THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

Office 73 Chartres street. NEW ORLEANS FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1864. Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXVI—Whole No. 13,161

NEW ORLEANS:
FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 8.

The reading matter of our evening edition will be found on the inside page, the reverse of the English title page.

We are obliged to Mr J. F. Douglas, Clerk to the Henry Von Phul, for polite attentions.

The Sheriff will sell at auction this day at 4½ o'clock, P. M., on the premises, the contents of a confectioner's shop, situate at No. 116 Royal street, between Toulouse and St. Peter streets, Second District. See advertisement.

Constitutional Convention.

TUESDAY, July 7th, 1864.

The following resolution was presented and read:

Whereas during the present rebellion individuals as well as corporations and persons have in a wanton manner put currency and forced circulation on the poorer and only loyal portion of the community, therefore be it resolved, that a Special Committee of five be appointed to take into consideration the propriety of forming an article or articles to prevent the recurrence of the same in future and to fill the property of whatever nature or wherever belonging to individuals or corporations of reputation for the redemption of the same, and that the Committee be also instructed to submit to this Convention for its adoption or rejection the form of a petition to be sent to the Congress of the United States asking them to empower the parishes of the State of Louisiana to apply the proceeds of sales of property of disloyal citizens for the purpose of redeeming the paper currency issued by them.

The majority report of the Committee on Education was adopted as a whole on the second reading, and ordered to be engrossed for its third reading on to-morrow.

The Convention then adjourned.

Additional and Later News by the Henry Von Phul.

The Situation in Virginia—Richmond News via Washington—Change in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet—Mr. Chase Resigns and is Succeeded by Mr. David Tod of Ohio Congressional News, etc., etc.—Gold in New York on the 30th ult. 250.

By arrival on the steamer Henry Von Paul in St. Louis last evening, we have papers from Cincinnati and St. Louis to the 1st inst. inclusive, with additional and later news.

Additional from Gen. Grant's Army.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

Headquarters Gen. Butler, June 27.—Both sides were busy at work at Petersburg yesterday erecting new and strengthening old batteries.

Rumors came late last night that 1000 or 2000 troops had been added to those already in our front. To-day will show if there are no troops in Richmond save the city militia.

[Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, June 29.—The latest advices from Grant's headquarters report the chief engineers our soldiers have lately had in their conflict are cost and dust, which have been of the most unpleasant character. It is with the utmost difficulty that men and animals can get even a scanty supply of water.

Palmer's raid from Newbern, on the Weldon and Wilson railroad, seems to supply a much explained one of the reported march of other troops from Lee's army into North Carolina, on which such needless excitations have been based. General Hancock yesterday moved his command to the rear of the 24 corps.

New York, June 30.—The *Herald's* correspondence near Petersburg the 27th says the armies are fighting in full view of our most advanced positions, are said to belong to Hills and Longstreet's corps.

Lee is operating on our left, and Beauregard on our front and rear. Some detachments of the second corps were made to feel the enemy's operations on the enemy's flank yesterday of rain fell the evening.

The Herald's Bermuda Hundred correspondence of 27th, says important changes have taken place in the movements and numbers of the enemy confronting Butler. They are in force three on the line of the Newmarket and under command of General R. Ransom. Prisoners are marched to know what Foster is. They would tell the inconsiderable force of the contraband. A few camps have disappeared.

News from Richmond via Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New York Times.]

Washington, June 30.—C. A. P. Gardner has received a Richmond *Enquirer* of the 23d, in which we extract the following:

LATER.

We learned last night that our troops engaged the enemy yesterday afternoon near the Weldon road, and after a short but sharp fight repulsed them handsomely. The company in command were widowed by a party of our men who had discovered them about 12 o'clock near Mr. Ruffin's farm, in Dinwiddie, half a mile west of the Jerusalem Plank Road, and some three miles from the Weldon road.

Lee commanded Hancock's 2d corps and a brigade of cavalry. We captured Lieutenant-Colonel Hunter H. Stoughton, of the 2d United States Sharpshooters, a captain, and ten of his privates. Colonel Stoughton was wounded in the Wilderness fight, but has recovered.

FROM RICHMOND.

