloquy" by Miss Lucas, and the whole of the very sweet little air mentioned as following was charmingly played by Miss Grieb, also quite a long piece of "Hiawatha" was recited. The story of the Ant and the Cricket, was well said. "Old Folks" and "Work and Play" were good recitations, but Miss Childress did well. Miss Selmay recited in French with remarkable correctness and clearness. The Little Miss Million in her "Fancy Piece," and Miss L. Hilariot in "The Dancing School," and "Country School Dialogue" were however, the great attractions of the occasion, Miss Hilariot especially evincing remarkable powers of mimicry and fine recitative talents.

By the way, we should add, that the Rampart School-house is a building, is a disgrace to the cause of education.

The examination of the Fisk, Madison, Marshall and Franklin Schools in the First District, takes place to-day.

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Charge of Rape—William Purcell was arraigned before Acting Recorder Silh yesterday morning, charged with Mary Ryan, colored, to reside at 483 Magazine street, with committing a crime upon her niece, Margaret Ryan, an orphan eight years old, on the night of the 15th inst. The case was fixed for examination on the 3d proximo.

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Julius Hirsheimer, convicted of obtaining money on false pretences, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment. Hirsheimer sold to Mrs. H. Harrington, in November last, a lot of boxes, bottles, &c., filled with saw-dust and chips, instead of fancy groceries and liquors, as alleged.

John Doyle, convicted of burglary, by entering the store of Mary Brangle, March 19th last, and stealing five dollars therefrom, was sent to the Penitentiary for five years.

Alexis Giles, convicted of larceny, by entering the coffee house at the corner of Bourbon and Toulouse streets, and stealing therefrom a gold watch, a silver watch and $10 in currency, was sent to the Penitentiary for three months.

Daniel Che. Morton, charged with burglary, was allowed to withdraw his plea of not guilty, and to plead guilty to larceny. The Court then sentenced him to two months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Morton stole on the 22d May last, from a cottage, $10 in gold, $15 in silver, a gold watch and chain, and two diamonds from Alfred S. Cowan.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg on the 11th inst., passed a resolution opposing an amendment to the constitution of the State so as to give negroes the right of voting. The truth is, nearly Republican newspapers have inferred that the Democracy as a national party is opposed to the extension of suffrage to negroes. It would be just as reasonable to infer that the cause in any State where the Republicans are in power the blacks are excluded from the ballot the party as a whole is opposed to giving them the elective franchise.

The position of the Democracy on this question is plain. They will not agree to any State shall determine for itself who shall be voters. If Pennsylvania does not want negroes to vote, Illinois has no right to say they shall vote in that State. Sumner says there are negroes enough in Pennsylvania, if enfranchised, to carry the State. Precisely! Only Congress, that Congress shall pass a law making them voters. Perhaps this insolence and considerations of policy, rather than principle, fashioned the resolution. But we are confident that the Radicals are confident that they can carry the negro vote, and they have possession of the State government. Why are not the blacks enfranchised?—*Chicago Times*.

MR. GREELEY AND THE LOYAL LEAGUE.—Notwithstanding Mr. Greeley's bold defiance of the Loyal Leaguers of New York upon their threat to impeach him for his signing the bail bond of Mr. Davis, several of the leaders on Thursday night to procure the adoption of resolutions of censure in a meeting of the Loyal League, but Greeley triumphed. The resolutions failed, for want of a quorum, and the meeting commanded as the South, he is, there is no doubt to rush precipitately to a complete nullification of all the measures done by those generals, without discrimination and irrespective of exceptions. These statements are altogether groundless, and calculated to excite and inflame to advance the disapprobation of all who think that policies that cannot progress, however little, has been accomplished by the military rule in the South, and who would regret to see this progressive movement retarded back to its starting point. Such a course would be the height of folly, and would be regarded by the people of every section as those of Sheridan in the case of the Governor and judges at New Orleans, now that the people have come to understand the question is viewed as one of national importance, to be governed by the circumstances, as they are now, and not as they were when the country was convulsed with war. Whatever opinions are to be made, reports are to be had, and whole matter reviewed, and upon a deliberate and well-matured view of these reports and information of the best counsel, the action of the Congress of the United States will be based. Precipitancy will not advantage, but will retard the progress of the country.—*National Intelligencer*.

It is an unquestionable fact that ninety clerks in our mercantile houses are receiving for pay now in greenbacks than they or their predecessors received in gold for the same services in the gold before the war. When one considers the way in which prices have doubled or trebled during the last two years, the wonder is that the clerks and day laborers have increased their wages, the salaries of these clerking appeared. The salaries of employees to the fact is, that the dullness of business will not permit higher salaries. But, why should the wages of an employee be doubled in proportion to the dullness of the times? Why should not he bear his proportion of the brightness of the times? It is not generally known that fifteen thirty the year's profit were made in 1865. Of course, they would be paid to the salaried subordinates. That is not only present but *past* profits should be considered, in an hour of adversity, when the employee is not to blame for the loss. It is simply unjust to less than a fair living.—*New York paper*, 14th.

