The New Orleans Bee.

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THE NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE,

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NEW ORLEANS:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, AUG. 15, 1866.

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—The United States steamer Clinton arrived yesterday from Brazos with news of the evacuation of Monterey by the French troops on the 28th ult., and the reported occupation of the city by Escobedo. It appears also that Tampico was evacuated by the French and occupied by the Liberals.

Shreveport has an ice-manufacturing company, working on the ammoniac vapor principle, which has declared dividends, for three months to the 1st instant, of eighteen per cent. With two machines it turns out 3000 pounds per day.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

It will soon begin to be manifest whether the Convention called to meet in Philadelphia next Thursday will convey the significance of an auspicious omen or a sinister portent. If conformed to the spirit in which it seems to have been conceived it will have the character of an informal Congress of all the States, irrespective alike of geographical and party lines. In this conception it is the direct antithesis of the Congress lately in session at Washington, which, equally sectional and partisan, thought only of reducing the whole country to the arbitrary dominion of a Congressional caucus which seeks the conditions and guarantees of power in the extinction or in the political and general ruin of a portion of the Union. To furnish a timely antidote to the pernicious counsels and influences emanating from the last named body, to devise vigorous and yet discreet measures for baffling its designs, constitute the proper work demanding the consideration of the Philadelphia Convention. It is a work worthy of the highest statesmanship and purest patriotism. But whatever of these may be present, however felicitous the conclusions reached by the conference, it will still be premature to assume with confidence a triumphant issue to efforts and struggles that must ensue.

We have never thought that it was either politic or dignified on the part of the excluded States to seek and importune for admission into any national assembly, be it the Federal Congress or a political Convention. Perhaps it would have been better had they abstained from sending to Washington Representatives and Senators whose seats are held at the arbitrary disposition of a joint committee, and are only to be had by paying abjectly the price which a Radical caucus may charge for them. Yet the President of the United States, desiring to consult unanimity and co-operate, in conducting the Government, with a Constitutional assembly representing the entire Union, plainly invited the presence of Southern delegates at Washington, and it would have seemed ungracious, would, possibly, have been seriously prejudicial, had the invitation been refused. But let all that pass.

There were some reasons for wishing that Southern Conservatives might have maintained a position of inactivity, though of interested observation, in reference to the Philadelphia Convention. Yet it was difficult to conceive how they could send to it men truly and fully representative of their opinions, feelings, hopes, wants and interests, without offending more or less political sensibilities on the part of certain classes in the North whom it was an essential part of the National Union movement to soothe, propitiate and win over. Yet, on the other hand, how could the Convention be in fact a National Union assembly, how could it administer a practical rebuke and refutation to the sectional policy of Congress, without reversing as far as possible the example of the latter in respect to Southern delegates, and exhibiting the spectacle of men representing all parts of the country, regions that were once most rebellious as well as those that were most steadfastly loyal, uniting on a common platform and interchanging solemn pledges of loyalty to the Government, to the Union and the Constitution? There was but one practical answer to this question: that was to expressly invite all it, the South approximating with the objects of the Convention to choose wise, discreet, Conservative men to represent them in the Convention which met yesterday in Philadelphia. In response to this invitation, representatives were sent who, as a whole, it is hardly to be doubted, will exhibit a spirit of harmony, conciliation and concession which must convince all intelligent and fair-minded men in the North of the utter good faith and earnestness of Southern Conservatives in respect to allegiance to the Government and obedience to the Constitution and the laws. It remains to be seen how far partisan prejudice and Radical malignity may prevent the experience or the operation of such a conviction. If a majority of the North shall continue still under the dominion of unreasoning preconception and fatuous and incurable hatred, a worthless era, fraught with yet untried trouble, vexation and peril, will lie before the country. The President, having failed, by reason of the opposition of Congress, to restore peace and Union, will then be confronted with a like opposition on the part of the constituents of Congress. Sumner and Stevens will feel as if newly dedicated to their hideous mission, and Radicalism will muster all its brute intellect and its blind passions for a final assault of what may remain of the wreckfragments of National integrity and Constitutional liberty. Nothing but sheer force, applied with trenchant and decisive vigor, could resist the mad impulsion.

The steamship St. Louis, Capt. Watson, sailed at 6 o'clock last evening for Boston, with a full freight and the following passengers:

Jno Thorne and wife, W P Lewis, Alex Muir, Mrs Phelps and family and 3 second-cabin passengers.

