THE DAILY BEE
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No. 73 Chartres street.

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NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29.

Additional from the North.

Mr. Secession and the New Loan.

Washington, July 28. Nothing strictly definite is known as to the financial course to be pursued by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it seems to be the general opinion in Washington that he will advertise for a popular loan, bearing 7 3 10 currency interest, or 6 per cent. gold interest. Although efforts have been made to reconsider the result of the Secretary's action with the banks, they have not succeeded and all negotiations have failed.

Attempt to Blockade James River.

The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe correspondent says that boats destined for the Union prisoners ought not to be sent now.

The enemy has attempted to blockade the James River. The flag of truce boat was opened upon by the batteries below City Point, which compelled her to return to Hundred Hundred.

General's Grant and Butler shortly after ran past the batteries, the boat narrowly escaping a Whitworth bolt.

Gen. Hunter and Gen. Grant.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says that we learn from sources entitled to credit, that General Hunter has demanded to be relieved from command of the Department of Western Virginia in consequence of all his available troops having been ordered to report to Gen. Wright, who is the commander of the column that is to pursue the rebel force under Gen. Early recently engaged in the invasion of Maryland.

The *Times's* Washington special says the friends of Hunter are confident of his speedy correct in quitting the Shenandoah and returning for supplies up the Kenawha Valley. They point to the fact that the return march down the Shenandoah to Staunton was flanked by railroad from Lynchburg to Waynesboro, and Hunter with his whole command must therefore have been destroyed, or captured, had any such movement been attempted.

Gen. Grant, it is understood, takes the view of the case, and places the blame for the recent unchecked invasion on Maryland, partly on the Washington War Department, but chiefly on the people of Maryland, who have hitherto refused sufficient militia force for their own protection.

Lee said to be reinforced by Johnston

Officers high in military position, here to-night, express themselves confident that a large portion of Johnston's army has gone to reinforce Lee in Virginia, and that Atlanta will fall into our hands without a struggle. The movement of Johnston's force into Virginia is thought to have been immediately after the battle of Kinesaw Mountain.

How to Run the Blockade.

Correspondence of the Leader in Texas.

Wilmington, N. C. July 1, 1864.

It is difficult for an outsider who desires to pierce the American mystery made to decide which of the available routes offers the greatest facilities and attractions. My own experience during the present year would seem to prove that, as regards time, there is little choice between land and water. Upon the 16th of last January I started from Richmond, and making my way across the Potomac and pursuing rapidly through Washington and New York, stood upon British soil upon the 28th of February—that is to say, upon the 39th day after my departure from Secessia. Upon the 15th of May I left Queenstown, and, passing through Halifax and Bermuda, arrived in the Cape Fear River (upon which Wilmington stands) on the night of the 7th of June—that is again to say, upon the 23d day after my departure from England. But supposing, as regards time, the absence of fatigue and facility in conveying baggage, the sea route is infinitely preferable to the land, and is attended with less personal jeopardy, although, there is a *mauvais quart d'heure* experienced at the moment of passing through the line of blockading vessels, which in intensity of excitement can hardly be surpassed.

Upon the evening of Wednesday, the 1st of June, the Lilian and the Hazler, two of the fleetest and most beautiful of the blockade-testing vessels, started simultaneously from Bermuda upon the first trip that each of them had ever made. Both belong to the same company, but there is an emulation between the two rival crews which is not exhilarantly allayed by their expressed opinions, but which waits the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a mill-dam, and favorable breezes to ingulf the vessels in daylight and gun smoke craft, such as are these blockade-runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of cleaving the ribs of old ocean, and which in Summer seas have no more to fear from heavy sea going craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt than has the frail night sapiose from the hundred-ton freight train which leaves Euston square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing.

It is not alone that they would be invaluable with a view to their conversion into Federal cruisers, or that two of the most valuable cargoes which have yet reached Wilmington await at the mercies the disposal of the Confederate Government, but that on board both vessels were Confederate emissaries whose capture would have been a reward worthy of many a craving palate in Washington and Boston. To many an English reader the name of Captain Maffit, lately in command of the Confederate cruiser Florida, is well known as lately associated Capt Semmes and the Alabama to demonstrate that two light, and, as regards equipment, comparatively insignificant vessels of war would have little difficulty in driving from the ocean a flag which three years and a-half have been seen upon every wave of its waters. It may be remarked that this is a lesson to which, of all nations, England can least afford to be blind.

