New Orleans Bee

Office 73 Chartres street

NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4, 1864.

Vol. XVII—New Series. Vol. XXXVI.—Whole No. 13,186

NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 4.

In compliance with the several official proclamations urging a general suspension of business on this day as an occasion for a public religious manifestation, the *Bee* office will be closed to-day, and no regular edition will be issued from it to-morrow morning.

Capt. John Molloy, and John C. McNaul Clerk, of the steamer Empress, have much obliged us by the prompt delivery of the latest dates from above.

We are indebted to Cole Saunders & Co., the enterprising News agents, 50 Camp street, for full files of Western papers, including Chicago and Cincinnati, brought by the steamer Empress.

GOLD IN NEW YORK—The Port Hudson dispatches yesterday reported gold in New York on the 27th ult. at 232. The New York money market taken by us from Western papers quote gold at 226 to 231. The latter is no doubt the correct quotation.

STEAMERS FROM ST. LOUIS.—The Magenta was announced to leave for this city on the 28th ult., the Sultana on the 29th, and the Clara Dolsen on the 31st.

WEEKLY PAPERS.—*Sunday Mercury, Frank Leslie's Illustrated Zeitung, New York Weekly, New York Mercury, Police Gazette, Spatz Zeitung, Courrier des Etats Unis, Eclectic Magazine, Knickerbocker*, also, St. Louis, Chicago, Louisville and Cincinnati daily papers of 27th, can be found on the counters of Cole Saunders & Co., General News Agents, No 50 Camp street.

APPOINTMENTS.—Ralph Beauvais, Esq., has been appointed by Lieutenant Governor Wells, Judge of the District comprising the parishes of St Charles, St John the Baptist, St James and Ascension. Judge Beauvais was a member from St. James of the late Convention.

Lieut. Gov. Wells has appointed A. G. Baum, Esq., Clerk of the Sixth District Court in this city.

HUMILIATION AND PRAYER.—In compliance with a solemn resolution of Congress President Lincoln, by proclamation, appointed Tuesday, the 4th of August, as a day of humiliation and prayer. All persons in authority, whether civil or military, and in the military or naval service, the entire loyal and law abiding population, are urged to attend at their usual places of worship and there, in a spirit of penitence and repentance, confess and ask forgiveness of their manifold sins, implore Divine mercy upon the distracted country, and supplicate the Almighty to stay the further effusion of blood, to save the nation and people from destruction, to bend the obstinate counsels of rulers to humble conformity with His wise purposes, and to restore unity and fraternity and peace throughout the land. Responding to the President's proclamation, Lieutenant Gov. Wells and Acting Mayor Hoyt have severally addressed an urgent request to the people of the State and city to suspend their various avocations and compact themselves in the spirit and form of humility and supplication set forth in the resolution of Congress, and earnestly recommended by the President.

One Day Later and Additional via the River.

Arrival of the Steamer Empress.

By the arrival of the steamer Empress, from Cairo, we have Western papers of the 28th, and Memphis dates of the 30th, ult. with additional details and one day later news from the North.

(From the Memphis Appeal, July 30.)

No Fighting at Atlanta Since Friday—General Hunter Relieved—General Crook Appointed to Replace Him—The Latte Maryland Scare Over—Last Crossing the Army of the Potomac—New York and the War—Sherman's Generals—Averill and Kelly Safe and Well.

NEW YORK, July 28—The *Tribune* Washington special says:

The Government received dispatches from Sherman to-day, stating that no fighting had occurred since Friday last. Atlanta is being steadily invested by our troops, who were entrenching themselves as they progressed.

In consequence of the successful result of the cavalry raid on the road leading from Atlanta to Macon, it is hourly expected. There seems to be no disposition yet on the part of Hood to evacuate Atlanta, and it is probable that the city will not be taken without a struggle, resulting in great slaughter.

The *Herald's* Washington special says it is reported that General Hunter's request to be relieved of the command has been accepted, and that General Crook, who has been appointed a brevet Major General, succeeds him.

The rebels now appears to have dwindled into a small affair.

It is understood that General Grant is in receipt of information that Hill's rebel corps, which was reported to have reinforced Early in the Valley, and the column which has been operating in the valley is only a portion of the late invasion. There is a general feeling here that the affair is about over, and that when the forces which are en route to the scene of action will arrive the rebels will be no more.