The U. S. transport steamship Clinton, Capt Farwell, from Brazos Santiago 11th inst., via Galveston the 12th, arrived yesterday evening, bringing the following passengers:

Lieut P M N Smith, U S A; Lieut Morse, U S A; Lieut S W Russell U S A; Capt Conklyn, U S A; Capt J Maillard, USA; 2 Gen Fisk, M C O'Keefe, Maj Gen'l M M Hamilton, T C Hernandez, W Walden, T F Smith, E Mann, Chaplain Brumby, 3 enlisted men and 4 civil. Mr Bunker, Mr Hagan, Mr Rumb, S Weber, 3 Rancho, J Caldwell, Mrs Rhodi, Mrs Wagner, Lieut Bailey, Mr Lesperance, Mr Marko, F Keeling, C Barker, 6 Irish.

The steamship J. W. Everman arrived at Brazos on 8th August, from New York, with Gens. Law, Wallace and Wadsworth, and two light batterys, 500 stand of arms and 200 kegs of powder and ammunition, consigned to Gen Carnavjal, Lateral Governor of the State of Tamaulipas.

Arrived off the bar at Brazos, on the 11th, U. S. steamer Mosquveda, 3 days from Mobile, mine, French corvette Adonis.

(From the New York Sun, 9th.)

Sluggish Prospects.

Our merchants usually have a good run of Fall trade by this time of the year, but they are doing comparatively little now. There are very few country buyers in the city, and sales are generally made upon letter orders to supply immediate wants. The present stagnation, however, does not augur a bad season for business. The fact is that the cholera reports have so alarmed the country people that they look upon a trip to New York at the present time as about as reckless an undertaking as a descent into the fabled Potomac Valley. The cholera accounts are exaggerated and distorted by the country press, and the impression generally prevails in the rural districts that the pestilence is raging fearfully here, and that the facts are suppressed by the Board of Health. The country merchants are anxious to come after their goods, but they prefer to get along with small orders, and wait until the cholera subsides, as many of them write. The only injury which the city business will sustain by this delay results from the fact that other country dealers who usually buy all their goods here, have been induced to buy stocks for present use in the inland cities. The newspapers of the interior cities have purposely exaggerated the cholera reports in New York with the object of attracting buyers, and to some extent they have been successful. Our impression is, however, that the Fall business will be quite up to the average. It will be uncommonly late, in view of the present cholera fright in the country, but the goods must be bought, and with the exit of warm weather we may expect to see the country merchants swarming into the city.

BUSINESS IN BOSTON.—While New York merchants are complaining generally as to the dullness of business in that city, the Boston wholesale houses of all sorts are reaping a golden harvest. The Post, of the latter city, says that business is just now exceedingly lively; in fact more so in some branches of trade than has been seen for several years. Southern and Western merchants are making very heavy purchases there. The aggregate sales of the city in boots and shoes is reported at $1,500,000. The clothing houses are equally active, more so than in some other departments of trade. Thus, if indications are not deceitful, wholesale jobbers in the East will be pleasantly busy in trade for the next season. This trade opens with the first week in August. In the same connection, it is stated that the shipments of boots and shoes by the manufacturers of Worcester has been unprecedentedly large.

We regret to announce the decease of Mrs. John C. Calhoun, the widow of South Carolina's great statesman, at Pendleton, South Carolina, on the night of the 25th July.—*Charleston Courier.*

The first of the fall elections will be held in Vermont and Maine in the early part of September. Pennsylvania, Ohio, and other 36° states hold their elections in October, and the 6th, New York and Massachusetts in November.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

From Europe to the 14th by the Cable.

The Moniteur on Napoleon's Course.

London and Liverpool Markets.

Philadelphia Convention.

Harmonious Feeling Prevailing.

Wood and Vallandigham Decline to Go Into the Convention.

Preliminary Proceedings.

Proposed Soldiers' Convention of Both Armies.

Speech of Governor Orr.

Cholera in St. Louis.

From Washington.

Probable Renewed Hostilities Between Prussia and Bavaria.

New York Money Market.

&c. &c., &c.,

Philadelphia, August 14.—The trains last night and this morning were heavily laden with delegates and visitors to the great Convention, and the hotels are overflowing. The reception room of the Executive Committee has been thronged with delegates registering their names.