It is believed that, ere the morrow's dawn should break, we might reach Wilmington, and onward we pressed. The night were rapidly away. O'clock, 3 o'clock, 4 in the morning came, but no eye peering through the thick gloom could be looked for light at Fort Fisher be discerned. Then, as the morning dawned, we prepared to lay up for the day, between the outer and inner cordon of the blockaders. It was hardly to be expected that we should escape be unobserved, but it was a signal instance of good luck that from 4 in the morning till 1½ P.M. we were unmolested. Then the tall masts of a large Federal cruiser, her immense paddle-wheels and jolly-Jack hats were visible, for the first time, as our antagonists approached us from the direction of Wilmington, the "airy fairy Lilian" prepared to give us assurance of that speed which we all felt she possessed.

Some slight delay there was before steam could be fully got up, and for some 20 minutes our pursuer seemed to gain upon us. But as the pressure of steam ascended from 15 pounds to 20, from 20 to 25, from 25 to 30, and at the revolutions of the paddle mounted from 26 to 28, from 28 to 33 per minute, the Lilian drew out to sea rapidly, and soon from a low, in little more than two hours the hull of our pursuer was invisible, and her topgallant sails a speck upon the distant horizon. But as she still lay between us and Wilmington it became necessary to go round her. This also the light-heeled Lilian had little difficulty in accomplishing, but as the sun dropped into the sea, and our pursuer although distant, still hung upon our rear, we found that, reckoning little the speed of our advance, we had sighted the inside blockade squadron on the coast of Cuba. There was then nothing for it but to persevere, and fortunately before we approached close to land, darkness had completely set in. Twenty-and-four hours breath we passed cruiser after cruiser, distinctly visible to every eye, and sugreating the flashing out of a blue or Brunswick light and the rush of grapeshot and shrapnel Minie-ball our rigging and bulwarks.

But it was not decreed that upon this occasion the Lilian should receive her baptism of fire. Just as we approach Fort Fisher a dark spot is seen on the bar. It is a Federal launch, seen by us too late for Capt. Maffit to indulge the anxious wish of his heart and run her down. We pass her within twenty yards, and again the expected volley of musketry is wanting. Another moment, and we are under the guns upon which stands the fort, and eagerly questioned for news. "The news is good all round." "Three cheers for Gen. Johnston!" "Six times six for Gen. Lee;" and the smith and lasher and song the night wears away. Three hours after us comes the Hazler, and is heavily fired at as she nears us with the Rhode Island. Both vessels and their cargoes safe at their wharf in Wilmington, nor is it rash to predict for them both the probability of many returns. At least it may safely be suggested that it will take no ordinary amount of speed and courage to circumvent and fearless and experienced a sailor as Capt. Maffit, and in his new career his skill and success will be not inferior to those which he exhibited in his old.

I cannot leave the subject of the blockade without pointing out the short which is being taught by it, and which it is inconceivable why England does not take more pain to understand. There is no nation upon earth which has a touch of the lutenes which England has in closely observing the working of the only blockade on a large and imperial scale which has been established since the introduction of steam navigation. It can scarcely be pretended that information in regard to the system of showing lights to guide incoming vessels, concerning the infinite intricacies of detail which experience has taught to the blockade runners of Wilmington, Charleston and Mobile, concerning the most favorable conditions of sea, sky and tide for running out or coming in, can be obtained otherwise than upon Southern soil. Yet, it is not doomed by the British Admiralty to be a matter of importance that they should be represented in Wilmington and elsewhere by one of our most accomplished naval officers.

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Thomas Clark, Esq., the indefatigable general route agent of New York, furnishes the following to the department:

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NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,181

The Gold and Currency Troubles—A Radical Remedy — Reinterconsbue Proposed.

The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes the article from which the following passages are taken, with the comment:

The article from *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times* on the "Gold Conspiracy," will not meet very general approbation, yet will be read with interest. In the Knickerbocker boldness and novelty of the views set forth have attracted considerable attention.

[From Wilkes' Spirit of the Times, July 16.]

Forbearance has its limits. Gold is at a premium of *two hundred and eighty-four!*

Forbearance is the germ of retribution, and it is, perhaps, to be regretted that those who corruptly trade against its temper have not the means to gauge the rising heat, and know just when endurance will cease to be a virtue.