It is certain they have not crossed the Potomac.

Washington, July 28.—The following order has just been issued by the War Department:

General Order No. 234.

War Department, July 26th.—Brevet Major General Crook is specially assigned by the President to the command of the Department of West Virginia, with the rank and pay of Brevet Major General.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major General Wright is A. Inspector is assigned to duty according to his brevet as Major General.

General Grant is cleaning out his camp hospitals and sending his sick and wounded to Washington. Several hundred arrived here to-day, among them several officers.

Washington, July 27.—General Grant to day in reply to a telegram addressed to him, by the President, as to whether any considerable body of rebel troops had left his front to reinforce Early and Beckinridge, replied that the rebel army at Petersburg was as strong as ever, and that he did not believe any considerable force had been sent to the valley.

No news has been received here from the Upper Potomac.

The fords of the Susquehannah are to be fortified. Engineers were sent to Harrisburg to-day for that purpose.

Washington, July 27.—Letters from the Army of the Potomac state that a heavy artillery duel took place on Monday along the line, the rebels evidently thinking that something was about to take place on our front. They were mistaken, however.

General Mawhigan and Col. Bowers, of Gen. Grant's staff, returned to the army of the Potomac to day.

New York, July 28.—Gen. Sanford returned from Washington last night, having succeeded in obtaining the assurance from the the War Department that such of hundred days' men as can be spared from the ranks at the time of the draft, will be exempt.

The *Herald* has the following

Gen. Averill is neither killed nor wounded nor is Gen. Kelly. The report is traced to the capture of prisoners by the enemy engaged in it. On Sunday, 150 prisoners, recently captured by Crook and Averill, arrived at Wheeling to be forwarded elsewhere.

The Threatened Maryland Raid.

Washington, July 27.—There is an ominous silence to day in the city, though a deep current of anxiety is everywhere visible. It is difficult to learn anything about what is doing or going to be done.

Up to the present writing, raiders are still on the south side of the Potomac, and our forces and all the fords. I am reliably informed the authorities have understood that to be the same force that made the previous raid, with the exception of Imboden's cavalry, and also a new division from Richmond. This would swell their numbers to something like 20,000. If this conclusion be correct, I suspect that the enemy will not be content merely to hold and harrass the Shenandoah Valley, but will push further north after they have cleared that district. It is not safe, however, to make any predictions yet either as to the number or intention of the rebels. The security always is in such times to over-estimate.

Baltimore, July 27.—Harper's Ferry is still under possession. There has been no attack on that place as yet. The rebs are believed not to have entered Maryland yet.

A scout who left Martinsburg at 7 o'clock last night, and crossing at Sheppardstown arrived here this morning, reports heavy skirmishing at Martinsburg between Crook's forces and the rebels under Breckinridge. On Monday night Gen. Averill, our forces had fallen back to this side of the Potomac, from Martinsburg to Williamsport, but the rebels evinced no intention of crossing.

Refugees from Washington and other western counties were returning to their homes.

It is generally supposed that the object of the rebels was to keep our forces out of the Valley while they gathered in the harvest.

Later reports assert that we have re occupied Martinsburg.

New York, July 27.—The *Times'* Baltimore special says, so far as known, the rebels have halted at Martinsburg. No force has been seen on the Potomac, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad is unharmed.

The rebels appeared before Martinsburg at 5.30 P. M. yesterday, showing two lines of about 2,000 strong.

The commands of Early and Breckinridge have been joined by Morgan's cavalry, and all are under Hill.

It is feared Colonel Mulligan is killed, but the reports of the capture or death of Crook or Averill are unfounded.

Baltimore, July 27.—The *American* to-day says there is no confirmation of the report that the rebels re entered Maryland by way of Sharpsburg or Shepardstown. It is hardly possible that Early will come in this direction, as he must be aware he will encounter some very different troops from the broken down columns of Hunter.

Baltimore, July 27.—11:30 P. M.—General Wallace has issued orders for the immediate enrolling of all the able bodied colored men in the city, directing that they be forthwith organized into companies and regiments, and armed and equipped.