Every State and Territory is represented. The harmonious feeling of yesterday is still more marked to-day.

Fernando Wood's letter declining to appear as a delegate has made him many friends. Vallandigham will not go into the Convention. He has written a letter to that effect.

A meeting of the chairmen of the various delegations, last evening, the following business was agreed upon.: Each delegation is to report one of its number for Vice President, one for Secretary, two for the Committee on Finance, two for the National Union Committee, two for the committee to wait upon the President with a report of the proceedings of the Convention, one for the Committee on Credentials, one for that upon organization, and two upon resolutions and addresses.

There will be no discussion on the resolutions.

The interchange of opinions among the delegates has exhibited a unanimity of sentiment upon this subject at least, far beyond the resolutions will substantially embrace the propositions of the call for the Convention which is honored and cordially approved by all feelings here, North or South, Republican or Democratic.

It is proposed that the Convention shall issue a general address to the country, and that, in addition to the address of the Convention proper, Southern delegates shall unite in a separate address, stating more in detail the position occupied by the South, and which they are influenced, and the results they hope to obtain.

An informal meeting was held last evening of soldiers of both Northern and Southern armies, in which a proposition was made and received with favor to call a convension of soldiers of the two armies, at some central point, within a few weeks, where men who fought bravely against each other may meet in a spirit of conciliation, and determine to stand together in maintaining the Union and the Constitution.

Gov. Orr spoke at the National Girard Hall last night, and said the people of the South believed they had a right to secede, the North did not agree, and the question was submitted to the arbitrament of arms. The Northern interpretation of the Constitution has been firmly and legally established. That decision was pronounced on the field of battle, and the decree is unconvertible. The South has surrendered her principles and accepts the Northern interpretation. We are willing to abide by it forever. By this war the people of the South have, to a very large extent, been stripped of their property; their banks are gone, and their credit is gone. In my locality the great standpoint of the civil laws has been lost, thus the people of the South have far more need of a stable Government than you have, and it is useless folly to charge that they will not fulfill their oaths to support the Government. We claim this as our manhood as well as yours, but that we may be equal we must have representation in Congress. It is not just to tax us and exclude us from representation.

Montgomery Blair said others also spoke.

Philadelphia, August 14.—The Convention assembled in the wigwam at 12.30 P. M. Mr. Randall opened the Convention, saying, "Gentlemen, I have to announce that the delegates from South Carolina and Massachusetts will now come arm and arm into the Convention."

This was greeted with great applause, long and enthusiastic rising. At this moment Major Gen. Couch, of Massachusetts, and Governor Orr, of South Carolina, at the head of their delegations, entered arm and arm amid banners flying and music playing. Shout after shout, spontaneous and general, rent the air. Tears filled the eyes of delegates and spectators.

Gen. John A. Dix was nominated as temporary chairman. In accepting he said: "I regard the as a Convention of no ordinary character, not only on account of the high social and political standing of the gentlemen who compose this Convention, but because it is a Convention of the people of all the States of the Union, applauses and because we cannot doubt, if its proceedings are conducted with harmony and good judgment, that it will lead to most important results. It is the first time in the history of such men have met on this continent under circumstances so momentous and so important since the year 1787, (applause) the year when our ancestors assembled in this city to form a better Government for the States which composed the old confederation—a Government which has been confirmed and made more enduring, as we trust, by the fearful trials and perils which it has encountered and overcome (applause). Ten have yet no representation in the legislation of this country, and it is this wrong that we have come here to protest against, and as much as is in our power to redress. When the Presidents of the United States declared that war had ceased, all the States had the right of representation. The exacting of new conditions is subversive to our national liberty and dangerous to the public peace of the Government our fathers fought to establish, and which we fought to maintain." He concluded that in the deliberations of the Convention, the main idea would be to change the present complexion of Congress and purify the public and bring it back to its original standard—"one country, one flag, one union of equal States."

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Foreign Shipping.—Arrived at Liverpool from New Orleans, ships Lothian and Spaniboudes; at Bordeaux, Tiangus from the same port.

London advices state there are yet three hundred and twenty Fenians in Irish prisons. The bill for the continuance of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland passed to a second reading in the House of Commons on the second.

New York, August 14, P. M.—Gold closed at 139¾. United States 5-20's, registered of '62, 106¾, of '65, 106¾; 7-30's, 105.

