THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,
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TERMS OF THE BEE.
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All Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.
All bills with regular advertisers shall be rendered monthly.

NEW ORLEANS:
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1866.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

The Sheriff of the Parish of Orleans sells real estate, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, between Customhouse and Canal streets.

E. M. Jacobs sells household furniture, comprising bedsteads, chairs, mahogany sofas, tables, armoire, kitchen utensils, etc., also, a mule and a horse, and a cart, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Belvidere House, on Stanville street, three blocks below Carrollton Avenue.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We are requested to call the particular attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the Sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a portion of ground with the improvements thereon, situated on the right bank of the Mississippi river, being part of the late Cazelar's plantation. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

We are obliged to Commissioner Newton, of the U. S. Agricultural Department, for a copy of the Report of the Department for 1864. It is a publication of great value and interest to all classes of farmers, orchardists, gardeners, stock raisers. We have also received from the same source the monthly of the Department for July, 1866.

Reports of the prospects of Northern and Western crops continue to be more and more favorable. Wheat will yield a full average and corn, it is thought, will make the largest crop yet grown in the United States.

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, professing to base his estimates on personal observations, states that the Southern States would produce this year 2,640,000 bales of cotton. The crop of Louisiana, he believed, would border on 400,000 bales. A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, claiming to have equal opportunities of judging, expresses the belief that the aggregate crop of cotton in the South will not exceed 750,000!

DE BOW'S REVIEW FOR AUGUST.—The number of this periodical for August is before us, and contains much excellent reading matter. Among its contents is an article by R. G. Barn well on the "Tournament," which is traced from the middle ages to its illustrations in the South at this time. "The Cotton Resources of the South" is furnished by Edward Atkinson, of Massachusetts. The editorial notes are opinionated and entertaining.

The steamship Mariposa, from New York the 28th ult., arrived last evening with a full freight and the following passengers:

Charles Weisman, C F Huntington and boy, George Hopkins, Dr Fridland and servant, F Matte, Joe Coonan, J Herman, M Herman, Jos Herman, Bertha Baile, F Exson, Mrs F E Baker, A Reinger, Frank Roger, M F Kelly, J S Carter, J McHenry, Alex McHenry, Miss Mary McHenry, Chas Sexton, J Healey F Coonan, A Basta, S Quidor, M Harris, Mrs Dunlaguste Roll, Ellen Ball, Bertha Ball, N Kahn, G Lowander, J Seelander, Jos Eulek, and 30 in the steerage.

An English View of the Future of Europe.

[From the London Pall Mall Gazette, July 17.]

Englishmen in general have a mild liking for Austria. The name sounds pleasantly. Austria has so often been our ally, and is always so gentlemanly and dignified. If at one moment the barbarities of Haynau caused her to be execrated among us, at another the chivalrous loyalty of Jellachich kindled a sympathetic enthusiasm for the stately house of Hapsburg. If our hearts were with Hungary and Italy against Austria, we were most of us for Austria against Prussia. We, therefore, as a nation agree with the Empress of the French in desiring the maintenance of Austria among the "great Powers" of Europe. But why should we wish for Austria what it is not quite clear she ought to wish for herself, viz: her continued dominant position in the Germanic League? If she is powerful at all, she can never be weak in Germany. Formal membership in the Confederation cannot be essential to her influence. Of course the giant is always ready to make strict alliance with the dwarf, because he counts on the giant's share in the direction of their common affairs. "What's yours is mine, and what's mine is my own," is the principle upon which Prussia and Austria allied themselves with the minor German States. But it is not certain that Austria, with her 19,000,000 of slave and Magyar subjects, was politic in insisting so tenaciously on being above all a German power, and in prudence she must hope that a reign by which we have gained so greatly may be long continued. Even if in the readjustment of territory he should betray a tendency to discover some small savor of Nox toward the Rhine, we should be wise to overlook our indigestion; considering, first, that a zeal for the expansion of France is a part of his *role*, and demanded; next, because such a demonstration of anger is not likely to be successful, and lastly, because the expansion need not be so very calamitous if it occurred. If the inhabitants of Landau and Saarbruck were previously attached to the "Vaterland," that attachment is not likely to be weakened by the pride which the late prowess of the Germans would inspire. Saarbruck, moreover, is Prussian. If the ties which attach little outlying district to Prussia be living and cordial, she is not likely to sever them. It is quite possible, however, that some of these six Rhenish populations, since they were proper incorporated with France, at any rate to being transferred to some peripatic principality who had been unable to hold his own on the other side of the river. Many Germans so transborn at the people of Saarbruck have preceded them in the process. France has a wonderful power of assimilation. A contiguous territory adheres to it, as it were, by the first intention. The German departments of France, on the very morrow of their conquest, furnished the revolution with its most ardent patriots. If this should be the case, we shall find it difficult to urge a good reason for grudging France an insignificant extension of territory, which will have been welcome to the populations most concerned. At the same time, it will be impossible for us, limited as we are in the case which give us our greatest security from aggression, to watch without misgiving the growth of enormous military Powers on every hand.