They are to be drilled and furnished with arms. The officers are to be appointed by the Mayor, and the force will constitute a part of the special military defense of the city. The order warns disloyal masters and employees not to interfere with the execution of these orders.

The leagues are also actively engaged in perfecting their military organizations.

The order restricting the press from publishing anything relating to rebel movements is still in force much to the perplexity of the editors, who do not appear to appreciate the order.

One Hundred Day Men and the Draft.

New York, July 27.—The *Commercial* has the following special:

Washington, July 27.—General Sanford received from the War Department last night a copy of Solicitor Whiting's opinion respecting the draft of the hundred day men, and the decision of Secretary Stanton in accordance therewith. It is a lengthy document and is supposed to be adverse to Governor Seymour's theory. It also modifies the rulings of the Provost Marshal General on some points. The quota of New York cannot be filled with one hundred day men.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 27.—Authority has been granted to the State authorities by the Secretary of War, to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year, under the last call of President Lincoln for 500,000 men.

Guerrilla Operations Near Louisville.

Louisville, July 27.—On Monday night 35 guerrillas entered Howesville, and were stalled out on Tuesday morning by one of our gunboats, when they went to Cloverport and robbed the stores. When last heard from they were moving on Stebbenport.

Last night at 11 o'clock, as Gibson Mallory, a State Senator, was returning to his home about five miles from the city, in a buggy, accompanied by his son, he was accosted when three miles out by a man in soldier's garb who demanded where he was going. He replied, home.

The rodier responded, "you had better go back to the city at this time of night." Mallory then started his bitch whereupon the soldier fired upon him from a carabine, killing him almost instantly.

It is rumored that on the same evening Dr. Gupin, formerly physician of the workhouse, who had been in a military prison, was sent for a few miles out of town by a guard of four men, under charge of a Lieutenant. He told the Lieutenant that he would not be taken to the military prison again alive, and shot the Lieutenant fatally, whereupon the guard killed the doctor.

This morning six guerrillas captured Captain Geo. W. Wonnac, the Provost Marshal of Louisville, and his clerk, near the residence of the former at Midleton, twelve miles from here. The guerrillas administered some kind of an oath in behalf of the Southern Confederacy, and then released their prisoners.

BUSHWHACKERS IN ILLINOIS.

Quincy, Ill., July 26.—The bushwhackers attacked the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad at Six Island yesterday morning. The reports from Palmyra say they burned all the railroad property at Shelbina and Lakenan, also the block house and water-tank at Salt River, and the bridge over the stream.

They robbed the citizens generally, irrespective of party. We have not as yet been able to ascertain the extent of their plundering. Reports say they number eighty, of whom three have been captured.

A force of two hundred armed men from Hannibal were west yesterday afternoon, and was at Salt River last night. We have not heard what their force are doing to day.

The road is reported all right again, with the exception of Salt River Bridge, and passenger trains are running to-day, transferring at the bridge.

Washington Items.

Washington, July 27.—At a late hour Member G. F. Foleom, Additional Paymaster, United States Army, was arrested in his city by order of the Secretary of War. Foleom is said to be a defaulter to the amount of about $11,000.

During the past week there has been large accession at Point Lookout of refugees from the late raid in Maryland, which took place during hostilities. The substance of accounts gleaned from parties to all women, children and old men who were left behind.

The rebel authorities seem perfect aliens to pass through their lines, and numbers have reached Washington. Yesterday eighteen took the oath of allegiance to the United States Government.

Intelligence from the North are operating breakfast in Canada.

The clerks and other employes of the War Department have been organized into regiments.

Philadelphia Items.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The news from the south land continues exceedingly scant. It is confined to under the circumstances, however, that we have no panic stricken stories from fugitive borderers. There can be much of an invasion, or we should have heard from these people some time ago.

It is not true that Gen. Forney's visit to Europe has anything to do with a desire to hold aloof from the Administration, or to be out of the country when the Presidential election comes. He proposes to go, simply and solely because his health has broken down, and he wants rest. He is to sail on the 10th of August.

Ex Secretary Cameron is still at Newport, where his daughters have been.