The cotton market closed more active, with sales of 1200 bales, with Middlings at 34 to 35c. Flour firmer, at $9 60 to $15 for Southern. Wheat 2 to 3c better. Corn 1c lower; sales 172,000 bushels. Oats 1c lower. Beef steady. Mess Pork firm; sales 28,500 barrels of Mess at $32. Lard heavy. Whisky dull. Sugar steady; sales 1200 hogsheads of Muscovado at 10¾ to 11¾c. Coffee firm. Molasses quiet. Turpentine 58 to 71c. Rosin quiet, at $2 to $4.

Cincinnati, August 14.—Sales of 174 hhds Tobacco at full rates. Flour—Superfine $6 50. Wheat $2 40. Mixed Corn 64c. New Oats 35c; old do 45c. Mess Pork $32 50. Bacon—Shoulders 16c; Sides 21¾c. Prime Lard 21c. Whisky $2 25. India Bagging 35¾c.

St. Louis, August 11.—A strict quarantine has been established below the city. Eighty-seven cases of cholera in the last 24 hours are reported by the Board of Health, wharf boat thirty-six were fatal. The sale of cucumbers, melons, stale vegetables, etc., is prohibited throughout the city.

St. Louis, August 11.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat stiff at $2 10 to $2 30. Corn lower, at 56 to 70c. Oats lower, at 34 to 40c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky lower, at $2 26.

St. Louis, August 14.—Ex Gov. Hahn and Judge Warmoth arrived here yesterday, and will spend several days. Hahn is still suffering severely from his wounds.

Cincinnati, August 14.—Flour unchanged and dull. Wheat in moderate demand at $2 25 to $2 40. Oats dull at 35 to 40c. Corn dull at 57 to 60c. Whisky $2 25 to $2 29. Lard dull, $2 25. Provisions firm and in moderate demand. Mess Pork $32. Bulk Shoulders 15c. Sides 17¼c. Bacon firm. Shoulders 17c., Sides 19½c.; Clear Sides 21¼c. Land dull at 21c. Gold 140.

Savannah, Ga., 14.—The Board of Health reports thirty four deaths for the week ending to-day, whereof 12 were whites and 22 blacks. There are nine cases of cholera among the blacks.

Vicksburg, 11.—Passed up Maggie Hays at 1 P. M., and down Fashion at 7 and Lady Gay at 9 P. M. Rose Hamilton as well as yours, out that we may be equal we must have representation in Congress. It is not just to tax us and exclude us from representation.

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CITY INTELLIGENCE.

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

At 6 o'clock	A. M.,	80	degrees, Fahrenheit.
" 12 "	M.,	90	" "
" 3 "	P. M.,	97	" "
" 6 "	P. M.,	92	" "

Board of Health.—Regular weekly meeting last evening, Dr. Smith presiding, and five members present.

The President called attention to a case of yellow fever, reported by Dr. Boyer, at the Hotel Dieu. The patient was taken sick on the 9th and died on the 10th inst. Dr. Stone stated he had seen the body, and it presented all the appearances of death caused by yellow fever.

On motion of Dr. Stone, it was resolved that the Health Officers should have authority to grant permits, under section 18 of the Health Ordinance, for the introduction of hides, etc.

A communication from citizens on the right bank of the river, asking the Board to appoint a Health Officer for that section, stating that there had been eleven cases of cholera and five deaths. It was moved and seconded, that the Police Juries of Orleans (right bank) and Jefferson (right bank) and the Common Council of the City of Jefferson, be requested to appoint each a Health Officer, to co-operate with this Board. Adopted.

The exchange of Districts between Dr. Lewis and Dr. Tebault, from the Second to the Third District, was ratified.

On motion of Dr. Burns, the Health Officer of the First District was permitted to continue his present residence in the Second District.

Dr. Tebault reported that in the Second District some scavengers had been detected receiving money to attend to certain premises, and neglecting those who did not bribe them. The fish markets were reported as a nuisance after 8 o'clock A. M., and suggested that the sale of fish, shrimp and crabs should be prohibited after that hour.

Dr. Tebault also reported that he had ordered the closure of a number of distilleries, refineries, etc.

Dr. Lewis reported that there were distilleries in the Third District whose closure he recommended; also, an overcrowded house, in which several cases of cholera had occurred.