GEN. GRANT'S INSPECTION.—Since his promotion to the rank of General, there has been no informal meeting of Gen. Grant's staff and several prominent army officers, to discuss the subject of his uniform. The conclusion arrived at was that the simple shoulder-strap for the large coat of star on the shoulder-strap would be a proper decree to indicate the rank of General and Commander of all the armies of the United States.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[By the New Orleans Bee.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

Latest News from Europe.

Steamboat Explosion.

Cholera at St. Louis.

Commercial and Marine News.

&c., &c., &c.

Washington, August 6.—The joint Congressional Committee of Retrenchment intend to commence work in the middle of this month. Among the first subjects which they will investigate is the corruption alleged in the disposal of confiscated and abandoned property in the South by Government agents. The Congressional Investigating Committee will hold its next session in New York for the purpose of investigating the alleged frauds in the Customhouse.

Washington, August 6.—There is a noticeable feature in the bounty bill passed at the last session of Congress. The act does not apply to seamen. The Fourth Auditor is constantly in receipt of letters from sailors who have been in the service, requesting information as to whether the law does not apply to them, but the answer is understood that under this act nothing can be done equalizing their bounties.

Washington, August 6.—Brig.-Gen. W. A. Nichols will be assigned to duty as chief of staff to Lieut. General Sherman.

Washington, August 6.—Advices to the Secretary of War state that Prussian troops have entered Menheim and Heidleburg.

Washington, August 6.—In a recent case in which all the parts of two iron steamers were constructed in Glasgow and there put together and again taken to pieces and the sections imported into Galveston, where duties were levied upon the parts so imported, it was decided by the Secretary of the Treasury that the collection of duties upon the sections of the steamers makes them American property, and that marine papers may be issued to such vessels when again rebuilt in this country.

Washington, August 6.—Commissioner Rollins, of the Internal Revenue here, has decided that Savings Banks are subject to the tax of 10 per cent on their circulation after the first day of August, as well as other banks or banking associations.

New York, August 6.—The mails by the Germania and Baltic, from Southampton, will go South this afternoon.

New York, August 6.—The steamer Germania, from Southampton, arrived at Cape Sable this afternoon.

Austria has accepted the preliminaries of peace submitted by Prussia. The plenipotentiaries have assembled at the Prussian headquarters to negotiate for an armistice. She has already admitted in principle the peace preliminaries. The Prussian propositions which are opposed by France are: Austria is to recognize the dissolution of the former German Confederation bond and the organization of a new confederation from which Austria is excluded. Austria agrees to this. North Germany is to form a union with Prussia, excepting the Danish State of Schleswig, a part of the payment by Austria of the war expenses; the maintenance of Austria's integrity, excepting Venetia. Prussia intends annexing territory containing three million people. Gen. Martenfel is imposing the payment of 25,000,000 florins and threatens to deliver Frankfort up to pillage in the event of non-payment. The Frankfort chambers refuse to pay the 25,000,000 florins and prefer submitting to pillage. The city has solicited the intervention of Napoleon and the English cabinet.

New York, August 6.—Arrived, steamers Rebecca and Clyde, from Wilmington, Washington, Saratoga, and Albermarle, from Richmond, and Flambeau, from Savannah.

New York, August 6.—Eleven messages were forwarded from this city on Saturday to Europe by the Cable for which $1165 in gold was paid.