The fault of the Government bonds is explained by bankers here to be owing to the heavy foreign demand now beginning to set in. Banking interest do not seem, however, to look very favorable on Mr. Fessenden's policy of the new three year notes.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The *Bulletin* says we hear from a source that we cannot discredit that a dispatch was received yesterday at the War Department saying that Brigadier-General Averill had been killed, and that General Kelly's force numbered about 20,000.

Philadelphia, July 27.—The *Bulletin* has the following special dispatch:

Washington, July 27—10 P. M.—"A gentleman who has just arrived here informs me that Harper's Ferry has been evacuated by our forces, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that place. He cannot give me an estimate, but says they are in large force. He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburg and Williamsport, and that our force set fell back sullenly and resolutely.

Items from Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, July 27.—The remains of General McPherson arrived here on the mail boat from Louisville at 4 A. M., and were escorted by a portion of the 14th regulars and the militia of the city to the Burnet House, where they are now lying in state. They will leave at 3 P. M. for Clyde, Ohio.

A small party of guerrillas crossed the Ohio near Rose Landing, Ind., on the night of the 25th, and are now engaged in plundering the citizens in that vicinity.

Yellow Fever at N. Y. Quarantine.

New York, July 27.—In view of the fact that yellow fever has broken out among the crew of the steamer Paloma, lying at Quarantine, the Mayor has issued a proclamation warning all persons against the violation of the health laws, or acting in opposition to the regulations prescribed by the health officer of the port.

New York Money Market.

New York, July 27.—Money active at 6 to 7 per cent. Sterling extremely dull, lower and nominal at 199 for a acts. A large demand for Government stocks has materially increased the supply of sterling, third lower, opening at 237½, declining to 234, advancing to 235½, and closing quiet at 235¾ to 236.

Government stocks active and firmer, and a large business done to day in 5-20's for foreign account. U. S. 6's of '81, coupons, 105¾ to 106, 5-20's coupons 108 to 108, 7-30's October and April, 108, 1 year certificates, 94¼c.

The steamer Arabia sailed for Liverpool, to day carried out $113,000.

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Cincinnati, July 27.—Markets very quiet for all articles, so much so that it is difficult to give accurate quotations.

Flour—But very little offering, and not much demand.

Whisky—Declined to $1 70 and dull.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. 100 tierces lard sold at 13c., which is the only thing in this line for which there is any demand.

Groceries—Dull, and prices in the large market unchanged.

St. Louis Market.

St. Louis, July 27.—Tobacco—Market active, with another small advance in prices. Breaks comprised 368 hhds, of which 285 were sold at the following range: Scraps $2 to $7 50; stems $1 to $1 40; lugs $3 60 to $14 50, common shipping leaf $11 50 to $20; medium $20 to $29, good do $30 to $34 75; and fine do at last quotations. Hide on 79 hhds were rejected.

Flour—Dull and heavy, with the following sales: 95 bbls super at $8 75; 125 single extra at $9 25; and 75 do at $9 65 per bbl. The demand for the Confederate officers, attempting to protect them from active service, and favoritism engaged in civil pursuits, when the State needs all a while seen to bear arms to be in front of the enemy, cannot be respected by the State officers, and while not his intention to cripple the Confederate Government ill providing necessary support for the enforcement of the conscription laws of the State, and compel all detailed persons attending ordinary business, to aid in repelling the enemy. He denies the Confederate Government has a right to divest the State of its jurisdiction over the whole of its militia, by transferring them into the service, and detailing them to remain at home to be employed in their common avocations. All persons claiming to be employed by the Confederate Government must be exempted by certificates of State authorities, on evidence that they are constantly employed and are indispensably necessary.

The Battle of Tupelo.—We have received some reliable facts in relation to the battle of Tupelo week before last, which are interesting. The enemy was driven from Pontotoc to Tupelo on Wednesday night, and attacked in his own chosen position on Thursday by a small part of our forces. The battle raged furiously for three hours. The result, according to reports of Yankees captured at Corinth, was some 1700 killed and wounded. Our loss, all told, did not exceed 600.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A Costly Trip.—Dr. Elliot is known to have fast horses and splendid beagles and carriages which he lends out for a consideration to such as for one reason or the other do not keep their own equipages. A short time ago a young gentleman of the army got a fast horse from the man of horses, and treated a young lady to a ride, and when the party returned the horse fell down dead on being brought to the stable. The young gentleman was charged with having caused the death of the animal which was valued, and had been bought for $650. The case was brought before the Provost Court and the young man ordered to pay $400 to the owner of the defunct horse.