Dr. Hiles reported the slaughter-houses of the Fourth District generally in a filthy condition.

The several reports were referred to the Health Committee.

It was resolved that the Committee of Health should draw up an address to the citizens of New Orleans on the subject of preventing and treating the cholera.

The Board then adjourned.

Correction.—In our edition of yesterday we stated on the authority of the accused uttered in presence of the Chief of Police, that Jas. Heffner, charged with homicide in killing Thomas Moore, had surrendered himself to the police authorities. We have since learned, however, from officer A. Anderson, of the First District Police, that the statement is incorrect, and that the arrest was made by him on Bourbon street, after a short but spirited chase. We have no desire to filch from officer Anderson any credit that may justly attach to him in this matter.

Inquest.—Louis Henry, 7 years old, found floating in the river at the foot of St. Ferdinand street.—Verdict, accidental drowning.

Inquest.—Mary Ann Lee, 30 years old, died at No. 121 Union street.—Verdict, swamp fever.

Inquest.—Smith, colored, 27 years old, died at No. 615 Tchoupitoulas street.—Verdict, Cholera.

Inquest.—Ann Smith, died at No. 185 Phillips street.—Cholera.

Inquest.—Prince Mile, colored, aged 30 years, died at No. 346 Dryades street.—Cholera.

Inquest.—Francis, colored, 18 months old, died at 48 St. Ann street.—Diarrhœa.

Daily Report of Deaths.—The number of deaths in the city, for the 24 hours ending August 14, 6 P. M., as per report returned to Board of Health, show a total of 67. Of this number, 28 are reported under the head of Cholera—11 whites, 15 blacks and two not stated.

Fires.—A fire broke out about 7 o'clock last evening in the lower floor of Clark's Foundry, corner of Race and Tchoupitoulas streets. The fire damaged the roof of the building to a considerable extent.

Another fire broke out about 8¼ P. M. in a frame house on St. Ann street, between Johnson and Prieur streets, occupied by Wm. Goltz. The origin of the fire was accidental and the damage slight.

Recorder Gastinel's Court.—Mary Farmer, charged with being drunk and publicly exhibiting herself, was committed to the Work house for six months.

Charles Chaubes, charged with being drunk and disorderly, at the corner of Dauphin and St. Phillip street, was fined $20.

William Prentiss and Patrick C. Healey, charged with engaging in a drunken brawl on Barracks street, were committed to the Parish Prison for thirty days.

Sarah Williams, colored, creating a false alarm by crying murder, was fined $10.

John François, for a like offence, was fined $5.

Recorder Letten's Court.—Hen. Kipnis, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, was fined $10.

Mrs. Lonpass, charged with being drunk and using obscene language, was fined $10 or 20 days in the workhouse.

Michael Sullivan, charged with fighting and disturbing the peace, was discharged.

Prosper Ferdinand and S. B. Maxwell, charged with assault and battery, case continued.

Recorder Venaard's Court.—Mr. —— Simon, charged with violating city ordinance, by keeping his premises in a filthy condition, was fined $10.

John Walker, charged by John Keegan with using murderous threats, was sequestered to 15 days in the Parish Prison, or furnish bonds in $500 to keep the peace.

Philip Jones and Thos. Howell, charged by Cannon Mudge with breaking into his store and stealing two pistols, were remanded for a further hearing.

Dry Goods in New York.

[From the New York Mercantile Record, 9th.]

Trade was very dull at the beginning of the week, but toward the last, including yesterday and to-day, showed considerable signs of improvement. Still, we do not discover the brisk opening of the autumn season so long and so anxiously looked forward to by our merchants. New York has seldom seen a duller month in all branches of trade than the one just passed, dry goods faring particularly ill.

Large lines of goods were bought on speculation, with the idea that Congress would pass a high tariff bill. This expectation was not realized, and the disappointment, combined with the intensely hot weather and a panic fear of the cholera, brought trade to a dead halt. Again, most of the jobbers commenced the last season with heavy stocks of goods, on which they were forced to lose. Now, to make up for this, they are taking all cases to keep up a full sale, and buy only to supply immediate requirements. Thus, in case of a fall in prices—an event of which there are already some symptoms—the manufacturers must suffer. Again, it cannot be gainsaid, are carrying large stocks of goods which cannot be moved until there is occasioned a healthful animation in trade. Standard sheetings have been dull, and were in buyers' favor; Cuba Sugar, in boxes, is retailing at 12¾ to 13¾c per lb for Nos. 12 and 13. 11 to 11¾c for Nos. 9 and 10. 10¼ to 10¾c for Nos. 16 and 18, and 17 to 17¾c for Nos. 19 and 20.