Notwithstanding the seeming quiet which followed up the time of the departure of Grant, events had begun development about twenty miles south of the city early on the after-[illegible] which resulted in a glorious victory to our arms. Midsummer is gone, with another season to be wrecked not heavy made as at Cold Harbor. Hancock's troops are in the rear, and between two hundred and twenty and thirty-nine prisoners in charge, five commissioned officers, together with four pieces of artillery and eight stands of colors the fight was renewed last evening, but the result was repulsed in each of his attacks up to last accounts.

FROM THE VALLEY.

A gentleman who arrived in Staunton on yesterday, states that the Valley are not longer seen or heard of in that vicinity, nor at Harrisonburg, Lexington, and other respective localities. The damage done by Hunter was very extensive. Many of the farmers having been plundered of all their grain, cattle, and other stock. Every establishment of general public utility was destroyed along their line.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

THE HOUSE BILL CALLING OUT TROOPS IGNORED BY THE SENATE—ANOTHER SUBSTITUTED IN ITS PLACE—ALL RAILROADS LEADING OUT OF RICHMOND DESTROYED.

Washington, June 30.—The effect of the action of the Senate last night was to ignore the House bill to regulate and provide for calling out the National forces, and to substitute a bill similar to that recently passed by the Senate, with the addition that the draft is not to be for less than one nor more than three years.

The commutation clause in the enrollment act is repealed, and provision made for imposing a special tax and per cent on income to meet the expenses of bounties. The action of the two houses is not yet definite.

The *Times's* special from Washington, says the conference on the Pacific Railroad will be able to agree.

The Finance Committee of both houses doubt if the new supplemental tax bill could pass at the late date.

The committee to day decided to strike out the sixty days notice in the enrollment. If adhered to, it will defeat the measure, as the House will not agree.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatch says the report that cavalry destroyed all the railroads leading out of Richmond is confirmed. It is reported that Butler's guns cover Richmond and Petersburg.

New York Markets.

New York, June 30.—Stocks better and more active. Sterling nominal. Gold 245 to 250. C B & Q 131¾. Reading 183¾. N Y C 136¼. Erie 114. U S 6's, 97, coupons 110¾. 5's, 1074 registered. 104¼ certificates 101¾. 7-3-10ths 103¾. One year certificates 98.

New York, June 30.—Cotton quiet. $1 18 for upland. Flour firm at $10 30 to $10 50 for extra State. $10 65 to $10 80 for N. H. O. Western scarce and firmer buyers. $9 30 to $9 40 for Chicago spring. $9 40 to $9 50 for Milwaukee club. $9 20 to $9 40 for winter red. Rye scarce and firm. Corn 80 to 86. Oats firm. 98 to 99. Pork firm. Lard firm. Whiskey dull at 90 to $1 for western.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, June 30.—The resignation of Mr. Chase, and the appointment of Mr. Tod as his successor, was announced on Change a few minutes past nine o'clock to-day, and produced great sensation. The immediate effect was to cause holders of produce generally to withdraw from the market, and prices became merely nominal. Before the news 6,000 bbls. sold at $8 25 to $8 50 for superfine and extra, and $8 55 to $9 for family and fancy.

Red wheat sold at $1 30 to $1 90.

Whisky sold at $1 75 to $1 80, but private advices from Washington stating that a tax of 30c per gallon is to be put on the stock on hand, wholly unsettled the market.

Silk advanced to 75.

Gold $1 50 premium.

St. Louis, June 30.—Grocery market excited and prices advancing. It is almost impossible to give correct quotations.

Sugar—New Orleans 21 to 22c, N H X 20¼. Crushed—, C do 29¼c, double refined powdered 29¾c. C do 29¼c, granulated 29½, refined white, O, 28¼, do do OO, 28c, refined yellow A, 27¼c.

Molasses—Market firm. New Orleans, old, none.

Provisions and Lard—Nothing transpired.

Whisky—The market was dull and declining to-day, opening at $1 73 and declining to $1 70 to 1 72½. Sales, 185 bbls at 1 72, 200 bbls at 1 73, and 132 bbls on private terms.

Four—In consequence of the reported advance in New York, sellers largely advanced their figures at the opening, but had to back down to nearly the prices of yesterday to effect sales. Among the sales were 34 bbls spring super at $7 15, 60 bbls fall super at $7 50, 200 bbls double extra at $9, 700 do at $9 10, 150 choice do at $9 25, 300 do do at $9 40, 100 do at $9 50, 100 do at $9 75, and 300 bbls extra on private terms.