The recent rise in gold, therefore, is not the result of "the natural laws of trade" we hear so much about; nor does it represent the public estimation of the currency. It is simply the result of a conspiracy by which a knot of heartless speculators have determined to force upon the sixty or seventy millions of marketable coin, that they may exact the people by starvation prices, and stab the credit of the government. To cover their designs, they have defamed the Treasury, and charged upon its blunder what was the result of their own criminal devices. Contrary, indeed, to the unloaded for rise in gold, ignorantly attributed the addition to the issue upward bearing of the Secretary's finance. They did not reflect that their stimulation was exactly balanced by the equal efflux of those who accepted the conversion of the proposition, and were labored with incessant toil to get gold down, not recking there until we then had nothing to do with the multiplication of the wheel. Their legislation, therefore, was a hopeless failure, and the forced sales of bonds were studied through their orders and journals, to make us the entire country against the incapacity of Government, and to screw the last against Gambling in time of war is an unpleasant with the natural laws of trade. Doubtless the sufferers from the rise of gold, beyond the advance of those who had loved the Treasure, but gold would have risen all the same without the Treasury bill, and it was a desperate effort to make the Government the blind to conceal the fact. The only real use we have for gold, at present, is for import duties and for the interest upon the debt. Now, as to the first, there is no fear, because the importers will not pay it up till the last moment, and the interest will all be paid in Europe. An account of foreign powers who are not ready to allow us to receive our coupons in gold, without a withdrawal from the seat of belligerent rights. If those powers refuse, and we are to continue to relinquish our commerce through such injustice, let us at least make an effort to help ourselves, and save ourselves the vital drain which has created the magnificent premium infesting. As the case stands now, the present high premium is a direct premium upon importing. Let us make it a premium upon exporting. Let us stop the gap which is quickly sapping our life blood. Nearly all of our gold goes abroad for useless luxury, and the remainder is required for the payment of interest upon the two great wars in which we are recklessly involved by their extravagance, but for which waste the solution of further trial. The weather was lovely, the sea like a mill-dam, and favorable breezes to ingulf the vessels in daylight and gun smoke craft, such as are these blockade-runners, which lightly scratch the surface instead of cleaving the ribs of old ocean, and which in Summer seas have no more to fear from heavy sea going craft, like the Rhode Island or the Vanderbilt than has the frail night sapiose from the hundred-ton freight train which leaves Euston square five minutes in its rear. Rarely have two more attractive prizes slipped through the meshes of the blockade than the two vessels of which I am writing.

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The Pawpaw Rebellion in Missouri.

Under this head the *New Zeit*, (German) of St. Louis says in its issue of the 17th:

A new rebellion in a new shape has arisen in Missouri. This time it is not the State Government itself which openly raises the standard of secession, but the armed force of the State it is, which arises against the armed force of the United States. These Pawpaw Pretorians' merely pull off the United States uniform and put on rebel clothes, which they always carry along for the purpose, and the trick is well done. Everywhere these fellows seem to have carefully prepared for such a step. And, indeed, it has long enough been projected, but our authorities seem to have ears not to hear, and eyes not to see, unless, ind-ed, we should be driven to the still worse assumption that Governor Hall and the whole of Provisional Government were in the conspiracy. For Gen. Ginter and Col. James Moss had their plainly enough devil to pay. The troops of the latter have almost all gone over to the rebels. Their whole object was to defeat the Radicals at the last election in Lafayette, in which they succeeded by means of fraud and violence. And now to defeat Fletcher and an Abolition Convention in November, they calculate upon other means—a division amongst the Radicals, or an invasion by Price, and they think it time already, to throw off the mask and show themselves as open traitors. But without now the creation of the Pawpaw—pole as they are of this Provisional Government, which alone called them into life, and gave them arms—justly the Administration and the commanding General in interfering against Governor Hall!

Scarcity of Money.