Fire.—A kitchen occupied by Mr. John Oder was destroyed by fire yesterday at noon, on the corner of Claiborne and Thalia streets. The fire was occasioned by a damaged stove pipe.

Fined.—Elias Lawrence, who kept a disorderly house, was fined $10; and Mark Brockwell, who broke the peace in an outrageous manner, was fined $25 and had to give peace bonds. Sunday breakers of the peace were fined in the usual manner.

Postponed.—The Orr case was postponed to Tuesday next.

Important Order Regarding Trade and Intercourse.

NO TRADING OUTSIDE OF MILITARY LINES—TRADING BOATS PROHIBITED, &c.—SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS.

Headquarters, Military Division of West Mississippi, New Orleans, La., Aug 3, 1864.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 34.

I. All orders heretofore issued under the authority of Art. 56, of the Regulations of the Treasury Department, concerning trade and intercourse with, and in, the States declared in insurrection, giving force and effect to certain articles in said regulations, are hereby revoked, and all trade and intercourse for commercial or private purposes is forbidden, except that refugees from insurrectionary districts, who furnish satisfactory evidence of good faith, will be allowed to bring *with them their own property*, without being exposed to the penalties prescribed by the laws regulating trade and intercourse.

II. Beyond the outlines, and within the rebel lines of occupation, there can be no intercourse not exclusively military in its character, and the military lines are determined by the circumstances of *actual military occupation*, that is, the picket lines of the army, or the lower given by the picket, and no papers or permits to go beyond or come within those lines (except for public purposes) will be given except in the cases provided for in paragraph 7, General Orders No. 31, and none will be respected that do not emanate *directly* from the commander of this Division, the commanders of Departments, and east of the Mississippi, from the commanders of the districts of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, or from superior authority.

III. The designations of trade and supply districts are conditional, and will be modified and determined by the circumstances of actual occupation. Any change in the lines, requiring a change of districts, will be reported by the proper military commander to the Supervising Special Agent of the Treasury, but no extension of districts will be authorized until the occupation of the country has been secured, and then only after the approval of the department commander. (Arts 9 and 10 Trade Regulations.)

IV. Trade stores will, as far as possible, be restricted to permanent military posts, but Commanders of Departments are authorized to make such exceptions as may be required by consideration of policy and humanity, limiting these exceptions to points that are far within our lines as not to be exposed to the danger of rebel incursions. All other trade stores will at once be discontinued, and the owners be required to remove their property to points that may be designated by the Commander of the District. In all cases, the number of stores, and the amount of sales, will be limited to the necessities of the inhabitants living within the lines of actual occupation.

V. Hereafter no trade stores will be established, except upon the request of the Commander of a Department, or, east of the Mississippi, of the Commanding Generals of West Tennessee and Vicksburg, based upon considerations of public policy and expediency. (Art 18, Trade Regulations.)

VI. No trading boats will be allowed on the Mississippi below Cairo, on any of the tributaries or outlets, or other inland waters within the limits of this command. Boats that have heretofore been licensed will be allowed to return to the place of clearance, but without landing or trading, and, for any violation of this order, will be held to be in the service of the enemy, and coming under the provisions of the first section of the Act of Congress approved March 12th, 1864.

VII. Passes for individuals, or permits for supplies, to pass the National lines, (except for the public service), are in violation of law, and wherever, through such agencies, information is communicated, or supplies conveyed to the enemy, the officers or agents who grant or approve such passes or permits, bring themselves within the provisions of the 56 and 57th Articles of War.

VIII.—No supplies, except for the use of the Army or Navy, will be allowed to go into any District, the occupation of which is only temporary, nor will any person not connected with the Army, and necessary to its service, be allowed to accompany any force moving by land or water.

IX. The transportation of the Army, conducted with such expedition, will not be used for the transfer of any of the products of insurrectionary districts on private account, and any such property, found on any vessel, vehicle, or any other means of transportation, will be seized, and except as provided in the 3d Section of the order of the War Department of March 31st, 1863, turned over to the agents of the Treasury Department, to be disposed of in accordance with law. Officers and soldiers of the army are prohibited by law from buying, selling, trading, or in any way dealing in the products of insurrectionary districts, or in seized, captured, or abandoned property, and this prohibition is extended to all persons serving or connected, directly or indirectly, with the army within the limits of this command.