Corn—The market was firm and somewhat higher, sales of 351 bags in second-hand sacks at $1 30 to 1 32, 2,500 bags mixed and yellow in new bags at $1 35 delivered, and about 1,000 do do in lots at $1 35 to $1 36 per bushel on the levee.

Tobacco—Market active at full prices for all grades, and rather higher for good shipping leaf.

DAVID TOD NOMINATED AS CHASE'S SUCCESSOR.

Washington, June 30.—The President at 10 o'clock to-day sent to the Senate the nomination of David Tod, of Ohio to be Secretary of the Treasury, vice Chase, resigned. The Senate went into session immediately.

THE RESIGNATION OF MR CHASE.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 1st says:

"The whole country will be startled by the report that Secretary Chase has resigned his position at the head of the Treasury Department. Two things will probably explain his action. One is the fact that Congress has failed to sustain his recommendations in matters regarded by him as essential to the National credit. He has brought them to adopt prohibitory measures to raise revenue, which a majority of the members of Congress, apparently from fear of being popularity, have failed to adopt. The other is the notorious disagreement in the Cabinet. The President has been instructed by the National Convention of his party to dispense with the services of those members with whom Chase and the Radical sentiment of the country are in antagonism. So far he has failed to do so, a course which would naturally be disagreeable to such members as enjoy the confidence of the people. Further developments will be anxiously awaited."

Great Railroad Accident in Canada—450 German Emigrants on Board—A Number Killed.

St. Hilare, C. E., June 29.—An emigrant train of eleven cars went over Beauharnois bridge today with 451 German emigrants aboard, thirty four bodies have been recovered so far, and about 40 taken out injured.

One car not yet raised, water under the bridge ten feet deep. The engineer appears to be blame for not stopping before going on the bridge. The place is nineteen miles from Montreal.

Montreal, June 30.—The number of bodies recovered from the ruins of the railroad accident at St. Pelore is 57. Number wounded, 80. The emigrants came by the ship Victor, from Bremen, and appear to be Poles, Dane, Swedes, Pinesiant, Austrians, Bohemians, and a few Italians.

They were going to Wisconsin, most of them to meet friends settled in that region.

The Condition of Kentucky.

The condition of Kentucky, a sad and sullen, may be judged from the subjoined extract from the Louisville *Journal* of the 25 inst.:

Something must be done to protect guerrillas, who are, under the pretext of loyal motives, robbers who assume the garb of rebel soldiers, or who, like real guerrillas, depredate the property of friends and foes with equal remorselessness, are roving in all quarters of the State. Our railroad trains are waylaid and plundered, our most quiet citizens robbed, non-combatant travellers on the innocent peaceful highways are stopped by foot pads or by mounted thieves, houses are entered and depredated, and human life is sacrificed when ever resistance is offered to these desperate aggressors. There is no longer full security for the enjoyment of property or in following out the industrial vocations, which governments are instituted to protect. The farmer plants and cultivates his crops, but he does not reap in quiet time, the miller grinds his grain, but he is not sure that he will be left from its the drover fattens the herds, but knows not what shall be they will be slaughtered, the village merchant rolls his modest stock of goods, but under cover of any night, thieves may break in pillage his shelves of their contents, or give to the devastating damps all they do not care to carry off, and thus every thing is at the mercy of the scoundrels who have taken advantage of the troublous times. Too appeal comes to us from many quarters for help. We are supposed to call upon President Lincoln or Secretary Stanton or General Burbridge for some measures of protection, and so we just are these entreaties that our heart sickens at the conversation on the very little comfort or encouragement we can extend to them. But something must be done. Our people cannot live under the terrors of such lawlessness, and they must therefore remember, "who would be free, themselves must strike the blow." It matters not how secretly invaders, we are to be prepared to repel it. The people must protect themselves.

GUERRILLAS AT HENDERSON.