TOBACCO—Buyers for France, Bremen, Spain and on private account for the European trade were looking around, but we did not hear of any important sales. A lot of 19 hhds sold at 9¾c, and some other small lots were disposed of. The market is quiet but steady. Prices are very firm in their views, and we continue to quote Low Refused, light and heavy, at 4 to 5c; Good do, 5½ to 7c. Common Leaf 7¾ to 11c., Choice and Selections.

WESTERN PRODUCE AND PROVISIONS—The market has ruled quietly but steadily and firm all day. The demand is only local, but the movement was to a fair extent. Prices of Flour and Mess Pork have advanced at least 25c per bbl, while those for other products remained about as yesterday. We refer to the following remarks for full particulars of our market for the various products:

FLOUR—Is in light supply and in good local demand, and sales have further advanced at least 25c per bbl, the advance influencing 2500 bbls to dealers, of which 200 Superfine at $8 82½; 66, 100, 120 and 250 Superfine the last in lots, at $9; 120 Single Extra at $10 25; 300 Double Extra at $11 50; 300 do at $12 25; 100 do at $12 50; 100 and 150 Treble Extra at $13; 100 do, at $13 50; and 100 Fancy White at 92¼c; 300 and 300 do, at 95c per bushel.

BRAN—The sales to-day were confined to 380 sacks, of which 180 at $1 05 and 200 at $1 07½ per 100 lbs.

OATS—Prices are showing a downward tendency without any quotable decline. The sales to-day comprised 2100 sacks, of which 754 and 942 at 50c, and 400 at 52c per bushel for Prime.

HAY—There is very little in market, but the demand is limited and only in a retail way. About 200 bags Western have sold in lots at 85c per bushel. Canada is held at $1 90 to $2 per bushel.

HAY—There were sales from warehouse of 150 bales Prime Ohio River in two lots at $25 per ton. The market is dull, and sales are made only in a jobbing way.

WHISKY—Irish or Western Whisky is very little in demand, is being displaced by Louisiana Whisky, which is sold at a much lower price. There was a sale to-day, however, of 50 bbls Irish Whisky at 92½c per gallon, and $2 per gallon. Sales are making at retail at $1 80 to $1 90 per gallon for ordinary Western Rectified, and $2 to $2½ for choice brands. Louisiana is selling at 81 85 to $2 per gallon.

PORK—There was more inquiry to day, the market was very firm and an advance of at least 25c per bbl was obtained, a lot of 300 bbls Mess having brought $35 87½ per bbl. It is retailing briskly at $36 per bbl.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in request and prices are advancing. There were sales to-day in the following orders: 1000 bales at 28¾c, 176 at 28¾c, and 50 at 27c apiece.

INDIA BAGGING—The market continues very firm at yesterday's advanced prices. The stock on hand is small. We did not hear of any important sales to day, but a brisk trade is doing for the country at 28c per yard in rolls, 40c in bales, and 42c for blanket Bagging.

WOOL—The supply is fair but the market is dull. Washed is quoted at 25 to 26c, and unwashed at 17 to 20c per lb.

SALT—Is in good supply and demand. There are buyers for round or large lots at the market, but the prices they are willing to pay are below the views of importers. Dealers are obtaining $1 90 to $2 per sack for Liverpool Coarse in warehouse, and $2 to $2 05 for Fine.

COFFEE—The stock on hand is small. There is none in fire hands. There is a good demand for the interior, which dealers are supplying at 27 to 28c per lb carroney, for Low Fair to Good Fair No. Prime would command 29c per lb.

SUNDRIES—Potatoes are selling at $2 50 to $3 per bbl; Onions $4 to $4 25; Apples $5 to $6; Eggs $8 to $10 per bbl, and Cabbages $2 50 to $3 per bbl.

LARD—We did not hear of a sale to-day, but quote Prime in tierces at 22½c, and in kegs at 24½c per lb.