The silver shrine of St. Michael's Church, in Charleston, S. C., "abandoned" during the war, has been found in a quartermaster's shop in New York, and restored to the church.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[To the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

The President's Tour.

Gen. Longstreet Pardoned.

Circular from the Union Radical Committee.

Foreign Intelligence.

Miscellaneous Matters.

From Southwest Pass.

Washington, June 21.—The President was advanced to the thirty-second degree of the Scotch Rite, before leaving Washington.

Washington, June 21.—In support of a motion to recall the witnesses of the prosecution for cross-examination, Surratt filed an affidavit stating that he could develop the fact that it was on the 21st instead of the 17th when the hand-kerchief was found, and that the defence depended much on date; also, that Dye was indicted for perjury in connection with Surratt. The motion was refused, but permission was given the defence to summon them if wanted.

The evidence to-day was confined mostly to events before the assassination, showing an intimacy between the prisoner, Booth and others. Benj. W Vandepool testified positively seeing Surratt with Booth on the day of the assassination. The witnesses of the prosecution are producing quite a serious impression on the community.

Omaha advices report an Indian fight at O'Fallon's Station—killed 9 Indians—no whites. Indians killed one man and took 70 mules from Hugo Station. General Sherman is at North Platte.

New York, June 21.—The President passed through Philadelphia without stopping. He was cordially received at all points and arrived here safely.

Washington, June 21 —The pardon of General Longstreet was granted upon written and personal application of numerous prominent citizens of Georgia, and the pardon was forwarded to the request, that of General Grant and other prominent officers of the army, with the exception of Reconstruction officers, of whom were personal applicants for the pardon.

There is official authority for the statement that Mr. Seward inclosed in a letter to Lerez copies of dispatches from Gen. Sickles relative to Napoleon to the President, asking the United States Government to use its influence with Juarez to prevent the life of Maximilian.

Robert A. Campbell, Teller of the Ontario Bank, Montreal, testified as to the condition of the wrecked institution. He was in connection with the Ontario Bank—showing, among other things, that on the 27th of October, 1864, a bill of exchange for $155 to Lee, Corbett & Co., for 126, and that on the 6th of April, 1865, Young ran down a check on the bank for $7000, and that Young received the bills in course of transmission certificates of deposit for $100,000. There was pleased against his account, he having a large balance all the time to his credit—probably $200,000. The witness also testified to the fact that Jacob Thompson was an American.

Wilmington, June 21.—The steamer Louisa, from Mobile, arrived here to-day.

Washington, June 21.—The following circular has just been issued:

WASHINGTON, June 21st, 1867.

Dear Sir—In view of the recent decision of the Attorney General of the United States, I am requested by many Republican Senators and Representatives to call your attention to the great importance of your being punctually present in your place to answer to your name when the roll is called, and those Schlieman and Washington "Be a Woman" was well recited by a girl of Miss Minister's years; so was the "Soliloquy" by Miss Lucas, and the whole of the very sweet little air mentioned as following was charmingly played by Miss Grieb, also quite a long piece of "Hiawatha" was recited. The story of the Ant and the Cricket, was well said. "Old Folks" and "Work and Play" were good recitations, but Miss Childress did well. Miss Selmay recited in French with remarkable correctness and clearness. The Little Miss Million in her "Fancy Piece," and Miss L. Hilariot in "The Dancing School," and "Country School Dialogue" were however, the great attractions of the occasion, Miss Hilariot especially evincing remarkable powers of mimicry and fine recitative talents.

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Telegraph Station M. by E. ¼ E. Pilot Station W. ¾ S., point of mouth, east side, S. E. ¼ S. There was about 19 feet on the lamp. One of the pilots informed us that he thinks it is the land burning over the wreck of the ship J. Badger, which was burned here several years ago. It is high time somebody was taking notice of this often-reported fact, and a buoy was placed upon it. Not a week passes but some vessel hits it.

Arrived down and went to sea—ship Fawn; barks L. A. Nichols, and Collin E McNeil; brig Caroline; steamships Matagorda and Clinton. Went up in tow—ship Theobold; bark Edwin.

Reliable reports from pilots states that the excavator is doing excellent work. In due time the bends will be cut.

On Saturday the coast survey party, under F. H. Gerdes, Esq., Assistant United States Coast Surveyor, which have been engaged during the past season surveying the passes of the Mississippi river, will begin their rounds and proceed to Washington with the outline of their work.