Henderson County, Ky., the New Albany *Ledger* is reliably informed, swarms with bands of rebel guerrillas, who are committing the greatest outrages. Lieut. Commanding Fitch, of the gunboat Reet, states that there is no longer any safety to business or property in that section of Kentucky. The guerrillas extend their operations as high up as Green river, and as low down as the lower end of Union county. This state of affairs demands the immediate attention of the military authorities, and they should, without further delay, take the necessary steps to rid the country of these pestilent robbers and cutthroat highwaymen.

GUERRILLAS AT UNIONTOWN, KY.—Passengers by the Tarascon, who passed Uniontown, Ky., report that a detachment of rebel cavalry were there on Sunday. The guerrillas have literally overrun the country, and the lives and property of Union men are no longer regarded safe. Robbery is carried on, indeed, indiscriminately, and both Union and secesh citizens are the sufferers. They state that at Caseyville and Uniontown the guerrillas have razed the block house, and that they spare no citizen or soldier captured by them. The Union citizens have been constituted to take no prisoners, and the consequence is that murders are of daily occurrence.

BOUNTY JUMPERS—FORTY ESCAPE—FIVE KILLED.

A few days ago, one hundred and seventy six desperate characters, known as "bounty-jumpers," were placed on board the train at Boston, to be forwarded under guard to Gen Sherman's front. The prisoners gave the guards great trouble along the road. The slightest negligence of a guard was immediately taken advantage of by some one or more of the patriotic recruits attempting to escape from the train. On the road between Boston and Louisville forty of the bounty-men succeeded in getting away. The guards watched them closely, and fired at nearly every prisoner who escaped, but the jar occasioned by the moving train rendered their aim very uncertain. Five of the "jumpers" were unfortunate, they were shot in different parts of the body, and instantly killed. It is presumed that several of the forty who got away were slightly wounded by the firing. The guard arrived in this city yesterday forenoon with the remainder of their prisoners. They will be forwarded over the Nashville road to-day. How very patriotic are these "bounty-jumpers!"

Items from Thibodeaux.

The Thibodeaux *Sentinel* of the 23 July has the following:

DEPARTURE OF THE PRISONERS.—The Confederate officers and soldiers paroled at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, obeying the order of the Provost Marshal, reported on Wednesday, the 29th ult, and were then told to report again yesterday when they were put under guard and kept so until this morning, to be conducted to New Orleans. As to the number we are not certain, but we are told that they are 100 if not more.

ATTAKAPAS.—We hear from well informed sources that Col. Bush who now is in Attakapas has under his command from 2,000 to 2,500 men, very badly equipped and quite naked; food they have in abundance, that is to say traditional beef meat and the super-perpetual corn bread. Wheat flour very scarce and commanding about $100 the barrel—the whisky glass is tolerated at $5 and all other things—proportionally.

THE WEATHER.—The weather was about settled during three or four days and the cotton planters had resumed the work the many weeks of rain had caused them to abandon, when a seizure, on grand scale, of all horses was exercised, without the knowledge of any one. All horses were seized indiscriminately, and many a poor man was obliged to take his horse from the plough to conform with the orders of General Banks. The execution of such an order has given rise to many extraordinary rumors.

Theodore Tilton on Montgomery Blair and W. Seward.

In the editorial notes of Mr Theodore Tilton, of the New York *Independent*, (Beecher's organ,) occurs the following paragraph:

The leaders of the Radical party in Baltimore—such men as Bond, Brewster, Mallory, Stewart, Stirling, and others—are among the most plucky and invincible hard-workers for the good cause whom we have anywhere met. Henry Winter Davis, the leader of the Maryland Radicals in Congress, deserves the thanks of all loyal men in the North for his noble, uncompromising advocacy of liberty and Union. The chief stumbling-block which these men find in their way is Montgomery Blair, whom they justly and loudly charge with thwarting the progress of freedom in that State by using his official position as a member of President Lincoln's cabinet to pull down what they are building up, and to build up what they are seeking to pull down. Another of the hatreds of Maryland is Mr. Seward, who, in his late speech at the New England Kitchen of the Baltimore Fair, was so far the victim of an unhappy habit as to have disgraced himself and insulted the friends, leaving his name behind him as a byword and reproach, a fact which would not be here mentioned, except that during a storm some one ought to give warning when a drunken man's hand is on the helm.

Military vs. Civil Government.