What has become of the legal tender? Every one knows, by the time, that there is such a scarcity in the money market. As first there was a calling in of bank notes, and the banks and those who live by the use of the capital which is "over" from day to day, hoard twenty-six fold, that is to say put away in their safes or vaults twenty-six times as much money, remaining as before in their regular business. Then the banks became more familiar with our medical men, there has been slight loss of life in acclimation. When soldiers return from sea or from the regiments, after having been cured, they have no second attack. We have in the city a medical faculty who *inoculate for yellow fever*, and can cure the disease with as much ease as small pox, and subjects so treated of soldiers and sailors, recently arrived, have no subsequent attacks of the fever of the country. By anticipation we shall kill off Yellow Jack. The vaccination scene already gone for the grand general store of our merry Cuba street, has only the winter quarters of heatless passing through it, which length of days would give to a population of 500,000, while the Charity Hospital of San Juan de Dios, the barometer of health—and pets from the climate most exposed—has not increased in numbers of cases five per cent over the winter average. In this connection with cold cause, we have an ice freezing establishment just getting under way, which proposes to dispense with the production of Jamaica plains and other shallow water about Boston, out of product here, to the consumer, will be about one cent per pound, the ice is got up cold clear, but that, it is said, can be remedied.

An affair of great importance is being discussed, though privately, in many circles. I refer to the proceedings of the Count Don Apolinar del Rey, who is interested in the *Diario de la Marina*. He intends to destroy all opposing papers, and advocates to the last extent he dares the odious slave trade, Mr. Ku to forgets that in the nineteenth century he can not carry out his plans, although he has killed the *Noche*, that is not the only Agent of the century. His next step was to confiscate and prohibit the circulation of newspapers coming from Spain that oppose the slave trade.

This has been done with the last two mails from the mother country, and only a few, and three surreptitiously, those newspapers have been received here. A well known and talented young man—Mr. Daniel Barquet—the agent of right newspapers, has made a formal protest against the proceedings of Mr. Calvo, and in Consul expression to General Dulce refuses to have this Rein as censor for the newspapers entitled to the Habeas Corpus charge, and petitions for his Royal removal.

News from West Rigolets.

CAPTURE OF A LIGHT HOUSE TENDER, REBEL COURIERS ABOUT, &c

[From the correct Times]

The following information comes to us from the West Rigolets Station, and is entirely reliable.

The United States Light House Tender Martha, Capt. Williams, landed from Pascagoula, on the 25th inst., at the said West Rigolets Light Station, with materials for the repairs of those places, was captured by a rebel launch manned with twenty-two men, on the morning of the 19th inst., in Chandeleur Sound, when, after stripping her of her sails rigging, and all of her cargo they could carry away on an already loaded vessel, a spree ensued, in which the fiend fired and destroyed her. He crew was taken by the pirates into Bay St Louis, thence about seven miles up Wolf river, where they proceeded to take the men to Mobile by land. Capt. Williams, who was accompanied by his little son, managed to elude the vigilance of the guard and effect his escape into the woods and upon getting back to the river procured a small boat, and after many difficulties arrived at Fort Pike.

The pilots at the mouth of the Mississippi river say they are afraid to venture out on account of the presence of the armed rebel launches

Negroes competent as Substitutes.

The Provost Marshal General of Missouri having ordered certain interrogatories, including one as to the competency of negroes to act as substitutes, to the Provost Marshal General at Washington, the following reply was returned:

Provost Marshal General's Office,
Washington, D C, July 18, 1864.

"Respectfully returned to Col. E B Alexander, A A P M, General, St. Louis, Mo., with the information that the law referred to by answer to first question of Mr Wm A Hall has been repealed by a subsequent law allowing colored troops the same pay and bounties as whites. Colored men will, therefore, be accepted as substitutes for whites."

By command of the Provost Marshal General.
(Signed,) CHARLES H Bowen,
First Lieut. 20th N. Y. Vols A A A G

[From the N Y Atlas]

The New War Navy—The Cowardin.—We have been favored with a glance at the advance sheets of the new work by Messrs. Thos. T. Brown & S. others, and have no hesitation in saying that the information they is to be contained in the forthcoming one. The Cowardin we understand, though having its plot and incidents connected with the present war, and exhibiting a vast amount of "fighting between the lines," does not treat entirely, or even principally, upon the interest of the battle ground. The mysterious peculiar ities of Secession Colonel Cowardin, in June, lead, a considerable portion of the narrative to be devoted to the grand scenery of the White Mountains, (unsurpassed particularly appropriate for summer tourists,) and also to the winter quarters of heatless passing through it, which length of days would give to a population of 500,000, while the Charity Hospital of San Juan de Dios, the barometer of health—and pets from the climate most exposed—has not increased in numbers of cases five per cent over the winter average. In this connection with cold cause, we have an ice freezing establishment just getting under way, which proposes to dispense with the production of Jamaica plains and other shallow water about Boston, out of product here, to the consumer, will be about one cent per pound, the ice is got up cold clear, but that, it is said, can be remedied

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Items from Havana.