X. Seized, captured, or abandoned property, that may be under the jurisdiction of the Army, with the exception made in the proviso to the 1st Section of the Act of Congress approved March 12th, 1864, shall be delivered out as hereinafter, to the agents of the Treasury Department. With the exception of title, remission of penalties, forfeitures, etc., the duties of the agents have nothing to do, and all exclusive use of that character must be addressed to the Treasury Agents for the collection of the head of that Department.

XI. Paroled and family supplies, except in special cases, will be landed at points on the river, where they will be under the supervision and protection of troops, and unknown.

In the special cases above referred to, the permit must be approved by the military Commander of the District in which they are to be used, and that approval will not be given unless he is satisfied that the supplies are to be used in good faith at points within our lines, and that the vessels and supplies will not be exposed to the danger of capture by the rebels.

The attention of all the officers is specially called to the order of the War Department of March 31st, 1863, (General Orders, No. 85, and to the following:

ADDITIONAL REGULATIONS OF TRADE

Treasury Department,
April 13, 1864.

LVIII. In accordance with the recommendation of the Lieutenant General, transmitted to this Department by the Secretary of War, under date of the 9th inst., "all trade in arms and munitions of war in Kentucky and on the Mississippi River below Cairo," is hereby prohibited, and the officers of the Treasury Department are authorized to aid in carrying this order into effect.

(Signed) S. P. CHASE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

By order of Major General E. R. S. CANBY,
C. T. CHRISTENSEN, Maj. A. A. Gen.

Something More About the Northwestern Plot.

The following is a special to the Chicago *Tribune*, dated St. Louis, July 22:

A few weeks since, several very prominent secessionists were arrested in this city causing great excitement, secret meetings were called, and the rebels have their line of skirmishers out about four miles distant from that place. The cannon give me an estimate, but says they are in large force. He also informs me that there was more or less fighting on Sunday between Martinsburg and Williamsport, and that our force set fell back sullenly and resolutely.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Mortuary Report.—The following is the weekly report of the deaths in the city of New Orleans, from the 24th to the 31st day of July, inclusive, as furnished by Assistant Surgeon H. Lawrence Sheldon, U. S. A., Secretary of Board of Health:

Ages—Under 1 year, 31; 1 to 2 years, 25; 2 to 5 years, 28; 5 to 10 years, 15; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 11; 30 to 40 years, 17; 40 to 50 years, 14; 50 to 60 years, 17; 60 to 70 years, 8; 70 to 80 years, 3; 80 to 90 years, 0; Unknown, 13. Total—223

Nativity—England, 2; France, 8; Germany, 11; Ireland, 13; Unidentified, 121; not stated, 1. Total—223.

Whites, 167; Blacks, 51; Mulattoes, 5. Total—223

Sexes—Males, 131; Females, 91; not stated, 6. Total—223

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL.

ONE OFFICE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING AUGUST 3, 1864.

The accounts from New York published this morning, together with the new trade regulations just promulgated have imparted more firmness to prices in every department of trade. Our leading staple in particular is held either at advanced figures or with increased stringency as the outside rates noted previously, while finger and Western Produce, although tending firm light supplies, manifested a stronger tendency in favor of holders. The mom tary intelligence, or at least the quotation of 232 for Gold was received with a good deal of doubt in our financial circles. Some inferred the figure ought to have been 234, which would be by advance on previous rates as stated in the body of the dispatch; others that the latter should have been 230, and that the figure of 232 were correct. Private letters previously to hand, which report (bold at 232, expressed the opinion that its course would be so much affected by the news which might be received within the coming twenty-four hours, that in that short time it might either advance or decline 20 @ dollar.

The general effect upon our market was to stiffen rates. Gold was sold to pay import duties at 235, but we were also told that orders for large sums for shipment could have been filled at 236. In many cases holders advanced their pretensions to 230. The amount, however, being confined to purchases for shipment of the Custom House, prevents transactions of any magnitude, buyers for the former purpose being unwilling to pay the prices asked, while the demand for the latter is extremely limited.