It is stated elsewhere in a brief dispatch that the voters of Norfolk, Va., had decided by a large majority—316 to 1—that they prefered, under the circumstances, a military to a civil Government. The character of the election and the preliminary facts regarding it are explained in the following order of Gen. Shepley and protest of Governor Pierpont, which we find in the *National Intelligencer* of the 29th ult.

Headquarters District of Eastern Virginia, Norfolk, Va. June 22, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 91.

Many loyal citizens of Norfolk having represented to the military authorities in this Department that they do not desire a continuance of the municipal government that has heretofore been recognized by the Commanding General, it has been determined before any final action is taken upon the subject, to take an expression of the preference of the citizens themselves at the polls.

On the day of the ensuing municipal election in the city of Norfolk, a poll will be opened at the several places of voting, and separate ballot boxes will be kept upon during the hours of voting, in which voters may deposit their ballots, "Yes" or "No," upon the following question: Those in favor of continuing the present form of municipal government during the existence of military occupation, will vote "Yes." Those opposed to it will vote "No."

Persons otherwise entitled to vote, and who take the oath required in the amnesty proclamation of the President, will not be considered disqualified from voting by reason of their not having taken any other oath, but will be allowed to vote upon the question if qualified in other respects.

The Provost-Marshal will appoint persons to receive and count and declare these votes in presence the Commissioners of Elections, or officers presiding at the polls, that fact to be [illegible]

By command of Brig. Gen. G. F. Shepley.

Geo. H. Johnson, Capt. and A. A. G.

Executive Department,
Alexandria, [Va.] June 22, 1864.

To the Loyal People of Norfolk, Virginia:

I have received reliable information that the employment of a military force at Norfolk, acting under the order of Gen. Butler, intends ordering the opening of a poll in that city on the 23d instant, to take a vote of the people as to whether they desire the continuance of civil government, and that, should a majority of the votes cast be mendant of this poll to prevent by military force the trial in the Circuit Court of such city of some thirty-odd indictments against loyal citizens for violations of the license law of the State.

I know of no authority in the State or Federal laws authorizing the people to abrogate the civil laws of the State to any city or county, by such act, and I do not consider it even legitimate. The Constitution of the United States guarantees to each State a *republican form of government*. That form of government exists in Norfolk at this time, and to break it up would only be to substitute military government or rule in its stead, which would clearly be a violation of the Constitution of the United States and its guarantees to the people. No loyal citizen, therefore, is expected to vote on the proposed question.

F. H. PIERPONT, Governor.

[From the Nashville Union of last evening.]

"Sliding the Thermometer."

The New York *Evening Post* pertinently relates an apropos story to the history of the illuminated age of political wisdom through which we are passing, the pleasant story of the man who, in the days when the thermometrical tube was a novelty, became the possessor of that tell tale instrument in a little town of Germany. As the dog-days came on and the mercury grew more and more secondant, the thermometer marked a higher and higher grade of heat, until each worthy burgher, as he consulted its dial plate, was transformed into a picture of despair.

"Sakermonos and wau, Like a fiend was his Christian curse."

At length it was generally voted that the thermometer was the cause of the capricious heat under which the community was fainting, and it was felt that something must be done to stale the intolerable fervors of the sun. We will let our contemporary tell the remainder of this venerable history and point the moral of the tale:

"At last the owner of the thermometer, Michel by name, having duly reflected on the subject, determined to put an end to the incomvenience which his neighbors were suffering, and taking down the thermometer from the place where it hung by the side of his door, he packed it in cotton and hid it in a little drawer, the key of which he kept in his pocket. 'Now, cooler weather, I have put out of the way that rascally thermometer which marked the hottest weather, and I will be bound, to-morrow day, said you will be no more troubled with the heat.'

"The story goes that from that time to the end of dog days, the people of Katzenwinkel, where Michel lived, were divided into two parties, those who maintained that since Michel had put the thermometer the heat had greatly abated, and those who insisted that it had grown more intense. They perspired and panted as before, but some of them declared that the weather was almost cold enough for a fire, while others were positive that the atmosphere was nearly at blood heat. They had no thermometer to settle the question, and so the dispute went on.

"A few days ago, when the people of the country had the thermometer by which to measure the temperature of our monetary atmosphere, they "fell down in a swound" because it stood at 195. To day when they are obliged to go about "dipping their fingers into stirring water wherever they see it" in order to guess how warm it is, they find little relief to their feelings by discovering that it is several degrees hotter without a thermometer than with one.