The St. Domingo Rebellion—The Yellow Fever and Inoculation—Sec Manufacture—The Press Censorship—The Slave Trade.

In letters of the 16th inst. from Havana to the New York papers, we read:

Our news from San Domingo indicates that the rebels have received some assistance from their friends in the United States, through Turks Island and Haytien agents, only sufficient to protract the struggle and insure the sacrifice of more lives. The only sacrifice our troops are liable to are from the climate, which has been quite fatal, but as the character and types have become more familiar with our medical men, there has been slight loss of life in acclimation. When soldiers return from sea or from the regiments, after having been cured, they have no second attack. We have in the city a medical faculty who *inoculate for yellow fever*, and can cure the disease with as much ease as small pox, and subjects so treated of soldiers and sailors, recently arrived, have no subsequent attacks of the fever of the country. By anticipation we shall kill off Yellow Jack. The vaccination scene already gone for the grand general store of our merry Cuba street, has only the winter quarters of heatless passing through it, which length of days would give to a population of 500,000, while the Charity Hospital of San Juan de Dios, the barometer of health—and pets from the climate most exposed—has not increased in numbers of cases five per cent over the winter average. In this connection with cold cause, we have an ice freezing establishment just getting under way, which proposes to dispense with the production of Jamaica plains and other shallow water about Boston, out of product here, to the consumer, will be about one cent per pound, the ice is got up cold clear, but that, it is said, can be remedied

A Terrible Death

[From the Cleveland Leader.]

FOUR CHILDREN SMOTHERED IN A CHEST—THE STORY OF THE OLD ORCHEST REALIZED.

A terrible realization of the tale of Genevra, which Rogers has immortalized in verse, was discovered in the township of New burg yesterday. On Wednesday afternoon last a man named Schoger, living near the Buckeye House (better known as Edward's Tavern) on Kinsman street road, left his home with his wife to go into the field and work. Their four children, aged from two to ten years, remained at home. On returning to the house the parents sought in vain for their children. Search was made around the premises, over the farm and through the woods, the whole neighborhood turning out to join in it, but without success. Yesterday morning, however, their own house was searched, and in it, in an old German chest, the children were found, smothered to death, their faces black from suffocation. In their play the children had got into the chest, and, the lid having slid into its spring catching, had been imprisoned in a living tomb.

Reasons for England's Peace Policy

[Correspondence of the N Y Times]

London, Saturday, July 2, 1864.—Russell and Palmerston, in the Lords and Commons, have admitted their utter defeat and failure in the Conference, and declare that they cannot help themselves and cannot help poor Denmark. The armistice closed at midnight on Saturday night, and the Germans resumed fire and daylight on Sunday morning. Prompt work that. And now for the precious reasons why. All but the most ignorant people frankly stated, England cannot cope with Prussia and Austria without the aid of France. The Emperor politely declined to take a hand in the game. If Russell had accepted the Congress of Paris, the Emperor would have joined England in carrying out the decisions of the Congress. He refused, and offended the Emperor by the terms of his refusal, and now the Emperor says: "You have taken this matter in hand, and you can go through with it. I have my own affairs to attend to."

But there was another reason, which the Ministers blurted out, with their usual want of tact, and which Russell, especially, made as offensive as possible. England will not go to war with Germany, because she might any day be involved in a war with America. Either the North will conquer the South, which Earl Russell takes the trouble to tell us would disappoint him, and the united country would make war on England, or the North will fail, as he anticipates, and make an attack on Canada to cover its disappointment. In either case the excuse for not helping Denmark is alleged to be the fear of America. It is a humiliating confession, but an honest one to a certain extent. It covers the fact, necessary to conceal, that the Ministers could not move against Germany, because the Queen would not give her consent.