BACON—Sugar-cured Hams are in good supply, but plain Hams and Sides and Shoulders are very scarce. A jobbing trade is going on at 19c for Shoulders, 22c for Ribbed Sides, 23½c for Clear Sides, and 22 to 23c for Sugar-cured Hams—Fancy brands of Sugar-cured Hams commanding more.

BALE ROPE—There was no sales to-day, but the market is steady and firm, and we quote round lots at 18¾ to 19¼c per lb, while dealers are supplying the demand for the country at 19c per lb.

FREIGHTS—The steamer on the berth for Liverpool is obtaining ¾d for Cotton, and has engaged considerable at that rate. The rates by steam for New York are 1 to 1⅛c per lb for Cotton; for Boston 1c. Sail for New York, Boston and Philadelphia 3c per lb for Cotton, 40c per bbl for Flour, and $1 50 per hhd for Tobacco Sail for Liverpool 3d per lb for Cotton, and 6s per hhd for Tobacco. For Havre 1⅛ to 1⅜c per lb for Cotton, and for Bremen 4c per hhd for Tobacco.

Cattle Market.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, August 15, 1866.

Arrived yesterday—160 Texas Steers, 100 Calves and Yearlings, 30 Hogs and 10 Mules and Horses.

Sold—217 Texas Steers, 140 Calves and Yearlings and 600 Sheep.

Stock on Sale—351 Texas Steers, 992 Calves and Yearlings, 21 Hogs, 3000 Sheep and 30 Mules and Horses.

Western Beef, Choice, ₱ lb net..... 00 @ 00
Western Beef, 2d quality, ₱ lb..... 00 @ 00
Western Beef, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Texas Beeves Choice first lb, ₱ lb..... 00 @ 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₱ lb net..... 00 @ 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₱ head..... 12 00 @ 00
Inferior Texas Cattle, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Western Hogs, ₱ lb gross..... 12 @ 13
Cuban Hogs..... 00 @ 00
Choice Sheep, in lots, ₱ head..... 3 25 @ 4 25
Texas Sheep, ₱ head..... 3 25 @ 4 25
Choice Heifers, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Milch Cows, choice, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Texas Cows, ₱ head..... 7 00 @ 00
Veal, ₱ head..... 00 @ 00
Mules, ₱ head..... 1 50 @ 2 00
Texas Cows with Calves per head..... 12 @ 25 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, August 15, 1866.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship St. Louis, Watson, for Boston.

Steamer Lucretia, Mayberry, for Mobile.

Bark Joshua Loring, Loring, for Boston.

Brig Bella, (Swedish) Arnell, for Tampico.

Sloop Catarina, Hosmer, for Bay St. Louis.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Florida, Eskridge, from Matamoras, via Brazos, to Frost & Hobby—1st district 14.

U S Transport Steamship Clinton, 80 men, from Brazos, to Farwell & Co—Quartermaster's department.

Steamship Virginia, Comes, from New York in ballast to Wm Aiken—1st district 14.

Barque Telegraph, Spencer, from Pensacola in Ballast to F Matilla—1st district.

STEAMBOATS—

W R Arthur, Carson, from St Louis.

Thompson Dean, Bowman, from Memphis.

Lafourche, Barnard, from Bayou Sara.

Andrew McLaughlin, from Parker's Bar (Ouachita).

TOWBOAT REGISTER.

The Cumberland, Gardner, from the Passes, towed down to the Bar on the 14th, ships Rowena and South America, and 7 coal barges, same date, bringing Marietta—came up with 2 barges.

DOMESTIC PORTS

NEW YORK, August 8th—Cleared steamship Rapidan, Eaton, for New Orleans.

FOREIGN PORTS

LIVERPOOL, July 25—Off, ship Wolsvile, Hughes, from New Orleans.

BELOW COMING UP

Bark Baroness Chipman, (British) Whalen, from Liverpool, to Ambridge, Deane & co.

AT QUARANTINE STATION

Ship Hope, (British) Fernandez, from Havana, to Peile & Co.

Bark Brunswick, Sylvester, from Havana, to master.

Cargo, $28 in sugar to J H Oliver & Co.

Bank at $57 50, and 25s at $58—600 Opelousas Railroad (100 and 500) on private terms. 100 Jackson Railroad at $9 25, and 20 Bank of New Orleans at $38 50. $9 were refused for a round amount of Jackson Railroad stock. In addition to the amount reported yesterday 614 Jackson Railroad s