New York, August 6.—In the Liverpool cotton market on Saturday the demand was slight and prices were generally unchanged. The stringency in the money market of London continued.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, Lord Stanley acknowledged to the fullest extent the friendly and honorable conduct of the United States during the Fenian raids, but declined giving an opinion regarding submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, as the discussion of these claims has been closed some time ago and had not been renewed since the present Government came into office.

Vicksburg, August 6.—No boats passed to day. River rising.

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New York, August 4.—Coupons of '62, 105¾; ditto of '65, 106⅝; treasuries 104⅛. Gold closed at 147⅜. Cotton closed dull and easier. Upland middling 35 to 35½c. Flour drooping. Wheat dull—inferior 2 to 3c lower. Mess pork heavy at $31 60. Lard quiet and firm. Sugar heavy—Muscovado 10½ to 11c. Coffee quiet but firm. Naval stores steady. Turpentine 71 to 76c. Rosin $3 25 to $9.

Louisville, Aug. 6.—Receipts, none. Flour, superfine, $6 50; extra family, $8 50. Prime Wheat $2 20. Corn, mixed, 68c. Oats 46c. Bacon Shoulders 17c. Mess Pork $32 50. Clear Bacon Sides 21½c. Lard 20½c. Whisky $2 24.

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Southwest Pass, August 6.—Arrived in and went up in tow, schooner Mai. Hardenburg, master, from Vera Cruz, with 30 passengers. The steamship Kensington and Florida, and the ship Theodore Knoop, are all still on the bar. The bark Florence Chipman, from Liverpool, is still at anchor outside. Weather clear and oppressively hot. Wind North east, light. Tide low.

[Associated Press Dispatches—Last Evening.]

New York, August 6, 1 P. M.—Cotton dull and declining at 36c for middling uplands, and 37½c for middling Orleans.

Gold 146⅝. Sterling quiet at 109⅝ for eight.

Southwest Pass, August 5.—The steamship Mariposa, from New York, crossed the bar at 5:30 this A. M. The steamship Gen. Grant, from New York, crossed the bar at 6 A. M. The steamships Kensington and Florida, and the ship Theodore Knoop, all bound out are aground on the bar.

The schooner S. B. Stebbins and the British schooner Clarissa went up in tow at 9 A. M. Two tugs on the bar are working at the ship. The bark Florence Coleman is still outside. There was a high tide this morning at 5 o'clock. Weather clear and very warm. Wind west, moderate. Nothing in sight.

Quarantine, August 6.—Remaining here schooner Talisman from Havana, and steamship Alliance from Vera Cruz.

Vicksburg, August 5.—Passed up, Mississippi at 3 A. M., and down Maggie Hays, at 1 A. M., and Rith at 8 P. M. River falling.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

DAILY TEMPERATURE REPORT.—The indications of the mercury in the thermometer yesterday were as follows:

At 6 o'clock A. M.,	83	degrees,	Fahrenheit.
" 12 " M.,	89	"	"
" 3 " P. M.,	100	"	"
" 6 " P. M.,	94	"	"

Sale of Fire Arms Prohibited.—By direction of Major Gen. A. V. Kautz, the Chief of Police has ordered his Lieutenants to close all establishments where fire arms and ammunition are exclusively kept for sale, and to notify establishments where other goods are sold in connection with these articles that their sale is strictly prohibited until further orders from the Military Governor. Any one refusing to comply with this order will be arrested and sent before the military for trial.

A Conventionist Surrendered.—E. G. Pintado, late a member of the Convention of '64, assuming to represent the parish of Assumption, entered the First District Court yesterday and surrendered himself John Lange becoming his security in the sum of $1500, he was released.

Rape.—John Holly and John Schaffer were arraigned last evening before Recorder Ahern, charged by Evaline Williams, colored, with rape. The prosecutrix testified she is a servant in the family of Mr Harrison, No. 234 Seventh street, Fourth District. On the night of July 18th, between 9 and 10 o'clock, when the family was away from home, the accused forcibly entered the house of Mr. Harrison, seized witness by the throat, threw her on the floor, and successfully violated her person. The knife was held to her throat to kill her should she give an alarm. Both the accused were disguised, having their faces and hands blackened. After having satisfied their brute purpose, they proceeded to ransack the house, and collected together a considerable amount of valuable property, but the outcries of the alarmed, and forced to escape without their booty.

The accused were remanded to prison to await trial.