The first blow of the renewed war in Denmark resulted in the capture of Alsod, with a small loss. The resistance of the Danes amounts only to a feeble protest. Lord Palmerston, who could not quickly give up his old blaster, said the other night that when the Germans attack. of Copenhagen, they might come to the reason that such as that only makes the Government more contemptible. England takes her place as a third rate Power, and all that remaining is done soon to restore her ancient prestige.

Some of the English papers are growing happy over the promise they have of another American Paul. Amelia Field, "a young sister of Addison," is said to be on her way to London from New York.

Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1864.

COTTON—The market reopened to-day into its previous inactivity, the only transactions reported at private sale being 3 bales Ordinary, good ordinary at 61 64ds and 2 good ordinary at 61 3-16, while the same at auction were mostly to our party, comprising 200 bales as follows: 12 bales Burnt package at 58; 18 low pickings at 58; 8 middling at 59; 1 low do at 59; 1 do at 59 50; 6 do at 60; 16 do and 6 ordinary at 60 1-2; 10 do at 60 3-4; 7 do at 61; 8 do and 1 ordinary at 61 1-2; 1 do and mattress at 61 3-4; 1 do and 1 do at 62; 24 bales rejected, 61 bales at 61 1-2; 1 do packed, 4 ordinary and 1 good ordinary at 61 3-4; 1 do and 1 ordinary and mixed, 3 good ordinary and 1 low middling at 61 3-4; round; 3 mixed, good ordinary, 2 good ordinary and 2 strict low middling at 61 7-8; round; 5 good ordinary, 5 strict ordinary, 3 middling and 1 bale nearly middling at 62; round; 2 middling and 5 mixed, low middling, at 62 1-2; round; 5 good ordinary at the same; 1 do at 62 3-4; 16 do at 62 7-8; 1 do at 63; 1 do rejected and 4 bales middling at 63 1-2; round; 1 good ordinary and 1 middling at the same; 4 bales low middling and 1 bale strict middling at 63 7-8; round; 1 bale middling at 64; 1 do and 1 do at 64 1-2; 1 middling and 1 do at 64 3-4. The above figures show considerable variation from the quotations of yesterday, but the sales of last evening weeks were 61 bale at 55 for good ordinary, 61 3-16 at 61 for low middling and 64 3-4 at 61 40 for strict middling.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1863, bales.....		1,061
Received this week.....		125,970
Received previously.....		127,031
		253,414
Exported this week.....	19,20	
Exported previously.....	103,176	
		121,806
Stock on hand not cleared.....		131,608

PROVISIONS AND MERCHANDISE—There was little or no market for Western produce, provisions or merchandise to-day. The stock are very light, and there was but little of anything offered, while there seemed to be no disposition to purchase. There having been warm sprinkling later advices, which they looked for favorably.

TOBACCO—There were sales this week not previously reported of 9 hhds refused, old and new mixed at 10c. 1 hhd good refused old at 22c. 2 admitted old at 4c. at 35c, and 1 at 35c ₱ lb. The total stock is very light, scarcely exceeding 200 hhds, only about 40 of which are sale.

SPARCH—Yesterday a lot of 200 boxes sold at 10c ₱ lb.

BACON—A lot of 25 tierces clear sides sold to day at 2 c and one do of 20 tierces at 2¼ ₱ lb.

CORN—The sales to-day comprise 300 sacks on private terms. Sales reported at 2 c, low white at 2 15 and 2 20 choice do at 2 20 ₱ bushel.

BEAN—A lot of 600 sacks sold at $2 35 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—Western sold in lots to day at $1 2 @ $1 25 ₱ bushel and subsequently a lot of 500 sacks nominated $1 20 ₱ bushel.

BEEF—A lot of 20 barrels bull beef sold at $16 ₱ barrel.

LARD—50 tierces prime Western lards rendered sold at 22c ₱ lb.

COFFEE—We have not a sale to report. Rio may be quoted at 42c ₱ lb.

HAY—Western nothing in lots at $2 ₱ ton.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The former is in very good demand for shipment, the latter is dull and nominal.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—There is quite an active demand for sugar, but little was sold to-day and no change in prices.

RICE—Under the steam by rice is coming on, and the best for New York is engaged at 6c ₱ lb for clean.

Receipts during the past week 68 hhds do boxes, 350 tcs, 20 bbls, 40 sacks and 1,000 mats. Exports during the same, 200 hhds clear, 200 hhds clear, 200 hhds clear