The schooners Varina and Hall with their steam tenders will be laid up in the South Pass until the work begins again in January next—the Varina having charge of Capt. Day, of the Hall. It is to be regretted that they left the lower part of the S. W. Pass before the appearance of the mildew, a ground which threatens to give navigation some trouble. Possibly the Light House Board will look to it as soon as a vessel is wrecked on it, so they will be able to find it.

[Previous Dispatches.]

Southwest Pass, June 21, 11 A. M.—Fine weather, with passing clouds. Wind fresh N. E. Barometer 29.85

Arrived: Steamship N. G. Howes, Indianola and Galveston, with merchandise and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steamer Catherine Whiting, hence for Brazil, went to sea this A. M. She takes out 250 cattle. It is under the auspices of the Brazilian government.

N B Starbuck, of Troy, goes out in the vessel to devote his whole attention to the comfort of the passengers.

Went to sea: Steamship Mexico, bark Wapello, schooner N. B. Borden.

The steam elevator, under her new command, is daily at work from dawn till dark, and does not seem afraid of a equally looking sky and a whole hospital bruise. We have not as yet had any report from her as to operations.

London, June 21.—The anniversary of Victoria's coronation was magnificently celebrated.

Birmingham, June 21.—The harangues of a mob named Murphy caused the riot. The troops used cutlasses freely.

Several rioters were wounded, but none killed. Murphy continues his harangues, but comparative quiet prevails.

Liverpool, June 21, Noon.—Cotton quiet; Middling Uplands 11¾, Middling Orleans 11¾. Sales of 10,000 bales of the week 60,000; of which 18,000 were to speculators and exporters.

Sales 824,000 bales, 430,000 American. Bullion in the Bank of England increased £532,800.

Baltimore, June 21.—The Presidential party were received with Masonic and civil honors, and dejeuned and feted until much exhausted.

Washington, June 22.—There are nineteen applicants for the vacant Agricultural Commissionership.

Robert Dunbarbury, of Wisconsin, now Consul in the City of Mexico, is appointed Minister, vice Campbell

Fortress Monroe, June 21.—The steamer Falcon, with the schooners Mary H. Hawkins, off Lookout Point. The schooners sent in for salvage; crew rescued. The steamer is slightly injured.

New York, June 21.—Stocks active. Money 6 to 7 per cent. Gold 137¾ to 137¾. 5-20's, 1862, coupons, 110¾ to 110¾.

Sales of the week $15,000. Receipts for the week 549; exports 853. Stock on hand 21,440 bales.

Louisville, June 21.—Sales of 174 hhds of Tobacco. Logs to Medium 7 @ 9; Leaf @ 65 to $15 25. Superfine Flour $6 25 to $8 75. Wheat nominal. Corn shelled delivered 86 to 88c. Oats 72 to 73c. Pork $28. Bacon—Shoulders 9¼c, Packed Clear sides 12¼ to 12¾c. Lard in tierces 13¼ to 13½c. Raw Whisky free $6 25c. Bond 33c. Cotton 33c.

Louisville, June 21.—River falling with 5 feet 8 inches in the canal by the mark.

St. Louis, June 21.—Tobacco steady. Cotton dull and nominal; 24c for Middlings. Hemp steady. Flour Fresh grit. Bacon—Shoulders $10 to 15 50. Wheat firm for choice, other grades hardly tushed. Corn dull and lower—No. 2 at 77c. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $28 50. Whisky nominal. Stock strong. Money 6 to 7 per cent 5-20's, of '62, with coupons, 110¾ to 111¾. Gold 138¼.

Cincinnati, June 21.—Edward Bloque Bey, the Turkish Minister to Washington, departed for America to-day.

Detroit, June 21.—Lord Stanley stated in the House of Commons that the Government had no information of Turkish outrages in Crete.

Paris, June 21.—The Emperor's Government has decided to make considerable reductions in the military force of the Empire. The present session of the Corps Legislatif will accomplish a large amount of business. The day of adjournment is not fixed.

Boston, June 21.—Charles Woodman, sexton of Rev. Dr. Garnett's church is held in $10,000 bail, charged with entering young girls into the church and subjecting them to fiendish indignities.

Liverpool, June 21, evening.—Cotton continued steady throughout the day: sales 10,000 bales. Middlings 11¾.

London, June 21, evening. — Consols 94¼, U S 5-20's 73.

Paris, June 21.—The Minister of Foreign Affairs has a conference to-day with the United States and Spanish Ministers, relative to fresh American affairs.

Florence, June 21.—Disquietude exists that 200 armed men threw themselves into the city of Rome with the intention, it is said, of proclaiming a republic. The troops fought, and order is restored. Confirmation is awaited.

Southwest Pass, June 21.—Fresh N. E. winds and fine weather since noon.