We have already called attention to the important change in the Banking Law established by the Executive of June 29, which is now in force. A cursory glance of the law will make this still more manifest, particularly in relation to both produce and money brokers' notes and bankers' bills of exchange, rendered [illegible] use over 60d, and many other important provisions mentioned in the general movement of trade.

In our reference to the Gold market above, we made no mention of Silver, holders of which asked stiffer rates while no sales were made to establish quotations.

Foreign Exchange was firmer. Some Metamorphosis Sterling was sold at 2 3, which is more than could have been realized for it yesterday. All the same some Bank Exchange was offered, second hand, at 2½. The Banks are unwilling to draw, but one of them would sell a moderate amount at 11c for first. Nothing transpired in Francs, quotations for which are nominal.

There being no steamer until Saturday, (the mail closing on Friday evening) there was little or no country demand for New York Exchange, but the Banks continued to sell it to their personal customers at 1-64 @ 1-16 in the outside rate. We noticed sales of $2,000, three days' sight on New York, at ¼ per cent premium, some two days sight at ¼ premium and per [illegible] at ½ premium, and $10,000, thirty days, at ½ per cent discount. We continue to quote New York sight, for the outside market, at ¼ @ ½ per cent premium.

Nothing transpired in State or City Bonds. State Consol Bank Stock was offered at 67½, and some at 68—showing a considerable difference in the expectations of holders. As a general thing, however, the tendency was to hold on in the hope the market would rally under the advance in gold. The last sales of City Bonds transpired at 87 for Railroad, and 110 for Consolidated.

The Bank stock market was quiet, without any quotable change in rates.

COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE BEE,
Wednesday Evening, August 3, 1864.

COTTON although the receipts continue very light, the market generally reports a tolerably steady demand for the staple, and prices have ruled very firm for all the best qualities. Middlings have sold at 2 to 3 per lb higher than last week, and good ordinary, 2 per lb higher. Upwards of 2,000 bales were sold on Monday, and 1,000 bales on Tuesday, but the business in other days of the week has been very quiet. Low and middling cotton may now be quoted at 91@92c, and middling at 95@96c.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES. The demand for sugar continues very quiet, and we have no change to report in prices. Molasses is firmer, and we quote fair to prime at 65@70c.

REMARKS. There was a more general inquiry and a decided improvement in the tone of the market during the week, and the receipts have been much more moderate than for the previous week. Cotton has sold at 91@96c, and middling at 95@96c.

FLOUR. The same is very depressed and nominally lower in price. We quote superfine at $7 75@8 00, extra family at $8 25@8 50, and fancy at $8 75@9 00.

CORN. Receipts have been very light, and a fair demand exists, which has caused a slight advance in prices. We quote at 90@95c.

OATS. The same is very quiet, and we quote at 65@70c.

HAY. Receipts have been very light, and we quote at $1 25@1 30.

BACON. Also very quiet, and we quote at 60@62c.

PORK. Also very quiet, and we quote at $41 50@42 00 per barrel.

WHISKY. The same is very quiet, and we quote at $1 70@1 75 per gallon.

TOBACCO. There was a very active demand for the best qualities, and prices have ruled very firm. We quote at 11@12c for common to good leaf, and 13@14c for fine.

LARD. We quote in tierces at 13@13½c, and in keg at 14@15c.

BACON. Also very active, and we quote at 13@13½c for shoulders, and 14@15c for clear sides.

FREIGHTS. With more vessels offering, the market ruled very dull, and we quote as follows: To Liverpool, cotton, 7-16d; per steamship, 3-16d.

Nothing now reported.

Cattle Market.

JEFFERSON CITY.

Arrived yesterday: Jas Brown, 1 hd; Wm Hay, 1 do; Wm Ambrose, 1 do; Wm Bowen and 1 do; Boston McCann, 1 do; Wm Bowen, 1 do; Jas Brown, 1 do; Wm Bowen, 1 do; Boston McCann, 1 do; Wm Bowen, 1 do; Jas Brown, 1 do; Wm Bowen, 1 do; Jas Brown, 1 do; Wm Bowen, 1 do; Jas Brown