P. S.—Can the *Post* tell us whether there is still any little town in Germany where the people are as "wondrous wise" as the natives of Katzenwinkel, and where the thermometer is still supposed to produce "heated terms?"

BRAZIL BEFRIENDS FAYORABLY.—We are no longer left in doubt respecting the action of Brazil concerning the proposed establishment of steam mail communication between that country and the United States. A letter just received by a merchant of this city, dated Maranham, May 24, says: "The Brazilian Government has decreed a line of steamers between Rio Janeiro and New York, with a subsidy of sixty contos (a million) monthly, ($60,000 at the present rate of exchange,) which may be established by either foreigners or native."—*Journal of Commerce.*

THE WHARF AT AQUIA CREEK BURNT.—On Saturday last, a large band of guerrillas made their appearance at Aquia Creek, and set fire to the lower wharf, when the aubusoia Cour de Lion, Primrose, and Leslie opened fire on them and scattered them. Boats' crews of the Primrose and Cour de Lion were sent on shore and endeavored to stop the destruction; but when the Ella passed that place on Monday morning the wharf was still burning.—*National Intelligencer*, 29d ult.

"Obey my orders," said the naughty English master, "or I order you to drive to h—l!" "Are sir!" [illegible] "I will yer honor," answerd Pat, "but yer must excuse me if I back yes in."

John Bilner, of Chicago, for failing to fulfill horse contracts, has been fined $3000, and is to be imprisoned until he pays up.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL

SEE OFFICE
THURSDAY EVENING July 7, 1864.

The commercial week closes to-day at enhanced prices for Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and most articles of Western Produce, for all of which there has been a continuing good demand in speculation or for investment although buyers have been checked by the high prices of holders. Our trading stagnation the century gateway during the early part of the week fully the period, while within day or two past it has received only a small part of the decline, coming, however, with a more decided upward tendency.

The Exchange market continued quiet to-day, with only nominal change in rates, the business including a modera amount of New York sight at ¼ ⅛ per cent premium, five days sight at par to ¼ premium, ten days at par and a little more, and sixty days at ⅛ discount. The Banks charged at ⅛ ⅛ premium, notwithstanding the latter, and demand rates ⅛ ⅛ and amounts and a fraction higher for small amounts. We continue to quote New York sight at ¼ ⅛ premium, five days sight at ⅛ premium for first class paper to bills.

We are still without any transactions in Foreign Exchange to enable us to predicate quotations. There is some inquiry for bills, and it is probable that we are waiting to draw, or negotiate, preferring to wait and see day or two while they receive their correspondence by the first New York steamer. The last sales of Sterling reported were at 243 @ 250 for prime bills, and for prime rates which were nothing nominal.

The Gold market opened this morning at 249 @ 250 for, but the demand subsequently appeared likely and it did not, as we expected, change hands at that figure, 249 @ 249¼ being the most for transactions at all. The heaviest operations were at 249 @ 249¼ for Eastern Bank. There has been some difficulty for Gold Bank at 249 but it is said higher.

There was some demand for Bank of Louisiana notes and they are decidedly changed hands at 97½ @ 98 per cent for Drafts on Eastern Banks. Bank of Louisiana 97½ @ 98 for Merchants and merchant drafts, 97½ @ 98 for Commercial Drafts and 97½ @ 98 for Bank of New Orleans. Gold at 97. Our quotations are predicated on payment in legal tender notes which command a premium of 149 per cent over City Treasury notes, the latter being still the general medium of exchange in commercial trade.

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON—[illegible]

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

[illegible]

EASTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—Most [illegible]

FLOUR—[illegible] barrels Ohio and Indiana [illegible]

CORN—[illegible] barrels Mixed and Yellow at [illegible]

BACON—[illegible] Shoulders and Hams [illegible]

BEEF—[illegible] barrels Mess and Prime Mess at [illegible]

LARD—[illegible] Tierces and Kegs [illegible]

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The former sells at [illegible] for Ohio and [illegible] for Western, and the latter [illegible] for Ohio and [illegible] for Western.