Homicide and Inquest.—The Coroner held an inquest yesterday on the body of Thomas Moore, who was killed at the coffee house of Dede Atwell, corner of Perdido and Dryades streets, on last Monday night.

George A. Mullen testified—Ah barkeeper at John's coffee-house. Deceased was intoxicated and struck a man named Heffner, who returned the blow. In the fight Moore was thrown, he fell against the ice chest and died in a few minutes after. Am unable to say whether he died from the effects of the blows received or against the ice chest. Another witness testified that he saw no weapons in the hands of either party during the quarrel.

The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death from the effects of a wound inflicted by one James Heffner, who has not yet been arrested.

Attempt at Arson.—An attempt was made last Sunday night to set fire to the house No. 284 Canal street, occupied by Mr Harris Abrahams as a hoop skirt manufactory. Powder and petroleum were liberally scattered around the building to make doubly sure the infernal work. Fortunately the fire was discovered by a policeman in time to extinguish it before any serious damage was done. Two men named A J. Abraham and J. Rose, were subsequently arrested, charged by Mr Boimard with being the incendiaries.

Inquests.—An inquest was held on the body of John Ryan, a native of Ireland, 32 years old, found dead at No. 458 Greatman street. Verdict: died of dropsy.

An inquest on the body of Jenny, colored, aged 5 years.

Verdict—The sudden appearance of cholera in our midst has given rise to considerable speculation, especially among the medical fraternity. The first authentic and reliable information the public received was from the report of the Board of Health at their last meeting. Since that time, the disease, which is of a malignant type, appears to have increased to an alarming extent, so fatal is it that in most cases death ensues in a swept off in a very few hours. We are glad to see our people express no alarm, but submit to the inevitable decree with commendable spirit. We present below the cases investigated by the Coroner yesterday. Charles Howard, died on board the steamer Irene.

James Bank (col'd), 25 years of age, died at No. 117 Terpsichore street.

Harriet Bowden (col'd), 25 years old, died on St. Thomas street, near Magazine.

Joseph Coon, 23 years of age, died on board steamer National.

Robert (col'd), about 35 years old, died at No. 535 Tchoupitoulas street.

Wm. Page (col'd), 40 years old, died at No. 117 Victory street, near Port.

Gertrude Dorne, of New York, died at the Washington House, on Tchoupitoulas street.

Since the 22 of August the Coroner has held inquests on the bodies of six white and thirteen colored persons who died from cholera.

Recorder Ahern's Court.—W. H. Wetmore was arraigned, charged by D. W. Taylor, of Yera Cruz, with obtaining money under false pretences. The case was continued indefinitely.

Robert Cole, colored, charged with threatening and insulting citizens on Dryades street, was fined $10 or twenty days in the Parish Prison.

The case of R. J. Dannoy, charged by E. O. Bertin with libel, was continued until the 10th instant.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Assistant Recorder Cunningham.—Miss Cauhere, charged by the Commissioner of the Vocatable market with misusing him, was fined $2 50.

Sam George and S. Chotorich, charged with fighting in the French market, were fined $5 or 10 days in the Parish Prison.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Elizabeth Warrior, colored, was sent to the Insane Asylum, being *non compos mentis*.

J. Sullivan and Pat. Thompson, charged with being drunk, were each fined $2 50.

Leo, colored, charged with habitually sleeping out, was committed to the Workhouse for thirty days.

The case of W. Rubey, charged with furious driving and running over a colored woman, was continued.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	428
Received to-day	1,000
Received previously	745,193—745,622
Total to-day	746,622
Cleared to-day	2,622
Cleared previously	743,125—745,747
Stock on hand	43,114

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—The market is at a stand still and there is only a very small retail business doing at 12⅝ to 13½c per lb for New, 12 and 13 for refiners, 11 to 11½c for No. 11 and 15, 15½ to 16½c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17½c for Nos. 19 and 20. Cuba Molasses is retailing at 55 to 56c per gallon. There is no improvement in the demand for Molasses on hand and none is expected until the advent of the new crop. The supply of the production of Cuba is fair but not large.

TOBACCO.—There are some buyers on foreign account looking around, but no sales have transpired to day. The stock on hand is firmly held and we continue to quote 4 to 5c for Low Grades, 6 to 8c for Medium, 9 to 12c for Good do, 17 to 19c for Fine, 20 to 22c for Choice and Selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS.—We have no important changes to note in the condition of the market generally. There was a fair demand for Flour and Corn at previous prices. In other products very little was done.