Arrived ship Theobold, Theobold, New York 63 days, going to Ga. A. Peabody; bark Edwin, Crum, Boston 30 days, for G Crossman City Ice Co. The Edwin grounded on the middle ground in coming in 16 day at 1 P. M. It was high tide, the lighthouse bearing W. by S., distant 4 miles.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Louisiana Sugar is coarse and in request, but the stock is so small that only a retail business is doing at 14c to 14½c for Prime; 14½c for Choice; 14¾ to 14¾c for Yellow Clarified, and 16c for White. A lot of 14 hhds Fair Louisiana sold at 12½c per lb. The market is well supplied with Cuba Sugar and Molasses, but it is very dull at 10¾c per lb for low grade refining Sugar, and 11¾c for Fair. Grocery grades Sugar and Molasses is quoted nominally at 47½ to 50c per gallon. Wood receipts, 56 hhds Sugar, 7 hhds Louisiana Molasses.

CORN.—There was a good demand to-day, but a still further decline of 3c per bushel. The receipts were 17,000 sacks, of which 5122 Mixed and 100 Yellow sold at 90c; 2000 sacks Mixed at 75 to 80c; 200 Yellow, 3676 White Mixed, and 500 do at 80c; 800 White Mixed at 80 to 82½c; 500 White, 100, 200 and 500 do at 83c; and 700 fancy White at 90c per bushel. Week's sales, 50,000 sacks; receipts, 76,378; exports, 6689.

OATS.—The market is dull, and prices have relied more in favor of buyers. The sales to-day were confined to 1200 sacks, of which 500 at 65c; 50 at 66c; 104 at 70c; 100 at 72½c; 111 at 73c, and 500 Choice St. Louis at 72 to 73c for Prime. Week's sales, 6000 sacks; receipts, 13,036; exports, 235.

BRAN is in fair demand and only in retail demand at $2 50 to $2 70 per 100 lbs for Wheat, and $2 for Barley. Week's receipts have reached 1867 sacks; exports, 6689.

HAY.—The market is very dull, and only small sales are reported at $24 per ton for Prime; $18 for Inferior Western; $20 to $22 for Fair, $26 to $26 for Prime, and $27 to $28 per ton for Choice Timothy. Week's receipts, 9436 bales; exports, 120.

PORK.—We have again to note a dull and drooping market. A lot of 166 bbls full weight sold on private terms to-day, understood to be below $23 per bbl, which is the nominal price. It is retailing at $27 50 to $28 75 per bbl. Week's receipts, 1200 bbls; exports 200.

BACON—The market is steady with a fair jobbing demand at 10 to 10¾c per lb for Shoulders. 11¾c for Ribbed Sides; 12c for Clear Sides, and 13½c for Sugar-cured Hams. Good Sugar-cured Hams and Bacon Shoulders are scarce and in request, but Sides are dull and nominal. Week's receipts, 1000 hhds, 1000 tierces, 1980 boxes Sugar from Cuba, 312 bbls Molasses.

TOBACCO—The demand continues active, and there were sales to day of 119 hhds, of which 25 at —, 19 at 7c, 4 at 9¾c, 12 at 10c, and 45 at 10¾c. Several offers were made by buyers and not accepted, factors refusing to yield in prices. The market is very firm, and we continue to quote:

	LIGHT.		DARK.	
	Inferior	Trashy	Inferior	Trashy
Leaf.....	3@ 4	5@ 6	Leaf.....	4 @ 4¾
Lugs.....	4@ 5	6@ 7	Lugs.....	5 @ 6
Leaf to Com. Leaf	5 @ 7		Leaf to Com. Leaf	6 @ 8
Medium Leaf.....	7 @ 8	9@10	Medium Leaf..	8¾@10
Fine Leaf.....	10¾@12¾		Fine Leaf.....	11 @12
Choice Leaf.....	13 @15		Choice Leaf.....	14 @17½
Choice Selections	16 @18		Choice Selections	18 @20

Week's sales, 800 hhds; receipts, 850 exports, 396.

ARRIVALS FROM THE WEST.—The steamers "Olive Branch" and "Henry A Lee," from St. Louis, and "St. Charles," from Louisville, have arrived since yesterday.

FLOUR.—We note a decidedly better feeling and firmer market to-day, with sales of 1,200 bbls, of which 100, 150 and 500 on private terms; 50 Superfine at $10; 100 Choice Extra at $14; 198 Treble Extra at $14 50; 100 Extra $15; 50 Choice Extra at $15 50; 75, on private terms at $14 50; 50 Choice Extra at $15 50; and 50 at $16 50 per bbl. Most of the old Flour in store has now been disposed of, the stock on hand is small, and a steady improvement is now confidently looked for. Week's sales, 6500 bbls; receip