SUGARS—[illegible]

MOLASSES—[illegible]

RICE—[illegible]

COFFEE—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

WHISKY—The Price by rail continues for New York [illegible] per gal for bbls and [illegible] per gal for barrels. Sales of Bulk Rye Whisky at [illegible] per gal for Ohio and [illegible] for Western.

FREIGHTS—The Rates by rail continues for New York [illegible] per 100 lbs and [illegible] per barrel for Flour. Rates for Cotton [illegible] for Eastern freight [illegible] Tariff was shipped by Railroad Kitchen of the Baltimore Fair, was so far the victim of an unhappy habit as to have disgraced himself and insulted the friends, leaving his name behind him as a byword and reproach, a fact which would not be here mentioned, except that during a storm some one ought to give warning when a drunken man's hand is on the helm.

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, July 8, 1864.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Bark Rose (Span) Gaviole, (Mex) Gaviole, for Matamoros, L Joubitne

Steamb at John J. Roe, Tuber, for St Louis, Master

Steamboat Lebanon, Weaver, for St Louis, Master

Steamboat Belle Able, Warner, for St Louis, Master

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Bark Carolina, Grant, 25 days from New York, to master—24 district.

Lugger Lion, Corsano, from the Upper Coast, to master—24 district.

Lugger Monitor, Johns, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger Gray, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Schr Catalina, Rosario, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger Rosario and Ready, Gary, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger Bluebird, Spar, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger North Star, Ludwig from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger Young Dagon, Terrebonne, from Grand Isle to master—24 district.

Lugger San Antonio from Barataria to master—24 dist.

Lugger Fapillon, Coulon, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger St Louis, Ninie, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger Neptune, Theriot, from Barataria, to master—24 district.

Lugger McClure, Finistis, from Pointe à la Hache, to master—24 district.

—STEAMBOATS—

Henry Von Phul, Francis, from St Louis.

Mittie Stephens, Hess, from Baton Rouge.

EXPORTS.

ST LOUIS—Per steamboat John J Roe—Sundries.

ST LOUIS—Per steamboat Lebanon—[illegible] pkgs sundry.

ST LOUIS—Per steamboat Belle Able—[illegible] bales cotton and sundries.

RECEIPTS FROM THE INTERIOR.

ST LOUIS—Per steamboat Henry Von Phul—[illegible] bbls corn 24 do bacon 20 firkins butter 3 do cheese—26 firkins butter 3 bbls eggs Schneider and Zoerhlaer—1 bbl eggs Kennedy—21 bbl bbls cheese F Delbondio—4 boxes tobacco H Fulkerson & co—100 bags soap 100 bbls lard oil Gibert & Spring—40 bbl bbls beer G Eimer—7 pkgs indse G Mess—40 firkins butter G W Griffin—51 pkgs tobacco Mayer Bros—3 pkgs mdse S H Kennedy & co—15 bunks wheat H Belling & co—50 bags soap Fellhouse—75 bbl bbls soap F Fellhouse—1 bales hemp Converse & Kennett—9 bales 4 bbls cotton J Wilson—200 bags bean T Frankenstein—[illegible] bbls hay 1047 sacks corn 2000 do oats U S Quartermaster—31 head cattle C Wilkins—40 do T Solomon 100 do Morris—3 bales hay Ober, Atwater & co—[illegible] to order.

BATON ROUGE—Per steamboat Mittie Stephens—[illegible] bales cotton Levy & Dietz—21 bbls molasses Friedlander & Gerlach—7 do Wagner & co—31 do do bbls sundries H Belling & co—[illegible] bags wool cotton E L Shaw—111 bbls molasses [illegible] bbls do do and sundries to order.

UPPER COAST—Per lugger Ohio—14 bbls onions 20 do potatoes to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Normandy—500 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Colmiro—600 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Rough and Ready—300 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Brilliant—500 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger North Star—600 melons to order.

GRAND ISLE—Per lugger Young Dagon—300 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger San Antonio—900 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Papillon—500 melons to order.

BARATARIA—Per lugger Neptune—1000 melons to order.

PLATE A LA HACHE—Per lugger McClure—1000 melons to order.

Wrapping Paper.

1000 REAMS Wrapping Paper, for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, by

WM. J. REID,
61 Carondelet street.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office up to the 8th of July:

[illegible]