FLOUR.—The market is quiet with a fair local demand and prices are about the same as previously. There were sales to day of nearly 2000 bbls, of which 200 Superfine at $8 37½, 500 Extra at $8 50, 100 at $8 62½, 50 at $8 75, 50 on its merits at $9, 130 very Choice Superfine at $9 25, 200 Fair Extra at $11 25, 300 Choice do. at $11 75, 150 Good do. in three lots at $12 25, 250 very Choice Extra at $12 50, 100 Family do. at $12 87½, and 100 bbls Fancy Extra at $15 50 per bbl.

CORN—There was a fair demand to-day and 10,500 sacks were sold, of which 1000 and 6000 Mixed at 78c., 500 do. at 80c., 1000 and 1500 White at $1 05, and 290 Choice White at $1 07½ per bushel.

The Washington *Chronicle*, on the day subsequent to its being read in caucus, July 20, alters it to this language:

"My compliments to the *dead dog* of the White House. W. G. BROWNLOW."

The evident *truth* is, that the beautiful dispatch first above given contains the exact words used by the refined Republicans official of "great and good" fame.

The Chronicle, in its issue of the 23d, Lord Stanley acknowledged to the fullest extent the friendly and honorable conduct of the United States during the Fenian raids, but declined giving an opinion regarding submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration, as the discussion of these claims has been closed some time ago and had not been renewed since the present Government came into office.

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(From the New York Herald, August 1.)

The Riots at New Orleans.

The more riots at New Orleans are the results of the efforts of the radicals to breed mischief between the whites and blacks at the South. The revival of the old scheme of a negro conspiracy was undoubtedly part of the plot to excite the people. That the radicals knew all about it in advance is evident from the recent speech of General Banks upon the Mississippi levees. He opposed the appropriation for the levees on the ground that the negroes of the South would soon rise against their oppressors, and that the levees would again be destroyed during the struggle; and he concluded by promising the blacks the assistance of the government when that contest came. These incendiary remarks were fully foreshadowed the present riots. When the connection of Gen. Banks with the original conversion, whose revival has caused all the trouble, is remembered, his speech is the more significant.

In the war of races whom the radicals are seeking to inaugurate the negroes will certainly be annihilated. The fate reserved for them under Radical rule is that which the Indians encountered under the tender mercies of the Puritans. If the South Carolina riots are but the beginning of the annoyances to which the country will be subjected so long as the destructives continue to stir up strife by trying to force the blacks into a social and political equality with the whites. Such an equality can never be brought about in this generation or the next. The majority of our people consider it contrary to the laws of nature. Neither can the radicals create any sympathy for the negro by claiming that only rebels and copperheads have any hostility to him. In Boston itself, the very hotbed of radicalism, a negro is not permitted to sit at the same table with the whites. A wealthy colored man, from Liberia, has just made the experiment, and has been excluded from the hotels and boarding houses. It is useless to argue against nature. The new civil war may come, but the negroes will be destroyed, and the radicals will reap no political benefit from the disturbance, and may think themselves happy if they escape the lamp posts.

German Laborers on Louisiana Plantations.

The Natchez *Courier* concludes that German and other white immigrant labor is impracticable for Southern cotton and sugar plantations. The observations upon which it reasons, however, seem limited to the bottom lands of Louisiana. The *Courier*, in an article on the 4th inst., says:

The freedmen's labor is not certain or reliable, is not and never can be made to be equivalent to the slave's labor. Short crops that cannot be calculated on are the natural consequence of such labor. Having this view, impressed with this conviction, white labor has been hired and tried on many plantations. It has proved a signal failure. It will not do. The Germans who were excellent agriculturists in Fatherland, and it may in the Northern States, cannot stand the climate of the South nor the exposure and peculiar labor incident to the cultivation in our fields and plantations of cotton, sugar and corn.

They sicken and die, or sicketning, flee for life. It was but a few months ago that over eighty Germans, hardy, healthy looking men, inured to toil, with hundreds in hand, reached a comparatively salubrious locality in Louisiana, not twenty miles from this city of Natchez, and there, under contract, accepted employment as laborers on the plantation for one year. Of these eighty odd men, twenty died, — have not had strength to bear their uncleated forms away in search of a more northern home, and but nine are left on the place. These nine are invalids, complaining, and will leave as soon as they are strong enough to do so.

The planter has lost by the operation and his crop is a failure. This is not an exception to the rule, but the only instance of a similar character that might be cited. It won't do! The slave labor is gone—the freedman's labor is unreliable—the white or foreign immigrant labor cannot be successfully applied. Who can peer into the future and behold a bright promise?

The National Executive Committee will be in session at the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, from Friday, the 10th of August, until the meeting of the Convention. They request that the full names of all delegates, with their post-office address, be forwarded immediately, and that they will report in person on arriving in the city.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—*New York, August 2.* The Philadelphia *Age*, of this morning, has a double leaded editorial calling attention to certain outcrops in the Radical press that the Philadelphia Convention is to be moved out of existence by referred soldiers, the firemen, etc., as an offset to the modeling of the loyal negro suffrage Convention at New Orleans. Should such an outrage be attempted, says the *Age*, in the event of the contingency referred to, the national arm would be promptly and fearlessly raised to protect the people in their rights, and that failing, the stronger power of the General Government will be called upon, should that be powerless, the last resort of freemen will still be there.

Collector Smythe, of New York, has received a dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury to the effect that the new tariff law will go into effect on the 10th day of August next. It was generally understood by importers that duties under the new law would be levied on the 1st of August. Goods in bond will be charged with the old tariff rates.

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

MONDAY EVENING, August 6, 1866.

We have no material change to notice in the general market, there having been but little animation in any department of trade, with the exception of Flour, the demand for which improved, while the movement in our leading staple was on a less liberal scale than on Saturday, the sales having been confined to 2,000 bales.

The Gold market opened dull at 144 to 144½, against 144 on Saturday evening, but being subsequently stimulated by favorable telegrams from New York it rose to 145, after which it declined and closed at barely 144. There were no sales at the first Board, but at the second $2,000 sold at 144. In open market the transactions included $30,000 5-20s at 105½, at 111, $12,000 at 111½, and $1600 at 115. We have nothing of importance to report in Silver American coin was held at 135, and Mexican dollars at 134.

Foreign Exchange is still more depressed. There appears to be no inquiry whatever, though the offerings are quite liberal. We hear of no transactions in Sterling. In France we noticed sales of 145,000 (20,000 and 125,000) at commercial at 5.20, and 5,000 at 5 18. Sterling may be quoted at 110 for bill of lading bills, 112 for good clear, 113 to 114 for 4 to 6 per cent, and 108½ to 109 for Cotton. Francs are at 5.15 for A1 commercial, and 5.35 for Bank.

There was a fair counter demand for Domestic Exchange, but very little done outdoors. The Banks checked on New York at ¼ to ½ discount, mostly at the latter rate. The sales outdoors included $35,000 (10,000 and 25,000), and a small amount of New York sight at ¼ discount, a small amount of ten and fifteen days sight at ¼, and $10,000 thirty days sight at 2 per cent discount.

The Stock market was unusually dull. There were no transactions at the first or second Board. In the open market 10 Opelousas first mortgage Construction Bonds, with seven coupons attached, sold at 67½ 2d.

City Bonds continued inactive throughout the day. There were no sales at the first or second Board, and we hear that we heard of, in the open market. The Consolidated are quoted at 91½ to 95, and the Railroad issues at 84 to 85, according to the coupons. We quote Louisiana State at 78 to 79¾, Jackson Railroad, first mortgage Bonds, at 85 to 87½, and Opelousas Railroad, first mortgage Bonds, with eight matured coupons, at 80.

We hear nothing of moment to report in Current money. Bank of Louisiana Notes are quoted at 65 to 67c per dollar, and Louisiana State Bank Notes at 75 to 77c. Dealers pay the inside figures for the small sums offered at their counters. State Treasury notes rule at from 10 to 15 per cent discount. Many retail traders receive them in trade at par. City Treasury Notes are still quoted at ⅜ to ½ per cent, discount, Nationalurrency being the basis.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Monday Evening, August 6, 1866.

COTTON.—The market opened this morning with only a limited enquiry, and at a lower hour was materially depressed by the discouraging tenor of the dispatches received through the Cable, as well as the still further reduction in Foreign Exchange. Under these circumstances the sales were confined to 750 bales, taken by five buyers, including 550 by one, at prices within the range of our last quotations. Factors were reported as quite willing to sell, but buyers stood aloof in anticipation of a further decline. With the remark that the offerings of desirable descriptions, and even running lots were quite small, we repeat our quotations as follows: Ordinary 25 to 28c., Good Ordinary 30 to 31, Low Middling 33 to 35, and Middling nominal.

STATEMENT OF COTTON.

Stock on hand September 1st, 1865	428
Received to-day	429
Received previously	745,193—745,622
Total to-day	746,051
Cleared to-day	2,622
Cleared previously	743,125—745,747
Stock on hand	43,114

BUTTER AND CHEESE.—Butter is in good supply but not much in demand: Cheese is getting scarce and more in request. Northern Butter is selling at 40 to 45c, Western 25 to 35c per lb. Western and Northern Cheese 18 to 30c and English Dairy 25 to 26c per lb.

STAR CANDLES.—The demand is only for small lots, which is supplied at 23c per lb for 12 os, 21½c for 13 os, 21½c for 14 os and 22c for full weight.

RICE.—The market is bare of Carolina. There is no India in first hands. It is selling at 9 to 10c per lb. Louisiana commands 12 to 13c.

SOAP.—Palm is selling in lots at 8c per lb.

MALT.—Is in very little demand. Canada is jobbing at $1 80, and Western is offered at $1 10 per bushel.

HOPS.—The stock on hand is light, but there is very little demand. Belgian Hops are held at 80 to 83c per lb, American 75c per lb.

HIDES.—There are not many in the market the demand is good; prices are still looking up and Green Hides are selling at 9¼ to 10c. Kip Skins 10c. and Dry Hides 12 to 13c. per lb.

GUNNY BAGS.—There are not many in the market, they are selling in a small way at 25c apiece. Stock on hand 12,000 bales.

FREIGHTS.—There is not much offering to go forward, nor is there much disengaged tonage on the berth. The rates are ⅝ to 9-16c per lb for cotton by sail and 1¼c by steam for New York, ¼c per lb for cotton and 10c per bbl for flour by sail for Boston and Philadelphia, 9d per lb for cotton by sail and 9d by steam for Liverpool; 40 shillings for tobacco by sail for Liverpool, 1⅛ to 1¼c per lb by sail for Havre.

New York Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 2.—Jobber's Prices—Market about the same as yesterday. Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A 24½c. do D 21½c; do E 20c; do G 17½c; Augusta 21c, do 16½c. Bleeching and Sheeting Bleached—Bay Mills 35c, Blackstone 27½c; Canton 13½c; Columbia A 19c; Forrest Dale 32c, Greene Ret'g Company 22c; Harris No. 1, 29c, do No. 2, ⅛c; Hill, Sellister 52c. Prints—Amoskeag 18c; Reynold's Cochecco, 21c; Dunnells $1 09, Empire 14½c, Freeman 16½c; Garner & Co. 20½c; Hamilton 19c, London 17½c. Drills—Brown Amoskeag 24c, Hoovers Mills 26c, Globe 22c; Pepperell 22c; Stark H 30c, Winthrop 18½c. Denims—Arlington 42½c. Shirts—Bradley's Duplex elliptic hoops 87½c to $1. Empress trail 83c to $1. M yers X. L., wide, per dozen hoops to 110 do. 48 to 77c.

Shirts—Standard dress shirts, No. 25, per dozen $16.

Metropolitan Collar Co., Byron No 1, $16 to 35, Goldsmith, Hoffman & Co., patent water proof Byron $36. Shakespeare $40; cuffs $30; magic ruffles, German, with trade marks No 1, $6 75, Howes ruffle No. 1, $4. No 3, $6 65; hard ribbed cravats, No. 1 1-8 inch plain, $1. No 2, figured ends, $5. ⅞ wide No 1 plain $4 25, figured ends $5 25. ⅞ wide $1 50 to 5 50, figured ends ⅞ wide $4 75, figured ends $6 75, 1 inch wide $5, figured ends $6. 1⅛ wide $5 25 to $6 25.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT AND THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.—*New York, August 2.* The Philadelphia *Age*